

601) Private P. A. FIELDS through 700) Private John M. GLADSON -

601) Private P. A. FIELDS - Inscription on tombstone #14 reads “***P. A. FIELDS 3 CONFED.***

CAV. C.S.A.” The compiler notes a soldier in green does not exist at the Camp Chase Cemetery. In the compilers opinion there are several issues that took place including wrong soldiers and wrong graves and the changing of unit designations. The compiler notes the Camp Chase Cemetery as we know it today was established on August 1, 1863. The compiler notes there are two Confederate soldiers and one alleged Confederate soldier. The alleged Confederate soldier was P. A. Fields listed with the 3rd Confederate Cavalry and has a Confederate tombstone in row number one with grave number 14 at the Chase Cemetery. The compiler notes there was not a Confederate soldier named P. A. Fields in the entire Confederate Army. In the compilers opinion Private Scott L. Fields of Company D 3rd Kentucky Cavalry C.S.A., is buried in grave number 14 at the Camp Chase Cemetery and not buried in grave 41 ½. The tombstones in row two in which grave 41 ½ is located are more in tune with prisoners who died in mid September through October and mid November 1863. The other soldier not mentioned yet was Sergeant S. H. Fields of the 3rd Confederate Cavalry. Sergeant Fields was taken prisoner in Monroe County, Tennessee on October 20, 1863 and forwarded to the Camp Chase Prison. He would later be transferred to Fort Delaware in March of 1864 and died there in July 1864 while a prisoner of war and was buried on the Jersey Shore known today as Finns Point National Cemetery. In the compilers opinion this is whom the government afterward thought was P. A. Fields. The compiler will use two inferences during the research. 1) Grave number 14 is in line with those prisoners who died in August and mid September 1863 and Private Scott L. Fields was a Morgan Raider taken prisoner in Ohio and died on September 6, 1863. 2) A Confederate at Camp Chase should have a prisoner flow or transfers from one place to another and we don't have that with our subject P. A. Fields. Private S. L. Fields has a single page of a Federal POW Record found within the jacket of Sergeant S. H. Fields of the 3rd Confederate Cavalry on page nine. The compiler notes that these two soldiers Federal POW Records are mixed together in one jacket. On page nine it reported S. A. Fields with the 3rd Confederate Cavalry and listed his death as September 16, 1863 and buried in grave number 14 at Camp Chase. There is also a notation at the bottom of the page that says see S. L. Fields of the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry. And when we look for S. L. Fields with the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry we see another notation that says see Scott Fields with the 7th Kentucky Cavalry. And when we look for Scott Fields we see Scott L. Fields of Company D of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry who was taken prisoner on July 20, 1863 at Cheshire, Ohio and died at Camp Chase on September 6, 1863 with no mention of grave number. The compiler notes the designation of Company D 3rd Kentucky Cavalry was changed to Company D 7th Kentucky Cavalry after General Morgan's Ohio raid. It is the compilers opinion after the tombstones were numbered either the makers at Nelson, Georgia in 1907 or government authorities thought another soldier named Scott L. Fields had died at Camp Chase in September 1863 and rather to start all over again simply put in the tombstone 41 ½. It is the compilers opinion that P. A. Fields is not buried under tombstone 14.

Juxtaposition:

He died on Wednesday, September 16, 1863 according to the NCA.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making a tombstone for someone that did not die at Camp Chase then it would read: **“SGT. S. A. FIELDS 3 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”**

602) Private Scott L. FIELDS - Inscription on tombstone #41 ½ reads **“SCOTT FIELDS CO. D 3 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

In the compilers opinion there are several issues that took place including wrong soldiers and wrong graves and the changing of unit designations.

The compiler notes the Camp Chase Cemetery as we know it today was established on August 1, 1863. The compiler notes there are two Confederate soldiers and one alleged Confederate soldier. The alleged Confederate soldier was P. A. Fields listed with the 3rd Confederate Cavalry and has a Confederate tombstone in row number one with grave number 14 at the Chase Cemetery.

The compiler notes there was not a Confederate soldier named P. A. Fields in the entire Confederate Army. In the compilers opinion Private Scott L. Fields of Company D 3rd Kentucky Cavalry C.S.A., is buried in grave number 14 at the Camp Chase Cemetery and not buried in grave 41 ½. The tombstones in row two in which grave 41 ½ is located are more in tune with prisoners who died in mid September through October and mid November 1863. The other soldier not mentioned yet was Sergeant S. H. Fields of the 3rd Confederate Cavalry. Sergeant Fields was taken prisoner in Monroe County, Tennessee on October 20, 1863 and forwarded to the Camp Chase Prison. He would later be transferred to Fort Delaware in March of 1864 and died there in July 1864 while a prisoner of war and was buried on the Jersey Shore known today as Finns Point National Cemetery. In the compilers opinion this is whom the government afterward thought was P. A. Fields. The compiler will use two inferences during the research. 1) Grave number 14 is in line with those prisoners who died in August and mid September 1863 and Private Scott L. Fields was a Morgan Raider taken prisoner in Ohio. Federal POW Records on ancestry (22990) stated he died on Tuesday, September 6, 1863 of erysipelas. 2) A Confederate at Camp Chase should have a prisoner flow or transfers from one place to another and we don't have that with P. A. Fields. Private S. L. Fields has a single page of a Federal POW Record found within the jacket of Sergeant S. H. Fields of the 3rd Confederate Cavalry on page nine. The compiler notes that these two soldiers Federal POW Records are mixed together in one jacket. On page nine it reported S. A. Fields with the 3rd Confederate Cavalry and listed his death as September 16, 1863 and buried in grave number 14 at Camp Chase. There is also a notation at the bottom of the page that says see S. L. Fields of the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry. And when we look for S. L. Fields with the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry we see another notation that says see Scott Fields with the 7th Kentucky Cavalry. And when we look for Scott Fields we see Scott L. Fields of Company D of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry who was taken prisoner on July 20, 1863 at Cheshire, Ohio and died at Camp Chase on Saturday, September 6, 1863 with no mention of grave number. The compiler notes the designation of Company D 3rd Kentucky Cavalry was changed to

Company D 7th Kentucky Cavalry after General Morgan's Ohio raid. It is the compiler's opinion after the tombstones were numbered either the makers at Nelson, Georgia in 1907 or government authorities thought another soldier named Scott L. Fields had died at Camp Chase in September 1863 and rather than start all over again simply put in the tombstone 41 ½. It is the compiler's opinion that P. A. Fields is not buried under tombstone 14.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 4, 1863 at

And on Friday, September 4, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, September 4, 1863.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

603) Private John FINCH - Inscription on tombstone #470 reads "**J. FINCH PATTERSON'S ALA. ART. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in August 1864.

The compiler notes he also was listed with Stewart's Cavalry in Company F and buried in grave number 470.

The compiler notes his death records at Camp Chase are under Confederate miscellaneous under John H. Finch and J. Finch.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) John H. Finch of Company F of Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee August 15, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Finch of Company F of Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 and the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on August 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Finch of Company F of Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharge to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 12 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Finch of Company F of Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Finch of Company F of Stewart's Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 12, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 15, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "ENTICING SOLDIERS TO DESERT – James Mooney, a constable of Philadelphia was arrested in this city several days since, at the instance of Colonel Brown, provost marshal general of Maryland and Delaware, upon the charge of enticing John Freely, corporal of Company G 186th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to desert and then bringing him to this city to enlist as a substitute. The accused was brought to this city and lodge in the military prison to await trial."

AND

"DISLOYAL – John Ely was arrested yesterday, charged with disloyalty and with having worn a small rebel flag on his breast, on Tuesday, the 8th instant. He was locked up."

And on Tuesday, November 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. Finch and died due to pneumonia.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23124) stated he died on Tuesday, November 15, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

604) Private William C. FINCHER - Inscription on tombstone #879 reads "***W. C. FINCHER CO. C 66 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. C. (A male) Fincher, born about 1845 in South Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. (A male) Fincher, born about 1800 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) E. (A female) Fincher, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) A. (A female) Fincher, born about 1842 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) T. (A male) Fincher, born about 1847 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) A. E. (A female) Fincher, born about 1850 in South Carolina and noted as six month old. The family household was living in the Lancaster District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm. C. C. Fincher, born about 1843 in South Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. Fincher, born about 1808 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Fincher, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other members of the family household were: (Spelled as) Bethiaha B. Fincher, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Thos. A. C. Fincher, born about 1847 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) A. L. W. (A female) Fincher, born about 1850 in South Carolina and Nancy J. Fincher, born about 1854 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Newton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Conyers and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1860.

“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.”

According to the work of Lillian Henderson Company C of the 66th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Newton County and other counties in Georgia.

The compiler notes there were sixteen soldiers within the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry who died at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes 439 soldiers captured during the Atlanta Campaign died at Camp Chase. And that although Lieutenant General Hood only commanded the Army of Tennessee for six months and five days and of the 2,169 current tombstones inscriptions now at the Camp Chase Cemetery 1,057 of them were captured under the command of General Hood for 48.73% or nearly one of every two tombstones at Camp Chase came from Hood's command. The Camp Chase Cemetery became a National Cemetery in 1879. Interestingly General Hood also died in 1879.

On September 27, 1862, the Second Conscription Act expanded the age range to 18 to 45, with implementation beginning on July 15, 1863 and it appears some of the Conyers soldier fell into this category.

According to a reference book at the Georgia Archives *Georgia Counties Their Changing Boundaries* "Rockdale County was created on October 18, 1870 from Henry County; Georgia Laws 1870 page 16 and Newton County; Georgia Laws 1870 page 16. On March 5, 1875 parts of DeKalb County; Georgia Laws page 272 and Gwinnett County; Georgia Laws page 272 were added to Rockdale County. Rockdale County has never given up area to any other counties."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 18, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. C. Fincher of Captain (Henry) F. Parks' Company enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Parks for the war and was paid a fifty dollar bounty and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this Company subsequently became Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from August 1, to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. C. Fincher of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Henry F.) Parks for the duration of the war and noted as absent and sick in the hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. C. Fincher of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Covington, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Henry F.) Parks for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Hammock on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and captured on August 7, 1864.

When Private William C. Fincher of Company C of the 66th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 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) Wm. C. Fincher of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and noted as captured on August 8, 1864 and under remarks stated captured by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. C. Fincher of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C., (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky, at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, on August 15, 1864 and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. C. Fincher of Company C 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 five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16,

1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by the way of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William C. Fincher of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. C. Fincher of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted he had been captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. C. Fincher of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia 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 he had been captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. C. Fincher of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted he had been captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

The compiler notes the POW were taken by railroad to the Columbus Depot near downtown Columbus, Ohio and marched about four miles west to the Camp Chase, Prison.

Private William C. Fincher died approximately 160 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln writes a message for celebration of the 106th anniversary of birth of Robert Burns; "I cannot frame a toast to Burns. I can say nothing worthy of his generous heart and transcendent genius."

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. C. Fincher of Company C of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

The compiler notes there are 2, 169 tombstone inscriptions and some are double inscriptions and 372 Confederates died of small-pox at Camp Chase for 17.15% And compare that number with the 12, 920 Union soldiers who died at Andersonville, Georgia who lost only 63 due to small-pox which came to less than ½ of one percent. Another way to explain the difference in deaths due to small-pox at Camp Chase was 34 times higher than the death rate of small-pox at Camp Sumter.

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

For reading of what prison conditions and life was like at Camp Chase during the time period that William C. Fincher was at Camp Chase the compiler recommends reading *Terrors and Horrors of Prison Life or Six Months a Prisoner at Camp Chase* by William Hiram Duff printed in 1907 who himself was a prisoner at Camp Chase and had been captured during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864. At one time it could be read online for free and perhaps still can be.

605) Private Boswell S. FINLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1192 reads ***"E. J. FINLEY CO. H 31 MISS. 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 Boswell J. Findley alternate name Boswell S. Findley served in Company H of the 31st Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"31st Infantry Regiment was organized in March, 1862, using the 6th (Orr's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit served in Rust's, L. Hebert's, and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It was part of the garrison at Vicksburg, [and] then fought at Baton Rouge and Jackson. Later it continued the fight under General Featherson [Featherston] in the Army of Tennessee. The 31st was active throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 10 killed and 37 wounded at Baton Rouge, and of the 215 engaged at Peach Tree Creek, seventy-six percent were disabled. In December, 1864, there were 86 men present for duty, and only a handful surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. A. Orr [Jehu Amaziah Orr – Find A Grave Memorial # 9768627] and Marcus D. L. Stephens, [Marcus D. Lafayette Stephens – Find A Grave Memorial # 24902315 has incorrectly listed him as Martin D. L. Stephens] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Balfour and James W. Drane, [James William Drane – Find A Grave # 32209005] and Majors Francis M. Gillespie [Francis Marion Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 11776288] and H. E. Topp. [Harvey Everett Topp – Find A Grave Memorial # 58425170]"

Company H of the 31st Mississippi Infantry was raised in Choctaw County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated April 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and noted he had never been paid and a fifty dollar bounty was due and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry was first organized as the 6th Orr's Battalion Mississippi Infantry. In February and March 1862 it was increased to ten companies and mustered into

the Confederate service as Orr's Regiment Mississippi Infantry. Shortly afterward the designation was changed to the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 1, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 1, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and this time noted as never being paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 1, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain Fitzpatrick on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 1, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain Fitzpatrick on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 1, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain Fitzpatrick 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 Boswell S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 1, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain Fitzpatrick on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of 1st Mississippi C. S. A. Hospital Jackson, Mississippi for debilitas (Weakness or feebleness) and admitted on April 5, 1864 and discharged the following day on April 6, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) B. S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1864 and the date of issue was July 23, 1864 and he signed his name as B. S. Fendly.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private Boswell S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January

1, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Captain Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private Boswell S. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 1, 1863 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by Major Jones on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and captured by the enemy at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

When Private Boswell S. Finley of Company H 31st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 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) Boswell J. Findley of Company H of the 31st 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 General at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert J. Fingly of Company H of the 31st Mississippi was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 on December 16, 1864 for a sprain of left ankle and later transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and was noted as age twenty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Basswell I. Fingley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Boswell J. Findley of Company H of the 31st 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 noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile tripon December 15, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private Boswell J. Findley of Company H of the 31st 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 on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted he was captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Boswell J. Findley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted he was captured Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Private Boswell J. Finley died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "Two Brigadier-Generals, Edmond Rucker and W. C. Young and one private as nurse to General Young, were forwarded to Johnson's Island yesterday. Nineteen commissioned officers were forwarded to Camp Chase. Captain S. P. Deatherage, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, was sent in this lot. He had been confined in the Military Prison here for a year past, under the charge of violation the laws of war."

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. J. Finley of Company H of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

606) Private Samuel B. FINNEY - Inscription on tombstone #1297 reads "**S. B. FINNEY CO. A 54 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 39 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Samuel B. Finney married America Love on November 12, 1845 in Jones County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel B. Finney, born about 1825 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$900.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife America Finney, born about 1828 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James M. Finney, born about 1847 in Georgia and Edward W. Finney, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 47 in Jones County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel B. Finney, born about 1825 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife America Finney, born about 1827 in Georgia. Other family household members were: James M. Finney, born about 1846 in Georgia and Edward Finney, born about 1849 in Georgia and Georgia Finney, born about 1855 in Georgia and Wiley Finney, born about 1859 in Georgia and noted as ten months old. The family household was living in the Tole's District of Jones County, Georgia with no Post Office was reported and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

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

“54th Infantry Regiment, organized at Savannah, Georgia, during the summer of 1862, contained men recruited in the counties of Lamar, Appling, Harris, Muscogee, Bartow, Chatham, and Barrow. The unit moved to the Charleston area and was involved in numerous conflicts including the fight at Battery Wagner. Later it was assigned to Mercer's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 20 to September 1, it reported 93 casualties and in December, 1864, totalled [totalled] 168 effectives. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Colonel Charlton H. Way, [Find A Grave Memorial # 95936139] Lieutenant Colonel Morgan Rawls, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7980413] and Major William H. Mann [Find A Grave Memorial # 84166471] were in command.”

Company A of the 54th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Lamar Infantry”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. B. Finney of Captain T. W. Brantley's Company* enlisted on June 13, 1863 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (John H.) McManus for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was also known as Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on June 13, 1863 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (T. W.) Brantley for three years or war and last paid by N. B. Brown 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) S. B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on June 13, 1863 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (T. W.) Brantley for three years or war and last paid on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Samuel B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Georgia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on March 31, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of patients in the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on September 22, 1864 for a tibia fracture June 18 of left caused by V. S. (Short for) vulnus sclopetarium which was a medical term for a gun-shot wound and discharged on October 22, 1864 and noted his residence as Jones County.

When Private Samuel B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Stones River, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 he had been in Smith's Brigade (Attached to Forrest's command at Murfreesboro) in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Private Samuel B. Finney died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Confederate* reported "For the Confederate, BIVOUAC 1ST NORTH CAROLINA BATTALION SHARP SHOOTERS, FEBRUARY 8, 1865 EDITOR CONFEDERATE: - The following is a list of the casualties in the command in the battles on Hatcher's Creek, on the 5th, 6th and 7th instant. Company A Lieutenant R. W. Woodruff, commanding. Wounded – Lieutenant W. L. Watson, foot slightly; Sergeant Monroe May, hand and leg, severely and in the hands of the enemy privates J. C. Snow, knee, severe; Jones Shugart, left arm amputated; Wm. Crews, leg, slight; Jones May, foot, severe. Missing Corporal W. D. Herrington, Private W. G. Allen. Company B, Lieutenant C. A. Shutty, commanding. Killed- Private Aug. Shinse, Wounded- Reuben Chitty, face, severe; J. A. Kizer, breast, slight. Missing A. A. Clewell, Luther Waugh. R. E. WILSON CAPTAIN COMMANDING."

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. B. Finney of Company A of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel B. Finney owned six slaves, four males and two females. Female slaves were ages thirty and twelve and the male slaves were ages forty and eight and six and two years of age in the 1860 slave schedule.

607) Private Ferdinand B. FISHBURNE - Inscription on tombstone #870 reads "**F. B. FISHBURN CO. A 37 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lynchburg, Virginia in June 1864. #1

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; Samuel Fishburn married Frances Tinsley on March 27, 1832 in Franklin County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Ferdinand B. Fishburn, born about 1836 living in the household of Samuel Fishburn, born about 1806 and his wife Frances T. Fishburn, born about 1811. Other family household members were: Jacob W. Fishburn, born about 1832 and (Spelled as) Reubin (A male) Fishburn, born about 1834 and Benjamin B. Fishburn, born about 1838 and James A. Fishburn, born about 1840 and Elizabeth J. Fishburn, born about 1841 and Peter Fishburn, born about 1843 [Peter also had duty in Company A of the 37th Virginia Cavalry] and Susan E. Fishburn, born about 1845 and (Spelled as) Amarila (A female) Fishburn, born about 1847 and Tipton L. T. Fishburn, born about 1849. The family household was living in Franklin County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 26, 1850.

The compiler notes he had prior duty with the 9th (Nichols') Texas Infantry and will be noted. However he was a Franklin County, Virginia resident.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private F. B. Fishburn served in Company F in the 9th Regiment Texas Infantry Nichols' Six Months 1861-1862 and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"9th (Nichol's) Infantry Regiment [also called 5th Regiment] was formed during the summer of 1861. Some of the men were from Galveston and La Grange. This was a six month command that served in the Department of Texas at Galveston. It was mustered out of service in March, 1862, but many of its members enlisted in Waul's Texas Legion. The field officers were Colonel E. B. Nichols, Lieutenant Colonel Josiah C. Massie,[The Texas Handbook stated 1816-1879 and died in Houston, Texas] and Major Fred. Tate."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 19 to 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) F. B. Fishburn of Captain (Benjamin) Shropshire's Company of Nichols' Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted at age 25 and enrolled in October 1861 in Fayette County, Texas by Captain B.

Shropshire and mustered into the service on October 19, 1861 at Galveston, Texas by Lieutenant J. T. Ware and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) F. B. Fishburn of Captain (Benjamin) Shropshire's Company of Nichols' Regiment Texas Infantry* enlisted at age 25 and enrolled on October 12, 1861 at La Grange by Captain B. Shropshire and mustered into the service on October 19, 1861 at Galveston, Texas by Lieutenant J. T. Ware and payment due from enlistment.

The above asterisk stated this company was also known as Company F of the 9th Nichols' Regiment Texas Infantry. The 9th also known as the 5th and as Nichols' Regiment Texas Infantry was composed of ten companies A to K which had been mustered into the service of the Confederate States for six months on various dates from October 8 to November 9, 1861. The regiment was mustered out of service on April 24, 1862 by Special Order Number 520 Headquarters Department of Texas date Houston, April 17, 1862. Captain Atchison's Cavalry Company which was mustered into service November 20, 1861 as of this regiment was transferred to the 26th Regiment Texas Cavalry by Special Order Number 166 Headquarters Department of Texas dated November 22, 1861 and became 1st Company G of that organization.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) F. B. Fishburn of Company F of Nichols' Regiment Texas Volunteers enlisted on October 19, 1861 at Galveston, Texas and enrolled by Lieutenant J. T. Ware for six months and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster-Out roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 24, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) F. B. Fishburn of Captain (Benjamin) Shropshire's Company of the Nichols' Regiment Texas Infantry was mustered out of service on April 24, 1862 at Galveston, Texas and enlisted on October 2, 1861 at La Grange, Texas and enrolled by (Benjamin) Shropshire and mustered into service on October 19, 1861 in Galveston, Texas and enrolled by Lieutenant J. T. Ware and last paid by Lieutenant J. L. McKeen on April 24, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated I CERTIFY - That the within named Private Ferdinand B. Fishburn of Captain Ben Shropshire's Company F of the Nichols' Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry born in Franklin County, Virginia age 25 years; five feet eleven inches in height; fair complexion; light hair and by occupation a merchant was enlisted Lieutenant J. T. Ware at Galveston, Texas on the 19th day of October 1861 to serve six months and is now entitled to discharge.

And now for his duty with Company A of the 37th Virginia Cavalry (Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers)

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. B. Fishburn of Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1862 at Rocky Mount, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Claiborne for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 7, 1864 and a six per cent bond due.

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 Western Virginia and East Tennessee dated December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. B. Fishburn of Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Cumberland, Maryland on July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lynchburg, Virginia on June 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. B. Fishburn of Company A of the 37th Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was made age 28; height five feet 10 inches; complexion florid; eyes grey; hair light; and told Union authorities his former occupation was a merchant and his residence was Texas and had been captured by General Sullivan at Lynchburg, Virginia on June 17, 1864 and was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. B. Fishburne (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 37th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over. He was captured at Lynchburg, Virginia on June 17, 1864.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported: “The first decision of Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court of the United States, was that West Virginia is

legally a State. The decision was given on the question placing the name of that State on the list when calling the docket.”

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. B. Fishburne of Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

Find A Grave Memorial # 60052979 has a photograph of his tombstone in Franklin County, Virginia and claims that his body was re-interred from the Camp Chase Cemetery on April 3, 1872.

In the compilers opinion he is currently not buried at the Camp Chase Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither F. B. Fishburn or spelled as Fishburne owned slaves in either Virginia or Texas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone whose body is not there it would read: **“F. B. FISHBURNE CO. A 37 BATTN. VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

608) Citizen William H. FISHER - Inscription on tombstone #49 reads **“W. H. FISHER CITIZEN.”** He was taken prisoner in Fayette County, West Virginia in June 1863.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) William H. Fisher, born about 1845 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Meredith (A male) Fisher, born about 1825 in Virginia and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Fisher, born about 1823 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Augt C. (A male) Fisher, born about 1847 and (Spelled as) A. I. (A male) Fisher, born about 1850 in Virginia and Nancy I. Fisher, born about 1862 in Virginia and Mary E. Fisher, born about 1853 in Virginia and Martha D. Fisher, born about 1854 in Virginia and Lucinda Fisher, born about 1857 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Cyntha (A female) Fisher, born about 1860 in Virginia and listed as five months old. The family household was living in District 2 in Fayette County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Fayetteville and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22035 of 55967) stated W. H. Fisher a citizen of Fayette County, (West) Virginia and also captured in Fayette County, (West) Virginia on June 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22968 of 55967) stated Wm H. Fisher a citizen of Fayette County, (West) Virginia arrived at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 11, 1863 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and had been sent by Captain (Wesley Coleman) Thorpe and a physical description was taken; Age Seventeen; Height 5 feet eight inches; Complexion light; Eyes dark; Hair dark.

William H. Fisher died approximately 93 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 12, 1863 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: The United States as of this date as 54 Iron-clad ships and France has 16 and England 16. The article says France and England both have four ironclads currently at sea.

And on Monday, October 12, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records on ancestry (23439 of 55967) reported the death of (Spelled as) W. H. Fisher a citizen of Fayette County, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23161) stated he died on Monday, October 12, 1863 due to small-pox.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22990) stated he was a citizen of Fayette County, (West) Virginia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

609) Private Amos FITZGERALD - Inscription on tombstone #1032 reads ***"A. FITZGERALD CO. E 26 VA. BATT'N CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Amos Fitzgerald, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of Seaton (A male) Fitzgerald, born about 1838. The family household was living in Amherst County, Virginia with no Post Office reported and the census was enumerated on September 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Amos Fitzgerald alternate name A. Fitzgerald served in Company D in the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"36th Cavalry Battalion was organized in February, 1863, with four companies, later increased to five. The unit was assigned to A. G. Jenkins', W. E. Jones', B. T. Johnson's, and Payne's Brigade. It had a force of 125 men at Gettysburg, moved to Western Virginia, [and] then took part in operations in East Tennessee. The 36th was with McCausland at Chambersburg, served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and was active around Appomattox. After cutting through the lines at Appomattox, it disbanded. Major James W. Sweeney was in command. [Born about 1837]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Fitzgerald of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 15, 1863 in Rockbridge County, Virginia and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated \$50.00 bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1863 and dated September 4, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Fitzgerald of Company D of the 36th Battalion

Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 15, 1863 at Rockbridge County, Virginia for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Culpeper Hospital August 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Amos Fitzgerald of the 36th Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester and Berryville Pike near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured on September 15, 1864.

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

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

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

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following:

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

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Amos Fitzgerald of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division on Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade 3rd Cavalry Division Middle Military Division, Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Amos Fitzgerald of Company D of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan's Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Amos Fitzgerald of Company “E” of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) Amos Fitzgerald of Company "E" of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript.

Private Amos Fitzgerald died approximately 137 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "WHOLESALE DESERTION – It was stated on the floor of the Ohio Senate, on Friday last, by Senator Gunckel, who obtained the information from the Adjutant General of the State, that on the day previous there had been received at Camp Chase 469 recruits and of that number 130 had deserted during the forenoon."

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Amos Fitzgerald of Company "E" of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"AMOS FITZGERALD CO. D 36 BATT'N. VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

610) Private William C. FITZGERALD - Inscription on tombstone #1674 reads **"W. C. FITZGERALD CO. D 36 BATT'N. VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Amherst County, Virginia in June 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm. C. Fitzgerel (But the compiler believes it was Fitzgerald and will be noted this way.) The census listed Wm C. Fitzgerald, born about 1831 and noted his occupation as (unreadable) and living in the household of Jordan McKenney, born about 1790. The household was living in Amherst County, Virginia and no Post Office was reported and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 20 which noted Private W. C. Fitzgerald of Company D of the 36th Virginia Battalion Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was A. Fitzgerald and listed the Post Office as Pedlar's Mills, Virginia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 47 the Post Office at Pedlar's Mills was located in Amherst County, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. C. Fitzgerald alternate name A. Fitzgerald served in Company D in the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Cavalry Battalion was organized in February, 1863, with four companies, later increased to five. The unit was assigned to A. G. Jenkins', W. E. Jones', B. T. Johnson's, and Payne's Brigade. It had a force of 125 men at Gettysburg, moved to Western Virginia, [and] then took part in operations in East Tennessee. The 36th was with McCausland at Chambersburg, served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and was active around Appomattox. After cutting through the lines at Appomattox, it disbanded. Major James W. Sweeney was in command. [Born about 1837]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. C. Fitzgerald of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1862 in Rockbridge County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Edwin) G. Zane for three years or war and last paid by (William C.) Eoff on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private W. C. Fitzgerald of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Cumberland, Maryland on July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, West Virginia on June 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private W. C. Fitzgerald of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on July 1, 1864 age 33; height 6 feet complexion sandy; eyes blue; hair sandy and told Union authorities before the war his occupation had been a farmer and stated his residence was Amherst County, Virginia and noted as captured in Amherst County, Virginia on June 12, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private W. C. Fitzgerald of Company D of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1864 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of E. W Over and noted as captured in Amherst County, Virginia on June 12, 1864.

[The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry]

Federal POW Records stated Private W. C. Fitzgerald of Company “E” of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured in Amherst County, Virginia on June 12, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 16, 1865 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper *The Cleveland Daily Leader* reported: "Sue Mundy, alias Jerome Clark, was hung yesterday, in pursuance of the sentence of a military commission. On the same day within the confines of the same State, a party of guerrillas, under another leader, threw a train from the track and robbed the passengers. Such acts as the latter have made the former necessary."

And on Thursday, March 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. C. Fitzgerald of Company D of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William C. Fitzgerald did not own slaves in Amherst County or surrounding counties in Virginia.

611) Private S. L. FLAKE - Inscription on tombstone #212 reads "**S. L. FLAKE CO. A 15 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Union City, Tennessee in March 1864.

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

"15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Organization or 15th Consolidated] was assembled at Oxford, Mississippi, in February, 1864. It was organized by consolidating part of the 15th (Stewart's) [Stewart's] Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Street's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, and the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in R. V. Richardson's and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, skirmished in Mississippi and Georgia, then returned to Mississippi and fought at Harrisburg. Later it moved to Tennessee and saw action at Memphis, Franklin, and Nashville. Only 75 men came back from Hood's operations, and in February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alabama where it surrendered in May. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Logwood [Thomas Henry Logwood – Contributor should have noted 16th Tennessee Cavalry – Find A Grave Memorial # 10789537] and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street. [Find A Grave Memorial # 183583700]"

He only has two pages and both are Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Flake of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 22, 1864 at Camp Chase and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by order of Colonel Jno. I Rinaker and noted as captured at Union City, Tennessee on March 10, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 18, 1864 in Washington, D. C. President Lincoln speaks to the 164th Ohio Regiment composed of militia whose 100 day term of service has expired.

And on Thursday, August 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. L. Flake of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

612) Private George H. FLEMING - Inscription on tombstone #374 reads ***"GEO. FLEMING CO. I 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed George Fleming, born about 1841 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Alfred Fleming, born about 1812 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Nancy Fleming, born about 1816 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Barsheba (A female) Fleming, born about 1835 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Massiniah (A female) Fleming, born about 1839 in Tennessee and John Fleming, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Sarah Jane Fleming, born about 1844 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Maraia (A female) Fleming, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Amelia Fleming, born about 1850 in Tennessee and listed as three months old. The family household was living in District 6 in White County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George H. Fleming, born about 1842 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Nancy Fleming, born about 1817 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. H. (A female) Fleming, born about 1840 in Tennessee and John E. Fleming, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Sarah J. Fleming, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Fleming, born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) M. M. (And corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Wn) (A male) Fleming, born about 1848 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) A. H. (A female) Fleming, born about 1850 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) C. J. (A female) Fleming, born about 1851 in Tennessee and Thomas J. Fleming, born about 1853 in Texas and (Spelled as) Robt A. Fleming, born about 1856 in Arkansas and (Spelled as) Wm B. Fleming, born about 1859 in Arkansas and listed as nine months old. The family household was living in Centre Township in Polk County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dallas and the census was enumerated on June 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George Fleming served in Company I in the 13th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Gore's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"13th Cavalry Regiment, usually called Dibrell's 8th Cavalry, was organized in September, 1862, as a partisan ranger command. Its twelve companies were from Overton, Putnam, White, and Jackson counties. The regiment was assigned to Forrest's, Humes', Biffle's, and Dibrell's Brigade. It fought at

Parker's Cross Roads, skirmished in Alabama and Georgia, [and] then was engaged at Chickamauga. Later the unit was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, saw action at Saltville in Virginia, took part in the defense of Savannah, and participated in the conflicts at Averysboro and Bentonville. The unit served as President Davis' escort and surrendered at Washington, Georgia, on May 2, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels George G. Dibrell [George Gibbs Dibrell – Find A Grave Memorial # 10856] and Mounce L. Gore, [Mounce Lauderdale Gore – Find A Grave Memorial # 30269241] Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Daugherty, [Ferdinand Hamilton Daugherty – Find A Grave Memorial # 6844613] and Majors William P. Chapin [William Paul Chapin – Find A Grave Memorial # 57393076] and Jeffrey E. Forrest [Jeffrey Edward Forrest (Younger brother of Nathan Bedford Forrest) Find A Grave Memorial # 38389911].”

Compiled Military Service Record's listed him with 13th Tennessee Cavalry. The unit was known in the field as the 8th Tennessee Cavalry but officially recognized by Confederate authorities as the 13th Tennessee Cavalry.

Company I was organized in White County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private George Fleming of Company I of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on September 1, 1864 at Sparta, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Jefferson) Leftwitch and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured on September 6, 1864 at Readyville, Tennessee.

The above asterisk stated this regiment was organized as Partisan Rangers in September 1862 with twelve companies and was re-mustered as cavalry in October 1862 and consolidated into ten companies. It was officially designated the 13th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office but was mustered in the field for a while as the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and as Dibrell's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

Federal POW Records reported his capture near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 located in Cannon County which is about 50 miles southeast of Nashville, Tennessee and the skirmish was also referred to as Readyville, Tennessee.

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. “September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at

Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing.”

As often times the case the Union reports and Confederate reports would vary. Colonel Dibrell’s report was a bit different, he reported “I had in the mean time been joined by from 200 to 300 more recruits, stragglers, and absentees, swelling my numbers from 1,000 to 1,200, about 300 of whom were armed but with little ammunition.” “Traveling on until 12 o’clock at night, we encamped between Readyville and Woodbury, placing out pickets all around us, with orders to move on at daylight next morning. Just as we were about moving the enemy, supposed to be 800 strong, Ninth Pennsylvania and mounted infantry, about half mounted, the others dismounted, having surprised and got between our pickets, who were of Major Wright’s command, of General Robertson’s brigade and our camps, came charging upon us. I used every effort to rally the men, but owing to the stampede that took place and it was with difficulty that they could be rallied and checked. After stopping them I determined to make for the mountains, and did so, re-crossing the Caney Fork below Rock Island, where all the stragglers came in. Our loss was 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and 61 captured, making a total loss to us of 65 men and about 50 horses. We killed 10, wounded 25, and captured 8 of the enemy.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Flemming of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Flemming of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Fleming of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Woodbury, “Georgia” on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Fleming of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Fleming of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Fleming of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private George Fleming died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 27, 1864 at New York City, New York the future 26th President of the United States Theodore Roosevelt Junior celebrated his 6th birthday.

And on Thursday, October 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo Fleming of Company I of the 8th Tennessee Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George Fleming did not own slaves in Polk County, Arkansas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. FLEMING CO. I 13 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

613) Private Newton L. FLETCHER - Inscription on tombstone #1961 reads **“N. L. FLETCHER CO. G 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Newton Fletcher, born about 1844 and living in the household of James Fletcher, born in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Fletcher, born about 1849 and Minerva A. Fletcher, born about 1830 and Barton M. Fletcher, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Benjamin F. Fletcher, born about 1840. The family household was living in District 1 in Rhea County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Newton Fletcher, born about 1844 in Tennessee and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of James Fletcher, born about 1800 in Virginia and what appears to be he wife Mary Fletcher, also born about 1800 in Virginia. Other family

household members were: Minerva Fletcher, born about 1834 in Virginia and Franklin Fletcher, born about 1840 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Subdivision 4 in Claiborne County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Tazewell and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

The compiler notes Claiborne County, Tennessee and Lee County, Virginia are adjacent and Rose Hill, Virginia where he enlisted was in Lee County, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Newton L. Fletcher served in Company G 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 for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Nutin L. Fletcher of Company G of the 27th Battalion Virginia Mounted Riflemen* enlisted June 10, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Gibson's Company, Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers, Company G 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and Company G 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 to October 31, 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private Newton L. Fletcher of Company G of the 27th Battalion Virginia Mounted Riflemen enlisted on June 12, 1863 at Rose Hill, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Thomas S.) Gibson for three years and last paid by (William H.) Miller 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 Newton L. Fletcher of Company G of the 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 12, 1863 at Rose Hill, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Thomas S.) Gibson for three years and last paid by (William H.) Miller on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31 1863 to April 30, 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Newton Fletcher of Company G of the 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 10, 1863 at Rose Hill, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Thomas S.) Gibson for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Nuton L. Fletcher of Company G of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 12, 1863 at Rose Hill, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Thomas S.) Gibson for three years and last paid by (William H.) Miller on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since September 17, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Nuton L. Fletcher of Company G of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 12, 1863 at Rose Hill, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Thomas S.) Gibson for three years and last paid by (William H.) Miller on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since September 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. S. (With an X above the letter S indicating an incorrect initial) Fletcher of the 25th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division on the Winchester and Berryville Pike, near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. S. Fletcher of the 25th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division on the Winchester and Berryville Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division, Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured on September 13, 1864.

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

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

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

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequan Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's

brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following:

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. L. Fletcher of the 25th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan’s Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. L. Fletcher of Company “K” of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and received from Harper’s Ferry, Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Private Newton L. Fletcher died approximately 235 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 12, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: “FORD’S NEW THEATER – TENTH STREET, ABOVE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE – NOTICE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT NATIONAL CALAMITY, THIS THEATER WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.”

And

“THE COUNSEL FOR THE CONSPIRATORS – Messrs. Fred. Aiken and John W. Clampitt appeared yesterday as counsel for Mrs. Surratt before the Military Commission and as the case in Pittsburg in which Hon. Reverdy Johnson is engaged has been postponed it is probable that he will act as Mrs. Surratt’s counsel. We are not advised as to whether Messrs Aiken and Clampitt will continue in the case. Messrs Aiken and Clampitt will continue in the case. Messrs Aiken and Clampitt are well known here. The former graduated at Howard Law School several years since and the latter graduated at Columbia College a few years ago with honor taking one of the prize medals, we believe for elocution. They each figured during the late Presidential campaign on the Democratic side, holding forth nightly at the McClellan headquarters (Parker’s Hall).....”

And on Friday, May 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Newton Fletcher of Company G of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Newton Fletcher did not own slaves in Claiborne County, Tennessee

614) Private Joseph FLINT - Inscription on tombstone #2091 reads **“JOSEPH FLINT CO. I EDGAR’S BATT’Y TEX. C.S.A.” / “JACOB LAKE CO. G 90 TENN. REG. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia in May 1862.

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

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; John Flint married Mary Hedrick on March 21, 1833 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Flint, born about 1837 in Virginia and noted as attending school and living in the household of John Flint, born about 1814 in Virginia and his wife Mary Flint, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm Flint, born about 1835 in Virginia and Susan Flint, born about 1836 in Virginia and Sarah Flint, born about 1838 in Virginia and Elizabeth Flint, born about 1840 in Virginia and Nancy Flint, born about 1841 in Virginia and Madison Flint, born about 1842 in Virginia and Catherine Flint, born about 1844 in Virginia and Christopher Flint, born about 1846 in Virginia and Thomas Flint, 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 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph Flint, born about 1837 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of John Flint, born about 1813 in Virginia and his wife Polly Flint, born about 1811 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Flint, born about 1839 in Virginia and Elizabeth Flint, born about 1841 in Virginia and Nancy Flint, born about 1845 in Virginia and Madison (A male) Flint, born about 1844 in Virginia and Christopher Flint, born about 1848 in Virginia and Thomas Flint, born about 1851 in Virginia and Matilda Flint, born about 1853 in Virginia. The family household was living in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lewisburg and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Flint served in Company C in the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry (Edgar’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“26th Infantry Battalion was organized in May, 1862, with men of the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry who escaped capture at the Battle of Roanoke Island. It contained seven companies, but was increased to nine in June, 1863. The unit was assigned to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, and saw action in

Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel George M. Edgar [George Mathews Edgar – Find A Grave Memorial # 42863813] and Major Richard Woodram. [Find A Grave Memorial # 10364622]”

He enlisted at White Sulphur Springs located in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and listed as with the 26th (Edgar’s) Battalion Infantry on his service records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private Joseph Flint of Company C of the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 29th at W. S. Sprs (Which the compiler interprets as While Sulphur Springs, located in Greenbrier County, [West] Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Edgar for the war and noted as never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at the Battle of Lewisburg, (West Virginia) on May 23, 1862 and not heard from.

The compiler notes the 26th also known as Edgar’s Battalion Virginia Infantry was organized on May 20, 1862 from those members of the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry who escaped capture at Roanoke Island, North Carolina on February 8, 1862 together with some recruits. Special Order Number 244 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated October 18, 1862 formally confirmed its organization as an independent battalion.

Private Joseph Flint's Compiled Military Service Records listed his unit being "Edgar's Bat." The Confederates knew that this stood for Edgar's Battalion also known as the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry however it would seem the officials at Camp Chase interrupted "Edgar's Bat." as Edgar's Battery. And since there was an Edgar's Texas Artillery battery during the war, (A different Edgar completely) it is plausible that Private Joseph Flint was assigned false information on his stone at Camp Chase that remains there to this day.

The compiler will now list old notes of Private Joseph Flint.

The first soldier should be Private Joseph Flint Company C 26th Battalion, Virginia Infantry (Edgar's) CSA Private Joseph Flint was captured at the Battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862. Interestingly enough a Samuel D. Flint was also captured on the same day at the same battle. Although no documentation can support this theory the standard practice would have been to take the Confederate prisoners from the Battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia to the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling (West) Virginia and then on to Camp Chase by railroad. Some of the prisoners from the Lewisburg, battle did make this journey but Private Joseph Flint's name cannot be located at Athenaeum Prison. On page #2 of Private Joseph Flint's Compiled Military Service Records it says this: "The 26th (also known as Edgar's) Battalion Virginia Infantry was organized May 20, 1862, from those members of the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry who escaped capture at Roanoke Island, N.C., February 8, 1862, together with some recruits. Special Order #244 Adjutant and Inspectors General Office, dated October 18, 1862, formally confirmed its organization as an independent battalion." Because Private Joseph Flint is not shown as being a member of the 59th Virginia Infantry I speculate that he was a former member of the 79th Virginia Militia. My reasoning is there were no Flint's in the 59th Virginia Infantry. However, there were four Flint's in Edgar's Battalion or the 26th Virginia Battalion. 3 of those four Flint's had prior

service in the 79th Virginia Militia. They were Ezekiel Flint, Samuel D. Flint and Joseph Flint. The 4th Flint had prior duty in the 166th Virginia Militia. Furthermore, the unit history of the 26th Virginia Infantry Battalion (Edgar's) shows that many of the soldiers came from the 108 Virginia Militia (Monroe County {West} Virginia) and the 166th Virginia Militia (Monroe County {West} Virginia). No mention is made about the 79th Virginia Militia (Greenbrier County {West} Virginia) Private Joseph Flint's date of enrollment in (Edgar's) 26th Virginia Battalion shows April 29, 1862 according to the unit history. On page 3 of Private Joseph Flint's CMSR is shows his unit being "Edgar's Bat." The Confederates knew that this stood for Edgar's Battalion also known as the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry however it would seem the officials at Camp Chase interrupted "Edgar's Bat." as Edgar's Battery. And since there was an Edgar's Texas Artillery battery during the War, (a different Edgar completely) It is plausible that Private Joseph Flint was assigned false information on his stone at Camp Chase that remains there to this day. On page 4 of Private Joseph Flint's CMSR's is shows him being with Company I Edgar's Batt. It would appear that this was used as reference to his stone when it was made at the Blue Ridge Marble Company in Nelson, Georgia in 1907-08. On a few pages of Private Joseph Flint's CMSR's it has him listed as being with Edgar's Virginia Artillery, as far as I know Lieutenant Colonel George M. Edgars of the 26th Virginia Infantry Battalion had nothing to do with artillery. And finally on Private Joseph Flint's last page of Compiled Military Service Record's page 7 it has his name spelled James D. Flint. Using genealogy I find a Mr. John Flint married Mary Hedrick on March 21, 1833 in Greenbrier County (West) Virginia. Their third child was Joseph Flint born about 1837 and listed as 13 years of age in the 1850 census and living in district 18 in Greenbrier County (West) Virginia. Joseph is not shown as living with his family in the 1860 census but then again he would have been about 23 years of age. Private Joseph Flint Company C 26th Battalion, Virginia Infantry (Edgar's) was scheduled to be exchanged as a prisoner of war per the Dix-Hill Cartel but appears to be held back at Camp Chase because of health issues. He is shown as being at the Camp Chase hospital in prison #2. He was also shown as being in Prison #3 for awhile. Camp Chase Records have his residence as being Greenbrier County (West) Virginia. No physical descriptions can be found on Private Joseph Flint. Private Joseph Flint died on September 16, 1862 and was buried the same day by Brotherlin & Halms (contracted government undertakers) and buried in grave #29 at the Southeast City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Flint of Company I of Edgar's Battalion appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Flint of Company I of Edgar's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Chase, Ohio to Vicksburg, (Mississippi) to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase on August 25, 1862 and noted as captured at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on May 23, 1862 and under remarks stated null. And at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 16, 1862 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln receives deputation of Friends with petition to exempt the Society from draft. Secretary Chase accompanies group and asks Lincoln to appoint Reverend Tolford as chaplain at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio.

And on Tuesday, September 16, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Joseph Flint of Edgars Virginia "Artillery" due to unknown reasons.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Flint of Edgar's "Artillery" Virginia 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 in Cincinnati, Ohio on April 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and noted place of death was at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio and date of death was September 16, 1862.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 29 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the OAG Report as Joseph Flint of Adger's Vol. Battery).

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 Joseph Flint may have been one of those reinterred.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James D. Flint of Thompson's Company of Edgar's Battalion appeared on a register of Claims of deceased Officers and Soldiers from Virginia which were filed for settlement in the Office of the Confederate States of Auditor for the War Department and presented by attorney Mason Matthews on January 8, 1863.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Flint did not own slaves in Greenbrier County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOS. FLINT CO. C 26 BATTN. VA. INF. (EDGAR'S BATTN.) C.S.A."**

615) Private Andrew Jackson FLIPPO - Inscription on tombstone #756 reads **"AND'W J. FLIPPO CO. E AND H 49 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase based solely on the 1850 censuses was 25 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jackson Flippo, born about 1839 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Cloy (A female) (But corrected to Chole Aday Flippo by an ancestry transcriber) Flippo, born about 1796 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: John Flippo, born about 1827 in Alabama (John also had duty with Tarrant's Battery Light Artillery and Captain Ward's Battery Light Artillery) and Henry Flippo, born about 1833 in Alabama and Elizabeth Flippo, born about 1836 in Alabama. The family household was living District 36 in Madison County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 14, 1850. (The compiler notes Huntsville, Alabama is the county seat of Madison County, Alabama)

For the benefit of local residents who grew up in the Columbus, Ohio area during the 50' 60' and 70's they will remember Flippo the Clown played by Marvin W. Fishman aka Bob Marvin who died in 2006. How odd it was for a true Confederate soldier named Flippo to be buried at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes the confusion of the soldiers named Andrew Jackson Flippo and all from Alabama and born about the same time. The 1st Andrew Jackson Flippo was born about 1845 and living in Jackson County, Alabama according to the pre war census. He was a Union soldier and served in Company A of the 1st Tennessee and Alabama Independent Vidette Cavalry and died in 1864 and has a Find A Grave Memorial # 90133111. The 2nd Andrew Jackson Flippo was living in Marion County, Alabama and born about 1845 and served in the 2nd Alabama Light Artillery and was last noted as deserting in 1863 and died in Tennessee in 1828 although it does appear he received a pension from the State of Alabama and has a Find A Grave Memorial # 9564698. The 3rd Andrew Jackson Flippo is our soldier who was living in Madison County, Alabama in the 1850 census and died at Camp Chase on January 13, 1865.

Andrew J. Flippo had previous duty in Tarrant's Battery Light Artillery and Captain (John James) Ward's Battery Light Artillery and will be noted. His Compiled Military Service Records are found with Tarrant's Battery Light Artillery and Captain Ward's Battery Light Artillery.

"Tarrant's Battery was formed at Pollard, Alabama, in June, 1863, and remained there for several months. It joined the Army of Tennessee at Dalton and served in W. C. Preston's and D. Truehart's Battalion of Artillery. The company saw action at Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta and then moved with Hood into Tennessee. In the fight at Nashville it lost most of its men and horses, and all of its guns. Transferred to the District of the Gulf, it served as infantry defending Fort Blakely, and there surrendered. The battery was commanded by Captain Edward Tarrant." [Captain Edward Tarrant was captured at Fort Blakely, Alabama and transferred to Ship Island and later paroled]

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. J. Flippo of Captain (John James) Ward's Company, Alabama Light Artillery was mustered into service on October 10, 1862 at Huntsville, Alabama. (The compiler notes Captain John James Ward has a Find A Grave Memorial # 20841900)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to April 30, 1863 stated Private Andrew J. Flippo of Captain (John James) Ward's Company Alabama Light Artillery enlisted on October 10, 1862 at Huntsville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (John James) Ward for the war and

last paid by Captain McVoy on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service by order of General Slaughter at Mobile, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1863 stated Private Andrew J. Flippo of Captain (John James) Ward's Company Alabama Light Artillery enlisted on October 10, 1862 at Huntsville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (John James) Ward for the war and last paid by Captain McVoy on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated General Hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Flippo of Captain (John James) Ward's Company Alabama Light Artillery enlisted on October 10, 1862 at Huntsville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (John James) Ward for the war and last paid by Captain Reed on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Flippo of Captain (John James) Ward's Company Alabama Light Artillery enlisted on October 10, 1862 at Huntsville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (John James) Ward for the war and last paid by Captain McVoy on August 31, 1863 and under remarks stated claimed by the 49th Alabama Regiment and returned by order of General Maury on October 18, 1863.

According to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls – 1861-1865 for pages 4, 12, 13, 14, and 16 of frame 107 his name was mentioned both as A. J. and Andrew J. Flippo and the early muster roll probably for State Service for August 22, 1861 reported him in for Wards Cruses Battery and enlisting in Huntsville, Alabama. It also shows him enlisting on October 10, 1862 for Confederate Service.

And now for his duty with the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Andrew J. Flippo alternate name Andrew J. Flippo served in Companies K and H in the 49th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"49th Infantry Regiment [also called 52nd Regiment] was organized at Nashville, Tennessee, in February, 1862. Originally mustered into service as the 31st (Hale's) Alabama Infantry, its designation was changed to 49th during the spring of 1863. The men were recruited in the counties of De Kalb, Jackson, Marshall, Madison, Limestone, Lawrence, Colbert, [Colbert County was not first established until 1867] Lauderdale, Blount, and Morgan. It took an active part in the conflicts at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Corinth. Later the unit was assigned to Beall's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and on July 9, 1863, about 500 men were captured at Port Hudson. Exchanged and reorganized at Cahaba, the 49th was attached to General Scott's and Shelley's Brigade, and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. The regiment sustained 113 casualties at Shiloh and many were disabled at Franklin and Nashville. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Jephtha Edwards, [Find A Grave Memorial # 6129006] Lieutenant Colonels William N. Crump [William Newton Crump – Find A Grave Memorial # 33103210] and John D. Weeden,

[John David Weeden – Find A Grave Memorial # 106559230] and Major Thomas A. Street. [Thomas Atkins Street – Find A Grave Memorial # 63535867]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 9, 1862 stated Private Andrew J. Flippo of Captain Wann’s Company (Madison County) Alabama Volunteers* of the organization name above on January 30, 1862 at Camp Johnston, Tennessee and mustered into service on January 9, 1862 and enrolled on January 9, 1862 at Vienna, Alabama by Captain I. D. Wann for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company H of 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry. This regiment was successively designed as the 52nd Regiment (Hale’s) Alabama Infantry, 31st Regiment (Edward’s) Alabama Infantry and the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Flipo of Company H of the 49th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on January 1, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. J. Flippo of Company E of the 49th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on January 18, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. J. Flippo of Company B of the 49th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on August 29, 1864 and under remarks stated paroled and exchanged prisoners.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Flippo of Company (Unable to transcribe) of the 49th Alabama appeared on a special requisition for September 17, 1864 for one jacket one pair pants one pair of drawers one shirt and stated he was in much need of the above articles signed by Morrison surgeon in charge and received at Cuthbert, Georgia on September 21, 1864.

(The compiler notes there were three Confederate hospitals in Cuthbert, Georgia [Located in Randolph County] during this specific time period and were the Lumpkin and Hill and Hood hospitals. Doctor Stout had moved some of the hospitals from the Covington, Georgia areas during the Atlanta Campaign. The largest of the three was the Hood hospital and the compiler believes surgeon Morrison had been associated with the Hood hospital. The Hood hospital had been used from a female academy and today the original building still stands and is part of Andrew College)

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. J. Flippo of Company “B” of the 49th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on September 21, 1864.

When Private Andrew J. Flippo of the 49th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Scott’s Brigade in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Flippo of Company "K" of the 49th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Flippo (With an X indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Flippo of Company "K" of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Flippo of Company "K" of the 49th 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) And'w J. Flippo of Company "K" of the 49th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 13, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported:
"IMMIGRATION – Nearly five hundred thousand immigrants have arrived at the port of New York during the past four years, viz: 1861, 65,529; 1862, 76,306; 1863, 155,223; 1864, 185,208. Total 482,266. The arrivals at other ports will swell the total during the war to five hundred and fifty or perhaps six hundred thousand."

And on Friday, January 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. J. and surname appears to be spelled as Flippo of Company H of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

Only because of the potential interest of the rules of a Confederate pensioner or his widow this letters may be of value. Note this is not the same Andrew Jackson Flippo that is the subject of the biography. The is the Andrew J. Flippo who died in 1928 in Tennessee and was a member of the 2nd Battalion Alabama Light Artillery.

April 6, 1929

Honorable Charles E. McCall
Chairman Pension Commission
Montgomery, Alabama

My Dear Sir,

I have refused to deliver pension warrant issued April 1st for Mrs. Bethany Flippo on the pension roll of this county.

Mrs. Flippo has several children living here in this county and she has one son living at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee. For the past year she has been spending most of her time in Tennessee with that son. Her household things, are here in Franklin County with the children here and spends a portion of her time here. In fact she calls this home but the son living in Tennessee seems to be a favorite and she has spent so much time there that I have refused to deliver the pension this quarter. Her husband died while visiting this son and he was buried there and she just feels that she must visit his grave every few weeks. At the present time she is up there and is very sick, not able to return back here. I have warned her time and again about staying up there. Please advise me whether or not I should deliver the warrant to her.

Yours Very Truly

Judge Petree Judge Probate.
Judge of Probate
Russellville, Alabama

Dear Judge Petree,

In reply to your letter of April 6th, relative to the pension warrant of Mrs. Bethany Flippo, I will say that as she is now outside the State, you would have no authority of law to deliver her pension warrant to anyone. The law allows you to deliver her pension warrant in only one of two ways, either to the pensioner in person or to some reliable citizen of the County in which the pensioner lives who will make affidavit that at the time of the delivery of the warrant the pensioner is actually living in the county and is physically unable to call in person to receive same. It readily seems that no person could make this affidavit in this case on account of the fact that Mrs. Flippo is not actually in Franklin County but is in the State of Tennessee.

I will state further that if Mrs. Flippo remains outside the State of Alabama for a period of twelve months her name will be dropped from the pension roll. If she does not return to Alabama by April 30th, you should return the April pension warrant issued in her favor back to the Auditor's office when making your pension report on April 30th, endorsing thereon that she is absent from the State, in the State of

Tennessee. I would like for you to ascertain just how long she has been away from Alabama and please inform this office. I will thank you for an early reply to this matter. With kindest personal regards I am
Your friend Chairman.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Andrew J. Flippo did not own slaves in Alabama.

616) Corporal Strawder V. FLOWERS - Inscription on tombstone #335 reads ***"CORP. S. V. FLOWERS CO. F 36 (BROYLES) GA. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Georgia Marriages in the DeKalb County, Marriage Index, 1840-1908 listed Caroline Inge married to S. V. Flowers on December 2, 1847 in DeKalb County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census spelled his given name as Strother but in the compilers opinion is should have been Strawder and will be noted this way. The census listed Strawder Flowers, born about 1829 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Caroline Flowers, born about 1827 in Georgia. Other household members were: Sarah P. Flowers, born about 1850 in Georgia and Danie (A male and may have been Daniel) Fones, born about 1764 in North Carolina. The family household was living the Brownings District of DeKalb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on either August 12 or 13 of 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Strawner V. Flowers was discharged as a corporal and served in Company F in the 36th Georgia Infantry (Boyles') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6th (Glenn's) Infantry Regiment was organized at Dalton, Georgia, during the winter of 1861-1862 with many officers and men from the Dalton area. It was sent to Tennessee, [and] then moved to Mississippi where it served in T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The regiment fought at Champion's Hill and was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and brigaded under General Cummings, it fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The unit was organized with 930 men, reported 43 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 267 men and 213 arms in December, 1863. In January, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 56th Georgia Regiment, 232 were present for duty. Few surrendered on April 26. The unit was commanded by Colonels C. E. Broyles [Charles Edwards Broyles – Find A Grave Memorial # 23428641] and Jesse A. Glenn,[Find A Grave Memorial # 107211106] Lieutenant Colonel Alexander M. Wallace, [Alexander McGhee Wallace – Find A Grave Memorial # 21700003] and Major John Loudermilk.[John Robert Loudermilk Died during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 130589686]"

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. V. Flowers of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a bounty pay roll from April 10 to June 1,

1862 and had enlisted in Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Edward L.) Morton for the war and was paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) S. V. Flowers of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Edward L.) Morton for three years or war and last paid by (Captain Frederick) Cox on the 30th 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Corporal Strawder F. Flowers of Company F 36th (Broyles') Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign in DeKalb County, Georgia on July 21, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Strawner V. Flowers of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured at De Kalb County, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Strawner V. Flowers of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Strawner V. Flowers of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Strawner V. Flowers of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Strawner V. Flowers of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Strawner V. Flowers of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase,

Ohio on August 4, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Strother Flowers of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted on October 9, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital from Prison Camp Chase for the diagnosis of small-pox and was vaccinated but died.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 18, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "LAW REGARDING ALIENS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE MILITARY SERVICE – The following act relative to aliens who have been discharged from military service is of interest: And be it further enacted That any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or volunteer forces and has been or shall be hereafter honorably discharged may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States , upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorable discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid. – Sec. 21, chapter 200, Laws of the 37th Congress, 2nd Session, page 597, approved July 17, 1862."

And on Tuesday, October 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal Strawner V. Flowers of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

His widow, Caroline C. Flowers received a Confederate widow's pension in De Kalb County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules S. V. Flowers did not own slaves in De Kalb County, Georgia.

617) Private James A. FLOYD - Inscription on tombstone #801 reads "**J. A. FLOYD CO. K 49 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Floyd served in Companies K in the 49th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"49th Infantry Regiment [also called 52nd Regiment] was organized at Nashville, Tennessee, in February, 1862. Originally mustered into service as the 31st (Hale's) Alabama Infantry, its designation was changed to 49th during the spring of 1863. The men were recruited in the counties of De Kalb, Jackson, Marshall,

Madison, Limestone, Lawrence, Colbert, [Colbert County was not first established until 1867] Lauderdale, Blount, and Morgan. It took an active part in the conflicts at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Corinth. Later the unit was assigned to Beall's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and on July 9, 1863, about 500 men were captured at Port Hudson. Exchanged and reorganized at Cahaba, the 49th was attached to General Scott's and Shelley's Brigade, and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. The regiment sustained 113 casualties at Shiloh and many were disabled at Franklin and Nashville. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Jephtha Edwards, [Find A Grave Memorial # 6129006] Lieutenant Colonels William N. Crump [William Newton Crump – Find A Grave Memorial # 33103210] and John D. Weeden, [John David Weeden – Find A Grave Memorial # 106559230] and Major Thomas A. Street. [Thomas Atkins Street – Find A Grave Memorial # 63535867]”

Company K of the 49th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Joe Bradley Rebels” many soldiers from Madison County, Alabama.

When James A. Floyd of Company K of the 49th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Scott’s Brigade in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. Floyd of Company K of the 49th 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 “Sergeant” James A. Floyd of Company K of the 49th 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 James A. Floyd of Company K of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. Floyd of Company K of the 49th 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 January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. Floyd of Company K of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James A. Floyd died approximately 180 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 19, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "The whole number of prisoners forwarded from this point since December 20, 1864 amounts to six thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine."

And on Thursday, January 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records on ancestry (23128) reported the death of Private James A. Floyd of Company K of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

618) Private Robert FLOYD - Inscription on tombstone #1127 reads "**ROB'T J. FLOYD CO. C 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private Robert Floyd served in Company C in the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (Dortch's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Floyd of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Floyd of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Floyd of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Floyd of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Private Robert Floyd died approximately 24 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Floyd of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one Kentucky unit known as the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ROB'T FLOYD CO. C 2 BATTN. (DORTCH'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

619) Private Thomas FLURRY - Inscription on tombstone #287 reads **“THOS. FLURRY CO. D 42 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Wayne County, Tennessee in May 1864.

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

According to the Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; William (Spelled as) Flurrey married Eliza Pollard in April 1831 in Greene County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Flnerly but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Flurry and will be noted this way. The census listed Thomas Flurry, born about 1843 in Georgia and living in the household of William Flurry, born about 1804 in Georgia and his wife Eliza Furry, born about 1815 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Richard Flurry, born about 1832 in Georgia (Richard was also a member of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry) and Elizabeth Flurry, born about 1834 in Georgia and Louisa Flurry, born about 1835 in Georgia and Edward Flurry, born about 1837 in Georgia (Edward was also a member of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry) and (Spelled as) Miley (A male) Flurry (Should have been Wiley Flurry), born about 1841 in Georgia (Wiley was also a member of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry) and William Flurry, born about 1849 in Georgia and Lucinda Flurry, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family household was living in Marion County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Flerry but corrected to Flurry by an ancestry transcriber to Flurry and will be noted this way. The census listed Thomas Flurry, born about 1844 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of William Flurry, born about 1800 in Georgia and his wife Eliza Flurry, born about 1808 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Wiley Flurry, born about 1842 in Georgia (Wiley was also a member of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry) and Lucinda Flurry, born about 1847 in Georgia and William Flurry, born about 1849 in Georgia and James Flurry, born about 1853 in Georgia and Mary Flurry, born about 1857 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Eastern District of Marion County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Astons Store and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Flurry served in Company H 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]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted at Pikeville, Alabama and had three brothers also serving in Company D of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry and all enlisted at Pikeville, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Thomas Flurry of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 27, 1862 and enrolled for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured October 31, 1862 and paroled.

The compiler notes Confederate enlisted captured at Corinth, Mississippi in 1862 were paroled in the field.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Flurry of Company D of the 42nd Alabama appeared on a list of paroled Confederate Prisoners, wounded and nurses, delivered at luka, Mississippi to Surgeon J. B. Bond Confederate States Army, on account of his Government; captured at the battle of Corinth October 3rd and 4th 1862. List dated October 19, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Thomas Flurry of Company "H" of the 42nd Alabama appeared on a list of Prisoners of War captured and paroled by the United States forces in the battles of luka, September 19, of Corinth on the 3rd and 4th and of Hatchie on the 5th and 6th of October 1862. List dated Corinth, Mississippi on October 13, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Flurry of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on June 6, 1864 and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois and noted as captured in Wayne County, Tennessee on May 12, 1864.

Private Thomas Flurry died approximately 129 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 13, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "DREADFUL DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY – *The Keithsburg, Illinois Observer* says: On Thursday evening last, Miss Lydia Elliott a young lady, seventeen years of age, lost her life from falling into a kettle of boiling sorghum molasses, at the residence of Mr. Alexander York, about three miles east of town. She was at play with some companions at the time and carelessly running against the kettle, fell into it. Her burns were severe upon one leg and one arm, but probably not enough to have killed her had they been properly treated, as, after receiving them, she walked to a neighbor's, Mr. Tyler's. But after arriving there she was placed in a trough and bucket-full after bucket-full of water thrown on her which produced convulsions. In these she lingered from about seven in the evening until half-past four in the morning, when death came to her relief. She was buried on Friday, in the wedding dress in which she would have been married had she lived a few days longer."

And on Thursday, October 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Thomas Flurry of Company D of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry and to unable to read reason for death.

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

620) Private Patrick FOLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1578 reads ***"PATRICK FOLEY CO. I 13 LA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Patrick Foley served in Company I in the 13th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"13th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in August, 1861, at Camp Moore, Louisiana. Many of the men were recruited in Lafayette, St. Mary, and Tangipahoa parishes. The unit was active in the conflicts at Shiloh, Farmington, and Perryville, then was assigned to D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was consolidated with the 10th Louisiana Infantry Regiment from December, 1862 to April, 1864. The regiment fought with the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee, and ended the war defending Mobile. The 13th/20th reported 20 killed, 89 wounded, and 78 missing at Murfreesboro, lost more than forty percent of the 289 engaged at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 191 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. The 13th contained 77 effectives in November, 1864, and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Francis L. Campbell, Aristides Gerard, and Randall L. Gibson; [Randall Lee Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 8921] Lieutenant Colonel Edgar M. Dubroca; [Find A Grave Memorial # 22331354] and Majors Anatole P. Avegno, [Anatole Placide Avegno – Find A Grave Memorial # 81584265] Stephen O'Leary, and Michael O. Tracy."

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pak Foley of Captain M. O. Tracey's Company of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry* was mustered in a Camp Moore, Louisiana on September 11, 1861 and enrolled for the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register containing a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the 2nd Corps, Army of the Mississippi at the Battle of Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862 and noted he had been wounded in the side suffered on April 7 in the afternoon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September

11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Captain (M.) Hanley on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Captain (M.) Hanley on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Captain (M.) Hanley on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Captain (M.) Hanley on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Major Boyd on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pat Foley of Company "E" of the 13th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the French's Division Hospital in Lockhart, Mississippi and dated August 31, 1863 and had enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war last paid by Major Boyd on July 1, 1863 and noted as present.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Major Boyd on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Patrick Foley of the 13th Louisiana Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 4th quarter of 1863 and specifically issued on October 11, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat'k Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Captain (M.) Hanley 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) Pat Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on

September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Captain (M.) Hanley on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat'k Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Captain (M.) Hanley on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat'k Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Captain (M.) Hanley on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) P. Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued through June 4 to 26, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. Foly of Company "B" of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on September 17, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Patk Foley of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on October 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Pat Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by (Benjamin) King for the war and last paid by Jones on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner at Nashville 1864.

When Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from

Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and 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 Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Patrick Foley died approximately 61 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT. Philadelphia, March 5 – Today messages were sent from New York to San Francisco, a distance of nearly 4,000 miles, the longest length of wire ever worked in one circuit. The wires worked well though it rained at several points on the line. This is considered a remarkable feat of telegraphing."

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Patrick Foley of Company I of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry at the hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

621) Private Francis Marion FOLSOM - Inscription on tombstone #590 reads "**F. M. FOLSOM CO. F 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death was 20 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Francis Marion (Folsom), born about 1844 in Florida and living in the household of John C. Folsom, born about 1800 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Folsom, born about 1818 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Thomas Folsom, born about 1837 in Florida (Also served in the 6th Florida Infantry) and James Folsom, born about 1842 in Florida and Mary Sims, born about 1839 in Florida. The household was living in Division 4 in Jackson County, Florida and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Marion Folsom, born about 1844 in Florida and living in the household of John C. Folsom, born about 1800 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Folsom, born about 1817 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Thomas Folsom, born about 1836 in Florida (Also served in the 6th Florida Infantry) and James Folsom, born about 1842 in Florida and Jonathan Folsom, born about 1853 in Florida and Frances (A female) Pelt, born about 1837 in Georgia and Joseph George, born about 1858 in Georgia. The household was living in Jackson County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marianna and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Francis M. Folsom served in Company F in the 6th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Florida Infantry organized at Chattahoochee, Florida, in March, 1862, contained men from Gadsden, Jackson, Union, Collier, and Washington counties. During April the unit had 31 officers and 511 men, and soon moved to East Tennessee. Later it was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was active in Tennessee with Hoods, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment reported 35 killed and 130 wounded at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 214 men and 133 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1863. The field officers were Colonels Jesse J. Finley, [Jesse Johnson Finley Find A Grave Memorial # 4529] Daniel L. Kenan, [Daniel Lafayette Kenan – Find A Grave Memorial # 77732609] and Angus D. McLean, [Angus D. McLean Killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 136354102] and Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. M. Davidson.[Robert Hamilton McWhorta Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 6913263]”

Company F of the 6th Florida Infantry was known as the “Magnolia State Guards” many soldiers from Jackson County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 21, 1862 stated Private Francis M. Folsom of Captain Attaway's Company of the 6th Florida Infantry* enlisted in February 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida for the war and duty status not reported and under remarks stated 17 years of age. And under note stated this company was mustered by me under General Traper's order on the 11 of February it being then in the State service. It retained its State organization and drew pay from the State of Florida till the 11th day of March at which time the State troops were disbanded and its Confederate organization took effect with its present number. J. O. A. Gebry Mustering Officer and Inspector.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F or the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to April 30, 1862 stated Private Francis M. Folsom of Captain Attaway's Company of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Lawrence M.) Attaway for three years of the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to November 12, 1862 stated Private Francis M. (Spelled as) Folsome of Captain White's Company of the 6th Florida Infantry* enlisted March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Lawrence M.) Attaway for the war and last paid by (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F or the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 9, 1863 stated Private Francis M. (Spelled as) Folsome of Company F of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Lawrence M.) Attaway for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 9, to March 12, 1863 stated Private Francis M. (Spelled as) Folsome of Company F of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Lawrence M.) Attaway for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to April 30, 1863 stated Private Francis M. Folsom of Company F of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Lawrence M.) Attaway for the war and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private Francis M. (Spelled as) Folsome of Company F of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Lawrence M.) Attaway for the war and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Francis M. (Spelled as) Folsome of Company F of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Lawrence M.) Attaway for the war and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital unknown, sick October 18, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Francis M. Folsom of Company F of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Lawrence M.) Attaway for the war and last paid by

Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in Jackson County, Florida without leave since December 18, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Francis M. (Spelled as) Folson of Company F of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Lawrence M.) Attaway for the war and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Folsom of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida appeared on a report of stoppages to be entered on Company Muster rolls of the Florida Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General J. J. Finley for losses and damages or ordnance stores during the months of January and February 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) F. M. Folsom of Company F of the 6th Florida Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing from April 1 to June 30, 1864.

When Private Francis M. Folsom of Company F 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign, near Marietta, Georgia on July 5, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis M. (Spelled as) Folson of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Francis M. (Spelled as) Folson of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Folsom of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 16, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at near Marietta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Folson of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Folson of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry 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 at Marietta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Private Francis Marion Folsom died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 10, 1864 at Jefferson City, Missouri the newspaper *The Missouri State Times* reported "RANK OF OUR GENERALS – An erroneous impression has gone forth that General Sheridan has been credited the senior Major General in the regular army of the United States and that he has actually taken up General McClellan's rank along with his vacated position. Army officers and those acquainted with the regulations of the army need have not explanation of this matter; but the masses may not understand the subject perfectly and hence we give the relative rank of several general officers of the regular army as they appear upon the official rolls: 1- Lieutenant General U.S. Grant; 2- Major General H. W. Hallack; 3- Major General W. T. Sherman; 4- Major General George C. Meade; 5- Major General P. H. Sheridan; 6- Brigadier General W. S. Rosecrans; 7- Brigadier General G. H. Thomas; 8- Brigadier General W. S. Hancock. Then follows a number of others who have been appointed to the rank of brigadier who are yet to be confirmed as is General Sheridan in his rank as fourth Major General in the regular army. His commission and rank date from November 8, consequently anyone appointed previously is his superior in rank."

And on Saturday, December 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Francis M. (Spelled as) Folsom of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules, Francis M. Folsom did not own slaves in Florida.

622) Private James A. FONTAINE - Inscription on tombstone #172 reads "**JAS. A. FONTAIN**
CO. F 12 VA. CAV. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia in April 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Fontaine served in Company F in the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and under General Note listed 10th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"12th Cavalry Regiment [also called 10th Regiment] was organized at Conrad's Store, Virginia, in June, 1862, with companies from the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The unit served in W. E. Jones', Rosser's, and J. Dearing's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. It fought in Northern Virginia, in the Maryland Campaign, at Brandy Station, [and] then was involved in various conflicts in the western part of Virginia. The regiment continued the fight at Bristoe and Mine Run, in the battles around The Wilderness and Cold Harbor, and in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley. During mid-April, 1865, it disbanded.

The field officers were Colonel Asher W. Harman, [Asher Waterman Harman – Find A Grave Memorial # 28859386] Lieutenant Colonels Richard H. Burks and Thomas B. Massie, [Thomas Benjamin Rust Massie – Find A Grave Memorial # 150729166] and Major John L. Knott.[John Locher Knott – Find A Grave Memorial # 141479364 –Shot at the Battle of High Bridge, Virginia close to Appomattox, Virginia and died on April 8, 1865.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Fontaine of Company F of the 12th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Max Weber’s Forces and sent to Wheeling, (West) Virginia on April 28, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia on April 28, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on April 24, 1864 and noted a physical description age 25; height five feet ten inches; complexion florid; eyes hazel; hair brown.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. (Spelled as) Fontain of Company F of the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on April 29, 1864 age 25; height five feet ten inches; complexion florid; eyes hazel; hair brown and by prior occupation had been a clerk S. B. and told Union authorities his residence was Saint Tammany Parish, Louisiana and noted he had been arrested by the 1st New York Cavalry in Frederick County, Virginia on April 24, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James A. (Spelled as) Fontain of Company F of the 12th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. (W) Over. A physical description was made height five feet ten inches; age 25; eyes hazel; hair brown; complexion florid and noted at captured in Frederick County, Virginia on April 24, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 1, 1864 Galusha Pennypacker celebrated his 20th birthday. He became a Union brigadier general in January 1865. He was and is the youngest soldier to hold the rank of brigadier general in the United States Army.

And on Wednesday, June 1, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. A. Fontaine of Company F of the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

623) Private John FORTENBERRY - Inscription on tombstone #961 reads **“J. FONTENBERRY CO. H 6 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

Company H of the 6th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Simpson Fencibles”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private John Fortenberry of Company H of the 6th Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on June 24, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William C) Thompson for three years and had received no pay and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Bennett's Company, Captain Husband's Company and Captain Thompson's Company and Company H of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private John Fortenberry of Company H of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on June 24, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William C.) Thompson for thirty-six months and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private John (Spelled as) Fortenbery of Company H of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on June 24, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William C.) Thompson for thirty-six months and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave for two days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Fortenberry of Company H of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on June 24, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William C.) Thompson for thirty-six months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted absent for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave since December 11, 1863 and lost 45 cartridges at .45 cents each and 45 percussion caps.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Fortenberry of Company H of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on June 24, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (William C.) Thompson for thirty-six months and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted present for duty.

When Private John Fortenberry of Company H 6th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Adam'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 John (Spelled as) Fortinberry of Company H of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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 17, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Fortenberry of Company H of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John (Spelled as) Fortinberry of Company H of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John (Spelled as) Fortinberry of Company E of the 6th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported: "UNEXPECTED TESTIMONY – The value of the following paragraphs is chiefly in the fact that they are from the pen of the editor of the Louisville, Kentucky Journal: The negro troops on James river, a little below Chapin's Bluff, are many thousands in number. Without being able to speak from any personal observation, as to their fighting qualities, we can say that, in all their military evolutions and exercises, they have a most soldierly appearance. There are Kentucky brigades among them. The encampment of these troops, considered as military headquarters is far the best we have ever seen. The whole country there is covered thickly with young pines, five or six inches through and as straight as Indian arrows. From the trunks of these pines probably a thousand huts have been constructed under the superintendence of army engineers, the interstices being closed in the neatest manner with clay and each cabin having a fine fire-place and chimney. Of course all the labor of construction has been done by the negroes."

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. Fortenbury of Company H of the 6th Regiment Mississippi 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. FORTENBERRY CO. H 6 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

624) Private John Fletcher FONVILLE - Inscription on tombstone #465 reads **"JNO. F. FONVILLE CO. B 1 BATT'N MISS. S.S. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census listed Fletcher Fonville, born about 1842 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Lewis J. Fonville, born about 1811 in North Carolina and his wife Susan Fonville, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James Fonville, born about 1838 in Mississippi and Edwin Fonville, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Mary Fonville, born about 1840 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Rebeccah (A female) Fonville, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Roxanna Fonville, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Sally Fonville, born about 1842 in Mississippi and Henry Fonville, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Harriett Fonville, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Ellen Fonville, born about 1854 in Mississippi and George Fonville, born about 1856 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Lexington Beat in Holmes

County, Mississippi and no Post Office was reported and the census was enumerated on October 20, 1860.

The compiler notes the inference for the full name comes from the genealogy of the Fonville family.

Children of Lewis Fonville and Susan Thompson are:

- i. Edward Fonville, B. 1839.
- ii. Mary Fonville, B. 1840.
- iii. John Fletcher Fonville, B. 1841.
- iv. Sarah Fonville, B. 1843.
- v. Rebecca Ann Fonville, B. 1845.
- vi. Roxanna Fonville, B. 1846.
- vii. William Henry Fonville, B. 1849.
- viii. Harriet Fonville, B. 1851.
- ix. Ellen Fonville, B. 1854.
- x. George Fonville, B. 1857.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John F. Fonville served in Company B in the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Battalion Sharpshooters [also called 10th and 20th Battalion] was organized during the fall of 1862 with three Mississippi companies from the 2nd Confederate Infantry Regiment. Attached to General Rust's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it participated in numerous conflicts around Vicksburg. Continuing under the command of General Featherston, the battalion fought with the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. In December, 1864, it had 54 officers and men fit for duty, but only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. It was commanded by Majors William A. Rayburn [William Andrew Rayburn – Find A Grave Memorial # 33053462] and James M. Stigler. [James Monroe Stigler – Contributor incorrectly listed the soldier as a private – Find A Grave Memorial # 32340271]”

Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters was known as the “Red Rebels” many soldiers from Holmes County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Fonville of Company A of the Mississippi Battalion* enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for twelve months and last paid by Captain Haines on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters. The 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters also known as the Mississippi Battalion of Sharp Shooters, 10th Battalion Mississippi Infantry and 20th Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters was formed about May 8, 1862. Companies A and B and D served as companies I, A and H respectively 2nd Regiment Confederate Infantry until May 8, 1862 when that regiment was broken up. Company C was

originally an independent company which was temporarily attached to the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry as Company L until the formation of this battalion.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for twelve months and last paid by Captain 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) J. F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as musician.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to June 30, 1863 and dated July 23, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for twelve months and last paid by Captain (John H.) Keyser on December 31, 1863 and noted as present and under remarks stated detailed as musician.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for one year and last paid by Captain (John H.) Keyser on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for one year and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed as musician and in arrest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for one year and last paid by Captain (John H.) Keyser on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated in arrest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private John F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for one year and last paid by Captain (John H.) Keyser on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated returned to duty March 12, 1864 and detailed in brigade band, Headquarters Featherston's Brigade April 13, 1864 by special order number 28.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for one year and last paid by Captain (John H.) Keyser on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed with brigade band by order of General Featherston and now in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private John F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for one year and last paid by Captain (John H.) Keyser on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Georgia.

When Private John F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign, at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division and in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) J. F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and as specifically forwarded on July 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) Jno F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Mississippi Battalion 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 as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

General Sherman had ordered his Cavalry under the leadership of General Garrard to make a surprise raid on Covington, Georgia with the purpose of destroying the railroad bridges and railroad leading toward Atlanta and inflicting as much military damage as possible which General Garrard did on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes the report of General Kenner Garrard's report to General Sherman on July 24, 1864 regarding his raid at Covington and Oxford, Georgia: GEN. GARRARD's REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DECATUR, Georgia, on July 24, 1864.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report that your instructions have been carried out. My dispositions were such as to enable me to take every point by surprise and insure my safe return, with a loss of only two killed.

Results: Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (555 feet in length) over the Yellow River, and one road and one railroad bridge (250 feet in length) over the Ulcofunhatchie, (Today it is known as the Alcovy River) were burned; six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed.

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, Georgia and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

A large new hospital at Covington, for the accommodation of 10,000 patients from this army and the Army of Virginia, composed of over thirty buildings, beside the offices just finished, were burned, together with a very large lot of fine carpenters' tools used in their erection.

In the town of Oxford, two miles north of Covington, and in Covington, were over 1,000 sick and wounded, in buildings used for hospitals.

The convalescents able to walk scattered through the woods while the firing was going on in town, and I did not have time to hunt them up before dark.

Those in hospital, together with their surgeons, were not disturbed.

Having received no reports from my brigade commanders, I am unable to give any further particulars.

Yesterday, at 12 M., I sent one brigade a little to the north, to come to this place by Blake's Mills. It has not yet arrived. From the two other brigades I have received 140 prisoners and 11 officers, and about 200 negroes, which have been sent to the Provost-Marshal Army Tennessee.

I cannot mention too highly the zeal and promptness of my whole command, and to their good conduct and earnestness I am indebted for this success.

Since leaving Marietta, the division has been so constantly in motion, it is now very much out of condition, and I would be pleased to have a few days' quiet, to shoe horses and repair equipments.

I was absent from Decatur less than three days, and as a division marched over ninety miles, and at the time of the receipt of the order, twelve hours before starting, was scattered from McAfee's Bridge to Decatur, guarding all the roads to the east and south of this flank of the army.

Also, a large lot of new hospital tents burned at Covington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General”.

The compiler notes in the book “Kate A Journal of a Confederate Nurse” Kate Cummings tells of a different story concerning the raid on the hospitals at Covington, Georgia through others eyewitness accounts one of whom was Doctor Burt. Doctor Burt told of some patients and nurses running out of the hospitals when the alarm of Yankee raiders were arriving and being rounded up in nearby fields and woods.

A former Confederate soldier, Robert Augustus Guinn formally with the 18th Georgia Infantry who had received his discharge in 1862 and was then a school teacher at Conyers, Georgia was also taken as a prisoner on July 22, 1864 near Covington, Georgia and through his accounts the reader can follow the prisoner flow. “R. A. Guinn, citizen of Newton County, Georgia, (Today a part of Rockdale County, Georgia) was captured near Covington, Georgia by Wilder's Brigade Federal Cavalry on 22nd July 1864 and imprisoned in Sardis Church on the night of the 22nd of July. On the 23rd we left said church, passing Loganville, crossing Yellow River at Colt's Mill and camped for the night in an old field near Stone Mountain 8 or 10 miles from Decatur. On the 24th we arrived at Decatur. We lay near Decatur under guard till the 26th”

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) Jno F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Mississippi Battalion Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) Jno F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician John F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Battalion Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) Jno F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Regiment Infantry Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician John F. Fonville of Company B of the 1st Regiment Mississippi 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 and ordered by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private died approximately 102 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 14, 1864 at Washington, DC, O. H. Browning at the White House in evening learns that President Lincoln has not started on his Message to Congress.

And on Monday, November 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Musician (Spelled as) Jno. F. Fowville of Company B of the 1st Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John F. Fonville did not own slaves in Holmes County, Mississippi however his father Lewis J. Fonville did own three slaves.

625) 1st Sergeant John D. FORD - Inscription on tombstone #76 reads ***"J. D. FORD CO. K 1 TEX. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Shanghai, West Virginia in July 1863.

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

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; David Ford married Maria Hamilton on June 26, 1827 in Marion County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed John D. Ford, born about 1839 in Mississippi and had attended school within the year and living in the household of David Ford, born about 1805 in South Carolina and his wife Maria V. Ford, born about 1811 in New Jersey. Other household members were: Catherine Ford, born about 1832 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Jautha A. (A female) Ford, born about 1836 in Mississippi and Henry H. Ford, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Wm H. Ford, born about 1843 in Texas and Thomas W. Ford, born about 1847 in Texas and Frances C. Ford, born about 1849 in Texas and David E. Cates, born about 1847 in Louisiana and John W. Stephens, born about 1827 in Arkansas. The household was living in Newton County, Texas and the census was enumerated on October 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John D. Ford, born about 1840 in Mississippi and living in the household of David Ford, born about 1806 in South Carolina and his wife Mariah V. Ford, born about

1807 in New Jersey. Other family household members were: Henry H. Ford, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Wm H. Ford, born about 1844 in Texas and Thomas W. Ford, born about 1848 in Texas and Francis C. Ford, born about 1850 in Texas. The family household was living in Newton County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newton and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John D. Ford and discharged as a 1st sergeant served in Company K in the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment was assembled at Richmond, Virginia, in August, 1861, with ten companies from Marion, Cass, Polk, Houston, Harrison, Tyler, Anderson, Cherokee, Sabine, San Augustine, Newton, and Nacogdoches counties. Later two companies from Galveston and Trinity County were added to the command. Part of Hood's Texas Brigade, it served under Generals Hood, J. B. Robertson, and J. Gregg. The regiment fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from Seven Pines to Cold Harbor except when it was detached with Longstreet at Suffolk, Chickamauga, and Knoxville. It was involved in the Petersburg siege north and south of the James River and later the Appomattox Campaign. This unit had 477 effectives in April, 1862 and lost eighty-two percent of the 226 engaged at Sharpsburg and more than twenty percent of the 426 at Gettysburg. It surrendered with 16 officers and 133 men. The field officers were Colonels Frederick S. Bass, [Frederick Samuel Bass – Find A Grave Memorial # 10686074] Hugh McLeod, [Died of pneumonia in 1862 – Find A Grave Memorial # 9526325] Alexis T. Rainey, [Alexis Theodore Rainey – Find A Grave Memorial # 5431424] and Louis T. Wigfall; [Louis Trezevant Wigfall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11111] Lieutenant Colonels Harvey H. Black, [Killed May 1862] Albert G. Clopton, [Albert Gallatin Clopton – Find A Grave Memorial # 68846058] R. J. Harding, [Richard James Harding] P. A. Work; [Philip Alexander Work – Find A Grave Memorial # 5901020] and Majors Matt. Dale [Matthew Dale – Killed at Battle of Sharpsburg/Antietam September 17, 1862] and John R. Woodward. [Died due to wounds at Gettysburg in August 1863 – Find A Grave Memorial # 27453342]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that John D. Ford enlisted in San Augustine County, Texas and was paid for rendezvous for a distance of 60 miles. The distance today is about 65 miles. The compiler further notes Newton County, Texas is the most eastern county within the State and that POW Records stated he was from Newton County, Texas.

He is listed in 2nd Company K of the 1st Texas Infantry.

Company K of the 1st Texas Infantry was known as the “Texas Invincible” Many soldiers from San Augustine County, Texas.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Ford of Captain (Benjamin Franklin) Benton’s Company Texas Volunteers (Texas Invincibles)* at age twenty-one was mustered into service on July 11, 1861 in San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by Captain B. F. Benton for one year and the roll was dated on October 11, 1861 at Griffins Spring, near Richmond, Virginia and miles to (original) rendezvous was sixty miles.

The above asterisk stated: "This Company subsequently became (2nd) Company K 1st Regiment Texas Infantry. The 1st Regiment Texas Infantry was first organized as a battalion of eight companies under Lieutenant Colonel (Louis T) Wigfall and known in the field as the 1st Battalion Texas Infantry. It was increased to a regiment by the addition of three companies about August 1861 and known in the field as the 2nd Regiment Texas Infantry. (1st) Company K was an Alabama company which was transferred to the 5th Battalion Alabama Infantry about March 8, 1862 and assigned as Company D (2nd) Company K was originally an independent company which was attached to this regiment about April 16, 1862 and Company M was organized May 5, 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 reported Private (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Richmond, Virginia to be placed in a hospital April 27, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 reported Private (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated was not in the Richmond Battles being absent sick. Promoted to 1st Sergeant on May 17, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 reported 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and last paid by C. S. Mills 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 reported 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and last paid by C. S. Mills on August 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 reported 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and last paid by C. S. Mills 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 reported 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and last paid by C. S. Mills 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 reported 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on

July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and last paid by C. S. Mills 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 reported 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 reported 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Shanghai, (West) Virginia on July 18, 1863.

The compiler notes Shanghai is located in Berkeley County, West Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 reported 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Shanghai, (West) Virginia on July 18, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 reported 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and last paid by C. S. Mills on June 30, 1863 noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Shanghai, (West) Virginia on July 18, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 reported 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. D. Ford of (2nd) Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted on July 11, 1861 at San Augustine, (Texas) and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Benton for one year and last paid by C. S. Mills on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated died at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Ford of Company K 1st Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry appeared on a Report for Rebel Prisoners for week ending July 24, 1863. When enlisted – July 11, 1861 – When captured July 19, 1863 – By whom captured; By General Kelly's forces – Residence Newton County, Texas – Age twenty-two and under remarks stated prisoner of war sent to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John D. Fort (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 1st Regiment Texas C.S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia (also known as the Athenaeum Prison). A physical description was done on July 23, 1863: Age twenty-two; Height six feet two inches; Complexion florid; Eyes hazel; Hair dark; Residence Texas and noted as captured by the 3rd (West) Virginia Infantry at

Shanghai, (West Virginia) on July 17, (1863) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on July 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) John D. Ford of Company K 9f the 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 24, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Wesley Coleman Thorpe of the Regular Army and noted as captured at North Mountain, (West) Virginia on July 17, 1863.

The compiler notes North Mountain is also locat4ed in Berkeley County, West Virginia.

1st Sergeant John D. Ford died approximately 93 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 25, 1863 at Columbus, Georgia the newspaper *The Daily Columbus Enquirer* reported: "*The Wilmington, Journal* says that the fine Arabian horse presented to President Davis, which has been waiting a passage in Nassau for some months, has arrived safely in the Confederate States."

And on Sunday, October 25, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of "Private" (Spelled as) J. D. Ford of Company K 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

The compiler notes he was at the Battle of Gettysburg.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John D. Ford did not own slaves in Newton County, Texas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. J. D. FORD 2ND CO. K 1 TEX. INF. C.S.A."**

626) Private William H. FORD Senior - Inscription on tombstone #1347 reads **"W. H. H. FORD CO. C 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William H. Ford Sen. served in Company C 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]”

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Ford of Company C 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 Louisville, Kentucky August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Ford Senr of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. 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) Wm H. Ford (Sen) of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Ford Sen of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged 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) Wm H. Ford Sen of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Ford Sr. of Company C 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 Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private William H. Ford Senior died approximately 184 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "EMIGRATION TO MEXICO – San Francisco, February 14 – General McDowell has issued an order requiring passengers to Mexico first to obtain permits of the provost marshal. No citizen of the United States will receive a permit without evidence of his peaceful intentions. Doubtful persons must take the oath of allegiance. Aliens must produce satisfactory certificates of their nationality. The object of the order is to prevent the increase of bands of persons inimical to the United States, reported to be now assembling in Sonora, with hostile intentions towards the frontier population and military posts of the United States. The shipment of treasure from this port last year amounted to nearly \$56,000.000 – the largest amount every shipped in a like period. Of this \$5,000.000 was on government account."

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Ford Sr. of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

There was also a William H. Ford Junior in Company C 54th Regiment, Alabama Infantry but not believed to be father and son.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

627) 1st Sergeant Daniel FORE - Inscription on tombstone #1965 reads "***SERGT. D. FORE CO. B 39 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed Daniel Fore, born about 1836 in Marion District and noted as attended school within the year and living in the household of Thomas Fore, born about 1805 in South Carolina and his wife Rebecca Fore, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Henry Fore, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Thomas Fore, born about 1834 in South Carolina and Jane Fore, born about 1839 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Ugene (A female) Fore, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Tracy (A male) Fore, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Willis Fore, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Edward Fore, born about 1848 in South Carolina. The family

household was living in the Marion District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

The compiler notes the wife of Thomas Fore died in 1857 which may have prompted two of the boys, Thomas and Daniel to move to Smith County, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel Fore, born about 1836 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a school teacher and had a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah E. Fore, born about 1838 in Alabama. The family household was living in Smith County, Mississippi with no Post Office reported and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Rankin County and Smith County, Mississippi are adjacent and Daniel Fore enlisted at Brandon, Mississippi located in Rankin County.

The compiler notes another soldier in Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry with the unusual given name as Elley Fore or sometimes spelled as Elly. He too was from the Marion District of South Carolina but lived in a different household.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel Fore was discharged as a 1st sergeant and served in Company B in 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 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 B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Rankin Rebels” and raised in Rankin County, Mississippi.

He was taken prisoner at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863 and paroled in the field on July 12, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon parole. List dated Port Hudson July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 16 to June 30, 1862 stated Private Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Samuel) C. Myers for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1862 stated Private Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Samuel) C. Myers for three years or the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Samuel) C. Myers for three years or the war and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Samuel) C. Myers for three years and last paid by Major Williams on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated paid \$97.13 for commutation due for twelve months.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Samuel) C. Myers for three years and last paid by Major Williams on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated 1st Sergeant Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain Samuel) C. Myers for three years and last paid by Major Williams on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 1st sergeant on May 1, 1864. Pay due as 2nd sergeant from December 31, 1863 until May 1, 1864.

The numbers at Camp Chase are staggering although a bit skewed during the Atlanta Campaign based on the following statistics alone. Less than two dozen Confederates who were taken prisoners during the Atlanta Campaign while General Johnston was the commanding general (May 7, 1864 to July 16, 1864 or seventy days) would die at Camp Chase and have tombstones. More than 400 Confederates who were taken prisoners during the Atlanta Campaign while General Hood was the commanding general (July 17, 1864 to September 2, 1864 or forty-seven days) would die at Camp Chase and have tombstones.

After the fall of Atlanta, Georgia on September 2, 1864 General Sherman had seemingly secured the re-election of President Lincoln in November. The once mighty Confederate Army of Tennessee had suffered tremendously under the aggressive leadership of General Hood since taking command on July 17, 1864, in the battles in and around Atlanta. Hood's main Army was predominantly west of Atlanta during the later September days of 1864. Both Hood and President Jefferson Davis incorrectly philosophized that General Sherman could not continue to hold Atlanta with hundreds of miles of long supply lines with more than over one hundred in the form of the Western and Atlantic railroad from Atlanta, Georgia to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Both opposing armies waited to see what the other would do after the capitulation of Atlanta.

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

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

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

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

When 1st Sergeant Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant Daniel Fore of Company B 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 A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at the Military Prison during the five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) David Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry 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 as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 14, 1865 at New York City, New York the newspaper *The New York Daily Herald* reported: "Washington, May 13, 1865 the Conspirators on Trial – THE COURT ROOM – The court is held at the Old Penitentiary, in an upper room, with two widows at the east and two at the north. These windows are ironed with flat bars. THE COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONERS – Beyond Mrs. Surratt, on the other side of the table, near the northern windows, sit the counsel for the accused, who are as follows: Mr. Thomas Ewing, son of the Ohio ex-senator; Attorney Stone, Mr. Walter S. Cox, Honorable Reverdy Johnson, and Messrs Aiken and Clappett."

And on Sunday, May 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Daniel Fore of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

628) Private Frank A. FORE - Inscription on tombstone #97 reads ***"F. A. FORE CO. K 5 TENN. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Chattanooga, Tennessee in September 1863. *

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Frank A. Fore served in 2nd Company K in the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"5th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Paris, Henry County, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its members were recruited in Henry and Benton counties. The unit fought at New Madrid, Shiloh, and Perryville before being assigned to Strahl's, Stewart's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During December, 1862, it was reduced to five companies, and consolidated with the 4th Tennessee Volunteers. It participated in the various campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. This regiment lost 8 killed, 68 wounded, and 12 missing at Perryville, and the 4th/5th reported 76 casualties at Murfreesboro, 33 at Chickamauga, and 63 at Missionary Ridge. In December, 1863, the 5th totalled [totalled] 167 men and 106 arms, but only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Jonathan J. Lamb, [Killed May 1864 in Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 7071061] William E. Travis, [William Edward Travis – Find A Grave Memorial # 33115333] and Calvin D. Venable; [Calvin Davenport Venable – Find A Grave Memorial # 76421905] Lieutenant Colonels John D. C. Atkins [John DeWitt Clinton Atkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 6005885] and William C. Swor; [Find A Grave Memorial # 47851670] and Major Bryan B. Bunch, Jr."

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Frank A. Fore of Captain John A. Lauderdale's Company of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers* was mustered into service at Camp Brown, Tennessee (Camp Brown was located at Union City, Tennessee) on August 9, 1861 and joined for service on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Williams for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company was known at various times as Captain Lauderdale's Company; Captain Ward's Company; 1st Company L and 2nd Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service on May 20, 1861 with twelve companies A to M and transferred to the service of the Confederate States on August 9, 1861 and reorganized on May 6, 1862 with ten companies, A to K. About December 1862 it appears to have been consolidated with the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and in the latter part of 1864 the 4th, 5th, 31st, 33rd, and 38th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865 the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th and 41st Regiments

Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to July 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of 2nd Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Williams for one year and last paid by Thomas Peters on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1862 to January, 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of 2nd Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Williams for one year and last paid in Camp on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of 2nd Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Williams for one year and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of 2nd Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Williams for one year and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 12, 1863 at Guys Gap stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of Captain J. B. Ward's Company of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Williams for one year and noted as present for duty and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of 2nd Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Williams for one year and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of 2nd Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Williams for one year and last paid on July 1, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted on September 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and deserters forwarded from Stevenson, Alabama on September 21, 1863 by Captain R. M. Goodwin Assistant Provost Marshal Generals Department of the

Cumberland and noted as captured near Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 15, 1863 and under remarks stated forwarded for exchange.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured near Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 15, 1863 and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on September 25, 1863 for exchange.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 28, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 26, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on September 29, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 28, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky in Louisville, Kentucky on September 28, 1863 and noted as captured at Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Fore of Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 30, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Boyle and noted as captured at Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 13, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 18, 1864 at

And on Monday, January 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. N. (With an X above the letter N indicating an incorrect initial) Fore of Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

629) Private John FOREST - Inscription on tombstone #1836 reads ***"J. J. FOREST CO. I 29 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 John Forest served in Company I of the 29th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Old Company H of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company I of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the “Thomas County Volunteers” and many soldiers from Thomas County, Georgia.

He has no Compiled Military Service Records other than his Regimental Returns and Federal POW Records.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private John Forest of Company I of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Forest of Company I of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and 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 John Forest of Company I of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Forest of Company I of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John (Spelled as) Forrest of Company I of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 9, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "From *The New York Times*, April 3rd DREADFUL FIRE AT SEA-FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST. The steamer General Sedgwick, which arrived at this port at noon yesterday, brought as passengers twenty-nine persons saved from the wreck of the transport steamer General Lyon, which took fire off Cape Hatteras on the morning of Friday last and was totally destroyed. The General Lyon had on board from five hundred and fifty to six hundred souls. The twenty-nine who arrived here yesterday are believed to be all that were saved. It appears from the statements of these men that the General Lyon, a screw steamer which had formerly been used as a blockade-runner, sailed from Wilmington for Fortress Monroe on the morning of Wednesday last, with nearly six hundred persons on board, including the crew. Her passengers consisted of discharged and paroled soldiers, escaped prisoners and refugees, among whom were about thirty women and twenty-five small children. Two negroes were also among the refugees....."

And on Sunday, April 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. G. (With an X next to the letter G indicating an incorrect initial) Forrest of Company I of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

630) Captain Elijah FOUST - Inscription on tombstone #103 reads "***CAPT. E. FOUST CO. F 5 TENN. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign. (September 21 – November 25, 1863)

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Elijah Foust married Mary Calloway on March 1, 1849 in Henry County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed the given name (Spelled as) Elija Foust, born about 1831 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a blacksmith with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Foust, born about 1834 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William Foust, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Washington Foust, born about 1853 in Tennessee and Virginia Foust, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Bird (A male) Foust born about 1860 in Tennessee and noted as one month old. The family household was living in District 8 in Henry County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Haglersville and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private E. Foust and discharged as a captain served in 2nd Company F of the 5th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Paris, Henry County, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its members were recruited in Henry and Benton counties. The unit fought at New Madrid, Shiloh, and Perryville before being assigned to Strahl's, Stewart's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During December, 1862, it was reduced to five companies, and consolidated with the 4th Tennessee Volunteers. It participated in the various campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. This regiment lost 8 killed, 68 wounded, and 12 missing at Perryville, and the 4th/5th reported 76 casualties at Murfreesboro, 33 at Chickamauga, and 63 at Missionary Ridge. In December, 1863, the 5th totalled [totalled] 167 men and 106 arms, but only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Jonathan J. Lamb, [Killed May 1864 in Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 7071061] William E. Travis, [William Edward Travis – Find A Grave Memorial # 33115333] and Calvin D. Venable; [Calvin Davenport Venable – Find A Grave Memorial # 76421905] Lieutenant Colonels John D. C. Atkins [John DeWitt Clinton Atkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 6005885] and William C. Swor; [Find A Grave Memorial # 47851670] and Major Bryan B. Bunch, Jr.”

The inference for this being the correct soldiers is that Elijah Foust enlisted at Paris, Tennessee located in Henry County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. Foust of Captain W. D. Hallum's Company 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers* appeared on a Company Muster-in roll at Camp Brown, located in Union City, Tennessee on August 9, 1861 and had enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Paris, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel William) E. Travis for one year and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company was known at various times as Captain Lauderdale's Company; Captain Ward's Company; 1st Company L and 2nd Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service on May 20, 1861 with twelve companies A to M and transferred to the service of the Confederate States on August 9, 1861 and reorganized on May 6, 1862 with ten companies, A to K. About December 1862 it appears to have been consolidated with the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and in the latter part of 1864 the 4th, 5th, 31, 33rd,

and 38th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865 the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roster of the Fifth Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers; Strahl's Brigade; Cheatham's Division; Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee; organized May 6, 1862; mustered into Confederate service May 6, 1862 for two years.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to July 1, 1862 stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of 2nd Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Paris, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel William) E. Travis for one year and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated elected (As Captain) at reorganization on May 6, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of 2nd Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (With no information and duty status note reported)

Compiled Military Service Records stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers was paid for four months and twenty-four days in the amount of \$624.00 on November 4, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of companies F and H of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a roster of the Consolidated Fourth and Fifth Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, Strahl's Brigade of Cheatham's Division and Hardee's Corps of the Army of Tennessee. (About December 1862 the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appears to have been consolidated with the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of 2nd Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Paris, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel William) E. Travis for one year and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of 2nd Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Paris, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel William) E. Travis for one year and duty status not reported.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers was paid \$260.00 from March 1, to May 2, 1863 or \$130.00 per month and paid by George Dashiell.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of 2nd Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Paris, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel William) E. Travis for one year and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of 2nd Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (With no information and duty status note reported)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 20, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of Captain E. Foust's Company of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 20, 1861 at Paris, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel William) E. Travis for one year and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of 2nd Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and taken prisoner at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of 2nd Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and taken prisoner at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863.

When Captain Elijah Foust of Company E of the 5th Tennessee Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863 he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Stewart's Division in Breckinridge's Corps with Braxton Bragg as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) E. Foust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee was admitted on November 26, 1863 at Hospital Number 3 at the United States Army General Hospital in ward 2 in Chattanooga, Tennessee for a gun-shot wound to the right hip and sent to prison on January 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Captain Elijah (Spelled as) Faust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Captain Elijah (Spelled as) Faust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863 and under remarks stated for exchange.

Federal POW Records stated Captain Elijah (Spelled as) Faust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending on January 25, 1864. Roll dated Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 25, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Captain Elijah Foust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 23, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Captain Elijah (Spelled as) Faust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 23, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Elija Foust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal District of Kentucky, Louisville January 23, 1864 and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Captain Elijah Foust of Company F of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Colonel Bruce and noted as captured at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1864 at Washington, DC President Lincoln and his son attend Grover's Theatre to see Felicita Vestvali in *The Duke's Motto*.

And on Friday, February 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Captain (Spelled as) E. Faust of Company F of the 5th Regiment "Texas" Infantry due to wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules (Spelled as) Elizah Foust owned ten slaves in District 9 in Henry County, Tennessee. Three males 15, (The fifteen year old was listed as a mulatto) 7 years of age and 5 years of age and seven females ages 52, 27, 14, 13, (The thirteen year old was listed as a mulatto) 11, 4 and 1 years old.

631) Private Alexander E. FOWLER - Inscription on tombstone #1912 reads **"E. FOWLER CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; James Fowler married Martha Ann Fugate in Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed Alexander Fowler, born about 1845 in Kentucky and living in the household of James Fowler, born about 1818 in Kentucky and his wife Martha Fowler, born about 1827 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: William Fowler, born about 1844 in Kentucky and Mary E. Fowler, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Theodore Fowler, born about 1848 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Hopkins County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 5, 1850.

According to Kentucky death records Martha Fowler died on February 12, 1857 and had been born in Hopkins County, Kentucky.

According to Kentucky Compiled Marriages, 1851-1900; James Fowler married Sarah E. Bourland on January 3, 1858 in Hopkins County, Kentucky.

The 1860 United States census listed Alexander Fowler, born about 1846 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jas Fowler, born about 1817 in Kentucky and his wife (Spelled as) Fina (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sarah Sarafina E) Fowler, born about 1839 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Wm Fowler, born about 1844 in Kentucky (William F. Fowler was also a member of Company A of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and also captured on January 15, 1865 in Marshal County, Alabama but survived the war) and Mary E. Fowler, born about 1848 in Kentucky and Lewis Fowler, born about 1852 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Cobby (A male) Fowler, born about 1859 in Kentucky and Martha E. Fowler, born about 1860 and listed as two months old and John Fletcher, born about 1838 and born in Kentucky and Beverly F. (A male) Fletcher, born about 1847 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Louden (A male) Fletcher, born about 1838 in Kentucky. The Fowler family household was living in Hopkins County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Madisonville however the Fletcher's nearest Post Office was reported as Underwood. The census was enumerated on July 31, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is his brother William F. Fowler was also in Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and also captured on January 15, 1865 in Marshall County, Alabama and according to his parole papers it stated William F. Fowler residence was Hopkins County, Kentucky and was 21 years old when he took the oath in 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Alexander Fowler served in Company A in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Fowler of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Fowler of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 21, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 23, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Fowler of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase,

Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January "16," 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 24, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported "A LETTER FROM J. B. BOOTH – Washington, April 22 – A letter received at Ford's Theatre, directed to J. Wilkes Booth, has been handed to the police. It is in the handwriting of Junius Brutus Booth and is simply signed Jun. The writer speaks significantly of the oil business and advises young Booth to abandon it now that Richmond has been given up and Lee has surrendered, as his friends believe it will not be profitable. A postscript signed Alice is appended, giving Booth similar advice."

And on Monday, April 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Alex E. Fowler of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to consumption.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Alexander Fowler did not own slaves in Hopkins County, Kentucky and also by virtue of his age.

632) Private John L. FOWLER - Inscription on tombstone #1541 reads "**J. L. FOWLER CO. B 13 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Saltville, Virginia in October 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old.

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; John Fowler married Elizabeth Vaughn on December 2, 1843 in Montgomery County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Fawler but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Fowler and will be noted this way. The census listed John L. Fowler, born about 1822 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and it was noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Fowler, born about 1826 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Samuel V. Fowler, born about 1845 in Virginia and Joel V. Fowler, also born about 1845 in Virginia and William R. Fowler, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 11 in Carroll County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John L. Fowler, born about 1822 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$150.00 and a personal value of \$252.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth A. Fowler, born about 1829 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Samuel V. Fowler, born about 1845 in Virginia and William R. Fowler, also born about 1845 in Virginia and Mary A. Fowler, born about 1849 in Virginia and Catherine

E. Fowler, born about 1853 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Margeret F. Fowler, born about 1855 in Virginia and Augusta C. (A male) Fowler, born about 1858 in Virginia and Columbus W. Fowler, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Carroll County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hillsville and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 on page 44 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private Jno. L. Fowler of Company B of the 13th Virginia Battalion Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Elizabeth Fowler and listed her Post Office as Austinville, Virginia.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 769 the Post Office at Austinville was located in Wythe County, Virginia.

The compiler notes Carroll and Wythe Counties in Virginia are adjacent.

Compiled Military Service Record's reported him in the 13th Virginia Reserves Battalion. The compiler notes the 13th Virginia Reserves Battalion was organized in June 1864 and re-designated as the 6th Virginia Reserves Battalion in February 1865. The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he would have been a member of Company B 13th Virginia Reserves Battalion but died as a member of the 6th Virginia Reserves Battalion at least on paper.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno L. Fowler of Company B of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John L. Fowler of Company B of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John L. Fowler of Company B of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 and the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John L. Fowler of Company B of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John L. Fowler of Company "E" of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Private John L. Fowler died approximately 131 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "EXECUTION AT THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON – From the *Washington Star* of last evening – A few minutes before noon today Sergeant Charles (Spelled as) Sparey (Sperry) of Company E 13th New York Cavalry, suffered the sentence of death passed upon him by the court-martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Cartwright, of the 20th Massachusetts, was present, in the yard of the Old Capitol prison, in the presence of about 100 of the Veteran Reserve Corps and a few officers and civilians. The prisoner was a native of Ireland and we believe had no relatives in this country. He was about 30 years of age and immigrated when he was 18 since which time he had been mostly in the military service having before the war took place served some years in the regular army. He was about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather thin in flesh, but boney and wore a heavy mustache. The charges for which the sentence of death was passed upon him were, that on the 18th of June last, while in command of a picket post near Langley, Fairfax County, Virginia he unnecessarily absented himself from duty; drunkenness while on duty and with assaulting Anna M. Nelson and attempting to ravish her person. The circumstances connected with the last charge were marked by great atrocity. It was proved that he went to the house of the parents of the girl, (who was only fifteen years of age,) and after locking them in a room, knocked her senseless and attempted to commit the horrible crime. He was arrested shortly after the commission of the deed and sent to the Old Capitol and in August was tried. The sentence of the court was not made known to him until Tuesday last when the officer in charge read the proceedings of the court with the findings and approval, to which he listened attentively, but betrayed no emotion. Soon after he however sent for Rev. Father Boyle, who had previously visited him and he at once devoted his few remaining hours to his spiritual welfare, receiving daily the instructions of Father Boyle and some of the Sisters of Charity. Sparey (Sperry) met his fate with apparent indifference. He declined to have his eyes bandaged and fell at the first fire, pierced by three bullets. He died almost immediately."

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. L. Fowler of Company B of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John L. Fowler did not own slaves in Virginia..

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. L. FOWLER CO. B 13
BATT'N. VA. RES. C.S.A."**

633) Private James S. FOWLER - Inscription on tombstone #388 reads "**JAS. S. FOWLER CO. H 5 GA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James S. Fowler, born about 1839 in Georgia and living in the household of May (A female) Fowler, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other household members were: Amanda Abbott, born about 1830 in Georgia and Mary Fowler, born about 1832 in Georgia and Martha Fowler, born about 1834 in Georgia and Georgina Fowler, born about 1836 in Georgia and Charles W. Fowler, born about 1842 in Georgia (Charles W. Fowler was also a member of Company H of the 5th Georgia Cavalry) and May Ann Fowler, born about 1846 in Georgia. The household was living in District 2 in Baker County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on February 14, 1850.

The compiler notes Mitchell County, Georgia was created in 1857 from Baker County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed James S. Fowler, born about 1841 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Mary Fowler, born about 1817 in Georgia. Another household member was Martha Fowler, born about 1839 in Georgia. The family household was living in Mitchell County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Camilla and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James S. Fowler served in Company H in the 5th Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"5th Cavalry Regiment was formed in January, 1863, by consolidating the 1st and 2nd Georgia Cavalry Battalions which had served along the Georgia coast. The men were from the counties of Effingham, Screven, Liberty, Bulloch, Lamar, and McIntosh. It was sent to Mississippi and placed in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps. Serving under W. W. Allen and R. H. Anderson, the unit participated in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels Robert H. Anderson [Robert Houston Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 9853] and Edward Bird, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10538184] Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Davant, Jr., [Richard James Davant Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 59061396] and Major William H. Wiltberger. [Find A Grave Memorial # 59093772]"

J. S. Fowler had prior duty with the 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry and enlisted in 1862 at age 21.

The compiler notes this was a long way from the coastal area of Georgia where the majority of soldiers came from in this unit.

The 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry was consolidated with the 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry by Special Order number twenty, Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863, to form the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated James S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry* enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff and enrolled by Captain Rice for the war and last paid by Captain Brown on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 1st and 2nd Battalions Georgia Cavalry by Special Orders Number 20 Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863.

The compiler notes Sutherland's Bluff was located in McIntosh County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated (Spelled as) J. S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's and enrolled by Captain Rice for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated (Spelled as) J. S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff and enrolled by Captain Rice for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on special service by order of Colonel R. H. Anderson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated (Spelled as) J. S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff and enrolled by Captain Rice for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated (Spelled as) J. S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff and enrolled by Captain Rice for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated (Spelled as) J. S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff and enrolled by Captain Rice for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated (Spelled as) J. S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff and enrolled by Captain Rice for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough and pay due for use of horse to March 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated (Spelled as) J. S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at

Sutherland's Bluff and enrolled by Captain Rice for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay due for use of horse to from April 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated (Spelled as) J. S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Camp Williams and enrolled by Captain Rice for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured September 6, 1864 near Woodbury, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records reported his capture near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 located in Cannon County which is about 50 miles southeast of Nashville, Tennessee.

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. "September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

As often times the case the Union reports and Confederate reports would vary. Colonel Dibrell's report was a bit different, he reported "I had in the mean time been joined by from 200 to 300 more recruits, stragglers, and absentees, swelling my numbers from 1,000 to 1,200, about 300 of whom were armed but with little ammunition." "Traveling on until 12 o'clock at night, we encamped between Readyville and Woodbury, placing out pickets all around us, with orders to move on at daylight next morning. Just as we were about moving the enemy, supposed to be 800 strong, Ninth Pennsylvania and mounted infantry, about half mounted, the others dismounted, having surprised and got between our pickets, who were of Major Wright's command, of General Robertson's brigade and our camps, came charging upon us. I used every effort to rally the men, but owing to the stampede that took place and it was with difficulty that they could be rallied and checked. After stopping them I determined to make for the mountains, and did so, re-crossing the Caney Fork below Rock Island, where all the stragglers came in. Our loss was 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and 61 captured, making a total loss to us of 65 men and about 50 horses. We killed 10, wounded 25, and captured 8 of the enemy."

Federal POW Records stated Private James S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and noted as sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Woodbury, "Georgia" on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically received on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 31, 1864 Nevada becomes the 36th State about a week prior to the 1864 Presidential election.

And on Thursday, October 31, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Fowler of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to dysentery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James S. Fowler did not own slaves in Mitchell County, Georgia.

634) Private J. J. FOX - Inscription on tombstone #102 reads **"J. J. FOX CO. B 10 TEX. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Elkton, Georgia in September 1863.

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

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

The compiler notes he was with Company B of the 11th Regiment, Texas Cavalry (also known as Young's Regiment 3rd Texas Cavalry) and the town of Elkton, Georgia cannot be located.

According to the company history they were in middle Tennessee during this time period as found on fold3 on page 27. The compiler believes he was taken prisoner at Elkton, Tennessee and not Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Fox of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on February 14, 1862 at Boston Mounts, Arkansas (Probably Boston Mountains) and enrolled by J. J. Diamond for twelve months and last paid by T. W. Randolph on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 11th also known as the 3rd and as Young's Regiment Texas Cavalry was accepted into the service of the Confederate States on October 2, 1861 for twelve months and was reorganized on May 8, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Fox of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 2, 1861 at Camp Rusk, Texas and enrolled by G. W. Chilton for twelve months and last paid by Captain Sharp on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Fox of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on February 18, 1862 at Boston Mounts, Arkansas (Probably Boston Mountains) and enrolled by J. J. Diamond for one year and last paid by Captain Sharp on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted from camp near Rome, Georgia on August 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Fox of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of deserters from the Rebel Army received on September 8, 1863 at Elkton, "Alabama" on September 2, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 29, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Fox of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 8, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Military Prison on September 9, 1863 and noted as captured near Elkton on September 2, 1863 and noted as a deserter and to be forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and released one taking the oath by order of Major General Rosecrans.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Fox of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 28, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Elkton, "Georgia" on September 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Fox of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 28, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Elkton, "Georgia" on September 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Fox of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 30, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Boyle and noted as captured at Elkton, "Georgia" on September 2, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1864 at New York City the newspaper *The New York Herald* reported: "REBEL PRISONERS – ARRIVAL OF FIVER HNDRED IN CHICAGO, ENROUTE TO ROCK ISLAND From the newspaper *Chicago Times* on January 25. Saturday evening there arrived in this city, over the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad a detachment of Confederate prisoners from, Camp Chase en route for the prison camp at Rock Island. They were under charge of Major Collier, of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry and an escort guard on one hundred and twenty-three men. They left Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday morning and come around by the way of Dayton, Ohio and Richmond, Kokomo and Valparaiso, Indiana, on account of the strike on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad."

And on Sunday, January 31, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. J. Fox of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry due to consumption.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **"J. J. FOX CO. B 11 TEX. CAV. (YOUNG'S REG. 3 TEX.CAV.) C.S.A."**

635) Private James Perry FOX - Inscription on tombstone #690 reads **"JAS. P. FOX CO. B 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Monroe County, West Virginia in May 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James P. Fox alternate name James B. Fox served in Company B in the 17th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"17th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Salem, Virginia, in January, 1863, by consolidating the 33rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry with three new companies. It was assigned to Jenkins' and McCausland's Brigade, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then returned to western Virginia. The regiment fought at Cloyd's Mountain, was with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw action around Appomattox. There were 241 engaged at Gettysburg and during February, 1864, it contained 311 effectives. In April, 1865, it disbanded at Lynchburg. The field officers were Colonel William H. French, [William Henderson French – Find A Grave Memorial # 51769111] Lieutenant Colonel William C. Tavenner, [William Cabell Tavenner – Find A Grave Memorial – 10743441] and Major Frederick F. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 10341674]"

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James P. Fox (With an X near the name indication an incorrect entry) of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on June 10, 1864 age 42 height 6 feet and one and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; complexion dark; eyes

brown; hair black and by former occupation a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and arrested by the adjutant of the 9th Virginia Infantry in Monroe County, (West) Virginia on May 24, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James B. Fox of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured in Monroe County, (West) Virginia on May 24, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on "September 18, 1864."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James B. Fox of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 7, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured in Monroe County, (West) Virginia on May 24, 1864 and under remarks stated desires to take the oath.

Private died approximately 85 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 31, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "THE SITUATION – The Nashville Dispatch of Thursday says that information deemed reliable, has been received there that Hood's army, or what is left of it, crossed the Tennessee river at Florence, Alabama, on the 22nd and 23rd instants and has probably made its escape from that point. The telegraph line has been completed to Pulaski. Trains are making regular trips to Spring Hill. The bridge over Duck River will probably be completed in a day or two when the cars will commence running to Columbia. The repairs on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad will be completed by the last of this week, when we will again be in regular communication with Chattanooga."

And on Saturday, December 31, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Fox of Company B of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to glossitis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

636) Private Newton F. FRANCIS - Inscription on tombstone #1931 reads "***N. F. FRANCIS CO. E THOMAS LEGION. N.C. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Haywood County, North Carolina in February 1865.

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

According to the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Franklin Frances married Anna (Spelled as) Byerly on September 21, 1844 in Washington County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed Newton (Spelled as) Francis, born about 1848 in North Carolina and living in the household of Franklin Francis, born about 1822 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Anny

Francis, born about 1826 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Francis, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Marian (A female) Francis, born about 1860 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Haywood County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Frances but the compiler believes the correct spelling was Francis and will be noted this way. The census listed a Newton Francis, born about 1848 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Franklin Francis, born about 1822 in Tennessee (The compiler notes the father of Newton Francis, Benjamin Franklin Francis also served in Company E of the Thomas Legion and was taken prisoner in 1864 and sent to Camp Morton, Indiana and he was later exchanged and died on March 21, 1865 and his Find A Grave Memorial is located at number 25456445.) and his wife Ann Francis, born about 1823 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary A. Francis, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Mariah Francis, born about 1850 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Sary (A female) Francis, born about 1855 in North Carolina and Joseph Francis, born about 1859 in North Carolina and noted as ten months old. The family household was living in Division 37 in Haywood County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Waynesville and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Newton Francis served in Company E in the Thomas' North Carolina Legion and did not have overview of the unit.

The compiler notes the 69th North Carolina Infantry sometimes referred to as the Thomas Legion.

The compiler notes all of service records for Newton F. Francis are nothing but Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes the final Confederate Conscription Act of the war was on February 17, 1864 when the age limit was lowered to 17 to and raised to 50 years old.

Depending upon his exact date of birth he may have been eligible for the conscription act or he may have enlisted sooner because of his father's service within the unit. In the compilers opinion Newton F. Francis enlisted late in the war and not having Confederate Compiled Military Service Records would not be surprising. The compiler also notes some soldiers enlisted prior to age 17.

Federal POW Records stated Private Newton Francis of Company E of the Thomas Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on February 19, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 19, 1865 and noted captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Newton Francis of Company E of the Thomas Legion appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on February 16, 1865 and noted as captured on February "2," 1865 in "Watauga County., North Carolina.

Federal POW Records stated Private Newton Francis of Company E of the Thomas Legion on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 19, 1865 and noted as captured on February 4, 1865 in Haywood County, North Carolina.

Federal POW Records stated Private Newton Francis of Company E of the Thomas Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending in February 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 21, 1865 and was sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was somewhat like a Wal-Mart distribution center in that it housed Confederate prisoners until a northern prison had available room to take them. The compiler also notes it was usually a two day journey from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase and when arriving in Columbus, Ohio by train were marched about four miles west to the Camp Chase Prison.

Federal POW Records reported Private Newton Francis of Company E of the Thomas Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 20, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on March 3, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records reported Private Newton Francis of Company E of the Thomas Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase on March 3, 1865 and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Newton Francis of Company E of the Thomas Legion arriving at Camp Chase on March 5, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Haywood County, North Carolina on February 4, 1865.

The compiler notes only on his Federal death records, is the middle initial of F. referred to.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 3, 1865 at Baraboo, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Baraboo Republic* reported: "BOSTON CORBETT, PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S AVENGER – We have before us the photograph of Boston Corbett the man who shot Booth. He is an Englishman about 26 years of age and Sergeant in Company L of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry. He went out at the commencement of the war as a private of the 12th New York State Militia, Colonel Butterfield and has been in active service ever since. About eight months ago he was captured by the rebel guerrilla, Mosby, while out on a scouting expedition, all his party having been killed or escaped. He held the entire rebel gang about 25 in number t bay for some time and only surrendered when his ammunition was exhausted. For his bravery in this affair he was promoted to be sergeant but only returned to the Union lines to assume the title after an imprisonment of five months at Andersonville. While there he frequently held prayer meetings and exhorted his dying companions

being an active member of the Attorney at P. M. Church of this city. He only lately rejoined his regiment.....”

And on Wednesday, May 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Newton F. Francis of Company E of the Thomas North Carolina Infantry due to rubeola.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Newton Francis did not own slaves in North Carolina.

637) Private Daniel B. FRANCISCO - Inscription on tombstone #640 reads **“D. B. FRANCISCO CO. A 12 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Garrett Town, Virginia in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as David but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Daniel and after looking at the copy of the census the compiler agrees and will be noted as Daniel) The census listed Daniel Francisco, born about 1843 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Francisco, born about 1806 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Katherine Francisco, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Mary Francisco, born about 1832 in Tennessee and Thomas Francisco, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Jane Francisco, born about 1843 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 9 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Danl Francisco, born about 1843 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a famer and living in the household of Catherine Francisco, born about 1804 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Thos Francisco, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Sarah Francisco, born about 1843 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 8 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Surgoinville and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records found at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington D.C. in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 42 which stated Private D. B. Francisco of Company A of the 12th Tennessee Battalion and listed his relative as Catherine Francisco and living at the Post Office at Yellow Store, Tennessee.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 751 the Post Office at Yellow Store was located in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes he was with Company A 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. (Day’s) Although the unit was known by other names it was never known as the 12th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry.

The compiler notes Daniel B. Francisco had prior duty with the 19th Tennessee Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel B. Francisco served in Company K in the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Knoxville, Tennessee, during May and June, 1861, and entered Confederate service at Cumberland Gap. The men were recruited in the counties of Hamilton, Sullivan, Washington, Rhea, Knox, Polk, McMinn, and Hawkins. It fought at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Baton Rouge, and after serving in the Vicksburg area joined the Army of Tennessee. The 19th was assigned to Stewart's, Strahl's, and Palmer's Brigade, and participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it moved with Hood back to Tennessee and saw action in North Carolina. During September, 1861, it had 812 men present for duty, reported 34 casualties at Fishing Creek, and lost about twenty-five percent of the 400 at Shiloh and thirty-three percent of the 380 at Murfreesboro. The regiment suffered 94 casualties of the 242 engaged at Chickamauga, had 34 disabled at Chattanooga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 195 men and 119 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with 64 men. The field officers were Colonels David H. Cummings, [Find A Grave Memorial # 106430947] Carrick W. Heiskell, [Carrick White Heiskell – Find A Grave Memorial # 55432884] and Francis M. Walker; [Francis Marion Walker – Find A Grave Memorial # 35834916] Lieutenant Colonels James G. Deadrick [James G. Deaderick – Find A Grave Memorial # 76304989] and Beriah F. Moore; [Beriah Frazier Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 12145038] and Majors Abraham Fulkerson [1834-1902] and Rufus A. Jarnagin.”

A Company Muster-In roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Daniel B. Francisco of Captain C. W. Heiskell's Company of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* was mustered into service at Cumberland Gap on the Virginia side on August 15, 1861 and had enlisted in the unit on May 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by General James Gillespie for one year and under remarks stated Daniel B. Francisco was sick.

The above asterisk stated this company was known at various times as Captain Heiskell's Company, Company C and Company K of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service on June 11, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States on August 15, 1861 and reorganized May 10, 1862. It was consolidated with the 24th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January 1865 and formed a temporary field organization. About April 9, 1865 the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on May 14, 1863 near Shelbyville, Tennessee stated Private (Spelled as) Daniel Francisco of Company K of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 22, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for one year and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers

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

And now for his records with the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry (Day's)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private D. B. Francisco served in Company A in the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry (Day's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

According to his Compiled Military Service Records D. B. Francisco enlisted at Lyons' Store, Tennessee. According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 88 the Post Office at Lyons' Store was located in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. B. Francisco of Company A of the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on September 15, at Lyon's Store and enrolled by Captain Phillips for three years and last paid by Captain Cate on February 28, 1863 and was paid for use of horse in the amount of \$48.00 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated for use of horse from February 28 to June 30, 1863 for 122 days at \$.40 cents per day.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. B. Francisco of Company A of the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on September 15, at Lyon's Store and enrolled by Captain Phillips and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and noted the use of his horse was \$48.80.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) D. B. Francisco of Company A of the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry appeared under remarks as died.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. B. Francisco of Company A of the 12th Tennessee Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan's forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Garrett Town, Virginia on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. B. Francisco of Company A of the 12th Tennessee Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically received on September 19, 1864 and had been sent to Camp Chase from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Garrett Town, Virginia on September 12, 1864.

Private died approximately 93 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 21, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "A SPY SHOT – Professor Lock, formerly of Troy, New York, was lately detected as a spy in the service of General Braxton Bragg. He was arrested within the lines of the Army of the Tennessee, shortly after the battle of Murfreesboro, while in the act of taking plans of the Union fortifications, guns and magazines in that vicinity. Upon being searched, plans were found in his stockings. He was put under guard to await trial and while attempting to escape quite recently, he was shot dead by the sentinel."

And on Wednesday, December 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. B. Francisco of Company A of the 12th Regiment Tennessee "Infantry" due to typhoid and malarial fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Daniel Francisco did not own slaves in Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"D. B. FRANCISCO CO. A 12 BATTN. TENN. CAV. (DAY'S) C.S.A."**

638) 1st Sergeant Calvin W. FRANKLIN - Inscription on tombstone #1083 reads **"SGT. C. W. FRANKLIN CO. H 33 TENN. 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 30 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) C. W. Franklin, born about 1834 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and noted his personal estate value as \$100.00 and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. H. W. Jones, born about 1831 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Hesteran (A female) Jones, born about 1835 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Isabella Jones, born about 1854 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Roana (A female) Jones, born about 1856 in Tennessee and James M. Jones, born about 1860 in Tennessee and noted as four months old. The

household was living in District 17 in Weakley County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Filiciana, Kentucky.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Sergeant Calvin W. Franklin alternate name C. W. Franklin served in Company H in the 33rd Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“33rd Infantry Regiment was formed in October, 1861, near Union City, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Obion, Madison, Lake, Hardeman, and Weakley. Company C contained men from Calloway County, Kentucky. It fought at Shiloh and Perryville, and then was stationed at Shelbyville for a few months. The unit served under Generals Stewart, Strahl, and Palmer, and in December, 1862, was consolidated with the 31st Regiment. It participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. This regiment lost 20 killed, 103 wounded, and 17 missing at Shiloh and reported 33 casualties at Perryville. The 31st/33rd lost twenty-three percent of the 379 engaged at Murfreesboro, and then the 33rd had 24 disabled at Missionary Ridge and totaled 124 men and 69 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alexander W. Campbell, [Alexander William Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 10841 and note the contributor listed him incorrectly with the 23rd Tennessee Infantry] Warner P. Jones, [Find A Grave Memorial # 103974050 – The contributor incorrectly noted him as Warner Roland Jones, his middle initial was P was signed by him on documents] and Robert N. Payne, [Robert Newton Payne – Find A Grave Memorial # 107866177] and Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. McNeill. [Henry Clay McNeill – Find A Grave Memorial # 54178207]”

Company H of the 33rd Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Weakley County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to July 1, 1862 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) C. W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 18, 1861 at Camp Brown (Located in Union City, Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander W.) Campbell for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1862 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) C. W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 18, 1861 at Union City Tennessee and enrolled by J. S. Palmer for twelve months and last paid by Captain (George) Dashiell on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) C. W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 18, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander W.) Campbell for twelve months and last paid by Captain George Dashiell 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) C. W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on

December 18, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander W.) Campbell for twelve months and last paid by Captain George Dashiell in March 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) C. W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 18, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander W.) Campbell for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) C. W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 18, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander W.) Campbell for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) C. W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 18, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander W.) Campbell for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) C. W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 18, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander W.) Campbell for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on March 31, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) C. W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Tennessee Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on June 30, 1864.

When 1st Sergeant Calvin W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Calvin W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Calvin W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Calvin W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 1, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Calvin W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Calvin W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee 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 captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 32 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "MILITARY RULE TO BE ABOLISHED IN MARYLAND – It has been stated that General Lew Wallace had been relieved from the command of the middle military department. This is an error, as Brigadier General Morris is only temporarily in command during the absence of General Wallace. It is understood here that military rule in Maryland will soon be abolished altogether, there being no necessity for its continuance since Maryland has become a free State. So says a Washington dispatch to a Northern journal."

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Calvin W. Franklin of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Calvin W. Franklin did not own slaves in either Tennessee or Kentucky or Virginia.

639) Private Elbert L. FRANKLIN - Inscription on tombstone #648 reads "**E. L. FRANKLIN CO. K 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1850 United States census listed Elbert Franklin, born about 1831 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Barbara Franklin, born about 1805 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Charner (A male) Franklin, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Julia Franklin, born about 1831 in South Carolina and Cain Franklin, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Ensley Franklin, born about 1837 in Mississippi and Mary Franklin,

born about 1839 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Kemper County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 18, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 40 which noted Private Elbert Franklin of Company K of the 46th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Barbara Franklin and listed her Post Office as Big Oak, Mississippi.

According to the book POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES dated January 1851 it stated on page 76 the Post Office at Big Oak was located in Kemper County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elbert Franklin alternate name E. L. Franklin served in Company K 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 K of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Kemper Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. L. Franklin of Company K of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on July 8, 1861 in Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Enoch) McDonald for one year and last paid by Captain Hutter on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was formerly Company F of the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry and was transferred to this battalion in compliance with Special Order Number 195 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated August 21, 1862. It subsequently became Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 6th (Balfour's) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order Number 32 Headquarters District Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana dated Vicksburg, Mississippi December 2, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. L. Franklin of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 8, 1861 in Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Enoch) McDonald for one year and last paid by Captain Patten on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. L. Franklin of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 8, 1861 in Kemper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Enoch) McDonald for one year and last paid by Major (Andrew G.) Scott of the Quartermasters Department) on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent and noted: paroled at capitulation of Vicksburg, Mississippi and on furlough from July 23 to August 23, 1863 and under remarks stated absent without leave since August 23, 1863.

When Private Elbert L. Franklin of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General William E. Baldwin's Brigade in Major General Martin L. Smith's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. L. Franklin of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 8, 1861 in Kemper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Enoch) McDonald for one year and last paid by Major (Andrew G.) Scott of the Quartermasters Department) on October 31,

1863 and noted as exchanged on October 16, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted his Company at Enterprise, Mississippi on November 23, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. L. Franklin of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 8, 1861 in Kemper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Enoch) McDonald for one year and last paid by Major (Andrew) G. Scott of the Quartermasters Department) on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since November 23, 1863.

When Private Elbert L. Franklin of Company K 46th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign at Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Polk's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elbert Franklin of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elbert Franklin of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elbert Franklin of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 5, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Franklin Elbert (With an X by the name indicating a wrong entry ie the name were backwards) of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 5, 1864 at Camp Chase and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Franklin Elbert of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Franklin Elbert of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on

August 6, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July "31" 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 22, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "THE MAIL FOR SHERMAN'S SOLDIERS – Washington, December 21 – The Post Office Department has received the following dispatch from Special Agent Markland: Fortress Monroe, December 20 – Honorable William Dennison, Postmaster General: I have just arrived here. General Sherman on the evening of the 16th instant. The great mail was distributed to the army on that day. The best health and spirits prevail. A. H. Markland Special Agent Post Office Department."

The compiler notes at the beginning of the war William Dennison was the Governor of Ohio and that Camp Dennison in Cincinnati was named after him.

And on Thursday, December 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Elbert Franklin of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

640) Private Peter FRANKLIN - Inscription on tombstone #1061 reads "***P. FRANKLIN CO. A 8 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Peter Franklin, born about 1830 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and also noted as he could not read or write and living in the household of (Spelled as) C. P. (A male) McCrimmon, born about 1825 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth McCrimmon, also born about 1825 in Alabama. Other household members were: Josephine McCrimmon, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Monteria (A female) McCrimmon, born about 1850 and noted as six months old and Daniel McCrimmon, born about 1827 in North Carolina and David McCrimmon, born about 1834 in North Carolina. The household was living on East Side of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 12, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Peter Franklin married Jane (Spelled as) Smitherman on September 19, 1855 in Bibb County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Peter Franklin, born about 1833 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$1,500.00 and a personal estate of \$2,000.00 and noted he could not read or write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane Franklin, born about 1834 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Margaret Franklin, born about 1856 in Alabama and Delia Franklin, born about 1858 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Faribee (A female) Franklin, born about 1860 and noted as two months old. The family household was living on the East Side of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Randolph and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are that his widow Mary J. Franklin filed for and received a widow's pension and stated Peter Franklin of the 8th Cavalry had been her husband and died later in the war and another inference was when Peter Franklin enlisted in his first unit at age twenty-eight in 1861 it put his birth year the same as the 1860 census had stated.

The compiler noted he had prior duty with another unit.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Peter Franklin served in Bowie's Company Alabama Cavalry and did not have overview of the unit.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Peter Franklin of Captain A. W. Bowie's Company of Alabama Cavalry* was mustered in service at Decatur, Alabama on August 13, 1861 at age twenty-eight and joined for service also on August 13, 1861 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled by 2nd Lieutenant J. S. Lanier of the C. S. A. for one year and the valuation of his horse was \$147.00 and the equipment valued at \$28.00 and duty status not stated.

The above asterisk stated this company was subsequently assigned to the 8th (Wade') Regiment Confederate Cavalry Company A.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 13 to October 31, 1861 and dated October 31, 1861 stated Private Peter Franklin of Captain Andrew W. Bowie's Company of Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled by (Acting Assistant Adjutant General Lieutenant John) S. Lanier for one year and noted he had never been paid and was present for duty and under remarks stated he had joined for duty on July 15, 1861 in Talladega, Alabama.

The compiler notes his service in the 8th Confederate Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Peter J. Franklin served in the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Wade's) and did not have overview of the unit.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1861 to August 31, 1862 and dated August 31, 1862 stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry* enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (Acting Assistant Adjutant General Lieutenant John) S. Lanier for one year and noted he had never been paid and also noted he was present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was formerly Captain Bowie's Company Alabama Cavalry which was assigned to Cole's Battalion Louisiana and Alabama Cavalry (An unorganized command) and subsequently to the 2nd (Brewer's) Battalion Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry as Company D. The 8th (Wade's) Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Also known as the 2nd Regiment Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry) was formed in May 1862 by the addition of three companies, which had formerly served in the 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry to the 2nd (Brewer's) Battalion Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 16, 1863 stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (Acting Assistant Adjutant General Lieutenant John) S. Lanier for one year and last paid by Major Gibbons on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated January 2, 1864 stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (Acting Assistant Adjutant General Lieutenant John) S. Lanier for one year and last paid by (L. L.) Goodrich on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (Acting Assistant Adjutant General Lieutenant John) S. Lanier for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough since February 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (Acting Assistant Adjutant General Lieutenant John) S. Lanier for one year and last paid by Captain Gibbons on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (Acting Assistant Adjutant General Lieutenant John) S. Lanier for one year and last paid by Captain Gibbons on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

When Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Confederate Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Decatur, Georgia on August 22, 1864 he had been in Anderson's Brigade in Kelly's Division and in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Peter Franklin of the 8th Regiment Confederate appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under disposition stated forwarded to Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter J. Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 7, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 7, 1864 and noted as captured near "Decatur," Georgia on "August 22," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter J. (With an X above the letter P indication an incorrect initial) Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 12, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 9, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured on August 22, 1864 near Decatur, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 8, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky September 9, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of

allegiance from November 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Private Peter Franklin died approximately 148 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at St. Joseph, Missouri the newspaper *The St. Joseph Herald* reported: "Counterfeits – New counterfeit five dollar greenbacks have made their appearance. They are described as low colored, dim, and blurred, yet well calculated to deceive those not accustomed to handling money"

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Peter Franklin of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to small-pox.

The widow of Peter Franklin (Spelled as Franklin Franklin on Confederate widow's pension records for Alabama, Texas and Virginia) was Mary Jane Franklin and listed her husband as Private Peter Franklin of Company A 8th Regiment and filed her claim in Chilton County, Alabama which was adjacent to Bibb County. Mary Jane Franklin filed for a pension on July 12, 1887.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Peter Franklin owned one black female slave age twelve in Bibb County, Alabama.

641) Private William FRANCUM - Inscription on tombstone #522 reads "***W. FRANKUM CO. E 58 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 29 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) William Frankum, born about 1836 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Eli Frankum, born about 1809 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Ann Frankum, born about 1808 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: James Fankum, born about 1832 in North Carolina and Solomon Frankum, born about 1836 in North Carolina (Solomon Frankum also had duty with Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina) and Caroline Frankum, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Mary Frankum, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Betty Frankum, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Cary (A female) Frankum, born about 1849 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Johns River District in Caldwell County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1850.

The compiler notes the father Eli Frankum, may have been murdered in 1851.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. (A male) Frankum, born about 1835 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal value of \$250.00 and noted he could not read nor write and living with his wife Mary Frankcum, born about 1835 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Margaret Frankcum, born about 1858 in

North Carolina. The family household was living in the Patterson District in Caldwell, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Patterson and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Francum served in Company E in the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“58th Infantry Regiment was organized in Mitchell County, North Carolina, in July, 1862. Its twelve companies were recruited in the counties of Mitchell, Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, McDowell, and Ashe. In September it moved to Cumberland Gap and spent the winter of 1862-1863 at Big Creek Gap, near Jacksboro, Tennessee. During the war it was assigned to Kelly's, Reynolds', Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade. The 58th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, guarded prisoners at Columbia, Tennessee, during Hood's operations, then moved to South Carolina and skirmished along the Edisto River. Later it returned to North Carolina and saw action at Bentonville. It lost 46 killed and 114 wounded at Chickamauga, totalled [totalled] 327 men and 186 arms in December, 1863, and took about 300 effectives to Bentonville. The unit was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel John B. Palmer; [Find A Grave Memorial # 32826172] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas J. Dula, [Thomas Joshua Dula – Find A Grave Memorial # 84821521] John C. Keener, [Find A Grave Memorial # 54573423] Edmund Kirby, William W. Proffitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35258704] and Samuel M. Silver; [Samuel Marion Silver – Find A Grave Memorial # 29779186] and Major Alfred T. Stewart.”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is according to the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 20 stated Private W. Frankcum of Company E of the 58th North Carolina Infantry and noted his relative was Mrs. M. Frankcum and listed her Post Office as Patterson, North Carolina.

According to United States Appointments of United States Postmasters, 1832-1971; The Post Office at Patterson, North Carolina in the County of Caldwell was established on August 24, 1855.

The surnames of Frankum and Francum are confusing. The widow of William Frankum also known as Francum was Mary Crisp Francum and died in 1917 in Watauga County, North Carolina which is adjacent to Caldwell County and her tombstone reflects the name being spelled as Francum and has a Find A Grave Memorial # 50661283. And the children are also noted as having their names spelled as Francum. Mary and William's son William Monroe Francum, born about 1862 was a professor of history and should have known how to spell his surname. And finally Mary Francum filed for a Confederate widow's pension and stated her husband had been William Francum.

Company E of the 58th North Carolina State Troops had many soldiers from Caldwell County, North Carolina.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records spelled his name as William Francum.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private William (Spelled as) Froncum (With an X beside of the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain John C. Keener's Company of the North Carolina Partisan Rangers* appeared on a Muster-In and Descriptive Roll at Johnston's Depot, Tennessee on July 21, 1862 and mustered into the service of the Confederate States on this date. The description stated he was born in Caldwell County, North Carolina and was age twenty-six and by prior occupation was a farmer was five feet and eleven inches in height and enlisted in Caldwell County, North Carolina on July 21, 1862 and enrolled by A. Stewart for three years or the war and made his mark with an X. And noted: "Some of the men on this roll were originally mustered into service by me June 27, 1862 with others transferred from Captain Proffitt's Company which latter have been re-transferred to Captain Proffitt. This muster roll shows the present state of Captain Keener's Company. Signed J. B. Palmer Lieutenant Colonel 5th North Carolina Battalion Partisan, P.A. C. S.* (Provisional Army Confederate States)

The asterisk stated the 5th (Palmer's) Battalion North Carolina Partisan Rangers consisting of seven companies was organized under authority of the Secretary of War dated May 13, 1862. It was increased to a regiment about July 29, 1862 by the addition of other companies and designated the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 60th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and formed the (New) 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Frankon (With an X near the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 5, 1862 in Caldwell County, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain Alfred T. Stewart and paid a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as William Frankon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private William (Spelled as) Fancum (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 25, 1862 in Caldwell County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Lieutenant Thomas) J. Coffey for three years or the war and under remarks stated deserted February 7, 1863 at Big Creek.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private William Francum of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 21, 1862 in Caldwell County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Lieutenant Thomas) J. Coffey for three years or the war and last paid by (Marcus) J. Bearden on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private William Francum of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 21, 1862 in Caldwell County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Lieutenant Thomas) J. Coffey for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Marcus) J. Bearden on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private William (Spelled as) Francom (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 21, 1862 in Caldwell County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Alfred) T. Stewart for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private William (Spelled as) Frankum (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 21, 1862 in Caldwell County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Alfred) T. Stewart for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was on extra duty as pioneer since November 23, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private William Francum of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 21, 1862 in Caldwell County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Alfred) T. Stewart for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed home for 20 days since April 19, 1864 by order of General Johnston.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. Francum of Company E of the 58th North Carolina appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and noted his signature as W. Franhim.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private William Francum of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 21, 1862 in Caldwell County, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Alfred) T. Stewart for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured July 21, 1864 near Buckhead on retreat. (The compiler notes Buckhead, Georgia was near Atlanta, Georgia)

When Private William Francum of Company E of the 58th North Carolina State Troops of Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Reynold's Brigade in Stevenson's Division and in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Fraukum of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of Provost Marshal General of the 23rd United States Army Corps and noted as captured on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter turned over to Army of the Cumberland on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Frankcums of Company E of the 58th 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 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Frankcum of Company E of the 58th 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 had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Franklin (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 5, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Frankum of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 5, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Frankum of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Fowkum (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company "C" of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Frankum of Company E of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital on October 8, 1864 from the Camp Chase Prison and the diagnosis was small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated and vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 27, 1864 at Columbus, Georgia the newspaper *The Daily Columbus Enquirer* reported: "FROM ATLANTA – We had an interview with a gentleman yesterday evening, who left Atlanta on Saturday last. He reports that the rear guard of Sherman's army left there on Wednesday week, leaving some one hundred of their sick and wounded in the place. Before leaving, they burned the railroad and

other public buildings, including the hotels, banking and business houses. The Masonic hall, churches, dwellings and college buildings were left undisturbed. The State road is reported destroyed as far North as Chickamauga. Large numbers of people from the country were going into Atlanta and hauling off such articles of value as were not destroyed by the Yankees, including salt, iron, trace chains, shovels, spades, picks, etc, etc. Some of the old citizens who were supplied with provisions and who refused to leave their homes under Sherman's order are still living in the city. We learn moreover that it is the purpose of the company to go to work immediately and rebuild the West Point, railroad, which it thought can be completed in one month's time. The Etowah Iron Works will also be re-established at once. – *Memphis Appeal*, 25th."

And on Sunday, November 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Forkum (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "C" of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to typhoid fever.

Mary Francum of Watauga County, North Carolina filed for a widow's pension stated her husband was William Francum of Company E of the 58th North Carolina Infantry and died while a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither William Frankum or spelled as Francum owed slaves in Caldwell County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. FRANCUM CO. E 58 NC. INF. C.S.A."**

642) Private James S. FRAZIER - Inscription on tombstone #724 reads **"J. S. FRAZIER CO. F 2 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Clifton, Tennessee in July 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James S. Frazier served in Companies C and F in the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Corinth, Mississippi, in April, 1861, with men from Tishomingo, Tippah, Itawamba, and Pontotoc counties. Ordered to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, it was there mustered into Confederate service with 784 officers and men. During the war it was assigned to General Whiting's, Law's, and J. R. Davis' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. After fighting at First Manassas, the regiment served with the army from Seven Pines to Cold Harbor, except when it was detached to Suffolk with Longstreet. It saw action in the Petersburg siege south of the James River and in numerous conflicts around Appomattox. The 2nd reported 25 killed and 82 wounded at First Manassas and totalled [totalled] 477 men in April, 1862. It sustained 111 casualties during the Seven Days' Battles, 97 at Second Manassas, and 154 in the Maryland Campaign. Of the 492 engaged at Gettysburg, more than forty-five percent were disabled. Only 1 officer and 19 men surrendered. The field officers were Colonels William C. Falkner [William Clark Falkner – Find A Grave Memorial # 5383 – grandfather of the famous

Mississippi author] and John M. Stone; [John Marshall Stone – Find A Grave Memorial # 10502982 – longest elected governor in Mississippi history – namesake of Stone County, Mississippi – A POW at Camp Chase] Lieutenant Colonels John A. Blair, [John Alan Blair – Find A Grave Memorial # 28891147] Bartley B. Boone, [Bartley Barry Boone – Find A Grave Memorial # 10082262] and D. W. Humphreys; [David W. Humphreys – Find A Grave Memorial # 27481344] and Major John H. Buchanan. [Find A Grave Memorial # 8162011]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Frazier of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James S. Frazier of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and received at the Military Prison, in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured Clifton, Tennessee July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James S. Frazier of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 5, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Clifton, Tennessee on July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James S. Frazier of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 5, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Clifton, Tennessee on July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James S. Frazier of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Clifton, Tennessee on July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James “P.” Frazier of Company “C” of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Clifton, Tennessee on July 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 9, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "CAPTAIN SEMMES – This officer, commander of the famous Alabama, arrived at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 17th ult. He is in fine health and expresses the opinion that the war will soon end. He came by way of Texas and is accompanied by his son."

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Frazier of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes an error according to chronological order on his death record. His correct date of death should have been January, 9, 1865 and not December 9, 1864 as noted on his Camp Chase death records.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

643) Private Malachi FREE - Inscription on tombstone #1049 reads "***MALACHI FREE CO. A 52 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.

According to Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Elisha Free married Mary Crow on September 30, 1830 in Habersham County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) M. (A male) Free, born about 1833 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Elisha Free, born about 1806 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Free, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. (A female) Free, born about 1835 in Georgia and (Spelled as) V. (A female) Free, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) E. (A male) Free, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. (A female) Free, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 11 in the 37th Division in Habersham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Malachi Free, born about 1832 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$75.00 and living with his wife Minerva Free, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other household members were: The family household was living in Habersham County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was noted as Clarksville and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Malachi Free served in Company A in the 52nd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“52nd Infantry Regiment was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, in April, 1862. Many of its members were drawn from the counties of Habersham, White, Towns, and Fannin. It took part in the Cumberland Gap operations, [and] then moved to Kentucky and later Mississippi. Here the unit was assigned to General Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill. On July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell, it was part of the garrison that was captured. Exchanged and assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, the 52nd fought with the Army of Tennessee from Missionary Ridge to Nashville. Then on February 23, 1865, it was detailed to guard wagon trains from Columbus, Mississippi. During December, 1863, this unit totalled [totalled] 279 men and 197 arms, had 123 fit for duty in November, 1864, and the few that remained surrendered on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wier Boyd [Find A Grave Memorial # 14514340] and Charles D. Phillips, [Charles Duval Phillips – Find A Grave Memorial # 15576186] Lieutenant Colonel Solomon H. Van Diviere, [Solomon Houston VanDiviere – Find A Grave Memorial # 46740316] and Majors J. J. Findley [James J. Findley – Find A Grave Memorial # 26591969] and John J. Moore. [John Jay Moore]”

Company A of the 52nd Georgia Infantry were known as the “Habersham Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Malaci Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by (Houston Solomon VanDiviere) for three years and last paid by Johnston 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) Malaci Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by (Houston Solomon VanDiviere) for three years and last paid by John Logan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted a sick list for Free of Company A of the 52nd Georgia Infantry. January 24, 1863 diarrhea February 22, 1863 bronchitis April 1, 1863 debility May 1, 1863 remaining sick at last report.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Clarksville, Georgia and enrolled by (Houston Solomon VanDiviere) for three years and last paid by Captain (Cameron L.) Thompson on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated stoppage \$10.26 28 days absent without leave.

When Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton's 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Malachi Free a private of Company A 52nd Regiment 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 Malachi Free 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 stated Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists and on a receipt roll for pay at the 2nd Georgia Hospital at Augusta, Georgia for the period of January 1 to April 30, 1864 and paid on August 25, 1864 by S. H. Oliver in the amount of \$44.00.

When Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent 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) Melaski Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted to the United States General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864 for general debility and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and under remarks stated his age was thirty-three.

Federal POW Records stated Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported:

“CHATTANOOGA AFFAIRS – The Chattanooga Gazette of Tuesday has the following: Raid on Bragg’s Headquarters – A detail of men from the 44th Indiana volunteers left Chattanooga on Saturday night, under the leadership of Lieutenant G. W. Squier, accompanied by two scouts from the office of the District Provost Marshal, under orders to proceed to Bragg’s headquarters on Missionary Ridge, four miles southeast of Chattanooga and if possible capture the inmates. Pursuant to these orders they sallied forth and under cover of the darkness, succeeded in reaching the designated spot at 12 o’clock P.M. without creating any alarm.....”

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Malachi Free of Company A of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

644) Private Jeremiah W. FREELAND - Inscription on tombstone #320 reads "**J. W. FREELAND CO. B 41 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 26 years old based on the 1850 census records.

The 1850 United States census listed Jeremiah Freeland, born about 1838 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Isaac Freeland (Junior) born about 1807 in Georgia and Hannah Freeland, born about 1813 in North Carolina. Other household members were: John Freeland, born about 1832 in Georgia and Mary Freeland, born about 1834 in Georgia and William Freeland, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Eveline (A female) Freeland, born about 1840 and H. E. (A male) Freeland, born about 1842 in Georgia and Freeman Freeland, born about 1843 in Georgia and Alexander Freeland, born about 1844 in Georgia and Lewis Freeland, born about 1845 in Georgia and Margaret Freeland, born about 1847 in Georgia and John Walker, born about 1832 in Georgia and Thomas Allen, born about 1829 in Georgia. The household was living in District 31 in Forsyth County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jeremiah W. Freeland served in Company B 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 B of the 41st Georgia Infantry was known as the "Kennesaw Infantry"

The compiler notes while every soldier at Camp Chase had a story to tell Private Jeremiah W. Freeland had his fair share.

Jeremiah W. Freeland's grandfather was Isaac Freeland born about 1755 had been a private during the American Revolution and also the War of 1812. According to Revolutionary War Records "Private Isaac Freeland enlisted on December 15, 1776 for three years in Captain James Lucas' Company of the 4th Virginia Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel Robert Lawson". The compiler notes during the winter at Valley Forge; 1777-78 Private Isaac Freeland had been on furlough. The compiler notes the

British had taken Charleston, South Carolina in May of 1780 and the majority of the 4th Virginia Regiment had been taken prisoners. However Private Isaac Freeland had already finished his enlistment in 1779.

War of 1812 Compiled Military Service Records stated "Isaac Freeland then enlisted in the 1st Regiment (Harris') Georgia Militia during the War of 1812". Isaac Freeland died in 1818 in Georgia.

The compiler notes in 1859 a terrible event occurred which forced many of the family household to move. The event was called the Wildcat murder trials. The following was taken from ancestry: "The first murder trials in Forsyth County which resulted in guilty verdict's and hanging took place in Cumming in 1859 and 1860. Five men were indicted for the murder by knifing of Claiborn Vaughn. The five were Isaac Freeland, Jacob Pettyjohn, Levi Q. C. McGinnis, William Brannon and James McGinnis. The murder took place in "Wildcat" while all were drunk on 7 Aug 1858. Isaac Freeland was tried for first degree murder and found guilty on 26 February 1859. He was sentenced to hang and that sentence was carried out on 15 April 1859". The compiler notes the father of Jeremiah W. Freeland was the first legal hanging in the history of Forsyth County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Jeremiah Freeland of Company B of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a bounty pay roll of the organization above and dated March 29, 1862 at Camp McDonald, Georgia and enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) George N. Lester for three years or during the war and paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting and duty status not reported.

In the compiler opinion because of the first pending Confederate conscription act in April of 1862 many of the soldiers were told to re-enlist although some of them may just have just enlisted and were thus eligible for the \$50.00 bounty.

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 Jeremiah Freeland 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 Jeremiah W. Freeland of Company B of the 41st Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Marietta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George N.) Lester for three years and last paid by Captain (Anderson D.) Abraham on March 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

When Private Jeremiah W. Freeland of Company B of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton's 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. W. Freeland a private of Company B of Regiment 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 J. W. Freeland and made his mark with an X and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 16, 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 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Freeland of Company B of the 41st Regiment Georgia appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Freeland of Company B of the 41st 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 on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 16, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

The compiler notes the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry was exchanged and participated in the Battle of Missionary Ridge during the Chattanooga Campaign in November 1863.

Georgia marriage records at family search stated on "March 22, 1864 Jeremiah Freeland married (Spelled as Francis) Frances E. Kilgore in Cobb County, Georgia". The compiler notes there were no children in this brief marriage and that Frances had been born about 1847.

When Private Jeremiah W. Freeland of Company B of the 41st Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division and in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jermy M. Freeland of Company B of the 41st 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, 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) J. M. Freeland of Company B of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes the prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky was a distribution prison until transferred to other northern prisons.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. (With an X above the letter M indicating an incorrect initial) Freeland of Company B of the 41st 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) J. M. Freeland of Company B of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Freelan (With an X near the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry M. Freeland of Company B of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry M. Freeland of Company B of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen (Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 15, 1864 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln telegraphed from the War Department to Colonel William Hoffman Commissary-General of Prisoners and asked him "to come over tonight".

And on Sunday, October 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jerry Freeland of Company B of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to intermittent fever.

The compiler notes his wife Frances E. Freeland never remarried and lived with her brother, Thomas Kilgore and her sister in Randolph County, Alabama after the war and received a Confederate widows

pension and noted that J. W. Freeland of the 41st Georgia Infantry as her deceased husband. It was noted she lived in Precinct ten in Roanoke, Alabama in Randolph County and the last date she received her pension was on October 1, 1920 and she used the name Mrs. Fannie Freeland.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedule Jeremiah Freeland did not own slaves.

645) Private Asbury W. FREEMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1375 reads "**A. W. FREEMAN CO. D 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Compiled Marriage Records, 1754-1850; Allen Freeman married (Spelled as) Rutha Stephens on May 25, 1825 in Clarke County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Fruman but an ancestry transcriber correct the surname to Freeman and looking at the copy of the census report the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed Asbury Freeman, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household Allen Freeman, born about 1788 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Ruthy Freeman, born about 1801 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John F. Freeman, born about 1820 in Georgia and William H. Freeman, born about 1826 in Georgia and John M. Freeman, born about 1830 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Aley R. (A female) Freeman, born about 1835 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Sabetha W. (A female) Freeman, born about 1836 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Flemming T. (A male) Freeman, born about 1838 in Alabama and Rebecca S. Freeman, born about 1840 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Ellaner C. (A female) Freeman, born about 1842 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 10 in Morgan County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Asberry Freeman, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a estate value of \$1,500.00 and a personal value of \$2,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Freeman, born about 1838 in Alabama. Other family household members were: William Freeman, born about 1857 in Alabama and John Freeman, born about 1860 and noted as three months old. The family household was living in the South West Division in Morgan County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bashams Gap and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Asbury Freeman 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 D of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Morgan County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. M. Freeman of Company D of the 5th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on March 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asbury Freeman 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 captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asbury Freeman 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 Asbury Freeman of Company D 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. Records

Federal POW stated Private Asbury Freeman of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW stated Private Asbury Freeman 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 near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW stated Private Asbury Freeman of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. W. Freeman of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Asbury or (Spelled as) Asberry Freeman did not own slaves in Morgan County, Alabama

646) Corporal Henry P. FREEMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1437 reads ***"CORP. H. P. FREEMAN CO. C 37 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 27 years old.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; the parents of Henry P. Freeman were Henry Freeman and Lucinda E. Weatherly and they were married on April 10, 1845 in Upson County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Friman but corrected to Freeman by an ancestry transcriber. Henry Freeman, born about 1837 was living the household of the Freeman household however the Freeman's were living in the same dwelling at the Adams family. The father was Henry Freeman, born about 1798 and his wife Lucinda Freeman, born about 1821. Other household members were: The household was living in District 86 in Upson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed H. P. Freeman, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Henry Freeman, born about 1806 in Georgia and his wife Lucinda Freeman, born about 1829 in Georgia. Other household members were: The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District 588 in Upson County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as The Rock and the census was enumerated on July 10, 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.

Private Henry P. Freeman had previous service in Company E 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry P. Freeman served in Company E in the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd Infantry Battalion was organized at the Upson Camp Ground, near The Rock, Georgia, during the summer of 1861. It was formed with three companies, later increased to five. The unit took part in the Cumberland Gap and Kentucky Campaigns, [and] then serving under General Rains lost thirteen percent of the 300 engaged at Murfreesboro. In the spring of 1863 the battalion merged into the 37th Georgia Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonels Anthony F. Rudler [Anthony Francis Rudler – Find A Grave Memorial # 7449207] and Marcellus A. Stovall [Marcellus Augustus Stovall – Find A Grave Memorial # 9091] were in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1862 stated Private Henry P. Freeman of Company E of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry* enlisted on February 22, 1862 at The Rock, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Elijah) H. Bloodworth for three years of the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry was broken up in the following manner: Company A was detached in January or February 1863 and became Captain Max Van Den Corput's Company Georgia Light Artillery; Companies B, C, E, F, and H were consolidated in May 1863 with the 9th Battalion Georgia Infantry (Also known as the 17th Battalion Georgia Infantry) to form the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry; and at the same time Companies D and G became Companies B and A respectively of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Henry P. Freeman of Company E of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on February 22, 1862 at The Rock, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Elijah) H. Bloodworth for three years of the war and last paid by Captain Wood on August 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

The compiler now will note his duty in the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Henry P. Freeman 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 3rd Corporal Henry P. Freeman of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on February 22, 1862 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Elijah H.) Bloodworth and last paid by Captain (J. S.) Panchen on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed by order of General Johnson for 13 days expiring February 3, 1864 and had been appointed a corporal on February 1, 1864.

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 3rd Corporal Henry P. Freeman of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on February 22, 1862 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Andrew J.) White for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted for the war on January 29, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) H. P. Freeman of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for May 9, 1864 and signed his name as H. P. Freeman.

When Corporal Henry P. Freeman of Company C of the 37th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Tyler’s Brigade in Bate’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Henry P. Freeman of Company “H” 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 December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Henry P. Freeman 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Henry P. Freeman of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Henry P. Freeman 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 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 Corporal Henry P. Freeman of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Corporal Henry P. Freeman died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Pittsburgh Gazette* reported "An amendment to the Constitution of West Virginia has passed the Senate and was certain to pass the House, disfranchising all the citizens of that State who had taken part in the rebellion."

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) H. P. Freeman of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry P. Freeman did not own slaves in Upson County, Georgia although his father did.

647) Private James M. FREEMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1648 reads "***J. M. FREEMAN CO. K 17 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed James M. Freeman, born about 1843 in Amite County, Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Freeman, born about 1809 in Amite County, Mississippi and Joel Freeman, born about 1832 in Amite County, Mississippi and also served in Company K of the 7th Mississippi Infantry and Catharine Freeman, born about 1835 in Amite County, Mississippi and (Spelled as) Drucilla P. Freeman, born about 1837 in Amite County, Mississippi and Elizabeth Freeman, born about 1839 in Amite County, Mississippi and (Spelled as) Lavenia (A female) Freeman, born about 1845 in Amite County, Mississippi and Thomas R. Freeman, born about 1846 in Amite County, Mississippi and Martha Freeman, born about 1847 in Amite County,

Mississippi. The household was living in Amite County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 26, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Freeman alternate name J. M. Freeman served in Company K in the 7th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Corinth, Mississippi, in April, 1861 with men from Marion, Amite, Pike, Franklin, Lawrence, Yalobusha, Holmes, and Covington counties. It served on the Mississippi coast, saw action in Kentucky, then was assigned to Generals J. P. Anderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th participated in many conflicts of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, marched with Hood to Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. It was mustered into Confederate service with 911 officers and men, and sustained 20 casualties at Munfordville, 113 at Murfreesboro, and 75 at Chickamauga. The unit was briefly consolidated with the 9th Mississippi Regiment in December, 1863 and totalled [totalled] 468 men and 252 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with 74 men. The field officers were Colonels William H. Bishop, [William Harrison Bishop – Find A Grave Memorial # 6543136] E. J. Goode, [Elias J. Goode] Hamilton Mayson, [James Hamilton Mayson – Find A Grave Memorial # 120618060] and A. G. Mills; Lieutenant Colonels R. S. Carter and Benjamin F. Johns; [Benjamin Franklin Johns – Find A Grave Memorial # 24594193] and Major Henry Pope. [Find A Grave Memorial # 12344275]”

Company K of the 7th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Quitman Rifles”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Freeman of Company K of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 1, 1863 in Amite County, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (John L.) McGhee for three years and pay due from enlistment and bounty paid \$50.00 and noted present for duty and under remarks stated has not received bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Freeman of Company K of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 1, 1863 in Amite County, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (John L.) McGhee for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and paid \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Freeman of Company K of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 1, 1863 in Amite County, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (John L.) McGhee for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Freeman of Company K of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 1, 1863 in Amite County, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (John L.) McGhee for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Freeman of Company K of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on July 1, 1863 at Liberty, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (John L.) McGhee for three years and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private James M. Freeman of Company K 7th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sharp's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jas M. Freeman of Company K of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jas M. Freeman of Company K of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jas M. Freeman of Company K of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received 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 Jas M. Freeman of Company K of the 7th 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jas M. Freeman of Company K of the 7th 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 died approximately 68 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 13, 1865 at

And on Monday, March 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Freeman of Company "F" of the 7th Regiment Mississippi Infantry at the hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James M. Freeman did not own slaves in Amite County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. M. FREEMAN CO. K 7 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

648) Private Luke W. FLEEMAN - Inscription on tombstone #786 reads **"L. W. FREEMAN CO. F 54 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; (Given name spelled as) Kezia Mathews, married Joseph Fleeman on December 22, 1842 in Henry County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Flaman but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Fleeman and post war records substantiate the correct spelling as Fleeman and will be listed this way. The census listed (Given name spelled as) Lucas W. Fleeman, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of Joseph Fleeman, born about 1821 in Virginia and his wife (Given name spelled as) Keziah Fleeman, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary E. Fleeman, born about 1844 in Virginia and Sarah S. Fleeman, born about 1848 in Virginia and Frances Fleeman, born about 1816 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 48 in Pulaski County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Luke W. Fleeman, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of Joseph Fleeman, born about 1822 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Kezia Fleeman, also born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary E. Fleeman, born about 1844 in Virginia and Sarah S. Fleeman, born about 1849 in Virginia and Nancy C. Fleeman, born about 1851 in Virginia and William C. Fleeman, born about 1856 in Virginia and David W. Fleeman, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Pulaski County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newbern and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Luke W. Fleeman alternate name L. W. Freeman served in Company F in the 54th Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"54th Infantry Regiment was organized in October, 1861. It was soon ordered to Kentucky and took an active part in the engagement at Middle Creek. Later the unit was assigned to Trigg's, Reynolds', Brown's

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

Part of the inference for this being the correct soldier was based upon many soldiers from Company F of the 54th Virginia Infantry came from Pulaski County, Virginia and a lack of post war records for this soldier and because of his death records at Camp Chase.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) L. W. Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Virginia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on April 14, 1864 and made his signature with an X.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. W. Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 6, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (John J.) Wade for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864 and also noted bounty of \$50.00 due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 and dated February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) L. W. Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted in April 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (John J.) Wade for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

When Private Luke W. Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 20, 1864 he had been in Reynold's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Luke Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 27, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 27, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Luke Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and 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 July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Luke (Spelled as) Fleemen (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Dallas, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

The compiler notes there were two soldiers with the surname as Fleeman in Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry and were somehow related as both had been living in Newbern, Virginia prior to the war and both had been taken prisoners the same day on July 20, 1864 at the same location and both arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on the same day. The other soldier was John Fleeman who was sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois and received at Camp Douglas on August 1, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and survived the war. The following entry was a mistake made by Union authorities at Louisville in the compilers opinion. Federal POW Records stated Private Luke Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry (With an X by his name indicating an incorrect entry) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Douglas, Illinois on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Luke Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Luke Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Dallas, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Luke (Spelled as) Flennan (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Luke Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and captured near Dallas, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Private Luke Fleeman died approximately 155 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 16, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: “NAVAL PROMOTIONS – The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Captain John A. Winslow to be Commodore in the navy, dating from June 19, 1864, the day on which he destroyed the rebel cruiser Alabama; and Lieutenant William B. Cushing to be Lieutenant Commander in the navy, dating from October 2, 1864, the day on which he destroyed the rebel iron-clad Albemarle in the harbor of Plymouth, North Carolina.”

And on Monday, January 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Luke W. Fleeman of Company F of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Luke or Lucas W. Fleeman owned slaves.

649) Private Marcus M. FREEMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1753 reads **“M. M. FREEMAN CO. B 40 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed Marcus Freeman, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$600.00 and listed as the head of the household and his wife Mary J. Freeman, born about 1834 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Andrew Freeman, born about 1853 in Alabama and Morgan L. Freeman, born about 1855 in Alabama and Sarah E. Freeman, born about 1857 in Alabama and Martha Freeman, 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 Pleasant Grove and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Marcus M. Freeman served in Company B in the 40th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment, organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, recruited its companies in Perry, Sumter, Morgan, Covington, Pickens, Colbert, [The compiler notes Colbert County was not created until 1867 after the war] Mobile, and Choctaw counties. It served at Mobile until December, [and] then moved to Mississippi where under the command of J. C. Moore it was active in the operations on Deer Creek. Later four companies were transferred to General Ector's [Ector's] Brigade, which fought at Chickamauga. The other companies were part of the garrison at Vicksburg and were captured when that city fell. After being exchanged, the regiment was united and sustained 135 casualties at Chattanooga. Attached to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, it participated in the Atlanta Campaign, [and] moved to Mobile, [and] then returned to the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. This unit had 332 fit for duty in January, 1863, and totalled [totalled] 429 men and 338 arms in December. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-31, it lost twenty percent of the 416 engaged. Only a handful surrendered on April 26,

1865. The field officers were Colonels Augustus A. Coleman [Augustus Aurelius Coleman – Find A Grave Memorial # 110930768] and John H. Higley, [John Hunt Higley – Find A Grave Memorial # 28960198] Lieutenant Colonels E. S. Gulley [Ezekial Slocum Gulley – Find A Grave Memorial # 39568228] and Thomas O. Stone, [Find A Grave Memorial # 61158778] and Major Elbert D. Willett. [Elbert Decatur Willett – Find A Grave Memorial # 122860760]”

Company B of the 40th Alabama Infantry was originally known as the “Pickens Planters”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Marcus M. Freeman appeared on muster roll of recruits for Alabama Regiments assigned to different commands and enlisted on May 16, 1862 in Mobile, Alabama and enrolled for the war and duty status not reported and under remarks stated Colonel Coleman’s Regiment Captain Willett (The compiler notes (Augustus Aurelius) Coleman was the Colonel of the 40th Alabama Infantry and Captain (Elbert D.) Willett was the captain of Company B of same regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to August 31, 1862 stated Private Marcus M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted in May 1862 at Pickens County, Alabama by Captain (Elbert D.) Willett for three years and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated present and mustered.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Marcus M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted in May 1862 at Pickens County, Alabama by Captain (Elbert D.) Willett for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas H.) Lake on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Marcus M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted in May 1862 at Pickens County, Alabama by Captain (Elbert D.) Willett for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas H.) Lake on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Marcus M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore’s Brigade in Major General John H. Forney’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Marcus M. Freeman a private of Company B 40th Regiment Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper

authorities and signed his name as M. M. Freeman and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, 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 stated Private (Spelled as) M. M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Roll dated Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted in May 1862 at Pickens County, Alabama by Captain (Elbert D.) Willett for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reported at Demopolis, (Alabama) on October 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and issued on March 10, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 22, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) M. M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Alabama Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on May 23, 1864.

When Private Marcus M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division and in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and captured on August 3, 1864 and under remarks stated turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2nd Division 23rd Army

Corps from June 1 to September 9, 1864. Report dated Office Provost Marshal 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps at Decatur, Georgia on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th 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 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th 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 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marcus N. Freeman (With an X above the letter N indicating an incorrect initial) of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marcus H. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Alabama Infantry name appeared as a signature of a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864 and in pencil at the bottom of the page it noted entry cancelled.

Private Marcus M. Freeman died approximately 223 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 25, 1865 in Vernon County, Wisconsin the Claywater Meteorite was observed to fall. It came in as a rotating fireball and exploded near ground level.

And on Saturday, March 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. M. Freeman of Company B of the 40th Regiment Alabama Infantry at the hospital due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his wife Mary Jane Freeman received a Confederate widow's pension starting in 1892 and in 1907 it was stated she was the widow of Mark Freeman of Company B of the 40th Alabama Infantry and she was living in Pickens County, Alabama.

The compiler notes his wife has a Find A Grave Memorial at #81652620 and her maiden name was Ballard and her full name was Mary Jane Ballard Freeman and she died in 1920 and was buried in Pickens County, Alabama.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

650) Corporal William B. FREEMAN - Inscription on tombstone #767 reads **"W. B. FREEMAN CO. E 28 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Carthage, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Tennessee Marriage Records, 1780-2002; William B. Freeman married Frances McKinny on October 11, 1849 in Smith County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm B. Freeman, born about 1827 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Freeman, born about 1828 in Tennessee. The family household was living North of the Cumberland and East of the Caney Fork Rivers in Smith County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm "D" Freeman, born about 1827 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Freeman, born about 1828 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Sarah E. Freeman, born about 1852 in Tennessee and James M. Freeman, born about 1853 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Dixon Springs in Smith County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dixon Springs, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William B. Freeman and discharged as a corporal alternate name W. B. Freeman served in Company E in the 28th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry and did not have an overview of the unit.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is he was born in Smith County, Tennessee and captured in same county.

The compiler notes his records are listed under Wm. B. Freeman.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated)* enlisted on November 8, 1862 at Chestnut Mound, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (S. S.) Stanton for three years or war and last paid by Captain Dashiell on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was formed by the consolidation of Companies A and G of the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) was formed March 8, 1863 by the consolidation of the 28th and the 84th Regiments Tennessee Infantry. About April 9, 1865 the 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th and 34th Regiments Tennessee Infantry and the 24th Battalion Tennessee Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1st Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated) enlisted on November 8, 1862 at Chestnut Mound, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (S. S.) Stanton for three years or war and last paid by Captain Pilcher on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) W. B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated) re-enlisted on November 8, 1862 at Chestnut Mound, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (S. S.) Stanton for three years and last paid by Captain Pilcher on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued in February 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) W. B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated) re-enlisted on November 8, 1862 at Chestnut Mound, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (S. S.) Stanton for three years and last paid by Captain Pilcher on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on March 5, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued in June 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Carthage, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Carthage, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near "Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Carthage, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Carthage, Tennessee on December 20, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 13, 1865 at

And on Friday, January 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) W. B. Freeman of Company E of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Freeman did not own slaves in Smith County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. Wm. B. FREEMAN CO. E
28 CONSOLIDATED TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

651) Private William F. FREEMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1097 reads ***“W. F. FREEMAN CO. I 66 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

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

Some soldiers from Clarke and Madison Counties in Georgia.

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

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. (With an X above the letter L indicating an incorrect initial) Freeman of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Athens, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Jes. Thornton for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. “L.” Freeman of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Athens, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Jes. Thornton for the war and noted as present for duty. And at bottom of page in pencil stated name appears as W. F. Freeman.

When Private William F. Freeman of Company I of the 66th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

“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."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Freeman of Company I of the 66th 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 captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Freeman of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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 at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Freeman of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Freeman of Company I of the 66th 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 captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Freeman of Company I of the "57th" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Freeman of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry in his quarters due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

652) Private J. R. FRENCH - Inscription on tombstone #1376 reads "**J. R. FRENCH CONSCRIPT GA. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "BLOCKADE RUNNING INTO GALVESTON – REBEL MOVEMENTS IN ALABAMA – Cairo, February 20 – The blockade runner Wren recently escaped from our fleet into Galveston by a flag of truce ruse. The Memphis Bulletin learns from a gentleman who left Selma, Alabama on the 24th that Dick Taylor has a considerable force at Selma and Meridian. The rebel manufactories at Selma are turning out large quantities of munitions of war. The fortifications extend all around the place, but are not very formidable. Most of Hood's army had been sent to operate against Sherman. They were nearly naked and so dispirited as to have lost all hope of a successful resistance of the Federal army. Large numbers of them were barefooted. It was stated that ten thousand men in Hood's army had their feet front-bitten during their retreat from Nashville. The slaveholders are greatly dissatisfied with the conscription of slaves and free blacks for service, in the army but the work was actively going on. General Forrest was collecting a force at Jackson, Mississippi, for operations against Vicksburg."

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. R. French a conscript unassigned due to pneumonia.

His death record is located in miscellaneous Confederate records on page 8 under J. R. French.

The compiler notes his given name may have been John.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. R. FRENCH UNASSIGNED CONSCRIPTS C.S.A.”**

653) Private Willis Joseph FRENCH - Inscription on tombstone #1902 reads **“WILLIS FRENCH CO. F 38 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 31 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Willis French, born about 1833 in Georgia and living in the household of George French, born about 1790 in South Carolina and his wife Elizabeth French, born about 1798 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth French, born about 1835 in Georgia and Ann French, born about 1838 in Georgia. The family household was living in Beat 6 in Randolph County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 19, 1850.

According to Confederate widow's pensions from Samantha E. French she was married to her husband on November 24, 1858.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) M. J. French but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to W. J. (A male) French and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) W. J. (A male) French, born about 1833 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$50.00 and living with his wife Samantha French, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) T. J. (A male) French, born about 1860 in Alabama and Nancy French, born about 1800 in South Carolina and Nancy A. (Spelled as) Franch but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to French, born about 1841 in Georgia. The French family was living in the household of the Harris family. (Spelled as) F. M. (A male) Harries but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Francis Marion Harris, born about 1837 in Georgia and his wife Ellen Harris, also born about 1837 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) W. H. (A male) Harris, born about 1860 in Alabama. The household was living in the Northern Division in Randolph County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rockdale and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

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

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

Campaign, May 7-27, it lost 12 killed, 88 wounded, and 24 missing, had 236 fit for duty in November, 1864, and surrendered about 80 on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles T. Ketchum [Charles Thomas Ketchum – Find A Grave Memorial # 16042300] and A. R. Lankford, [Augustus R. Lankford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38194669] Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Hearin, [William Jefferson Hearin – Find A Grave Memorial # 50541657] and Major Origen S. Jewett. [Origen Sibley Jewett – Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 91258835]”

Company F of the 38th Alabama Infantry was known as “The North River Tigers” Many soldiers from Fayette County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. J. French of Company F of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on April 14, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. J. French of Company F of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on May 22, 1864.

When Private Willis J. French of Company F 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 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 Willis J. French of Company F of the 38th 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 captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis “B.” French of Company F of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis J. French of Company F of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis J. French of Company F of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis J. French of Company F of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 107 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 23, 1865 at

And on Sunday, April 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. J. French of Company F of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to paralysis.

Private French's widow, Samantha French received a Confederate widow's pension.

Special thanks to Linda Benefield and her work on Randolph County, Alabama.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Willis J. French did not own slaves in Randolph County, Alabama.

654) Corporal Henry FRIERSON - Inscription on tombstone #1460 reads "**CORP. H. FRIARSON CO. G 9 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in September 1864. *

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Henry Frierson and discharged as a private served in Company G in the 19th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Biffle's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th (Biffle's) Cavalry Regiment, usually known as Biffle's 9th Cavalry, was organized in October, 1862. The men were from the counties of Wayne, Lawrence, Maury, Perry, Lewis, and Madison. It served in J. B. Biffle's and Dibrell's Brigade, and fought at Parker's Cross Roads, Thompson's Station, Brentwood, and Chickamauga. Later it skirmished in Tennessee, [and] then was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Forrest's operations during Hood's Campaign. It moved to Mississippi and ended the war in Alabama. During December, 1862, this regiment contained about 400 effectives and on May 3, 1865, there were 22 officers and 281 men present. It was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana as part of T. H. Bell's command. The field officers were Colonel Jacob B. Biffle, [Jacob Barnett Biffle – Find A Grave Memorial # 27560344] Lieutenant Colonel Albert G. Cooper, [Albert Gallatin Cooper – Find A Grave Memorial # 8510272] and Major Barclay Martin."

His Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under Biffle's 19th Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 stated 1st Corporal Henry Frierson of Company G of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on November 1, 1862 at Columbia, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Graves and last paid by Captain White on October 31, 1863 and duty status not stated.

The above asterisk stated this regiment was organized about October 3, 1862 and designated the 19th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office but it was known in the field and mustered as the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. While in process of formation the regiment appears to have been called Biffle's Battalion. It was apparently consolidated into seven companies A to G in accordance with Special Order Number 28 Headquarters Cavalry District of Mississippi and East Louisiana dated February 13, 1865, and was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865 as the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Frierson of Company G of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia on September 7, 1864 at the Floyd House for remittent diabetes and general debility.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Frierson of Company D of the 9th 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 A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 13, 1864 and noted captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Frierson of Company D of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Frierson of Company D of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Firenson (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 16, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Frierson of Company D of the 9th 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 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Frierson of Company D of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on September 28, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Henry Frierson of Company "G" of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes the 19th Tennessee Cavalry was organized in October 1862 and designated the 19th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspectors Generals Office. But was known in the field and mustered as the 9th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry. Find A Grave Memorial #10458605 shows his cenotaph in Tennessee.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. HENRY FRIERSON CO. G
19 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

655) Private John FRIDLEY- Inscription on tombstone #1813 reads **"JOHN FRIDLEY CO. A
22 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in November 1863.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages; 1785-1940; Isaac (Spelled as) Fridly married Elizabeth Stull on September 2, 1830 in Alleghany County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed John Fridley; born about 1832 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Isaac Fridley, born about 1807 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Fridley, born about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Maria Fridley, born about 1835 in Virginia and Mary Fridley, born about 1837 in Virginia and Charles Fridley, born about 1838 in Virginia and George Fridley, born about 1840 in Virginia and Rebecca Fridley, born about 1842 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 1 in Alleghany County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Fridley, born about 1832 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$150.00 and living in the household of Isaac Fridley, born about 1805 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Fridley, born about 1806 in Virginia. Another family household member was Sarah Fridley, born about 1853 in Virginia. The family household was living in Alleghany County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Covington and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Fridley alternate John Fridly served in Company A in the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 1st Kanawha Regiment, was organized and accepted into Confederate service in July, 1861. Its members were from the counties of Jackson, Craig, Nicholas, Alleghany, Wyoming, and Boone. The 22nd saw action at Carnifex [Carnifax] Ferry and later lost twenty-one percent of the 550 engaged at Droop Mountain. It was assigned to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, participated in the Shenandoah Valley operations, and disbanded during the spring of 1865. The field officers were Colonels George S. Patton [George Smith Patton – Grandfather of General George Smith Patton of WWII fame – Find A Grave Memorial # 9077] and C. Q. Tompkins; [Charles Quarles Tompkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 6786293 – Half brother of well known Confederate female nurse Captain Sally Tompkins also known as the Angel of the Confederacy] of Lieutenant Colonels Andrew R. Barbee, [Andrew Russell Barbee] William A. Jackson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11215435] and John C. McDonald; [John Claiborne McDonald – Find A Grave Memorial # 11226585] and Majors Robert A. [Robert Augustus Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 14987577] and Isaac N. Smith. [Isaac Noyes Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549225 – Kept diary now at Oberlin College, Ohio]”

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

Company A of the 22nd Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment) was known as the “Border Rifles”

The compiler notes John Fridley enlisted at Brushy Ridge, (West) Virginia located in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and Alleghany County, Virginia are adjacent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated November 1, 1862 stated Private John (Spelled as) Fridly of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 at Brushy Ridge, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Andrew) R. Barbee for the war and last paid by Captain (Samuel A.) Miller on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 22nd (Also known as the 1st Kanawha) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized about April 25, 1861 and accepted into the service of the Confederate States on July 1, 1861 and was reorganized on May 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private John (Spelled as) Fridly of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 at Brushy Ridge, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Andrew) R. Barbee for the war and last paid by Captain (Erastus A.) Duncan on October 31, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1862 stated Private John (Spelled as) Fridly (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 at Brushy Ridge, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Andrew) R. Barbee for the war and last paid by Captain (Erastus A.) Duncan on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private John Fridley of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 at Brushy Ridge, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Andrew) R. Barbee for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas A.) Roberts on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and left at Camp Bartow.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) John Findley (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on December 6, 1863 age 30; height 6 feet three inches; complexion dark; eyes blue; hair dark and told Union authorities his former occupation was a farmer and stated his residence was Alleghany County, Virginia and had been arrested by United States Troops in Beverly, (West) Virginia on November 30, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase on December 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Jno. Findley of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on December 8, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and sent by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted as physical description: height 6 feet 3 inches; age 30; eyes blue; hair dark; complexion dark and noted as captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on November 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Findley of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on November 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Fridley of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry was admitted on July 31, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital from the Rebel Prison for small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated he has never been vaccinated for small-pox at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase and noted his age as thirty.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 3, 1865 at

And on Monday, April 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. Fridley of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither John Fridley or John Fridley owned slaves in Alleghany County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. FRIDLEY CO. A 22 VA. INF. (1ST KANAWHA REG.) C.S.A.”**

656) Corporal Newton A. FRIER - Inscription on tombstone #1827 reads **“CORP. N. A. FRIER CO. C 4 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; the parents of Newton A. Frier; Nancy Williams and Jarvis (Spelled as) Fryce but corrected by the compiler to Frier were married on December 27, 1821 in Bullock County, Georgia.

According to Georgia, Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892; Jarvis J. Frier was living in the Captain Dee District in 1838 at Lowndes County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census reported the family surname as Fryer but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Frier. The census listed Newton A. Frier, born about 1839 in Georgia living in the household of Jarvis J. Frier, born about 1798 in North Carolina and living with his wife Nancy Frier, born about 1799 in Georgia. Other household members were: Matthew M. Frier, born about 1824 in Georgia and Alexander A. Frier, born about 1826 in Georgia (Alexander A. Frier was also a member of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry) and Sarah A. Frier, born about 1832 in Florida and (Spelled as) Beshameth (A female) E. Frier, born about 1834 in Georgia and Samuel P. Frier, born about 1835 in Georgia and Lucy Ann E. Frier, born about 1838 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 53 in Lowndes County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census reported the family surname as Fries bur corrected to Frier by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed Newton A. Frier, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a planter and living in the household of Nancy Frier, born about 1828 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) E. M. (A female) Cox, born about 1848 North Carolina and Edward H. Cox, born about 1860 in Florida and listed as six months old. The household was living in Madison County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was mentioned as the Madison Court House and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

According to the United States General Land Office Records, 1796-1907; Jarvis J. Frier paid cash for 79.78 surveyed acres on December 1, 1857 in Madison County, Florida.

The Federal Census Mortality Schedules Index; 1850-1880 listed Jarvis Ferrer but correct to Jarvis Frier by an ancestry transcriber having died in June 1860 in Madison County, Florida and noted his age as sixty-two and listed his occupation as a planter and noted his death due to palsy. (Palsy)

According to the Florida Wills and Probate Records, 1810-1974; Jarvis J. Frier Probate place was Madison County, Florida and his Probate date was April 7, 1859. For those who may be interested his Will may be read online.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private N. A. Frier alternate name Newton A. Friar was discharged as a corporal in Company C of the 4th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment was organized in the summer of 1861 at Jacksonville, Florida. The men were raised in the counties of Gadsden, Franklin, Madison, New River, LaFayette, Columbia, Marion, Levy, Liberty, Washington, Jackson, and Hillsborough. For a time it served in Florida, then was assigned to General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 1st Florida [Florida] Cavalry Regiment. The 4th was engaged at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, and saw action in North Carolina. It was organized with 983 officers and men and lost forty-two percent of the 468 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty percent of the 217 at Chickamauga, and eighty-nine percent of the 172 at Missionary Ridge. The 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863. The regiment surrendered 23 men in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wiles L. L. Bowen, [Wylde Lyde Latham Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 89773942] Edward Hopkins, [Edward D. Hopkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 57030061] and James P. Hunt; Lieutenant Colonels Edward Badger [Edward Nathaniel Badger Find A Grave Memorial # 28418039] and M. W. Smith; [Matthew Whit Smith – Find A Grave Memorial #33149898] and Majors Jacob A. Lash [Jacob Alexander Lash taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and died of pneumonia as a POW at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 7775674] and John T. Lesley.[John Thomas Lesley – Find a Grave Memorial # 7796892]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 5, 1861 stated Private Newton A. (Spelled as) Friar of Captain Dial's Company of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered into service at Saint Marks, Florida at age twenty-two and enrolled by Captain Dial on August 1, 1861 for twelve months at the Madison Court House.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private Newton A. Frier of Captain Dial's Company of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Saint Marks, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Saint Marks was located in Wakulla County, Florida which is adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) N. A. Frier of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Saint Marks, Florida and enrolled by Captain W. F. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay on May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 3rd corporal on June 5, 1862 from 2nd corporal on June 9, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) N. A. Frier of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Saint Marks, Florida and enrolled by Captain W. F. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Montgomery since July 24, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) N. A. Frier of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Saint Marks, Florida and enrolled by Captain W. F. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Major Boyd 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 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) N. A. Frier of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Saint Marks, Florida and enrolled by Captain W. F. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay 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 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) N. A. Frier of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Saint Marks, Florida and enrolled by Captain W. F. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay 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 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) N. A. Frier of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Saint Marks, Florida and enrolled by Captain W. F. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) N. A. Frier of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Saint Marks, Florida and enrolled by Captain W. F. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay 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 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) N. A. Frier of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Saint Marks, Florida and enrolled by Captain W. F. Stockton for twelve months and

last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick since November 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) N. A. Frier of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on September 5, 1861 at Saint Marks, Florida and enrolled by Captain W. F. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Florida since November 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Newton A. Frier of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry was admitted on December 25, 1864 to Hospital Number 1 at the United States Army General Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee and sent from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound of right knee and had been shot by a concave ball (Which is a medical term for a minie ball) and had been wounded at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal in March 1865 and noted as age twenty-three.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Newton A. (Spelled as) Fryer of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Newton A. (Spelled as) Fryer of Company C of the 4th Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five ending March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Newton A. (Spelled as) Fryer of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on March 10, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Newton A. (Spelled as) Fryer of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Newton A. (Spelled as) Fryer of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 12, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 26 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 7, 1865 at

And on Friday, April 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal Newton A. (Spelled as) Fryer of Company C of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Newton A. Frier did not own slaves in Madison County, Florida.

657) Private Franklin M. FRISBEE - Inscription on tombstone #1196 reads ***"M. F. FRISBY 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 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Franklin Mann born about 1846 in North Carolina and was living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. Frisby, born about 1805 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Susan Frisby, born about 1804 in North Carolina. Other members of the family household were Harriet Frisby, born about 1837 in North Carolina and William Frisby, born about 1839 in North Carolina. He also served in Company C of the 29th North Carolina Infantry and would die during the war. According to the original census report Franklin Mann was a "bound boy" and had attended school during the year. The census was enumerated on July 5, 1860 in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dick's Creek.

The Post Office at Dick's Creek, North Carolina started on May 8, 1857 and the Post Master was William F. Wells. On June 23, 1866 the Post Office at Dick's Creek was discontinued.

"For centuries children have been legally "bound" as servants. In the 1700's in America, it was very common for parents to send a child to live with neighbors or relatives who could provide a good education and teach the child a skill or trade."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Frank Frisbee 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 dsiabled.

[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 had many soldiers from Buncombe County, North Carolina.

The compiler notes his name is listed as Frank Frisbee in the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry.

F. M. Frisby has 2 pages of records on miscellaneous.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Frank Frisbee 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 in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Frank Frisbee of Company C 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 as captured near Chattahoochee on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Frank Frisbee 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 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.

It is the compilers opinion he was captured near the Chattahoochee River near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Frank Finbee (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) 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 (Spelled as) Frank Frisbee 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 on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Frank Frisbee 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 at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Frank Frisbee of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 4, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Private Frisbee died approximately 192 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln celebrates his last birthday at age 56.

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Frank Frisbee of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules the “bound boy” did not own slaves.

658) Private Thomas M. FRIZZLE - Inscription on tombstone #302 reads **“T. M. FRIZZLE CO. H 34 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Frizzell alternate name T. M. Frizzel served in Company H in the 34th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Infantry Regiment organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in April, 1862, contained men from Montgomery and the counties of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Russell. It moved to Tupelo, Mississippi, and was assigned to General Manigault's Brigade where it remained for the duration of the war. The unit saw little action during the Kentucky Campaign then took an active part in many conflicts of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it fought in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee and at Bentonville, North Carolina. The regiment reported 11 killed and 77 wounded at Murfreesboro, had many captured at Missionary Ridge, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 388 men and 281 arms. It lost 14 killed and 46 wounded at Ezra Church and almost annihilated at Nashville. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Julius C. B. Mitchell, [Julius Caesar Bonaparte Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 37092789] Lieutenant Colonels John C. Carter [Find A Grave Memorial #

95616729] and James W. Echols, [James Walter Echols – Find A Grave Memorial # 25204725] and Majors Henry R. McCoy [Henry Raines McCoy – Find A Grave Memorial # 18822000] and John N. Slaughter. [Find A Grave Memorial # 44258483]”

When Private Thomas M. Frizzle of Company H of the 34th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Resaca, Georgia on May 14, 1864 he had been in Manigault’s Brigade in Hindman’s Division in Hood’s Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Frizzell of Company H of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky September 7, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee September 7, 1864 and noted as captured at Resaca, Georgia on May 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Frizzle of Company H of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 8, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on September 9, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Resaca, Georgia on May 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Frizzle of Company H of the 34th 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 September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Resaca, Georgia on May 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Frizzell of Company H of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 12, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Resaca, Georgia on May 14 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Frizzell of Company H of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 Resaca, Georgia on May 14 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Frizzel of Company H of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Resaca, Georgia on May 14 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

In Washington, D.C., on October 12, 1864 the 5th United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger B. Taney (1836-1864) dies at age eighty-seven. Perhaps his best known decision was the “Dred Scott verses Sandford” in 1857.

And on Wednesday, October 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Frizzell (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

659) Private Benjamin F. FRY - Inscription on tombstone #1233 reads **“B. F. FRY CO. F 7 MISS. 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 Benjamin F. Fry served in Companies I and F in the 7th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Corinth, Mississippi, in April, 1861 with men from Marion, Amite, Pike, Franklin, Lawrence, Yalobusha, Holmes, and Covington counties. It served on the Mississippi coast, saw action in Kentucky, then was assigned to Generals J. P. Anderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th participated in many conflicts of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, marched with Hood to Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. It was mustered into Confederate service with 911 officers and men, and sustained 20 casualties at Munfordville, 113 at Murfreesboro, and 75 at Chickamauga. The unit was briefly consolidated with the 9th Mississippi Regiment in December, 1863 and totalled [totalled] 468 men and 252 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with 74 men. The field officers were Colonels William H. Bishop, [William Harrison Bishop – Find A Grave Memorial # 6543136] E. J. Goode, [Elias J. Goode] Hamilton Mayson, [James Hamilton Mayson – Find A Grave Memorial # 120618060] and A. G. Mills; Lieutenant Colonels R. S. Carter and Benjamin F. Johns; [Benjamin Franklin Johns – Find A Grave Memorial # 24594193] and Major Henry Pope. [Find A Grave Memorial # 12344275]”

Company F of the 7th Mississippi Infantry was known as “Marion’s Men” Many soldiers from Marion County, Mississippi.

When Private Benjamin F. Fry of Company F 7th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sharp’s Brigade in Johnson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

660) Private James H. FULGHAM - Inscription on tombstone #322 reads **“J. H. FULGHAM CO. F 32 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. H. Fulgham served in Company F in the 32nd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“32nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Mobile, Alabama, in April 1862, with companies recruited in the counties of Clarke, Wilcox, Washington, Baldwin, Tuscaloosa, Monroe, Fayette, and Mobile. It served under Generals D. W. Adams, Clayton, and Holtzclaw, Army of Tennessee, and in November, 1863, was consolidated with the 58th Alabama Regiment. The 32nd participated in the Battle of Murfreesboro, was active in the trenches of Jackson, then fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville. During January, [January] 1865, it was transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It reported 105 casualties [casualties] at Murfreesboro and in January, 1863, had 196 men fit for duty. The 32nd/58th lost 257 at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 325 men and 119 arms in December, 1863, and there were 240 fit for duty in November, 1864. Many were lost at Spanish Fort and only a remnant surrendered on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Alexander McKinstry; [Find A Grave Memorial # 84343223] Lieutenant Colonel Henry Maury; [Find A Grave Memorial # 65315397] and Majors Thomas P. Ashe, [Thomas Porter Ashe – Find A Grave Memorial # 27908570] Thomas S. Easton, and John C. Kimbell.”

Company F of the 32nd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Choctaw, Mobile and Washington Counties in Alabama.

When Private James H. Fulgham of Company F of the 32nd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Covington, Georgia 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.

General Sherman had ordered his Cavalry under the leadership of General Garrard to make a surprise raid on Covington, Georgia with the purpose of destroying the railroad bridges and railroad leading toward Atlanta and inflicting as much military damage as possible which General Garrard did on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes the report of General Kenner Garrard's report to General Sherman on July 24, 1864 regarding his raid at Covington and Oxford, Georgia: GEN. GARRARD's REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DECATUR, Georgia, on July 24, 1864.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report that your instructions have been carried out. My dispositions were such as to enable me to take every point by surprise and insure my safe return, with a loss of only two killed.

Results: Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (555 feet in length) over the Yellow River, and one road and one railroad bridge (250 feet in length) over the Ulcofunhatchie, (Today it is known as the Alcovy River) were burned; six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed.

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, Georgia and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

A large new hospital at Covington, for the accommodation of 10,000 patients from this army and the Army of Virginia, composed of over thirty buildings, beside the offices just finished, were burned, together with a very large lot of fine carpenters' tools used in their erection.

In the town of Oxford, two miles north of Covington, and in Covington, were over 1,000 sick and wounded, in buildings used for hospitals.

The convalescents able to walk scattered through the woods while the firing was going on in town, and I did not have time to hunt them up before dark.

Those in hospital, together with their surgeons, were not disturbed.

Having received no reports from my brigade commanders, I am unable to give any further particulars.

Yesterday, at 12 M., I sent one brigade a little to the north, to come to this place by Blake's Mills. It has not yet arrived. From the two other brigades I have received 140 prisoners and 11 officers, and about 200 negroes, which have been sent to the Provost-Marshal Army Tennessee.

I cannot mention too highly the zeal and promptness of my whole command, and to their good conduct and earnestness I am indebted for this success.

Since leaving Marietta, the division has been so constantly in motion, it is now very much out of condition, and I would be pleased to have a few days' quiet, to shoe horses and repair equipments.

I was absent from Decatur less than three days, and as a division marched over ninety miles, and at the time of the receipt of the order, twelve hours before starting, was scattered from McAfee's Bridge to Decatur, guarding all the roads to the east and south of this flank of the army.

Also, a large lot of new hospital tents burned at Covington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

The compiler notes in the book "Kate A Journal of a Confederate Nurse" Kate Cummings tells of a different story concerning the raid on the hospitals at Covington, Georgia through others eyewitness accounts one of whom was Doctor Burt. Doctor Burt told of some patients and nurses running out of the hospitals when the alarm of Yankee raiders were arriving and being rounded up in nearby fields and woods.

A former Confederate soldier, Robert Augustus Guinn formally with the 18th Georgia Infantry who had received his discharge in 1862 and was then a school teacher at Conyers, Georgia was also taken as a prisoner on July 22, 1864 near Covington, Georgia and through his accounts the reader can follow the prisoner flow. "R. A. Guinn, citizen of Newton County, Georgia, (Today a part of Rockdale County, Georgia) was captured near Covington, Georgia by Wilder's Brigade Federal Cavalry on 22nd July 1864 and imprisoned in Sardis Church on the night of the 22nd of July. On the 23rd we left said church, passing Logansville, crossing Yellow River at Colt's Mill and camped for the night in an old field near Stone Mountain 8 or 10 miles from Decatur. On the 24th we arrived at Decatur. We lay near Decatur under guard till the 26th"

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 16, 1864 at

And on Sunday, October 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, October 16, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

661) Private Manuel R. FULLER - Inscription on tombstone #195 reads ***"M. R. FULLER CO. F 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 37 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Manuel Fuller, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Samuel Waldrop, born about 1805 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Rebecca Waldrop, born about 1822 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Narcissa Bumgardner, born about 1832 in Alabama. The household was living in Pontotoc County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Emanuel R. Fuller, born about 1828 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$470.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Teresa J. Fuller, born about 1838 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pontotoc County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Randolph and the census was enumerated on September 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Manuel R. Fuller alternate name M. R. Fuller served in Company F 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 F of the 41st Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Pontotoc Guards"

The compiler notes the first Confederate draft was enacted in April of 1862 and required men from the ages of eighteen to thirty-five to enlist. It appears that Manuel R. Fuller was a tad bit too old for the 1st draft. However the 2nd draft made him eligible for service as it extended the age to 40. The last draft or third dropped the age to 17 and extended it to 50.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted

on February 7, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi by the enrolling officer for three years and was paid a \$50.00 bounty 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) M. R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi by the enrolling officer for three years and was last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi by the enrolling officer for three years and was last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi by the enrolling officer for three years and was last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi by the enrolling officer for three years and was last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) M. R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi by the enrolling officer for three years and was last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 at Camp near Dalton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) M. R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi by the enrolling officer for three years 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) M. R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi by the enrolling officer for three years and last paid on February 28, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing captured on July 22, 1864 near Atlanta, (Georgia)

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 Manuel R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Sharp's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Manuel R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Manuel R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Manuel (Can't transcribe middle initial) Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Manuel R. Fuller of Company F 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 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Manuel R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mannel (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Manuel R. Fuller died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 8, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: *The Hartford Courant* publishes letters from an officer, a prisoner to the rebels in Macon, Georgia. He says: Every State in the Union is represented here and a jolly crowd it is. Our camp consists of four acres, inclosed by a board stockade twenty feet high. The location is healthy, well supplied with water, occupied by nearly one thousand of us, as comfortable as can be for prisoners. All the officers who were in prison at Richmond are here also. Our occupation consists in cooking our corn meal and bacon, policing camp, &c."

And on Monday, August 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. R. Fuller of Company F of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he was the first man to die at Camp Chase that was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules M. R. Fuller did not own slaves in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

662) Private Spivy FULLER - Inscription on tombstone #885 reads "***SPIVY FULLER CO. C 8 GA. BATT'N INF. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Spivey Fuller married Sarah Brown on May 7, 1826 in Putnam County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Spivey Fuller, born about 1823 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Spivy Fuller, born about 1789 in North Carolina and living with his wife Sarah Fuller, born about 1797 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Benjamin H. Fuller, born about 1829 in Georgia and Mary M. Fuller, born about 1831 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 90 in Warren County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 9, 1850.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Spivey Fuller, born in Georgia in 1825 married Emily T. and she was stated at born in 1832 in Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Spivey Fuller, born about 1825 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,600.00 and a personal value of \$3,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Emily T. Fuller, born about 1832 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Albert S. Fuller, born about 1854 in Georgia and Frances (A

female) T. Fuller born about 1857 in Georgia and Elizabeth Fuller, born about 1859 in Georgia and noted as eleven months old. The family household was living in the town of Calhoun in Gordon County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Calhoun and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Spivy Fuller served in Company C 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.”

When Private Spivy Fuller of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

663) Private Alexander H. FURROW - Inscription on tombstone #895 reads “**ALEXANDER H FURROW CO C 8 VA CAV CSA JAN 28 1865**” He was taken prisoner in Roanoke County, Virginia in December 1863.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; James M. Furrow married Lucy A. (Spelled as) Brickey on May 17, 1841 in Roanoke County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Farrow but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Furrow and will be noted this way. The census listed Alexander Furrow, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of James M. Furrow, born about 1821 in Virginia and his wife Lucy Furrow, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Frances W. Furrow, born about 1842 in Virginia and Elizabeth Furrow, born about 1844 in Virginia and Ann M. Furrow, born about 1847 in Virginia and an Infant (A male) Furrow, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as four months old. The family household was living in District 55 in Roanoke County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1850.

Company C of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was known as the "Grayson Cavalry"

Private died approximately 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

He died on Saturday, January 28, 1865 due to small-pox.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone and that no number appears on the tombstone.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are located under A. H. Furrow under miscellaneous of fold3.

He has a physical description under miscellaneous.

He took oath of allegiance.

The compiler notes on his Federal POW Records he was listed with the 28th Virginia Light Artillery and 28th Battalion Virginia Cavalry however no supporting documentation can be located confirming his presence. The same is true with the 8th Virginia Cavalry. The compiler cannot find Alexander H. Furrow at all in the Confederate Army.

The compiler can only add that the 19th Virginia Cavalry was present in Roanoke County, Virginia in December 1863.

The compiler has also looked for various surname spellings such as Farrow.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

664) Sergeant Thomas V. FUTCH - Inscription on tombstone #1978 reads ***“SGT. THOS. V. FUTCH CO. D 25 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 26 years old.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Samuel Futch married (Spelled as) Lavincy Thompson in 1836.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Futch, born about 1839 and living in the household of Samuel Futch, born about 1818 and his wife (Spelled as) Lavicy Futch, born about 1811. Other family household members were: Sarah Futch, born about 1837 and noted as blind and Georgia Futch, born about 1841 and Jacob Futch, born about 1843 and Joseph Futch, born about 1845 and Mary Futch, born about 1847 and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Futch, born about 1849. The family household was living in Subdivision 6 in Bulloch County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Futch, born about 1839 in Georgia and living in the household of Samuel Futch, born about 1822 in Georgia and living with his wife Louisa Futch, born about 1811 in Georgia. Other household members were: Sarah Futch, born about 1838 in Georgia and Georgia A. Futch, born about 1841 in Georgia and Jacob Futch, born about 1844 in Georgia and Polly M. Futch, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Futch, born about 1849 in Georgia and Zachariah Futch, born about 1852 in Georgia and Susan E. Futch, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Thos F. Alexander, born about 1821 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Isiah (A male) Hart, born about 1839 in Georgia. The household was living in Bryan County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Way Station and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas V. Futch was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company D of the 25th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Infantry Regiment was organized at Savannah, Georgia, in September, 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Bryan, Screven, Liberty, Telfair, Henry, and Calhoun. Assigned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the unit served on the coast until the summer of 1863 when it was ordered to Mississippi. After serving at Jackson it was attached to Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', H. R. Jackson's, and in 1865, Henderson's Brigade. The regiment was consolidated for a time with the 1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters and in December, 1863, the 25th/1st Battalion totaled 341 men and 151 arms. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and saw action at Bentonville. The unit was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Claudius C. Wilson [Claudius Charles Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 10063] and William J. Winn; [William John Winn – Find A Grave Memorial # 81494160] Lieutenant Colonels W. P. M. Ashley, [William P. M. Ashley] Andrew J. Williams, and W. Henry Wyly; [William Henry Wyly – Find A Grave Memorial # 101997797] and Major Albert W. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 30696335]”

The 1st Company I of the 25th Georgia was successfully designated as 3rd Company D and known as the "Bryan Guards"

When Sergeant Thomas V. Futch of 3rd Company D of the 25th 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 17, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, May 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Wednesday, May 17, 1865 due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. THOMAS FUTCH 3RD CO. D 25 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

665) Corporal James A. GABLE - Inscription on tombstone #1972 reads **"CORP. J. A. GABLE CO. D AND I MORELAND'S CAV. ALA. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Huntsville, Alabama in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Gable and was discharged as a corporal and served in Companies D and I of Moreland's Regiment Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Moreland's Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1863, at Russellville, Alabama, with men raised in Frankln [Franklin] County. Assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, the four-company battalion skirmished in North Alabama and Tennessee during the winter and spring of 1864-1864. Later it moved to Mississippi and took an active part in the fight at Tishomingo Creek. On May 18, 1865, it surrendered [surrendered] at luka, [Mississippi] The field officers were Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] M. D. Moreland [According to the 1860 United States census Micajah D. Moreland was living in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and was also a veteran of the Mexican War) and Major J. N. George."

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 16, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 due to scurvy.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. JAS. A GABLE CO. I MORELAND’S ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

666) Private Aaron N. GAINES - Inscription on tombstone #1063 reads **“A. F. GAINS CO. I 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the widow’s pension they were married in December 1848.

The 1850 United States census listed the name spelled as Saron A. (A male) Gaines but the compiler notes it looks like Aaron Gaines on the census script and will be noted this way. The census listed Aaron N. Gaines, born about 1823 in South Carolina and noted his real estate value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Caroline Gaines, born about 1832 in Georgia. Another family household member was Malinda Gaines, born about 1850. The family household was living in Division 12 in Cass County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Aaron Gaines, born about 1833 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$9,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife born about 1830 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Lon R. (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lou R. Gaines, born about 1856 in Georgia and Martha Gaines, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District 856 in Cass County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cassville and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

The compiler notes Wikipedia concerning Cass County, Georgia. “Bartow County was created from the Cherokee lands of the Cherokee County territory on December 3, 1832, and named Cass County, after General Lewis Cass (1782–1866) Secretary of War under President Andrew Jackson, Minister to France and Secretary of State under President James Buchanan, who was instrumental in the removal of Native Americans from the area, until the county was renamed on December 6, 1861 in honor of Francis S. Bartow due to Cass' alleged opposition to slavery, even though Bartow never stepped foot in the county that bears his name, having lived some 200 miles away near Savannah virtually all his life. Cass supported the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which essentially is states' rights, the right of each state

to determine its own laws independently of the Federal government; ironically the platform of conservative Southerners then who removed his name and to this very day. The first county seat was at Cassville, but after the burning of the county courthouse and the Sherman Occupation the seat moved to Cartersville, where it remains.

The county was profoundly affected by the Civil War, setting it back economically for many decades. May 18 and 19, 1864, General George Henry Thomas led the Army of the Cumberland after General William J. Hardee's Corps of the Army of Tennessee, and General James B. McPherson led his Federal Army of the Tennessee flanking Hardee's army to the west. This huge army was disruptive and sought food. Elements were out of control and sacked homes depleting meager supplies. Property destruction and the deaths of one-third of the county's soldiers during the war caused financial and social calamity for many."

The compiler also notes the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Troops and the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Line were one in the same unit. The original muster rolls for Company I of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63. This unit was also known as Galt's Regiment and so named after it Colonel Edward M. Galt. The original muster roll shows Private Aaron N. Gaines, enlisting in Resaca, Georgia on July 29, 1863. The last entry for the company muster roll showed Aaron N. Gaines on May 31, 1864. This unit and others were sometimes referred to as "Joe Brown's Pets" Joseph Brown had been the governor of Georgia and tried to keep a number of his units within the State during the war.

The compiler notes by 1862 Cass County had been renamed Gordon County, Georgia and Resaca, Georgia was located in Gordon County, Georgia.

The compiler notes the soldier only has Federal POW Records on fold 3 and they listed his name as Aaron N. Gaines with Company I of the 1st Georgia Infantry which the latter unit was incorrect.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aaron N. Gaines of Company I of the "1st 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) Aaron N. Gaines of Company I of the "1st Regiment Georgia Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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) Aaron N. Gaines of Company I of the "1st Regiment Georgia Infantry" appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aaron N. Gaines of Company I of the "1st 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 on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aaron N. Gaines of Company I of the "1st Regiment Georgia Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes the prison in Louisville, Kentucky was a holding prison until a northern prison had room for additional prisoners.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aaron N. Gaines of Company I of the "1st Regiment Georgia Infantry" appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

A letter written by Aaron N. Gaines found on micro-film in Box 170-14 at the Georgia Archives on August 18, 1864 from Camp Chase stated: (The compiler notes punctuation and some grammar issues were corrected and one sentence deleted because it did not make sense)

"My Dear Sister, I seat myself to drop you a line to inform you I am a prisoner in Camp Chase, Ohio. If I had a shirt or two a pair of drawers and some socks expressed to me they would be of use to me and a few pounds of tobacco twisted up would be quite a treat and a little green back to pay the freight would help smartly. James Cunningham would fix a light box to ship them in but I fear my wife has none of these things to spare. I write to you so my wife can get the letters from your house. Ava, write often and plain so I can read it. I wish to hear from Lou and Pat and the other children if they have learned much. Direct your letters to Camp Chase, Ohio Barracks number twelve. I am well. (Signed) A. N. Gaines"

Private Aaron N. Gaines died approximately 188 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln reads to cabinet meeting at 7 p.m. proposal for joint resolution of Congress whereby payment of \$400 million dollars would be distributed among 16 States pro rata on their slave population in return for cessation of all resistance to national authority by April 1, 1865. Cabinet unanimously disapproves.

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. F. (With an X by the initial F indicating an incorrect initial) Gaines of Company I of the "1st Regiment Georgia Infantry" due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes Aaron N. Gaines appears to have a cenotaph in Floyd County, Georgia at Find A Grave Memorial number 76991542 and mention his wife Caroline C. (McMullen) Gaines. According to the monument Aaron N. Gaines was born on September 19, 1821 and died on February 5, 1865.

The widow, Carrie Gaines filed for a Georgia Confederate widows pension from Floyd County, Georgia and can be found on ancestry.

The compiler notes a story about Aaron N. Gaines son born in May of 1864 and spent the greater part of his life trying to locate his father's final resting place.

From a newspaper article "BODY OF CIVIL WAR VETERAN FOUND HERE"

"When Charles D. Gaines was a child in Rome, Georgia, his father left with the boys in gray. A few years later the remnants of those war born ranks returned. But Aaron Gaines was not among them. He had died for the cause.

Charles like other boys of the southland spent many an hour in the years that followed listening proudly to the reminiscences of the men who had fought for the Confederacy. But he listened more intently, heard more eagerly what they had to say than did the other boys, for the circumstances of Aaron Gaines' death were clouded in mystery.

"REPORTED TAKEN PRISONER"

That he had been taken prisoner by the Union forces, his comrades knew, that he had died, they knew too. But where or under what circumstances, or in what sod whether home or alien, he lay buried none was certain. And Charles an eager-eyed, hero-worshipping, youngster, vowed that he would find out.

And he has. It took him more than a half century to do so, when he was at the threshold of old age. The trail of that search ended last week at the Confederate Cemetery in Columbus.

There, in the shadow of the monument of the Confederate soldier standing guard with his face to the south, Charles Gaines found the simply marked grave of his father. He placed a wreath on it.

Charles an old man now, slipped quietly into Columbus and out again without even notifying the woman through whom he had finally established the end of his quest. In that solemn hour he had wanted to be alone, he later wrote Mrs. Leroy H. Rose, 729 Oakwood Avenue.

It was early in May when Gaines by the chance remark of a Confederate veteran, learned that his father may have been one of hundreds of southern soldiers imprisoned at Camp Chase in early days of the Civil War.

In the pages of the Southern Magazine publication of the United Daughter's of the Confederacy he read the name of Mrs. Rose a past president of the Robert E. Lee Chapter in Columbus.

As eager in his quest then as in the days of his youth, he wrote her immediately. Mrs. Rose searched her records and found the name of Aaron Gaines. They told her only that he had died of an illness. But a few weeks later the soldiers' son had made a pilgrimage to his grave.

Another quest ended too with that trip to Columbus. As Charles Gaines wandering among the headstones in that old cemetery on Sullivant Avenue, he found the grave of a neighbor John Hamilton who likewise had left Georgia in the early '60's when Aaron Gaines and so many others of the southland's youth had marched to war."

The compiler notes a death certificate for C. E. Gaines who died on May 8, 1941 in Rome, Georgia located in Floyd County, Georgia and noted he had been a farmer and listed his father as Aaron N. Gaines.

The compiler notes sometimes on later census records his name appeared as Enoch and other times as Charles. The compiler believes his full name was Charles Enoch Gaines and his Find A Grave Memorial number is 76991798 and was buried in the same cemetery as the cenotaph for his father. His mother is also buried in the same cemetery in Floyd County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Aaron Gaines owed two female slaves both age thirteen in Cass County, Georgia in the 1850 United State slave schedules and one slave, a male age 26 in Cass County, Georgia in the 1860 United States slave schedule.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. N. GAINES CO. I 1 GA. S.T. REG. C.S.A."**

667) Private Neville T. GALLIEN - Inscription on tombstone #2127 reads **"1ST LIEUT. H. H. GALIER 18 LA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private N. T. Gallien served in Company C in the 18th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization during the late summer of 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana. The men were from the parishes of St. James, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Natchitoches, Bienville, LaFourche, and Orleans. This unit lost 13 killed, 80 wounded, and 118 missing at Shiloh and sustained 13 casualties at Farmington. Later it was assigned to Mouton's and H. Gray's Brigade in the Trans-Mississippi Department. During the winter of 1863-1864 it was consolidated with the 10th Louisiana Infantry Battalion, then in the spring of 1864 part of this command transferred to the 7th Louisiana Cavalry Regiment. It was involved in the operations against the Federal Red River Campaign and later participated in various conflicts in Louisiana. The regiment disbanded during the early spring of 1865. Its commanding officers were Colonels Joseph Collins [Find A Grave Memorial # 70585598] and Alfred

Roman; [Find A Grave Memorial # 71466387] and Majors Louis Bush, [Louis Jean Bush – Find A Grave Memorial # 70585548] Paul B. Leeds, [Paul Babcock Leeds – Find A Grave Memorial # 112847767] and William Mouton.”

When Private Neville T. Gallien of Company C of the 18th Louisiana Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862 he had been with the 3rd Brigade in the 1st Division in Major General Braxton Bragg’s 2nd Army Corps in the Army of Mississippi with Albert Sidney Johnston and Pierre Beauregard as the Commanding Generals of the Army of the Mississippi.

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."

Company C of the 18th Louisiana Infantry was known as the "Natchitoches Rebels"

He died on Sunday, April 23, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound. Grave 2127 should be Private Neville T. Gallien of Company C 18th Louisiana Infantry.

Shot in thigh at Shiloh and put aboard the Steamer "Magnolia" at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee with 249 other sick and wounded soldiers. The "Magnolia" left on April 14, 1862 at 12:30pm and arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio on the morning of April 17, 1862. From there he was taken by train "Little Miami Railroad" to Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

He died on April 23, 1862 due to unknown reasons and was buried in grave 20 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery according to Camp Dennison historical documents located at the Ohio Historical Society 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 upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private Neville T. Gallien 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: **"NEVILLE T. GALLIEN CO. C 18 LA. REG. C.S.A."**

668) Private Meredith GALLOWAY - Inscription on tombstone #1610 reads **"M. GALLEWAY CO. E 16 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Panther Springs, Tennessee in October 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978, Merideth Galloway married Martha Jane Robertson on June 14, 1849 in Newton County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed his given name as Mindy but corrected to Meridy (A male) by an ancestry transcriber. Meridy Galloway, born about 1826 in Georgia and it was noted he could not read nor write and living in the household with his wife M. J. Galloway in the household of Pleasant Roberson, born about 1799 in North Carolina. Other household members were: The household was living in Subdivision 65 in Newton County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed M. (A male) Galloway, born about 1826 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$150.00 and a personal value of \$125.00 and living and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife M. J. (A female) Galloway, born about 1828 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Anna Galloway, born about 1857 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Merritts District of Cobb County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Marietta and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1860.

The compiler notes the following: 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 Generals Office dated January 16, 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Meredith Galloway served in Company B 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]”

He only has Federal POW Records with Company B 13th Regiment, Georgia Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meridith Galloway of Company B of the 16th Battalion Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on October 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meredith Galloway of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia 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 at Panther Springs, Tennessee on October 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meredith Galloway 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 Departing 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 at Panther Springs, Tennessee on October 27, 1864.

The compiler notes Panther Springs, Tennessee is today located in Hamblen County, Tennessee. However Hamblen County was created in 1870 from parts of Jefferson, Grainger and Hawkins counties.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meredith Galloway of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Panther Springs, Tennessee on October 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meredith Galloway of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and received on January 8, 1865 and discharged on January 18, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Panther Springs, Tennessee on October 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meredith Galloway 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 18, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Panther Springs, Tennessee on October 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meredith Gallaway (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received January 20, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Panther Springs, Tennessee on October 27, 1864.

Private Meredith Galloway died approximately 49 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 10, 1865 at Camden, South Carolina the newspaper *The Journal & Confederate* reported: THE OCCUPATION OF CAMDEN BY THE ENEMY – The storm has at length burst upon us; the anticipated blow has fallen and Camden has been made to undergo, in her turn all the horrors of a Yankee invasion. The raid though expected, was so sudden and its duration so brief that we feel stunned, as it were and hardly able to realize that a Yankee force has actually been in our midst plundering and destroying, as is their want, although the blackened and smoldering ruins around us too painfully attest the fact. God grant that it may be long ere such scenes of horror are again reenacted in our peaceful quiet town. Most of our citizens having sought refuge in the neighboring swamps, from which they are only now venturing to return and small bodies of the Yankees being still reported hovering as no great distance from the town, render it somewhat unsafe to stir abroad, hence we have not been able, up to the date of this writing, to gather full particulars of the invasion and capture of Camden.....”

And on Friday, March 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. Gallaway (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

Since he was taken prisoner after the consolidation his unit should be considered as Company B of the 13th Georgia Cavalry.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“M. GALLOWAY CO. B 13 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

669) Private Ambrose GANT - Inscription on tombstone #88 reads **“AMBROSE GANT 4 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Upperville, Virginia in December 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 47 years old.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Ambrose C. Gant was the husband of Jane F. Gant.

The 1850 United States census listed Ambrose Gant, born about 1820 in Virginia and noted he could not read nor write and was living with his wife in the household of Wm. Cross, born about 1816 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Amanda Cross, born about 1817 in Virginia. Other household members were: Wm. Jackson, born about 1837 in Virginia and noted as black in color and Jno. Race, born about 1795 in Virginia and Jane Gant, born about 1827 in Virginia and Jas. Cross, born about 1837 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Sanora (A female) Cross, born about 1840 in Virginia and Louisa Cross, born about 1842 in Virginia and Rebecca Cross, born about 1844 in Virginia and Chas. Cross, born about 1845 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Melvina (A female) Cross, born about 1848 in Virginia and Catharine Cross, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as five months old. The household was living in Loudoun County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Ambrose Gant, born about 1821 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and noted he could not read nor write and had a personal value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane F. Gant, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Daniel E. Gant, born about 1851 in Virginia and Robert H. Gant, born about 1852 in Virginia and Elizabeth Gant, born about 1856 in Virginia and Ambrose Gant, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Southern District of Loudoun County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Arcola and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Ambrose Gant served in Company A in the 4th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Cavalry Regiment completed its organization at Sangster's Cross Roads, Prince William County, Virginia, in September, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Prince William, Chesterfield, Madison, Culpeper, Powhatan, Gouchland, Hanover, Fauquier, Buckingham, and the city of Richmond. The unit was assigned to General J. E. B. Stuart's, F. Lee's, Wickham's, and Munford's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. It participated in the Battle of Williamsburg, the Seven Days' Battles, and the Second Manassas and Maryland campaigns. Later the unit was involved in the conflicts at Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Upperville, Gettysburg, Bristoe, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spotsylvania, Haw's Shop, and Bethesda Church. The 4th went on to fight in the Shenandoah Valley with Early and around Appomattox. It totalled [totalled] 450 effectives in April, 1862, and lost about three percent of the 544 engaged at Gettysburg. After cutting through the Federal lines at Appomattox, it was broken up. Only 2 members were present at the surrender. The field officers were Colonels Stephen D. Lee, William H. Payne, [William Henry Fitzhugh Payne – Find A Grave Memorial # 11047] Beverly H. Robertson, [Beverly Holcombe Robertson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11063] William C. Wickham, [Williams Carter Wickham – Find A Grave Memorial # 11109] and W. B. Wooldridge; Lieutenant Colonels Charles Old [Charles Old Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 10005670] and Robert Randolph; [Robert Carter Randolph – Find A Grave Memorial # 18544418] and Majors Alexander M. Hobson [Alexander Maben Hobson – Find A Grave Memorial # 29555520] and Robert E. Utterback.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Teamster (Spelled as) Ambrose Gant of the 4th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by (Brigadier) General (Jeremiah Cutler) Sullivan's Forces to December 13, 1863 and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia and listed a physical description: Age 47; Height 5' 7"; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair dark and stated he was born in (Spelled as) Drainsville, Virginia and noted as captured at Upperville, Virginia on December 11, 1863 and under remarks stated states he never enlisted but was teamster for one month and never belonged to the rebel army.

Federal POW Records stated Ambrose Gant of Company A of the 4th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and listed a physical description on December 16, 1863: Age forty-seven; Height five feet seven inches; Complexion dark; Eyes hazel; Hair dark and listed his residence as Dranesville Virginia and had been captured by General Sullivan's Forces at Upperville, Virginia on December 11, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on December 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ambrose Gant of the 4th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on December 18, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and listed another physical description: Age 47; 5' 7" in height; Eyes hazel; Hair dark; Complexion dark and noted as captured at Upperville, Virginia on December 11, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 27, 1863 at Mobile, Alabama the newspaper *The Advertiser and Register* reported "A Company of young men under eighteen years of age have been organized in Selma for provost duty at that post. The company numbers eighty-odd members and is called the Stonewall Cadets. The commissioned officers, whose names are given below, have all been in active service. James A. McCaw, captain from 8th Georgia regiment; Wm H. Kelly 1st lieutenant 3rd Alabama; Wm H. King Senior 2nd lieutenant 11th Alabama; R. D. Berry Junior 2nd lieutenant 4th Alabama."

And on Sunday, December 27, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Ambrose Gaunt of the 4th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

670) Private Francis Marion GARDNER - Inscription on tombstone #355 reads "**PVT. F. M. GARDNER C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in DeKalb County, Alabama in July 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 33 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Francis M. Gardner, born about 1831 in Iowa (The compiler does not believe it was Iowa probably either Virginia or Georgia) and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Elizabeth Gardner, born about 1801 in Virginia. Other household members were: Joseph Garder, born about 1829 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Barbary (A female) Gardner, born about 1834 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Phebey A. (A female) Gardner, born about 1836 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Minus P. (A male) Gardner, born about 1841 in Alabama and Sarah Ann Gardner, born about 1843 in Alabama and Isaac Hicks, born about 1829 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 24 in De Kalb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 29, 1850.

The compiler notes he was with the Nitre and Mining Bureau, War Department, Confederate States of America.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Gardner of the Nitre and Mining C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Alabama on July 23, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Gardner of the Nitre and Mining C. S. A. appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharge to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Alabama on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Gardner of the Nitre C. S. A. appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in De Kalb County, Alabama on July 23, 1864.

Private Francis Marion Gardner died approximately 93 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 24, 1864 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper *The Cleveland Daily Leader* reported: "The 181st Ohio, at Camp Dennison, is under order to leave for the field tomorrow at nine o'clock and the 182nd at Toledo, is ordered to Camp Chase. It is to be filled to the maximum strength. Its organization will be completed at once, so that it can move forward without any delay. There are enough men already recruited to make another regiment, which will be known as the 183rd."

And on Monday, October 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. M. Gardner of the Nitre C. S. A. due to acute diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"F. M. GARDNER NITRE AND MINING BUREAU WAR DEPT. C.S.A."**

671) Private Columbus C. GARMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1856 reads **"C. C. GARMAN CO. L 41 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; Elizabeth Love married (Spelled as) Rowman Garmon on December 13, 1839 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Columbus Garman, born about 1843 in North Carolina and living in the household of Rowan Garman, born about 1822. Other family household members were: Elizabeth C. Garman, born about 1831 and Sarah Garman, born about 1841 John Garman, born about 1846 and Susanna Garman, born about 1849. The family household was living in Union County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Columbus Garman, born about 1842 in North Carolina and living in the household of Rowan Garman, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Garman, born about 1831 in North Carolina and Sarah Garman, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Harriet Garman, born about 1849 in North Carolina and Washington Garman, born about 1853 in Mississippi and Rowan Garman, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Jane Garman, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Pontotoc County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ponticola and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

The family surname may have been spelled as Garmon.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private C. C. Garman served in Company L 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 L was known as the Okolona Guards, many men from Chickasaw County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 11, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garmen of Captain John Richardson's Company of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on March 1, (1862) at Okolona, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years or war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Richardson's Company, Captain Gatlin's Company and Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Captain A. D. Gatlin's Company of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, (1862) at Okolona, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years or war and paid his bounty and noted as sick and under remarks stated absent sick with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Okolona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (James) Kincannon on April 30, 1862 and paid his bounty and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from August 31 to December 31, 1862 and paid on April 17, 1863 in the amount of 44.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Okolona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (James) Kincannon on August 31, 1862 and paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded on December 31, (1862) left at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Gorman of Company L of the 41st Mississippi Regiment appeared on a list of killed and wounded, of the 41st Mississippi Regiment and noted as wounded in the head dangerously on December 31, (1862) and under remarks stated at entrenchments.

Compiled Military Service Record stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Gorman of Company L of the 41st Mississippi appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing in Chalmer's Brigade, in the battles before Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 28, 1862 to January 3, 1863. List dated Camp near Shelbyville on January 21, 1863 and had been wounded dangerously on December 31, 1862 and had been on the 1st line of battle in the field.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Stones River, (Tennessee).

(The compiler notes Stones River and the 2nd Battle of Murfreesboro were the same battle but known as different names by the two sides).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Cincinnati, Ohio and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) on January 5, 1863 and had been paroled at Louisville, (Kentucky) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Morton, Indiana on February 27, (1863).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent to Camp Morton, Indiana from Louisville, Kentucky on February 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 5, 1863 and listed as eighteen years old.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Columbus C. "Gorman" (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "E" of the 41st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana, delivered at City Point, (Virginia) and a note was at the bottom of the page: "Endorsement shows City Point, Virginia April 12, 1863, received of Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Matson, 71st Indiana Volunteers, United States Army (510) Five Hundred and ten enlisted men, Confederate prisoners of war and one dead body and three women – W. H. Hatch Captain Provisional Army Confederate States."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Okolona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years and last paid by Lieutenant (James) Kincannon on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded left at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 4, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Okolona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in parole camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee, date not known.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register at the Episcopal Church Hospital at Williamsburg, Virginia and the complaint was Vulnus sclopetarium (Which was a medical term for a gun-shot wound) and admitted on April 12, 1863 and furloughed on April 18, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on

March 1, 1862 at Okolona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and had received a \$50.00 bounty and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and captured at Murfreesboro December 31, 1862 and exchanged and furloughed home to Chickasaw County, Mississippi June 4, 1863 for 60 days order of medical board.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Okolona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and had received a \$50.00 bounty and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and captured at Murfreesboro then exchanged and furloughed home by medical board on June 4, 1863 for 60 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Okolona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years and last paid on December 31, "1862" and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Murfreesboro December 31, 1862 and captured and exchanged date not known is still unfit for duty shown by surgeon certificate.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Okolona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years and last paid on December 31, "1862" and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Murfreesboro and furloughed to Okolona, Mississippi still unfit for duty as shown by medical board.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Okolona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Murfreesboro and furloughed to Okolona, Mississippi still unfit for duty as shown by certificate of medical board.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was noted as absent and under remarks stated at home in Chickasaw County, Mississippi on wounded furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Okolona, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) Richardson for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Columbus C. Garman of Company L of the 41st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 he had been in Sharp's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Columbus C. Ghone (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company L of the 41st 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 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Columbus C. "Ghorm" of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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) Columbus C. "Ghorm" (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Columbus C. "Gohm" (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company L of the (And noted at the top of the entry as the 41st) Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, (Kentucky) on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and the following was noted:

"This roll is a transcript from the records of the Office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, D.C. and contains a list of prisoners of war appearing as still on hand at Nashville, Tennessee. It was forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Military Division of the Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee on July 11, 1865, with a statement that no report had been received showing what disposition had been made of them. The roll was returned September 10, 1865 with the reply that a report has been made under the column of Remarks showing the disposition made of such prisoners whose names appear on the roll, as had been under the control of the Provost Marshal General. – M.S. 963447."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Columbus C. "Ghorm" of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Columbus C. "Ghorm" of Company L of the 41st 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 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Columbus C. "Ghorm" of Company L of the 41st 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 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Columbus C. Gohm of Company L of the 41st Regiment Mississippi (Rebel) was admitted on December 27, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and noted the diagnosis as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and noted as age eighteen.

Private Columbus C. Garman died approximately 92 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 13, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "GENERAL LEE'S SURRENDERED ARMY – A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON SAYS: There is a pretty well authenticated report here that Lee, just previous to the battles of Hatcher's Run, sent several thousand of his army into North Carolina to reinforce Johnston and the quere that arises is will these troops be counted in the number surrendered on Sunday? Strictly speaking, every man sent from "The Army of Northern Virginia" into North Carolina belongs still to that Army, though Lee may claim to the contrary and consent only to the surrender of the "remnant" (estimated at 25,000) that remained with him at the time when the interchange of correspondence took place. The action of Lee in surrendering is believed to have been on his own responsibility and without any conference with the rebel chief. This is, indeed, shown by his correspondence, as his replies to Grant were written on the same day the letters were received and hence he could have had no conference with Davis, who was at Danville, many miles away."

And on Thursday, April 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. C. Ghom of Company "G" of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Columbus C. Garman or Garmon owned slaves in the State of Mississippi.

672) Private Edmond Dukes GARNER - Inscription on tombstone #3 reads "***E. D. GARNER CO. B 4 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Campaign. (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

Although his POW Records are located with Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry in the compilers opinion this does not make sense as Clinch's 4th Georgia Cavalry had duty in extreme southeastern Georgia during 1863.

The compiler further notes he has no records in the 4th Georgia Regiment and that the 4th Georgia was not at the Tullahoma Campaign.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. D. Garner of Company B of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 7, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 26, 1863.

Private Edmond Dukes Garner died approximately 33 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 9, 1863 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported "Governor Tod has ordered John Morgan and his men confined in the Penitentiary in this city to be furnished with vegetables, etc, and also newspapers and paper and ink, which to together with the privileges they now enjoy, it is said, will make their imprisonment in the Penitentiary somewhat better than it would be at Camp Chase. It is understood, says the *Cincinnati, Gazette*, that Mr. Merion, the Warden is indisposed to treat John so cleverly."

And on Sunday, August 9, 1863 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. D. Garner of Company B "4th Regiment Georgia" due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

673) Private William J. GARNER - Inscription on tombstone #1330 reads "**W. GARNER CO. D 1 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Union City, Tennessee in March 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "WHY GENERAL ROSECRANS WAS REMOVED – The Washington correspondent of the newspaper *Cincinnati Gazette* writes as follows: "I do not suppose one living man, not even the person who was found willing to put it in print, supposed that General Rosecrans was removed from the command of the Department of Missouri for either opium eating or intoxication or any of the other disgraceful charges which should forever blister the tongue of whatever calumniator presumes to breathe them against an honored and successful soldier of the republic. It has not been generally understood, I believe, that General Rosecrans was removed by the direct act of Lieutenant General Grant, between whom and himself, there has been a feud dating from luka. General Grant himself freely stated his ground for the removal in a recent conversation. ""I ordered him to transfer his troops to Thomas, after Sherman had started to Savannah. He could have done it in three days: he spent thirty at it. There was no occasion for the delay; there had been no serious campaigning in his department and the talk of an enemy then dangerous was preposterous. So I ordered his removal.""

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, February 18, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

The compiler notes he was with Company A and was with (Butler's) 1st Kentucky Cavalry. If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. J. GARNER CO. A 1 (BUTLER'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

674) Private William C. GARNER - Inscription on tombstone #2084 reads "*SAM'L J. GRAVES CO. K 9 ALA. C.S.A.*" / **"W. C. GARNER CO. K 24 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

When Private William C. Garner of Company I of the 24th Tennessee Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh on April 7, 1862 had been with the 2nd Brigade in Major General Hardee's 3rd Army Corps in the Army of Mississippi with General Pierre Beauregard as the Commanding General of the Army of Mississippi.

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 a few 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 the Federal POW Records did not specifically list him taken at Shiloh. The 24th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry was at the Battle of Shiloh and according to Confederate Compiled Military Service Records he was killed at Shiloh.

The compiler notes this would not be the first time a soldier was reported as killed at Shiloh only to turn up in a northern hospital.

Federal POW Records reported him admitted to hospital #6 in Louisville, Kentucky on April 17, 1862 due to a wound. The United States Sanitary Commission had rented transports for the wounded and sick Union and Confederate soldiers due to the Battle of Shiloh and transported them to various hospitals along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

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

Juxtaposition:

He died on Sunday, June 15, 1862 due to typhoid fever.

The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1867 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio which the compiler would expect to find him at during 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. Private William C. Garner may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. C. GARNER CO. I 24 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

675) Private Joshua GARRETT - Inscription on tombstone #596 reads **"J. GARRETT CO. D 40 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 based on the 1860 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed Joshua Garrett, born about 1821 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a real estate value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other family household members were: Josiah Garrett, but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Isaiah Garrett, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Zachariah Garrett, born about 1844 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Ansel (A male) Garrett, born about 1845 in South Carolina and James Garrett, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Garrett, born about 1797 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Sonora in Gordon County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sonora and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joshua Garrett served in Company D in the 40th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861 and raised its companies in Bartow, Calhoun, Gordon, Whitfield, Paulding, and Haralson counties. It moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi, and was placed in Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The 40th participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill and was part of the garrison surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged it was attached to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, served on many battlefields from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The regiment reported 36 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 223 men and 105 arms in December, 1863, and had 74 effectives in November, 1864. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Abda Johnson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8968768] Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Young, [Robert Maxwell Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 72242249] and Major Raleigh S. Camp. [Raleigh Spinks Camp – Find A Grave Memorial # 43552979]”

Company D of the 40th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Calhoun Blues” Many soldiers from Gordon County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joshua Garrett of Company D of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Calhoun, Georgia (Located in Gordon County) and enrolled by Captain (David G. Wylie Junior and last paid by Captain (James H) Carter on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Garrett of Company D of the 40th Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

When Private Joshua Garrett of Company D of the 40th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 13, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Ganett (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joshua Garrett of Company D of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joshua Garrett of Company D of the 40th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joshua Garrett of Company D of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joshua Garrett of Company D of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joshua Garrett of Company D of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joshua Garrett of Company D of the 40th 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Private Joshua Garrett died approximately 95 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 10, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "From Nashville December 9. The weather is very cold. We had a heavy storm of snow and hail all day. The rebel line in our front appears intact. There are no indications of an attack or their retiring. The excitement in town has nearly subsided. No apprehensions as to the safety of the city need be felt. The Federal gunboats went down the river again today to a point where the rebel batteries are located engaged them, drove the rebels back from the river, silenced their guns and returned to the city. Very little cannonading or skirmishing has taken place today. The rebels are still throwing up works. A considerable defense of that character is being erected by them in front of the 4th corps. Deserters who came in today say that Hood's forces are soon to attack the Union troops. River four feet on the shoals and rising."

And on Saturday, December 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joshua Garrett of Company D of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joshua Garrett did not own slaves in Gordon County, Georgia.

676) Private William GARRETT - Inscription on tombstone #269 reads "**WILLIAM GARRETT CO A 46 REGT GA INF SEPT 24 1864**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

According to the Georgia Marriage Records for Select Counties 1828-1978; William Garrett married Martha Cureton on October 26, 1856 in Taylor County, Georgia. (The compiler notes Taylor and Upson Counties were adjacent.)

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm Garrett, born about 1833 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a carriage maker with a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Martha Garrett, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) L. J. (A female) Garrett, born about 1859 and (Spelled as) E. (A female) Garrett, born about 1842 in Georgia. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 470 in Upson County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Waymanville (Waymanville) and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

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

"46th Infantry Regiment was formed during the spring of 1862 with men from Upson, Schley, Harris, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Webster, Marion, and Talbot counties. The unit served in Georgia, then

South Carolina where it was involved in the conflicts at Secessionville and Gaston and Frampton's Plantation. In May, 1863, it was assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it moved to Mississippi. After taking part in the siege of Jackson the regiment joined the Army of Tennessee and fought on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, then saw action in Tennessee and North Carolina. In December, 1863, this unit totalled [totalled] 628 men and 513 arms, but was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Peyton H. Colquitt [Died of wounds received at Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 8092571] and Samuel J. C. Dunlop, [Samuel John Calhoun Dunlap – Find A Grave Memorial # 17615801] Lieutenant Colonel William A. Daniel, [Find A Grave Memorial # 46312943] and Major A. M. Speer. [Alexander Middleton Speer – Find A Grave Memorial # 16201182]”

Company A of the 46th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Upon Sentinels” Many soldiers from Upson County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 4 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Thomaston, (Georgia) (Located in Upson County) and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the war and paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Thomaston, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Thomaston, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on June 30, (1862) and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty 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) W. Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Thomaston, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on August 31, 1862 and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty 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) Wm “Garratt” of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Thomaston, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on October 31, (1862) and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W “Garratt” of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Thomaston, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the

war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on December 31, (1862) and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Thomaston, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the war and last paid by (Richard H) Leonard on February 28, (1863) and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Thomaston, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured May 14, 1863 at Jackson, Mississippi.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Garrett of the 46th Regiment Georgia appeared on a list of paroled prisoners in Camp at Demopolis, Alabama on June 5, 1863 in charge of Major Henry C. Davis and noted as captured at Jackson, Mississippi on May 16, (1863) and paroled by General Sherman.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Garrett of Company A of the 46th Georgia Volunteers appeared on a list of casualties of the organization named above in the engagement near Jackson, Mississippi on May 14, 1863 list dated May 16, 1863 and under remarks stated missing.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records Private (Spelled as) Wm "Garret" of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals at Macon, Georgia and admitted on November 28, 1863 for chronic diarrhea.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Thomaston, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated present sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Thomaston, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Garrett of Company A of the 46th Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll of clothing and issued on March 20, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Garrett of Company A of the 46th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll of clothing and issued on May 25, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Thomaston, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (T. B) Hancock for three years or the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in action July 22, (1864).

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Garrett of Company A of the 46th Georgia Volunteers appeared on a muster roll of Officers and Men paroled in accordance with the terms of a Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April, 1865, between General Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army and Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army in North Carolina. Roll dated April 29, 1865 and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865 and had enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Thomaston, Georgia by Captain (T. B.) Hancock for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 22, 1864.

When Private William Garrett of Company A of the 46th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated he was captured by the 15th Army Corps near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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) Wm Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm "Garnett" (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Garrett of Company A of the 46th Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen (Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 24, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "REBEL GENERAL (JAMES BYRON) GORDON – This officer, who was killed in Sheridan's great battle in the Shenandoah Valley, was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1849. He was a fair scholar and a man of agreeable manners and unusually fine appearance. He studied law and settled in Savannah, Georgia and rose rapidly in his profession. He was a Brigadier General in the rebel service at the time of his death."

And on Saturday, September 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Garrett of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

His widow, Martha Garrett received a Confederate widow's pension from Muscogee County, Georgia. The widow apparently had no idea he was taken prisoner as she stated one of his comrades saw William Garrett of Company A of the 46th Georgia was killed by grapeshot during the battle of Atlanta on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone and that no number appears on the tombstone.

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

677) Sergeant Levi GARRISON - Inscription on tombstone #1008 reads "***SGT. L. GARRISON CO. K 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 37 years old based on the 1850 United States census and hospital records.

The 1850 United States census listed Levi Garrison, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer living in the household of David Garrison, born about 1800 in Georgia and his

wife Mary Ann Garrison, born about 1806 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Elender (A female) Garrison, born about 1831 in Georgia and Mary Ann Garrison, born about 1834 in Georgia. The family household was living in Coffee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 5, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Levi Garrison served in Company K 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 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on March 16, 1863 at Elba, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William G) Yelverton for three years or the war and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company K of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 16, 1863 at Elba, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William) G. Yelverton for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Regiment Alabama appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the General Hospital at Marion, Alabama for March and April 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 and had enlisted on March 16, 1863 at Elba, Alabama by Lieutenant (William G) Yelverton for three years and attached to the Hospital as a patient on March 29, 1864 and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 and noted as present.

When Sergeant Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 20, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division and in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 4, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Regiment (As noted at the top of the page) Alabama Infantry was admitted on July 24, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 2 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and complaint was a gun-shot wound to the scalp and under remarks stated prison Chattanooga, Tennessee on July 28, (1864) and noted as age 37 and had been in ward – section 3.

Sergeant Levi Garrison died approximately 182 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 2, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: “An immense cave, nearly as large as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, has recently been discovered about ten miles from Fort Ruby, California. Lieutenant Tolls, of the United States army and several other officers from Fort Ruby explored it to an immense subterranean lake of clear water, with high walls of limestone on either side. The ceiling or arch is fifty feet high. The party explored it to the distance of half a mile in skiffs and finding no indications of a stopping place returned to explore it further at some future time.”

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Garrison of Company K of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules although there was a Levi Garrison, born about 1804 living in Covington County, Alabama who owned slaves this is not the same man. Levi Garrison of Coffee County, Alabama did not own slaves.

678) Private James M. GASS - Inscription on tombstone #224 reads **“JAS. M. GASS CO. D 34 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Sand Mountain, Alabama in March 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 26 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed James Gass, born about 1838 in Tennessee with a real estate value of \$100.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Sophrona Gass, born about 1838 in Georgia. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 960 in Dade County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Trenton and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Gass served in Company F in the 34th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Infantry Regiment, organized in May, 1862, at Camp McDonald, near Marietta, Georgia, recruited its members in the counties of Bartow, Cherokee, Floyd, Polk, Cobb, Paulding, Carroll, Haralson, and Jackson. The unit was sent to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's

Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in the Battle at Champion's Hill and was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized it was placed in General Cummings' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 34th was active in many engagements from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 34 casualties at Chattanooga, contained 369 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, and had 219 fit for duty in January, 1865. Very few surrendered in April. The field commanders were Colonel J.A.W. Johnson, [James A. W. Johnson] Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Bradley, and Majors Thomas T. Dorrough [Thomas Travis Dorrough – Find A Grave Memorial # 37075708] and John M. Jackson. [John Morris Jackson – Find A Grave Memorial # 156525708]”

The compiler notes both the Compiled Military Service Records and the Federal POW Records reported him in Company F.

A Pay Roll showing payment of Bounty within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Gass of Captain W. E. Brock's Company Johnson's Regiment Georgia Infantry* dated May 21, 1862 volunteered on May 17, (1862) at Trenton, Georgia and enrolled by (William) E. Brock for three years or war and paid a \$50.00 bounty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company F 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry. The regiment was successively designated as Johnson's Regiment Georgia Infantry, the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry and the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry. About April 9, 1865, a part of this regiment was consolidated with the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and a part of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry to form the (New) 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry, and a part was consolidated with the 36th and 42nd Regiments Georgia Infantry and a part of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry to form the (New) 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry, which regiments were paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Gass of Company F of the 34th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register on descriptive lists for period of service from March 1 to June 30, 1863 and paid on August 10, 1863 in the amount of \$44.00.

When Private James M. Gass of Company F of the 34th 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, James M. Gass a private of Company F 34th Regiment 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 James M. Gass and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Gass of Company F of the 34th 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 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) J. M. Gass of Company F of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of effective men of the 34th Georgia Regiment and other records indicate date as about July 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Gass of Company F of the 34th Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, "Alabama".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James "H" Gass of Company F of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General, Louisville, Kentucky on April 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia (Located in Dade County) on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Gass of Company F of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky, during the five days ending April 5, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General, District of Kentucky Louisville on April 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. "Goss" of Company F of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. "Goss" (With an X by the surname indicating an incurred spelling) of Company F of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on April 4, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. "Goss" of Company F of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13m 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General, District of Kentucky Louisville on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. "Goss" of Company F of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Private James M. Gass died approximately 136 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 28, 1864 at

And on Sunday, August 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. "Goss" of Company F of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither James Gass or surname spelled as Goss owned slaves in Dade County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. M. GASS CO. F 34 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

679) Private Robert H. GASTON - Inscription on tombstone #1980 reads **"ROB'T H. GASTON CO. E 5 N.C. SR. RES. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 47 years old.

According to North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1975 for Robert H. Gaston, his daughter actually had the death certificate and her full name at the time of her death was Mrs. Sarah Gaston Williams who had been born on July 12, 1861. The death certificate noted her father was Robert H. Gaston and he was born in Gaston County, North Carolina and her mother had been Isabella (maiden surname Wright) Gaston and she also had been born in Gaston County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Robt H. Gaston, born about 1819 and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Issabella Gaston, born about 1822. Other family household members were: Minerva L. (A female) Gaston, born about 1846 and (Spelled as) Adaline (A female) Gaston, born about 1847 and (Spelled as) Dorcus C. (A female) Gaston, born about 1850 and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in Gaston County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Robt H. Gaston, born about 1820 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$800.00 and personal value of \$430.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Isabella Gaston, born about 1822. Other family household members were: Minerva Gaston, born about 1846 and Harriet Gaston, born about 1848 and (Spelled as) Dorcas (A female) Gaston, born about 1850 and Margaret Gaston, born about 1852 and Mary Gaston, born about 1854 and Esther Gaston, born about 1856 and Jane Gaston, born about 1859. The family household was living in Gaston County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Erasmus and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert H. Gaston alternate name Robert Gaston served in Company E of the 4th North Carolina Senior Reserves.

The 4th North Carolina Senior Reserves is sometimes referred also to the 73rd

The 3rd and final Confederate Conscription Act passed the Confederate Congress on February 17, 1864 allowed conscripting men from 17 to 50. Prior to February 17, 1864 he had been too old for Confederate Service.

The soldiers of the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves were between the ages of 45 and 50 and generally used at the Confederate Prison at Salisbury, North Carolina to guard Union prisoners and perform other duties thus freeing up younger soldiers for military service.

The following information came from:

A Guide to Military Organizations and Installations
North Carolina 1861-1865

“On February 17, 1864, an act to organize "Reserves" was adopted by the Confederate Congress. A large number of men in the Home Guard were enrolled in the Confederate service. This reduced the Home Guard to such an extent that when mobilized they were consolidated into temporary regiments and were divided into first, second and third class,, Each class was to serve successive tours of duty of about, thirty days each. When each class, was mobilized it was organized into three regiments, thus making nine regiments of Home Guards.

The law passed by the Confederate Congress on February 17, 1864, placed in the "Reserves" those men between the ages of 17 and 18 and between 45 and 50. The younger age group was called out in April and May 1864, and by the end of June eight battalions of Junior Reserves were organized. As these

battalions were organized into regiments they were given line-numbers. The First and Sixth Battalions, with two other companies added, were organized into the First Regiment of Reserves (Seventieth North Carolina Regiment).

The Second and Fifth Battalions, with two additional companies, were organized into the Second Regiment of Reserves (Seventy-First North Carolina Regiment). The Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Battalions were organized into the Third Regiment of Reserves (Seventy-Second North Carolina Regiment).

The words "Junior" and "Senior" were not officially used and the first three "Reserve" regiments were designated First, Second, and Third Regiment, or Seventieth, Seventy-First, and Seventy-Second North Carolina. When the men between 45 and 50 were mobilized, they were organized into regiments designated as the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of Reserves, or Seventy-Third, Seventy-Fourth, Seventy-Sixth, Seventy-Seventh, and Seventy-Eighth North Carolina. The Seventy-Fifth was the Seventh Cavalry.

Up to this time the only large group of men that had escaped military service were the detailed men. These men were under Confederate jurisdiction and could not be recruited into any State organization. In November 1864, the Confederate authorities directed that the detailed men in North Carolina be organized into regiments and battalions. Three regiments were organized and designated the First, Second, and Third Regiments Detailed Men. Their line-numbers were Eighty-First, Eighty-Second, and Eighty-Third North Carolina Regiments.

The scarcity of information on State organizations, such as Militia and Home Guards, is because many of the records were poorly kept, and these that survived were not turned over to the Federal Government in quantity."

He has a physical description.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Gaston of Captain Adam A. Rhyne's Company Reserve Force* for June 16, (1864) and dated July 25, 1864 enlisted on June 16, (1864) enlisted at Dallas, North Carolina (Dallas, North Carolina was located in Gaston County) and listed a physical description: 47 years; 5 feet 6 inches in height; complexion fair; hair light; eyes blue; occupation farmer and listed as born in Gaston County, North Carolina.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E 4th Regiment North Carolina Senior Reserves; the regiment was organized about August 6, 1864."

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 Stoneman occupied Salisbury, North Carolina located in Rowan County on April 12, 1865 in hopes of releasing the Union prisoners however all had been removed with the exception of the sick

to other prisons in February of 1865. What had been left at Salisbury was a stockpile of supplies in part guarded by elements of the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves. The regiment did offer a token of resistance to the Stoneman raiders but the Senior Reserves and other Confederate units were badly outnumbered.

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) Robt H. Gaston of Company E of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky 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) Robt H. Gaston of Company E of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert H. Gaston of Company E of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Gaston of Company E of the 4th 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 had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on May 2, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert H. Gaston of Company E of the 4th 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) Robt H. Gaston of Company E of the 4th North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private Robert H. Gaston died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 16, 1865 at Boise City, Territory of Idaho the newspaper *The Tri-City Statesman* reported "JOHN GAVES, a blacksmith at Sutter, in California, was arrested on the 25th ult., and placed in confinement for exulting over the death of President Lincoln."

And on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. H. Gaston of Company E 4th Regiment North Carolina Reserves due to diarrhea.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ROB'T H. GASTON CO. E 4 N.C. SR. RES. C.S.A."**

680) Private John L. GATLIN - Inscription on tombstone #882 reads **"JNO. L. GAUTLIN CO. K 48 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 John Gatlin served in Company K in the 42nd Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"42nd Infantry Regiment was formed at Camp Cheatham, Tennessee, in November, 1861, with five Tennessee and five Alabama companies. At the reorganization in 1862, the five Alabama companies were transferred to the 6th (Norwood's) Alabama Infantry Battalion which later merged into the 55th Alabama Regiment. Four Tennessee companies from the 1st Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi Regiment and one Florida Company then joined the 42nd. The unit was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson and after the exchange became part of Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and

East Louisiana. It was stationed at Port Hudson, moved to Jackson, and in September, 1863, assigned to Quarles' Brigade, Department of the Gulf. During the spring of 1864 the regiment joined the Army of Tennessee at Dalton with 169 effectives. It went on to participate in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the North Carolina Campaign. Very few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Isaac N. Hulme [Isaac Newton Hulme – Find A Grave Memorial # 95517089] and William A. Quarles; [William Andrew Quarles – Find A Grave Memorial # 8933] Lieutenant Colonels Levi McCollum, [Find A Grave Memorial # 61330819] John H. Norwood, and Isaac B. Walton; and Major Josiah R. Hubbard.”

Company K of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry was noted as an Alabama Company.

When Private John L. Gatlin of Company K of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 he had been in Quarles' Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Gatlin of Company K of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Gatlin of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Gatlin of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Gatlin of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Gatlin of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Private John Gatlin died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Gatlin of Company K of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia at prison number three at the Camp Chase prison.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. L. GATLIN CO. K 42 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

681) Private Dugald J. GEDDIE - Inscription on tombstone #2019 reads **“D. J. GEDDIE CO. A FREEMAN’S BATT. N.C. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Gedden but corrected to Geddie by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Dugal Geddie, born about 1836 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Dugal Geddie, born about 1795 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Geddie, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha Geddie, born about 1828 in Alabama and Atha (A female) Geddie, born about 1829 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Cyntha (A female) Geddie, born about 1831 in Alabama and Daniel Geddie, born about 1833 in Alabama and Isaac Geddie, born about 1838 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Elvander (A male) Geddie, born about 1829 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Five Mile Beat in Perry County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 23, 1850.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 3, 1865 at Indianapolis, Indiana the newspaper *The Indianapolis Star* reported “CAUSE OF HALLECK’S REMOVAL FROM RICHMOND – New York, June 2 – The Commercial’s special says: There is much complaint at Halleck’s management in Richmond. It is charged that the rebels are creeping into power under his influence. These charges together with others, explains his transfer to California”

And on Saturday, June 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. J. Gaddie (With an X by the surname indication an incorrect spelling) of Company A Freeman’s Battery due to fever.

The compiler notes his correct unit was noted on his tombstone at this particular time period however only for a few weeks. Private Geddie was with Captain Freeman's Company Prison Guards. The majority of these soldiers were older men and young boys from Tuscaloosa County, Alabama who were not able to perform regular soldier duties in the field. They were organized as prison guards and sent to the southern prison for Union soldiers at Salisbury, North Carolina where they started guarding prisoners in 1862.

When Union General Stoneman threatened Salisbury, North Carolina in the spring of 1865 Captain Freeman being the senior officer organized a battalion for resistance and his company of prison guards was called Company A Freeman's Battalion. General Stoneman captured Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 but the Confederates had already moved the Union prisoners of war to another location.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

682) Private James P. GEE - Inscription on tombstone #230 reads "**JAS. P. GEE CO. C 15 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Union City, Tennessee in March 1864.

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

"15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Organization or 15th Consolidated] was assembled at Oxford, Mississippi, in February, 1864. It was organized by consolidating part of the 15th (Stewart's) [Stewart's] Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Street's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, and the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in R. V. Richardson's and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, skirmished in Mississippi and Georgia, then returned to Mississippi and fought at Harrisburg. Later it moved to Tennessee and saw action at Memphis, Franklin, and Nashville. Only 75 men came back from Hood's operations, and in February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alabama where it surrendered in May. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Logwood [Thomas Henry Logwood – Contributor should have noted 16th Tennessee Cavalry – Find A Grave Memorial # 10789537] and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street. [Find A Grave Memorial # 183583700]"

He only has Federal POW Records.

Are with the 15th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Gee of Company C of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 22, 1864 and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel John J. Rinaker (122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured at Union City, Tennessee on March 16, 1864.

Private James P. Gee died approximately 137 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 6, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "Generals and the Presidency – So far but five Generals have been elected to the office of President of the United States, namely: Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor and Pierce. The other Presidents chosen by the people were civilians namely: Adams, Jefferson, Madison Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, Polk, Buchanan and Lincoln. Mr. Pierce, however is better known as a citizen than as a soldier."

And on Tuesday, September 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas P. Gee of Company C of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. P. GEE CO. C 15 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

683) Private John H. GEIGER - Inscription on tombstone #2046 reads **"JOHN H. GEIGER 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 30 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; David Geiger married Martha Slater on April 10, 1834 in Bullock County, Georgia.

The compiler notes Bullock and Bryan Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Geiges but corrected to Geiger by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed John Geiger, born about 1836 and living in the household of David Geiger, born about 1795 in Georgia and his wife Martha Geiger, born about 1813 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Winfield Geiger, born about 1838 in Georgia and Sarah Geiger, born about 1840 in Georgia and James Geiger, born about 1842 in Georgia and Harriet Geiger, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Scestia (A male) Geiger, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 19 in Bryan County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Gieger but the compiler believes it was Geiger and will be noted this way. The census listed John H. Geiger, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a planter with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife C. A. Geiger, born about 1838 in Georgia. Another family household member was Byrd A. (A male) Geiger, born about 1859 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 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. Geiger served in Company G of 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.

When Private John H. Geiger 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. The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he had been on detached duty with General Nathan B. Forrest.

According to Wikipedia and the “Confederate Order of Battle at Franklin, the “1st Regiment, Florida Infantry was in Bate's Division of Cheatham's Corps during the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864.”

Again, according to Wikipedia the “3rd battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee aka Wilkinson Pike aka the Cedars was fought in Rutherford County, Tennessee between December 5th and 7th 1864.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. (Can't transcribe rest of name) of Company G of the 7th 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

Private died approximately 158 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 18, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported "A dispatch to the *Chicago Republican* from Des Moines, Iowa, states that some of the counties on the western slope in that State have recently suffered very much from depredations committed by Indians who pass the river in squads, from Nebraska. Horse-stealing is their favorite amusement. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, has notified the Indian Agents in Nebraska to prevent the savages from passing into Iowa."

And on Sunday, June 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, June 18, 1865 due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his date of death order of grave sequence in chronological order fits into the date of June 18, 1865 as reported on his Federal POW Records.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

684) Private William C. GERMANY - Inscription on tombstone #422 reads ***“W. C. GERMANY CO. K 8 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; William C. Germany married Sarah F. Harris on January 11, 1834 in Pike County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed William Germany, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of William C. Germany, born about 1808 in Georgia and his wife Sarah F. Germany, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary E. Germany, born about 1836 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Robt. C. Germany, born about 1837 in Alabama (Robert C. was also a member of Company K of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry) and Susan C. Germany, born about 1839 in Alabama and Nancy Germany, born about 1840 in Alabama and James M. Germany, born about 1843 in Alabama and Sarah Germany, born about 1845 in Alabama and Martha J. Germany born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as five months old. The family household was living in District 19 in Chambers County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1850.

According to the United States Federal Census Mortality Schedules, 1850-1885; Sarah F. Germany, born about 1821 in Georgia and married died in June 1859 from Asthma and had been living in Chambers County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed William C. Germany, born about 1847 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm C. Germany, born about 1808 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Sarah Germany, born about 1845 in Alabama and Martha J. Germany, born about 1849 in Alabama and Louisa Germany, born about 1851 in Alabama and Amanda E. Germany, born about 1853 in Alabama. The family household was living in Chambers County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Chambers Court House and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William C. Germany alternate name W. C. Germany served in Company K of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Wade’s) and under notes stated (2nd Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry) and did not have an overview of the unit.

His name is listed as Wm C. Germany on his Compiled Military Service Records.

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. C. Germany of Company K of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry* enlisted on March 1, 1864 at West Point, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (John A) Wallis for

three years or the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough since June 20, 1864.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Captain Pinchard's Company 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry. The 8th (Wade's) Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Also known as the 2nd Regiment Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry) was formed in May 1862 by the addition of three companies which had formerly served in the 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry to the 2nd Brewer's) Battalion Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry."

When Private William C. Germany of Company K of the 8th Confederate Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Anderson's Brigade in Kelly's Division and in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) W. C. Gergy (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 8th Regiment Confederate 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 July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia by the 16th Army Corps on July "22", (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Germany of Company K of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 21, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Germany of Company K of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Germany of Company K of the 8th 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 July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Germany of Company K of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "22", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Germany of Company K of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Germany of Company K of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry 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 William C. Germany died approximately 67 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 7, 1864 at Brunswick, Maine the newspaper *The Times Records* reported: TELEGRAPHIC FEAT – The new Constitution of Nevada, was received by the President by telegraph, occupying twenty-four hours in transmission and costing six thousand dollars. There were fifteen thousand words in the dispatch being the largest single dispatch ever sent over the wires in this country.”

And on Monday, November 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Germany of Company K of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William C. Germany in the 1860 slave schedule in Chambers County, Alabama owned thirty-eight slaves however this was the father of the soldier William C. Germany.

685) Private Stephen GIBBS - Inscription on tombstone #1109 reads **“STEPHEN GIBBS GOVT. EMPLOYEE** “ He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are located in Confederate miscellaneous under Stephen Gibbs and he was an unassigned conscript.

The compiler further notes seven of eight pages of his Federal POW Records stated he was an unassigned conscript and the only page that listed him as a government employee was his Camp Chase death records.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at

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

He died on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 due to congestion of lungs.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“STEPHEN GIBBS UNASSIGNED CONSCRIPT C.S.A.”**

686) Private Andrew J. GIBSON - Inscription on tombstone #58 reads **“A. J. GIBSON CO. G 3 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Trenton, Georgia in August 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Gibson of Company G of the 3rd Confederate Cavalry and enlisted on August 10, 1863 at Taylors Store, (Alabama) and enrolled by P. H. Rice for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 28, 1863 bounty due.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated March 2, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Gibson of Company G of the 3rd Confederate Cavalry and enlisted on August 10, 1863 at Taylors Store, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (P. H) Rice for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 28, 1863 bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Gibson of Company G of the 3rd Confederate Cavalry and enlisted on August 10, 1863 at Taylors Store, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (P. H) Rice for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. A. Gibson of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 5, 1863 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Military Prison on September 6, 1863 and noted as captured near Trenton, Georgia on August 30, (1863) and under charges stated to be exchanged.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Gibson of Company A of the 3rd 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, 1863 and noted as captured near Trenton, Georgia on August 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) “H”. A. Gibson of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 5, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Trenton, Georgia on August 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "H". A. Gibson of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from the Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 9, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on September 9, 1863 and noted as captured in Trenton, Georgia on August 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Gibson of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 10, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured in Trenton, Georgia on August 30, 1863.

Private Andrew J. Gibson died approximately 56 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 5, 1863 at

And on Thursday, November 5, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Andrew Gibson of Company "A" of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to measles and pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

687) Private Matthew O. GIDDENS - Inscription on tombstone #1107 reads "***M. O. GIDDENS CO. G 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Isben Giddens married Kezziah Knight on April 7, 1819 in Wayne County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Giddings but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Giddens and will be noted this way. The census listed Matthew Giddens, born about 1844 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Isban Giddens, born about 1788 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Keziah Giddens, born about 1801 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Aaron Giddens, born about 1831 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Keziah A. (A female) Giddens, born about 1836 in Georgia and Mary Giddens, born about 1838 in Georgia and Isban F. (A male) Giddens, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in Lowndes County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Giddins but corrected to Giddens by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. (The compiler notes there was also a Matthew F. Geddens born in Georgia in 1845 however he is not the soldier in question) The census listed Matthew O. Geddens, born about 1845 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the

household of Allen James, born about 1800 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Kesiah James, born about 1802 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Isbon Geddens, born about 1841 in Georgia and Mary Geddens, born about 1856 in Georgia. The household was living in Berrien County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Nashville and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1860.

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Matthew O. Giddens of Captain Levi J. Knight's Company C (Berrien Minute Men).* enlisted on August 1, (1861) at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick leave.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) M. O. Giddens of Captain Thomas S. Wyllly's Company enlisted on August 1, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. O. Giddens of Captain Thomas S. Wyllly's Company C enlisted on August 1,

1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with sick leave at home.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for July 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. O. Giddens of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was absent and sick in hospital.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. O. Giddens of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was absent sick in hospital or convalescent camp.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for September 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Giddens of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was absent and sick at home.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. O. Giddens of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was absent sick.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. O. Giddens of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was absent sick.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. O. Giddins (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was absent without leave.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. O. Giddens of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for January 1 to April 1863.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Matthew O. Giddens of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mathew O. Giddens of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip on December 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Matthew O. Giddens of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mathew O. Giddens of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Matthew O. Giddens of Company G of the 29th 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 Matthew O. Giddens died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C, President Lincoln telegraphs Lieutenant Colonel John Glenn with the 120th Colored Infantry, Henderson, Kentucky, in response to reports that Glenn has been "forcing negroes into the Military service" using "torture to extort their consent." Lincoln warns, "The like must not be done by you, or any one under you. You must not force negroes any more than white men."

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) "M. H". Giddens of Company G of the 29th Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Matthew O. Giddens did not own slaves in Berrien County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"M. O. GIDDENS NEW CO. G 29 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

688) Private Francis A. GILLSLAND - Inscription on tombstone #915 reads **"F. A. GILBAND CO. G 1 GA. S. T. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes he was found with the 1st Regiment, Georgia Infantry, however Hiram Bland was also found in the 1st Regiment, Georgia Infantry. There is an issue about his correct surname.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "Twenty-six percent of the soldiers from Ohio have left families at home."

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, January 27, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

689) Private Michael S. GILFOIL - Inscription on tombstone #1357 reads "**M. S. GILFOIL CO. A 4 BATT'N LA. 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 22 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Gilford but corrected to Gilfoil by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Michael Gilfoil, born about 1841 in Louisiana and living in the household of Patrick Gilfoil, born about 1819 in Ireland. Other household members were: Catherine Gilfoil, born about 1830 in Massachusetts and Margaret Gilfoil, born about 1846 in Louisiana and John Hayes, born about 1805 in Ireland. The household was living in the Western District in Madison Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) M. S. (A male) Gilfoil, born about 1842 in Louisiana and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Paterick Gilfoil, born about 1836 in Ireland but corrected to 1826 by an ancestry transcriber. Other household members were: Catherine Gilfoil, born about 1836 in New York but corrected to 1826 by an ancestry transcriber and Margaret Gilfoil, born about 1847 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) J. H. (A male) Gilfoil, born about 1852 in Louisiana and Alice Gilfoil, born about 1854 in Louisiana and Washington Gilfoil, born about 1856 in Louisiana and John Oriley, born about 1843 in Ireland. The household was living in Madison Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Vicksburg and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Michael Gilfoil alternate name Michael Guilfoil served in Company A in the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Infantry Battalion was organized during the summer of 1861 and in September its six companies were ordered to Virginia. The men were recruited in the parishes of Madison, Ouachita, Franklin, Tensas, and Concordia. After serving in the Army of the Kanawha, it moved to South Carolina and was active in the conflict at Secessionville. Later the unit was ordered to Mississippi, [and] then was assigned

to Wilson's, D. W. Adams', and Gibson's Brigade. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville and in 1865, aided in the defense of Mobile. The battalion lost 6 killed and 22 wounded out of the 250 engaged at Secessionville, totalled [totalled] 116 men and 38 arms in December, 1863, and had 71 present for duty in November, 1864. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel John McEnery, [Find A Grave Memorial # 43580145] and Majors Duncan Buie [Find A Grave Memorial # 36429770] and George C. Waddill.”

His surname appears in the Compiled Military Service Records as Guilfoil. However his correct surname does appear to be Gilfoil.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records from May 25 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) “Micheal” Guilfoil of Captain George C. Waddill’s Company Louisiana Volunteers* and enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain George C. Waddill for the war and noted as present for duty and noted mustered for pay from May 25, 1861 date of acceptance into Confederate service, to June 30, 1861 and also for six months’ pay for clothing.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Guilfoil of Captain George C. Waddill’s Company (Madison Infantry) Battalion Louisiana Volunteers and last paid on June 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) “Micheal” Gulfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (George) C. Waddill for the war and last paid on October 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) “Micheal” Gulfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain George C. Waddill for the war and last paid by W. B. Brockett on October 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Mich’l Gulfoil (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (George) C. Waddill for the war and last paid by W. B. Brockett on December 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. S. Gilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (George) C. Waddill for the war and last paid by W. B. Brockett on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. Gulfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (George) C. Waddill for the war and last paid by W. B. Brockett on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. Guilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (George C) Waddill for the war and last paid by W. B. Brockett on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. Gilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (George C) Waddill for the war and last paid by W. B. Brockett on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) M. S. Gilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (George C) Waddill for the war and last paid by W. B. Brockett on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) M. S. Gilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (George C) Waddill for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) M. S. Gilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Richmond, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (George C) Waddill for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Atlanta on August 5, 1864.

When Private Michael S. Gilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division and in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael S. Guilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael S. Guilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael S. Guilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio of August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael S. Guilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael S. Guilfoil of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael S. "Gulforl" (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Private Michael S. Gilfoil died approximately 200 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 20, 1865 at Springfield, Illinois the newspaper *The Illinois State Journal* reported: "The rebel flag of truce boat, William Allison, while on her upward trip from Cox's Landing this afternoon, was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost immediately. Our pickets say there were no survivors from her. There were no prisoners aboard at the time. This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy's own torpedoes which had been in the water for a long time."

And on Monday, February 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. S. "Gulforl" of Company A of the 4th "Regiment" Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Michael Guilfoil or spelled as Gilfoil owned slaves in Madison Parish, Louisiana.

690) Private James GILL - Inscription on tombstone #1293 reads "**JAMES GILL CO. K 1 (OLMSTEAD'S) 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 18 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; John Gill married (Spelled as) Zilla Stokes on April 27, 1842 in Chatham County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed James Gill, born about 1846 in Chatham County, Georgia and living in the household of John Gill, born about 1780 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Zelphy Gill, born about 1824 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William Gill, born about 1848 in Georgia and John Gill, born about 1850 in Georgia and Ellen Gill, born about 1852 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Batha but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Bertha Gill, (A female) born about 1854 in Georgia and Betsey Gill, born about 1856 in Georgia. The family household was living in the 8th District at Cherokee Hill in Chatham County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Savannah and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

Company K of the 1st Georgia Infantry (Olmstead's) had many soldiers from Chatham County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Gill and served in Company K in the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry (Olmstead's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

1st (Mercer's-Olmstead's) Volunteers Infantry Regiment was organized prior to the war with militia companies from Savannah. Other members were from Quitman, and the counties of De Kalb, Oglethorpe, Washington, and Tattnall. After entering Confederate service it was [was] disciplined at both heavy artillery and infantry. The regiment served on the coast with a detachment at Savannah and another at Charleston until May, 1864. It then was assigned to General Mercer's Brigade and during the Atlanta Campaign, July 20 to September 1, reported 11 killed, 31 wounded, and 6 missing. Transferred to J. A. Smith's command it continued the fight with Hood in Tennessee and on December 21, 1864, had only 52 men present for duty. Later it saw action at Bentonville and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Hugh W. Mercer [Hugh Weedon Mercer – Find A Grave Memorial # 8726] and Charles H. Olmstead, [Charles Hart Olmstead – Find A Grave Memorial # 60643998] and Lieutenant Colonels Martin J. Ford and William S. Rockwell.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Gill of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on December 14, 1863 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Lieutenant (John C) Rowland for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James Gill of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on December 14, 1863 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick.

When Private James Gill of Company K of the 1st (Olmstead's) Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Mercer's Brigade in Walker's Division and in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

General Sherman had ordered his Cavalry under the leadership of General Garrard to make a surprise raid on Covington, Georgia with the purpose of destroying the railroad bridges and railroad leading toward Atlanta and inflicting as much military damage as possible which General Garrard did on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes the report of General Kenner Garrard's report to General Sherman on July 24, 1864 regarding his raid at Covington and Oxford, Georgia: GEN. GARRARD'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DECATUR, Georgia, on July 24, 1864.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report that your instructions have been carried out. My dispositions were such as to enable me to take every point by surprise and insure my safe return, with a loss of only two killed.

Results: Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (555 feet in length) over the Yellow River, and one road and one railroad bridge (250 feet in length) over the Ulcofunhatchie, (Today it is known as the Alcovy River) were burned; six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed.

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, Georgia and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

A large new hospital at Covington, for the accommodation of 10,000 patients from this army and the Army of Virginia, composed of over thirty buildings, beside the offices just finished, were burned, together with a very large lot of fine carpenters' tools used in their erection.

In the town of Oxford, two miles north of Covington, and in Covington, were over 1,000 sick and wounded, in buildings used for hospitals.

The convalescents able to walk scattered through the woods while the firing was going on in town, and I did not have time to hunt them up before dark.

Those in hospital, together with their surgeons, were not disturbed.

Having received no reports from my brigade commanders, I am unable to give any further particulars.

Yesterday, at 12 M., I sent one brigade a little to the north, to come to this place by Blake's Mills. It has not yet arrived. From the two other brigades I have received 140 prisoners and 11 officers, and about 200 negroes, which have been sent to the Provost-Marshal Army Tennessee.

I cannot mention too highly the zeal and promptness of my whole command, and to their good conduct and earnestness I am indebted for this success.

Since leaving Marietta, the division has been so constantly in motion, it is now very much out of condition, and I would be pleased to have a few days' quiet, to shoe horses and repair equipments.

I was absent from Decatur less than three days, and as a division marched over ninety miles, and at the time of the receipt of the order, twelve hours before starting, was scattered from McAfee's Bridge to Decatur, guarding all the roads to the east and south of this flank of the army.

Also, a large lot of new hospital tents burned at Covington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

The compiler notes in the book "Kate A Journal of a Confederate Nurse" Kate Cummings tells of a different story concerning the raid on the hospitals at Covington, Georgia through others eyewitness accounts one of whom was Doctor Burt. Doctor Burt told of some patients and nurses running out of the hospitals when the alarm of Yankee raiders were arriving and being rounded up in nearby fields and woods.

A former Confederate soldier, Robert Augustus Guinn formally with the 18th Georgia Infantry who had received his discharge in 1862 and was then a school teacher at Conyers, Georgia was also taken as a prisoner on July 22, 1864 near Covington, Georgia and through his accounts the reader can follow the prisoner flow. "R. A. Guinn, citizen of Newton County, Georgia, (Today a part of Rockdale County, Georgia) was captured near Covington, Georgia by Wilder's Brigade Federal Cavalry on 22nd July 1864 and imprisoned in Sardis Church on the night of the 22nd of July. On the 23rd we left said church, passing Logansville, crossing Yellow River at Colt's Mill and camped for the night in an old field near

Stone Mountain 8 or 10 miles from Decatur. On the 24th we arrived at Decatur. We lay near Decatur under guard till the 26th"

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Gill of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp), District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Gill of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Gill of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Gill of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Gill of Company K of the 1st Regiment (And corrected to) Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Gill of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 4, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private James Gill died approximately 196 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James Gill of Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Gill did not own slaves in Chatham County, Georgia.

691) Private Stephen C. GILL - Inscription on tombstone #1602 reads ***"S. C. GILL CO. D 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Stephen C. Gill, born about 1841 in Kentucky and living in the household of (Spelled as) Cabob but the compiler believes it was Caleb Gill, born about 1794 in Maryland and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Gill, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Martha A. Gill, born about 1837 in Kentucky and Isabella Gill, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Pleasant Wheeler, born about 1826 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 2 in Union County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Stephen C. Gill, born about 1841 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a laborer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Caleb Gill, born about 1794 in Maryland and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Gill, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Isabella Gill, born about 1847 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Union County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Morganfield and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen C. Gill served in Company D in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen C. Gill of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20,

1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen C. Gill of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen C. Gill of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen C. Gill of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen C. Gill of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen C. Gill of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private Stephen C. Gill died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. C. Gill of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 Stephen C. Gill did not own slaves in Union County, Kentucky.

692) Private William W. GILLUM - Inscription on tombstone #151 reads ***“W. W. GILLUM CO. I 35 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Lauderdale County, Alabama in March 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William W. Gillum served in Company I in the 35th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“35th Infantry Regiment was formed at La Grange, Alabama, in April, 1862, with men from Lauderdale, Franklin, Limestone, Madison, and Lawrence counties. It went to Louisiana and under the command of General Breckinridge was active at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. Later the unit fought with General Rust at Corinth and General Buford at Champion's Hill and Jackson. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee and was assigned to Scott's and Shelley's Brigade. The 35th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It was organized with about 750 men, lost 4 killed, and 21 wounded at Baton Rouge, and sustained heavy casualties [casualties] at Atlanta and Franklin. Only 55 officers and men surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Edward Goodwin, [Find A Grave Memorial # 94477899] Samuel S. Ives, [Samuel Spencer Ives – Find A Grave Memorial # 10169359] and James W. Robertson; [James Walthall Robertson – Find A Grave Memorial # 83632214] Lieutenant Colonel William H. Hunt; and Major A. E. Ashford. [Alva Elgin Ashford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38532330]”

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Gillam of Company I of the 35th Alabama appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Canton, Mississippi for the month of December 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm W. Gillum of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain

(Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshall General Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Lauderdale County, Alabama on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm W. Gillum of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending April 5, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General, District of Kentucky Louisville, on April 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Lauderdale County, Alabama on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Gillam of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Lauderdale County, Alabama on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Gillam of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by Brigadier General (Grenville Mellen) Dodge, Commanding Left Wing 16th Army Corps and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and turned over to Major General (Lovell) Rousseau on April 2, 1864, for exchange. Roll dated Athens, Alabama on April 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Alabama on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Gilam (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured in Lauderdale County, Alabama on March 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W W. Gillum of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on April 4, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured in Lauderdale County, Alabama on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W W. Gillum of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured in Lauderdale County, Alabama on March 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W W. Gillam of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Lauderdale County, Alabama on March 25, 1864.

Private William W. Gillum died approximately 23 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 7, 1864 at

And on Saturday, May 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. W. Gillum of Company I of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

693) Private Morgan GILMER - Inscription on tombstone #1381 reads ***"MORGAN GILMER CO. A 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Wytheville, Virginia in May 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 33 years old.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1785-1940; Ann Gilmer married Samuel E. Gilmer with no date or place of marriage and noted the birth of Catherine.

The 1850 United States census listed Morgan Gilmer, born about 1831 in Russell County, Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Samuel E. Gilmer, born about 1795 in Russell County, Virginia and his wife Anna Gilmer, born about 1810 in Russell County, Virginia. Other family household members were: John Gilmer, born about 1829 in Russell County, Virginia and Granville Gilmer, born about 1832 in Russell County, Virginia and Lafayette Gilmer, born about 1834 in Russell County, Virginia and Catherine Gilmer, born about 1838 in Russell County, Virginia and Samuel Gilmer, born about 1841 in Russell County, Virginia and Martha Gilmer, born about 1842 in Russell County, Virginia and Mary J. Gilmer, born about 1844 in Russell County, Virginia and Clay Gilmer, born about 1844 in Russell County, Virginia and Winfield S. Gilmer, born about 1846 in Virginia and Virginia Gilmer, born about 1847 in Russell County, Virginia and Caroline Gilmer, born about 1849 in Russell County, Virginia. The family household was living in District 54 in Russell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Morgan Gilmer, born about 1831 and noted he had a personal value of \$150.00 and was listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Ann Gilmer, born about 1836. Other household members were: Mary A. Gilmer, born about 1860 and noted as two months old and (Spelled as) Esalas (A male) Bowman, born about 1794 in Tennessee. The household was living in Russell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lebanon and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

The compiler notes Mary Ann Bowman appears to be living with her father (Spelled as) Esaius Bowman in the 1850 United States census.

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

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

The compiler notes a reasonable inference of Morgan Gilmer as the correct soldier in part because many of the soldiers in Company A of the 16th Virginia Cavalry came from Russell County, Virginia and that Private Morgan Gilmer enlisted in Lebanon, Virginia which is located in Russell County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Gilmer of Company A of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Lebanon, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Charles E) Stevenson for three years and last paid by (James R) Ward on October 31, 1863 and noted at present for duty.

“The 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was formed January 15, 1863 by the consolidation of six companies of Captain Milton J. Ferguson’s Battalion Virginia Cavalry with four companies of Major Caldwell’s Battalion Virginia Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated November 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Gilmer of Company A of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Lebanon, Virginia and enrolled by (Captain) Charles (E) Stevenson for three years and last paid by Captain (James R) Ward on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured May 10, 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) Morgan Gilmer of Company A of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Lebanon, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Charles E. Stevenson for three years and last paid by Captain (James R) Ward on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured May 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Gilman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Wytheville, Virginia on May 10, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Gilmer of Company A of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry 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]

Private Morgan Gilmer died approximately 272 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "THE CASES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS – Washington, February 21 – The Secretary of War, in reply to the Senate resolution of the 14th inst., transmitted today a communication relative to persons held as political prisoners. The Secretary states that upon the passage of the act of March 3, 1863, he directed Judge Advocate Holt to commence proceedings against such as should not be released under the provisions of the act. The prisoners were confined at St. Louis Alton, Louisville, Sandusky, Wheeling, Camp Chase, Fort Lafayette, Fort McHenry, Fort Delaware and the old Capitol. ""It not being generally stated in the rolls by whose authority the arrests were made,"" says Judge Holt, ""it has been presumed (for the purposes of the present lists) that all were made by the authority either directly or indirectly, of the President, acting through the Secretary of War. In point of fact, however it is believed that the arrests were generally made by military commanders and provost marshals, without any intervention on the part of the President or Secretary....."

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Morgan "Gllmer" of Company A of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Morgan Gilmer did not own slaves in Russell County, Virginia.

694) Private William J. G. GILMER - Inscription on tombstone #1683 reads "***W. J. G. GILMER CO. F 2 S.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. G. Gilmer and served in Company F in the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Infantry (2nd Palmetto Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Infantry Regiment (also called 2nd Palmetto Regiment) completed its organization near Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1861. The men were from Columbia, Camden, and Charleston, and the counties of Sumter, Richland, Greenville, Kershaw, and Lancaster. After fighting in Bonham's Brigade at First Manassas, the unit served under Generals Toombs, Kershaw, Kennedy, and Conner. It participated in many conflicts of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor except when it was detached with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. The 2nd was active in Early's Shenandoah Valley

operations and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 5 killed and 43 wounded at First Manassas, and lost eighteen percent of the 338 at Savage's Station, twenty percent of the 203 at Malvern Hill, thirty-seven percent of the 253 at Sharpsburg, and forty-one percent of the 412 at Gettysburg. The regiment sustained 10 casualties at Bentonville and totalled [totalled] 184 men on March 23, 1865. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels Ervine P. Jones, [Lieutenant Colonel Ervin P. Jones] John D. Kennedy, [John Doby Kennedy – Find A Grave Memorial # 9081 one of the younger Confederate generals at age 24] and Joseph B. Kershaw; [Joseph Brevard Kershaw – Find a Grave Memorial # 9082 – future general] Lieutenant Colonels Franklin Gaillard [Find A Grave Memorial # 5990243], A. D. Goodwyn, [Artemas Darby Goodwyn – Find A Grave Memorial # 88416341] and William Wallace; [Find A Grave Memorial # 8612031] and Major Benjamin R. Clyburn. [Benjamin Rutledge Clyburn – Find A Grave Memorial # 51212107]”

Company F of the 2nd South Carolina (Palmetto Infantry) was also known as the “Secession Guard” Many soldiers came from Anderson and Abbeville Districts in South Carolina.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 3, 1865 at

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, March 3, 1865 due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his chronological grave sequence with reference to death date is way out of line.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

695) Private William R. GILPIN - Inscription on tombstone #914 reads **“Wm. GILPIN CO. A 13 BATT’N VA. RES. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Saltville, Virginia in October 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old according to the 1860 United States census.

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; William Gilpin married Elizabeth Brown on December 23, 1847 in Tazewell County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed William Gilpin, born about 1820 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Elizebeth Gilpin, born about 1823 in Virginia. Another family household member was James Gilpin, born about 1853 in Virginia. The family household was living in Smyth County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Seven Mile Ford and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Gilpin served in Company A in the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves and under notes stated 13th Battalion Virginia Reverses and Smith's Battalion Virginia Reserves and did not note an overview of the unit.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 16 to August 31, 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William Gilpin of Company A of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted April 16, (1864) at Marion, Virginia (Located in Smyth County) and enrolled for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

"The 13th (Also known as Smith's) Battalion Virginia Reserves was organized June 3, 1864, with nine companies A to I and was officially designated the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves by Special Order Number 48 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated February 27, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William Gilpin of Company A of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, 1864 at Marion, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and had never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at battle of Saltville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Gilpin of Company A of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Gilpen (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at the Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Gilpin of Company A of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 21, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Gilpin of Company A of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Gilpin of Company A of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Private William R. Gilpin died approximately 95 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1865 at

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. R. Gilpin of Company A of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

696) Private Adam GISINER - Inscription on tombstone #1388 reads ***“ADAM GISINER CONSCRIPT VA. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Lexington, Virginia in June 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Adam Gesner; born about 1846, in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jno. S. J. Gesner and what appears to be his wife Rachel Gesner, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John Gesner, born about 1849 in Virginia and Forest (A male) Gesner, born about 1848 in Virginia and Smith (A male) Gesner, born about 1852 in Virginia and Mary Gesner, born about 1854 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Georgianna Gesner, born about 1858 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Elizebeth Gesner, born about 1835 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 6 in Rockbridge County, Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Lexington and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Adam W. Gisiner alternate name Adam M. Gisiner served in Company A in the 20th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“20th Cavalry Regiment was organized in August, 1863, and was composed of "North Western Virginians." The unit served in W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia and in the Shenandoah Valley. It disbanded in mid-April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel W. W. Arnett, [William Wiley Arnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 70304312] Lieutenant Colonels Dudley Evans [Died 1910 and was president of the Wells Fargo Company] and John B. Lady, [John Buford Lady – Find A Grave Memorial # 10604947] and Major Elihu Hutton. [Find A Grave Memorial # 163034446]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Are under the 20th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam W. Gisiner (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on July 1, 1864; Age Seventeen; Height five feet ten inches; Complexion florid; Eyes blue; Hair dark; and by occupation was a Miller and told Union authorities his

residence was Rockbridge County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averal (William Woods Averell) near Lexington, Virginia one June 11, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

The compiler notes he told Union authorities he was from Rockbridge County, Virginia and Lexington, Virginia is located in Rockbridge County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Unable to transcribe name) of the Virginia Reserves appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Cumberland Maryland, July 12, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West) Virginia on June 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Lexington, (Virginia) on June 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam W. Gisinier of Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 3, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam M. Gisinier of Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Infantry name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled and transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to City Point, Virginia on March 2, 1865 for exchange and noted as captured at Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864 and in pencil at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Private died approximately 234 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Adam Gissner (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because he was listed in several different units it is hard to say which one he was with however if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ADAM GISINER CO. A 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

697) Private Samuel GIVEN - Inscription on tombstone #2087 reads **"SAM'L GIVENS 22 VA. REG. C.S.A." / "W. M. TOLER CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia in May 1862.

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

According to the West Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971; David G. Given married Catharine Bowyer in 1829 in Monroe County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes in the vast majority of post war documents the family surname was spelled as Given and should not be confused with the family of David Givens who married Catherine Lemasters.

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Given, born about 1840 in Virginia and living in the household of David G. Given and his wife (Spelled as) Catharne Given, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other household members were: Anderson Given, born about 1832 in Virginia and Mary A. Given, born about 1835 in Virginia and Isabel Given, born about 1837 in Virginia and Adam Given, born about 1838 in Virginia and Lewis Given, born about 1845 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Araminta (A female) Given, born about 1849 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Leah (A female) Harrison, born about 1796 in Virginia. The household was living in District 39 in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1850.

The 1860 census listed Samuel Given, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted as a farmer and as attending school within the year and living in his father's hotel and living in the family household of David G. Given, born about 1802 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and a landlord and his wife Catharine Given, born about 1801 in Virginia. Other household members were: Mary Given, born about 1836 in Virginia and Adam Given, born about 1838 in Virginia and Isabel Given, born about 1840 in Virginia and Lewis Given, born about 1844 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Armetta (A female) Given, born about 1848 in Virginia and Andrew Given, born about 1850 in Virginia and Caroline Caldwell, born about 1820 in Virginia and Charles Caldwell, born about 1844 in Virginia. The household was living in Alleghany County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Covington and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860. The compiler notes everyone in the above census was living in the hotel.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel Given alternate Samuel Givens served in Company K in the 22nd Regiment Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"22nd Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 1st Kanawha Regiment, was organized and accepted into Confederate service in July, 1861. Its members were from the counties of Jackson, Craig, Nicholas, Alleghany, Wyoming, and Boone. The 22nd saw action at Carnifax [Carnifax] Ferry and later lost twenty-one percent of the 550 engaged at Droop Mountain. It was assigned to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, participated in the Shenandoah Valley operations, and disbanded during the spring of 1865. The field officers were Colonels George S. Patton [George Smith Patton – Grandfather of General George Smith Patton of WWII fame – Find A Grave Memorial # 9077] and C. Q. Tompkins; [Charles Quarles Tompkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 6786293 – Half brother of well known Confederate female nurse Captain Sally Tompkins also known as the Angel of the Confederacy] of Lieutenant Colonels Andrew R. Barbee, [Andrew Russell Barbee] William A. Jackson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11215435] and John C. McDonald; [John Claiborne McDonald – Find A Grave Memorial # 11226585] and Majors Robert A.

[Robert Augustus Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 14987577] and Isaac N. Smith. [Isaac Noyes Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549225 – Kept diary now at Oberlin College, Ohio]”

The compiler notes Monroe County (West) Virginia and Alleghany County, Virginia are adjacent.

Private Samuel Givens enlisted in Company K 22nd Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment) on April 15. While the year is not mentioned it is my speculation that the year was 1862. He enlisted at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia. According to Private Samuel Givens Compiled Military Service Records he was captured on May 23, 1862 however two different capture sites were reported. One says the Battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and other says Alleghany County, Virginia. The arresting officer was Colonel Cook. Since Company K 22nd Virginia Infantry (1st Kanawha Regiment) played an active role at the Battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and because they attacked the 36th Ohio Infantry commanded by Colonel George Crook and because Crook captured well over 100 Confederate during the engagement it is the opinion of the compiler that Private Samuel Givens was captured during the Battle of Lewisburg, (West) Virginia. His residence was listed as Alleghany County, Virginia.

Private Samuel Givens was listed as being 21 years of age and had a dark complexion and black hair with light blue eyes. He stood 5' 9" and had dark whiskers. He was taken to the Athenaeum Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia and then taken to the Camp Chase Prison by railroad.

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

Juxtaposition:

On July 26, 1862 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: “THE WAR IN FLORIDA – During the first week of July, the United States gunboat *Sagamore* bombarded the town of Tampa, at the head of Tampa Bay, Florida. After driving the rebels from their entrenchments the vessel withdrew, in consequence of not being about to approach within two miles of the town on account of shallow water.”

And on Saturday, July 26, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records reported Private Samuel Givens died of a putrid sore throat on Saturday, July 26, 1862 at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1867 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio which the compiler would expect him to be found during 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. Private Samuel Givens

may have been one of those reinterred. Samuel Givens owned no slaves according to the census of 1860 slave schedule. His father David G. Given however, had three slaves in 1860 but he was not his father.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SAM’L GIVEN CO. K 22 VA. INF. (1ST KANAWHA REG.) C.S.A.”**

698) Private William A. GLADDEN - Inscription on tombstone #449 reads **“W. A. GLADDEN CO. E 15 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The 1860 United States Census listed (Spelled as) W. A. (A male) Gladden, born about 1838 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a deguerrian (A film processor) and living with inhabitants of Fairfield District. The nearest Post Office was reported as Winnsboro and the census was enumerated on June 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William A. Gladden alternate name W. A. Gladden served in Company E of the 15th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“15th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, [Lightwood Knot Springs] near Columbia, South Carolina. Its members were raised in the counties [districts] of Richland, Union, Lexington, Kershaw, Fairfield, and Williamsburg. After serving on James Island, the unit moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Drayton's, Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 15th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Second Manassas to Gettysburg, [and] then fought with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. It returned to Virginia, saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the North Carolina Campaign. This regiment sustained 24 casualties at Second Manassas, 110 at Sharpsburg, 55 out of 404 at Fredericksburg, 54 at Chancellorsville, and 137 of the 448 at Gettysburg. It reported 3 killed and 11 wounded at Knoxville and had 1 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, it contained 162 men and surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels John B. Davis, [John Bunyan Davis – Find A Grave # 35778416] William D. De Saussure, [William Davis DeSaussure – Killed at Gettysburg -Find A Grave # 13399709] and Joseph F. Gist; [Joseph Fincher Gist – Find A Grave # 10027419] Lieutenant Colonels Richard Anderson [Richard H. Anderson – died 1861] and Frederick S. Lewie; [Frederick Sims Lewie – Find A Grave # 11172097] and Major William M. Gist. [William M. Gist – Killed near Knoxville, Tennessee – Find A Grave # 11425372]”

Company E of the 15th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Monticello Guards” Many soldiers from Fairfield District, South Carolina.

His name is spelled as Wm A. Gladden on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Captain John Bunyan Davis’ Company De Saussure’s Regiment South Carolina Volunteers* was mustered in at age twenty-three at Lightwood Knott Springs near Columbia, South Carolina on September 6, 1861 and enrolled by (John Bunyan) Davis on September 10, 1861 at Monticello, South Carolina for the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. About April 9, 1865 the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard’s South Carolina Reserves and formed the (New) 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid by Captain Daniel Crawford on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Winnsboro, South Carolina (Located in Fairfield District) and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid by Captain Daniel Crawford on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Winnsboro, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Winnsboro, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Winnsboro, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Winnsboro, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at hospital.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll of the 3rd Division Jackson General Hospital at Richmond, Virginia to August 31, 1863 and had enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Winnsboro, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid on June 30, (1863).

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a morning report at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on September 15, 1863 and returned to duty of September 15, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Winnsboro, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Winnsboro, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Winnsboro, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Winnsboro, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (John Bunyan) Davis for the war and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sheridan and sent to Washington, D.

C. and Fort Delaware, during the month of August 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal, Harper's Ferry, August 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, (1864) and under remarks stated sent to Washington, D. C. on August 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864 and had been sent by Captain A. D. Pratt from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864.

Private William A. Gladden died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 11, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "RELIEF FOR PAROLED SOLDIERS – Washington, November 10 – The United States Sanitary Commission have sent an agent and a stock of its supplies with each vessel of the fleet which has gone to Savannah to bring our paroled men north. The Commission has also made arrangements to alleviate the sufferings of these men upon their arrival at Annapolis. Large invoices of stores will be sent there from New York, Baltimore and Washington and the force of relief agents increased according to the largely augmented demand for their valuable services. Combs, handkerchiefs, towels and many other articles not furnished by the government will be distributed among the men in large quantities."

And on Friday, November 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Gladden of Company E of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William A. Gladden did not own slaves in Fairfield District South Carolina.

699) Private Andrew S. GLADDISH - Inscription on tombstone #1309 reads "**A. J. GLADDISH 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Sand Mountain, Alabama in January 1865.

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

According to the Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; William J. Gladish married Ann M. Van Hook on December 17, 1835 in Limestone County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Gladish. The census listed Andrew S. Gladish, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of William J. Gladish, born about 1806 in North Carolina and living with his wife Nancy M. Gladish, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Julia Gladish, born about 1837 in Alabama and William Gladish, born about 1839 in Alabama and Nancy M. Gladish, born about 1840 in Alabama and Margaret Gladish, born

about 1843 in Alabama and John B. Gladish, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 3 in Limestone County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Wm J. (Spelled as) Gladdish married Roberta Parham on January 24, 1859 in Limestone County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Gladish. The census listed Andrew S. Gladish, born about 1846 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William J. Gladish, born about 1802 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Robert (A female) but the compiler believes it was Roberta O. (A female) Gladish, born about 1829 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Julia C. Gladish, born about 1838 in Alabama and Margaret Gladish, born about 1844 in Alabama and John B. Gladish, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 1 in Limestone County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Shoalford and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

His Federal POW Records are located in miscellaneous Confederate records under A. S. Gladdish and Andr. Gladdish.

Federal POW Records stated Private And'r S. Gladdish Conscript Unassigned 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 Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 11, 1865.

Private Andrew S. Gladdish died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 17, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY – Nancy P. Kemp has been sentenced by a military commission at St. Louis to imprisonment in the penitentiary during the war, for furnishing provisions and secreting arms of rebel enemies."

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. S. Gladdish Unassigned Conscript due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Andrew Gladdish did not own slaves in Limestone County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. S. GLADDISH UNASSIGNED CONSCRIPT ALA. C.S.A."**

700) Private John M. GLADSON - Inscription on tombstone #2052 reads **"JNO. M. GLADEON CO. H 1 N.C. S.T. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old according to the 1860 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) John Gladson, born about 1833 in North Carolina and living in the household of Lydia Gladson, born about 1802 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Gladson, born about 1822 in North Carolina and Lydia Gladson, born about 1831 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Dan'l (A male) Gladson, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Sarah E. Gladson, born about 1847 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Guilford County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno M. Gladson, born about 1836 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and other household members were: Daniel Gladson, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Lydia Gladson, born about 1810 in North Carolina and Bettie Gladson, born about 1830 in North Carolina and Sarah E. Gladson, born about 1846 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the South Division of Guilford County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Greensboro and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John M. Gladson served in Company H in the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment State Troops was organized at the race track near Warrenton, North Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Chowan, Wilkes, New Hanover, Orange, Lincoln, Hertford, Northampton, Washington, Martin, Wake, and Halifax. In July it was mustered into Confederate service with more than 1,500 officers and men and ordered to Virginia. The regiment was brigaded under General Ripley, Colston, Steuart, and Cox. It participated in the campaigns of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, was with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and shared in the Appomattox operations. This unit reported 142 casualties at Mechanicsville, 75 at Malvern Hill, 160 at South Mountain and Sharpsburg, and 15 at Fredericksburg. It lost 34 killed and 83 wounded at Chancellorsville and forty percent of the 377 at Gettysburg. It surrendered 10 officers and 61 men in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Hamilton A. Brown, [Hamilton Allen Brown – Find A Grave Memorial # 14464826] John A. McDowell, and Montfort S. Stokes; [Montfort Sidney Stokes – Find A Grave Memorial # 84810727] Lieutenant Colonels Jarrett N. Harrell [Jarret Norfleet Harrell – Find A Grave Memorial # 35328241] and Matthew W. Ransom; [Matthew Whitaker Ransom – Find A Grave Memorial # 11057] and Majors James S. Hines, [James Stephen Hines – Find A Grave Memorial # 58017404] L. C. Latham, [Louis Charles Latham – Find A Grave Memorial # 18964511] and Tristim L. Skinner. [Tristim Lowther Skinner – Find A Grave Memorial # 15815089]”

The compiler notes N.C.S.T. is an acronym for North Carolina State Troops.

The compiler notes there was a Confederate prison in Salisbury where approximately 5,000 Union soldiers had died during the war. Salisbury was also one of the last substantial supply depots during the second week of April 1865. The Confederates at Salisbury fearing a Union invasion had already moved the Union prisoners to another location prior to April 12th. Salisbury was also home to Confederate hospitals and was the fifth largest city in North Carolina.

Union General George Stoneman with a superior force and many soldiers with repeating rifles entered Salisbury in the early hours of April 12th. The compiler further notes even though Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865 the Army of Tennessee would not surrender until April 26, 1865.

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

“Stoneman’s 1865 raid was a military campaign in the American Civil War by Federal cavalry troops led by General George Stoneman which began on March 23, 1865, in Knoxville, Tennessee. The Union soldiers were tasked with orders to "dismantle the country" -- to "destroy but not to fight battles." They headed east into North Carolina destroying towns and plundering along the way, then headed north into Virginia on April 2 where they destroyed 150 miles of railroad track belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. They re-entered North Carolina on April 9 and traveled south to the twin towns of Winston and Salem and then onward to High Point.

On April 12 they entered Salisbury, a major railroad hub, military depot, and home to Salisbury Prison, the only Confederate prison for captured Union troops in North Carolina. The prison which was originally meant to hold up to 2,000 prisoners but eventually held 10,000 was evacuated prior to their arrival, but the Union troops set fire to the prison which resulted in a conflagration seen for miles. They then traveled west plundering Statesville, Lincolnton, Taylorsville and Ashville, North Carolina before re-entering Tennessee on April 26, the same day Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman at Bennett Place, in Durham North Carolina, the site of the largest surrender of Confederate soldiers, which ended the war. Stoneman's 1865 raid covered over 600 miles in total length through three states”.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. M. Gladson of Company H of the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Gladson of Company H of the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 trip and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M Gladson of Company H of the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M Gladson of Company H of the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on May 1, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Gladson of Company H of the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M. Gladson of Company H of the 1st North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private John M. Gladson died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 21, 1865 at Galveston, Texas the newspaper The Galveston Daily News reported “HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS GALVESTON, TEXAS June 19, 1865. General Orders number 3. The people are informed that in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property, between former masters and slaves and the connection heretofore existing between them, becomes that between employer and hired labor. The Freedmen are advised to remain at their present homes and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts; and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere. By order of Major General Granger F. W. Emery, Major & A. A. G.”

And on Wednesday, June 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. M. Gladson of Company H of the 1st Regiment North Carolina Reserves due to dropsy.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John M. Gladson did not own slaves in Guilford County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. M. GLADSON CO. H 1
N.C.S.T. C.S.A.”**

