

**701) Private Allen GLOVER through 800) Corporal Samuel R. HARRIS**

**701) Private Allen GLOVER** - Inscription on tombstone #1084 reads ***"A. G. GLOVER CO. C 16 GA. BATT'N. 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 Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Williamson Glover married (Spelled as) Florinda Munroe on August 10, 1829 in Bibb County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Allen Glover, born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. Tin. Glover, (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Williamson Glover) born about 1794 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Florida Glover, (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Florinda) born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Emily Glover, born about 1831 in Georgia and William Glover, born about 1838 in Georgia and John Glover, born about 1840 in Georgia and Martha Glover, born about 1844 in Georgia. The family household was living in Militia District 520 in Bibb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Allen A. Glover, born about 1847 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. T. (A male) Hencely, born about 1813 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Tabitha Hencely, born about 1822 in South Carolina. Other household members were: John Hencely, born about 1843 in Georgia and Wesley D. Hencely, born about 1845 in Georgia and Frances A. E. (A female) Hencely, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Elihu T. (A male) Hencely, born about 1849 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Benj L. Hencely, born about 1851 in Georgia and Elizabeth C. Hencely, born about 1854 in Georgia and Patrick H. Hencely, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm J. Hencely, born about 1858 in Georgia and an Infant (A female) Hencely, born about 1860 in Georgia and noted as three months old. The household was living in the Dardens District of Monroe County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Forsyth and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

The compiler notes Bibb and Monroe Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

The compiler notes: "The 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Cavalry having been increased to ten companies its designation was changed to the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry to take effect from May 2, 1864, by Special Order Number 12, Adjutant and Inspector Generals' Office, dated January 16, 1865."

His Compiled Military Service Records are located under the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Georgia Cavalry under Allen J. Glover.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen A. (With an X above the initial A indicting an incorrect initial) Glover of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Sherman commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen A. Glover of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky Prison during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen J. Glover of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen J. Glover of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a of roll of prisoners of war received on August 9, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen J. Glover of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a of roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen J. Glover of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been arrested near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864 and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones.

Private Allen J. Glover died approximately 180 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 7, 1865 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper *The Buffalo Commercial* reported "The Richmond Whig of February 2<sup>nd</sup> says: General Robert E. Lee was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, yesterday, Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Confederate States."

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. G. (With an X above the initial G indicating an incorrect entry) Glover of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

(The compiler notes almost 25% of all total Camp Chase deaths, throughout the war occurred in the month of February 1865.)

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

**702) Private Bradford GOBER** - Inscription on tombstone #1865 reads "**B. GOABER VA. ART. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old based on enlistment records.

He was originally with Company B of the 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and transferred on August 31, 1862 and his name was spelled as Bradford Goben in the 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and enlisted at age 42 in the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry in Jacksonville, Alabama located in Calhoun County, Alabama however in 1858 Benton County, Alabama was renamed Calhoun County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Bradford Goben alternate name Bradford Gober served in Company B in the 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"30th Infantry Regiment was organized at Talladega, Alabama, in April, 1862. The men were raised in the counties of Shelby, Saint Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Jefferson, Franklin, Clay, Randolph, and Coosa. Ordered to Chattanooga, then further into East Tennessee, it was active at Cumberland Gap. The regiment went on to Kentucky and in December to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to General Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The 30th fought at Port Gibson, lost 229 officers and men at Champion's Hill, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After being exchanged and assigned to Pettus' Brigade, it participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga and Bentonville. During January, 1863, this unit had 400 effectives, reported 21 casualties at Chattanooga, and in December, 1863, there were 506 present with 347 arms. In January, 1865, about 250 were fit for duty [duty] and 75 surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Charles M. Shelley; [Charles Miller Shelley – Find A Grave Memorial # 8384] Lieutenant Colonels Taul Bradford, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7365976 not mentioned in memorial that he was with the 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama for a period of time] James R. Elliot, John C. Francis, [John Clark Francis – Find A Grave Memorial # 13440480] Thomas H. Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11424010] and William C. Patterson; [Find A Grave Memorial # 71668315] and Majors William H. Burr [Find A Grave Memorial # 6987980] and John B. Smith."

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Bradford (Spelled as) Goben of Captain Francis' Company Alabama Volunteers\* was mustered into service at age 42 on March 27, 1862 at Camp Curry near Talladega, Alabama and enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Jacksonville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Charles Miller Shelley) for the war and duty status not stated.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company B of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.

The Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 stated he enlisted at Jacksonville, Alabama at age forty-two in Company B of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Bradford Gober alternate name Bradford Goben served in Douthat's Company Virginia Light Artillery (Botetourt Artillery) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Botetourt Light Artillery was organized with men from Botetourt County in May, 1861, as an infantry company. It was assigned to the 28th Regiment Virginia Infantry but in December transferred to the artillery. The unit soon moved west and was attached to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It contained 43 men in January, 1863, and it was the only Virginia unit to be captured at Vicksburg. After being exchanged, it served in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee where it was active in various conflicts. During April, 1865, the company disbanded. Its commanders were Captains Joseph W. Anderson, Henry C. Douthat, [Henry Clay Douthat – Find A Grave Memorial # 21146863] and John W. Johnson."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 dated October 31, 1864 stated Private Bradford Gober of Captain Joseph W. Anderson's Company L of Artillery\* enlisted on March 5, 1862 in Jacksonville, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Charles Miller) Shelley for the war and last paid by Captain S. Johnson on August 31, 1862 and noted as present and under remarks stated transferred from Company B Alabama Regiment on August 31, 1862.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Anderson's, Captain Johnston's and Captain Douthat's Company Virginia Light Artillery. It was formerly Company H 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry, until reorganized as a light artillery company on December 24, 1861 by order of the War Department.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Bradford Gober of Anderson's Battalion (Douthat's Anderson's) Virginia Artillery appeared on a hospital muster roll for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 at the General Hospital in Meridian, Mississippi and enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Jacksonville, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Charles Miller) Shelley for the war and was attached to the hospital as a patient on December 29, 1862 and last paid by Captain Decker on December 31, 1862 and noted as present.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to August 31, 1863 dated August 31, 1863 stated Private Bradford Gober of Captain Henry C. Douthat's Company of Light Artillery (Boetourt Artillery) enlisted on March 5, 1862 in Jacksonville, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Charles Miller) Shelley for the war and last paid by John Dickey on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital at Enterprise.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 31, 1863 stated Private Bradford Gober of Captain Henry C. Douthat's Company of Light Artillery (Boetourt Artillery)

enlisted on March 5, 1862 in Jacksonville, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Charles Miller) Shelley 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 dated April 1, 1864 stated Private Bradford Gober of Captain Henry C. Douthat's Company (Boetourt Artillery) Virginia Light Artillery enlisted on March 5, 1862 in Jacksonville, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Charles Miller) Shelley for the war and noted as present for duty.

When Private Bradford Gober of Captain H. C. Douthat's Botetourt Virginia Artillery was taken prisoner at Cloyd's Mountain he had been in the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade and the Commanding General was Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins who himself had been wounded and taken prisoner.

The following is about the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain from Wikipedia.

“Brigadier General George Crook commanded the Union Army of West Virginia, made up of three brigades from the Division of the Kanawha. When Ulysses S. Grant launched his spring offensive of 1864, two Union armies marched towards Richmond and a third moved into the Shenandoah Valley. Crook's troops were also involved in the offensive and began to march through the Appalachian Mountains into southwest Virginia. His objective was to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, working in conjunction with William W. Averell's offensive, which had similar objectives. Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins was in command of the few scattered Confederate units protecting the rail lines. He had only assumed command only the day before Crook's army began to approach the railroad.

Nevertheless, Jenkins was an experienced soldier. During the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, Jenkins' Brigade had formed the cavalry screen for Richard S. Ewell's Second Corps. Jenkins led his men through the Cumberland Valley into Pennsylvania and seized Chambersburg, burning down nearby railroad structures and bridges. He accompanied Ewell's column to Carlisle, briefly skirmishing with Union militia at the Battle of Sporting Hill near Harrisburg. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Jenkins was wounded on July 2 and missed the final day's fighting. He did not recover to rejoin his command until autumn. Jenkins spent the early part of 1864 raising and organizing a large cavalry force for service in western Virginia. By May, he had been appointed Commander of the Department of Western Virginia with his headquarters at Dublin.

Jenkins, having decided to make a stand at Cloyd's Mountain, set up a strong defensive position. When Crook arrived, he decided against a frontal assault, concluding that the Confederate works were too strong and such an attack would decimate his army. The surrounding area was heavily forested and Crook used this as cover to swing his brigades around to the Confederate right flank.

Crook began the battle with an artillery barrage, then sent in his brigade of green West Virginians under Colonel Carr B. White. Crook's remaining two brigades under Colonel Horatio G. Sickel and future president Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes were to launch a frontal assault as soon as the West Virginians had gotten under way. Serving as a major under Hayes was another future U.S. President named William McKinley. White's brigade, in its first fight, advanced to within 20 yards before heavy casualties from its exposed position forced it back. Crook, moving with Hayes' Ohio brigade, had to dismount and walk the slopes on foot because they were so steep. Still wearing his jack boots, he sank in a small stream the troops were crossing and his boots filled with water. Nearby soldiers rushed back and pulled him out.

Hayes' brigade spearheaded the main assault around 11 a.m. The troops fought their way to the Confederate works and severe hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Sparks from the musket fire ignited the thick blanket of leaves on the ground, and many men from Sickel's and Hayes' brigades were pinned down and burned alive. The brigades had begun to fall back, when Crook sent two fresh regiments into Hayes' front. The West Virginians finally advanced against the artillery and overran its crew. The Ohio troops now began to overwhelm the Confederate center. Jenkins tried desperately to shift troops to the threatened areas, but he fell mortally wounded and was captured. His second-in-command, John McCausland, took command and conducted a rear-guard action as he withdrew his troops.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was fought on the Back Creek Farm. The farmhouse served as a hospital and as headquarters for the Union General George Crook.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was short and involved few troops, but it contained some of the most severe and savage fighting of the war. The engagement lasted a little over an hour, with much of that being hand-to-hand combat. Casualties were high for the modest number of troops involved. Crook lost 688 men, roughly 10% of his force. The Confederates lost fewer men—538—but that totaled 23% of their total force. The battle is considered a Union victory because Crook was able to continue on and destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin, Virginia, and Averell was also able to destroy several railroad bridges along the same line, severing one of the Confederacy's last vital lifelines and its only rail connection to East Tennessee. The day after the battle, the remaining Confederate troops unsuccessfully defended a railroad bridge over the nearby New River”.

Confederate Order of Battle at Cloyd's Mountain again per Wikipedia.

“Department of Southwestern Virginia — Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins (*mortally wounded and captured*);  
John McCausland

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

45th Virginia Infantry — Col. W. H. Browne

60th Virginia Infantry— Col. B. H. Jones

36th Virginia Infantry — Lt. Col. Thomas Smith (wounded) Maj. William E. Fife

400 dismounted 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's) (May's)

45th Virginia Infantry Battalion — Lt. Col. H.M. Beckley

Home Guards

Artillery — Capt. T. A. Bryan (wounded)

Botetourt (Va.) Artillery — Capt. H. C. Douthat

Bryan's (Va.) Battery — Lieut. G. A. Fowlkes

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

Morgan's Brigade — Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan (brigade arrived late and took part only in the retreat)

5th Kentucky Cavalry - Col. D. Howard Smith".

Federal POW Records stated Private Bradford Gober of (Spelled as) Dothards Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia on May 25, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bradford Gober (Spelled as) Darthard's Virginia Battery appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Columbus from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and had been captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bradford Gober (Spelled as) Baditt Battery was admitted on October 10, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital from Camp Chase for small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bradford Gober (Spelled as) Darthard's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from January 1 to 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Private Bradford Gober died approximately 323 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 15, 1865 at

And on Saturday, April 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Bradford Gober of (Spelled as) Darthard's Battery due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"B. GOBER CAP. DOUTHAT'S CO. BOTETOURT ART. VA. LGT. ART. C.S.A."**

**703) Private Solomon P. GORE** - Inscription on tombstone #1868 reads **"S. P. GOAR CO. E 41 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Solomon P. Gore, born about 1847 in Alabama (According to the actual copy of the census he was born in Arkansas) and living in the household of James Christian, born about 1790 in North Carolina and his wife Elizabeth M. Christian, born about 1792 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Emeline (A female) Christian, born about 1819 in South Carolina and Thomas A. Christian, born about 1832 in Alabama and Martha A. E. Christian, born about 1835 in Alabama and Mary (Spelled as) Emeline Gore, born about 1837 in Mississippi and George W. Gore, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Francis M. Gore, born about 1845 in Mississippi. The household was living in District 6 in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private S. P. Gore served in Company E 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 E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Verona Rifles” Many soldiers from Pontotoc County and Itawamba Counties in Mississippi.

The compiler notes Lee County, Mississippi was created in 1866 from parts of Pontotoc and Itawamba Counties in Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 10, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Gore of Captain T. C. Ashcraft’s Company of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enrolled on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years or the war.

The compiler notes the above Company subsequently became Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years and last pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and noted, all who enlisted prior to the 14<sup>th</sup> day of March 1862 reenlisted on that day for three years or the war and all who have not received their bounty have (B) marked



opposite their names in the column of remarks; the balance having been paid the bounty by Colonel W. F. Tucker and under remarks stated he was detailed as ambulance driver on June 9, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years and last paid by Lieutenant Kincannon on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years and last paid by Kincannon on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty of \$50.00 paid "12 months Volunteers enrolled by the conscript act for 2 years or the war from the expiration of their 12 months enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years and last paid by Lieutenant Kincannon on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years and last paid by Lieutenant Kincannon on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital on or about March 10, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) L. P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and date of issue was April 8, 1863 and signed as S. P. Gorr.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from May 1, 1863 to July 1, 1863 and paid on July 18, 1863 by J. D. Hamilton for the sum of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Goar of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years and last paid by Major Hamilton 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) S. P. Goar of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years and last paid by Major Govan on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years and last paid by Captain Lockhart on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and noted he reenlisted on January 30, 1864 for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years and last paid by Captain Lockhart on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and noted he reenlisted on January 30, 1864 for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Verona, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Ashcraft for three years and last paid by Captain Lockhart on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Solomon P. Gore of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> 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 Solomon (Spelled as) Goar of Company of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted he was captured near Nashville on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Solomon (Spelled as) Goar of Company of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Solomon (Spelled as) Goar of Company of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on 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 noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Solomon (Spelled as) Goar of Company of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted captured a Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Solomon (Spelled as) Goar of Company of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 15, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported: "STILL LATER, ONE AND A HALF A.M. SATURDAY – The President still lies insensible. Messrs. Stanton, Wells, McCulloch, Speed and Usher are with him, as are also the Vice-President, the Surgeon-General and several other surgeons. There is a great throng about the house. Two o'clock, A.M. – The President still lives, but lies, insensible, as he has since the first moment and no hopes are entertained that he can survive. The most extravagant stories prevail, among which is one to the effect that General Grant was shot while on his way to Philadelphia. Of course it is not true. Another is that every member of Mr. Seward's family was wounded in the struggle with the assassin. This also is untrue. Mr. Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary, and Major Clarence Seward, of the army, were wounded, neither of them dangerously. Hundreds of persons declare tonight that the assassin of the President was J. Wilkes Booth, the actor; whether they will swear to the same thing tomorrow remains to be seen."

And on Saturday, April 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. B. Goar of Company E of the 41<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Solomon P. Gore or various other surname spelling did not own slaves in Mississippi.

**704) Sergeant Adam GOBLE** - Inscription on tombstone #962 reads "***SERG'T A. GOBLE CO. A 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Tazwell, Virginia in May 1864.

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

The compiler notes there was another Adam Gobble/Goble from Tennessee however according to the United States Mortality schedule he died in 1860.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Gobble but corrected to Goble by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler notes his father 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Elijah Goble also died in the war and the spelling of his surname was Goble as well as other citations including Wills supporting the surname as Goble and the surname of Goble will be used. The compiler further notes the household of 145 which belongs to the Goble family then jumps to 147 and that household number 146 is missing and therefore should belong to the Harman family living in the next household and will not be listed.

The 1850 United States census listed Adam Goble, born about 1845 in Kentucky and living in the household of Elijah Goble, born about 1822 in Virginia and his wife Rebecca Goble, born about 1823 in

Kentucky. Other family members in the household were: Nancy J. Goble, born about 1843 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Goble, born about 1847 in Kentucky and Isaac Goble, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in My District in Floyd County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census also listed the family surname spelled as Gobble but corrected to Goble by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler notes his father 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Elijah Goble also died in the war and the spelling of his surname was Goble as well as other citations including Wills supporting the surname as Goble and the surname of Goble will be used.

The 1860 United States census listed Adam Goble, born about 1845 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Elijah Goble, born about 1821 in Tennessee and his wife Rebecca Goble, born about 1822 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Nancy J. Goble, born about 1843 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Goble, born about 1848 in Kentucky and Isaac Goble, born about 1849 in Kentucky and William Goble, born about 1851 in Kentucky and Rhoda Goble, born about 1853 in Kentucky and Anderson Goble, born about 1855 in Kentucky and Martha F. Goble, born about 1859 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Floyd County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Prestonsburg and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Adam Goble alternate name Adam Gobble served in Company A in the 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the fall of 1863 using May's Kentucky Mounted Battalion as its nucleus. It contained men from Kentucky and Virginia. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee and the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, and skirmished in various conflicts in Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky. In the spring of 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels George R. Diamond, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26895208] Andrew J. May, [Andrew Jackson May – Find A Grave Memorial # 17195866] and Edwin Trimble, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26809613] and Major William R. Lee."

He was with (Diamond's) 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry and his Compiled Military Service Record's are under Adam Gobble.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 30, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Sergeant Adam (Spelled as) Goble (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of May's Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles\* enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Prestonsburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (Edwin) Trimble for three years and last paid by E. Crutchfield on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment (Diamond's) Kentucky Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant Adam (Spelled as) Goble (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of May's Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Prestonsburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (Edwin) Trimble for three years and last paid by Major Harris on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant Adam Gobble of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted at Prestonsburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (Edwin) Trimble for three years and last paid by Major Harris on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Jeffersonville, Virginia on May 7, 1864.

The compiler notes Jeffersonville, Virginia was located in Tazewell County however in 1892 the town of Jeffersonville was renamed as the town of Tazewell.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Adam (Spelled as) Globe of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Tazewell County, Virginia on May 7, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Adam (Spelled as) Goble of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Tazewell County, Virginia on May 7, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 29, 1865 at St. Joseph, Missouri the newspaper *The Morning Herald and Daily Tribune* reported: "Of the twelve Revolutionary patriots living on the first of January 1864, but five survive to welcome the New Year. In another year or two, all of them, doubtless, will have departed, but a new generation of glorious veterans will survive this was, to take the places of the soldiers of Washington in the hearts of their countrymen."

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) Adam Goble of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to jaundice.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Adam Goble or spelled as Gobble owned slaves in Floyd County, Kentucky.

Because there was more than one Kentucky unit known as the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. A. GOBLE CO. A (DIAMOND’S) 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**705) Private Joseph GODWIN** - Inscription on tombstone #804 reads **“JOS. GODWIN CO. C 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Godwin, born about 1827 in North Carolina and it was noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Levis (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lewis Griffin, born about 1776 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Martha Griffin, born about 1783 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Listed as Milly Clay Griffin, born about 1836 but corrected to Milly Clay by an ancestry transcriber and listed as Warren Griffin, born about 1839 in Georgia but corrected to Warren Clay by an ancestry transcriber and (Spelled as) Tenar (A female) Griffin, born about 1847 but corrected to (Spelled as) Bethina Griffin by an ancestry transcriber. The household was living in District 81 in Thomas County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Joseph Godwin married Caroline Horton on October 2, 1851 in Thomas County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Godwin alternate name Joseph Goodwin served in Company C in the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry became New Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the "Seventeenth Patriots" and many soldiers from Thomas County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 4 to 31, 1861 stated Private Joseph Godwin (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain Hiram C. Bowen's Company (17<sup>th</sup> Patriots)\* enlisted on October 4, 1861 in Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by W. S. Rockwel for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Bowen's Company, (Old) Company K and (New) Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private Joseph Godwin of Captain Hiram C. Bowen's Company (17<sup>th</sup> Patriots) enlisted on October 4, 1861 in Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by W. S. Rockwel for twelve months and last paid by Major L. J. Smith on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Joseph Godwin of New Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Goodwin of Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Goodwin of Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 Joseph Goodwin of Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war 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 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 Joseph Goodwin of Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "21," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Goodwin of Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Goodwin of Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "21," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Goodwin of Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Joseph Godwin died approximately 170 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 19, 1865 at Salt Lake City, Utah the newspaper *The Semi-Weekly Telegraph* reported: "YELLOWSTONE BOAT FLEET – About the middle of November, seventeen flatboats, containing 180 miners from Montana, arrived at Yankton, Dakota and took the stage east. The left Virginia City, (Montana Territory) on the first of October and took the boats which they built themselves 130 miles east of that place and descended the mountain tributaries of the Yellowstone as far as the Yellowstone. They arrived at Fort Union, near the junction of that stream with the Missouri on the 27<sup>th</sup> and reached Yankton on the 17<sup>th</sup> of November, have made a run of 1,700 miles in 47 days; they all had gold, some more, some less. The deal by weight, often paying their bills in nuggets. Nearly all of them intend returning in the Spring via the Missouri and Yellowstone."

And on Thursday, January 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos Goodwin of Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**706) Private James H. GODBEY** - Inscription on tombstone #354 reads "**JAS. H. GODBY CO. E 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; William (Spelled as) Godbey married Rhonda Miller on October 4, 1825 in Montgomery County, Virginia.



The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Gorsby but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Godbey and will be noted as such. The census listed James H. Godbey, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of William Godbey, born about 1807 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Rhona Godbey, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Clementia (A female) Godbey, born about 1834 in Virginia and John N. Godbey, born about 1837 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Purton M. (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Preston M. Godbey, born about 1839 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Gordan but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Gordon H. Godbey, born about 1841 in Virginia and Cynthia M. Godbey, born about 1845 in Virginia and Andrew M. Godbey, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 48 in Pulaski County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Godly but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Godby however the compiler believes it was Godbey and will be noted his way. The census listed his given name as Loma but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James and after looking at the actual census it was clearly in script as James. James H. Godbey, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of William Godbey, born about 1807 in Virginia and his wife Rhoda Godbey, born about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Gordon H. Godbey, born about 1841 in Virginia and Cynthia M. Godbey, born about 1845 in Virginia and Andrew M. Godbey, born about 1847 in Virginia and Alexander Godbey, born about 1853 in Virginia. The family household was living in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Raleigh Court House and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

The compiler notes that four surnames of Godbey were located on Find A Grave in Pulaski County, Virginia prior to the 1860 census and none were found with the surname of Godby. In Raleigh County, West Virginia where James H. was living there were seven surnames of Godbey born before 1860 and none found with the surname of Godby. The compiler notes his brother's tombstone is spelled as Godbey and also on his parent's marriage certificate. And his Compiled Military Service Records listed his surname as Godbey in the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry but spelled as Godby with the 36<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry and Federal POW Records with the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

The compiler notes he had prior duty in the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry (2<sup>nd</sup> Kanawha Infantry) and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. Godby served in Company C in the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry 2<sup>nd</sup> Kanawha Infantry (Company note: 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"36th Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 2nd Kanawha Regiment, was organized in July, 1861. Assigned to Floyd's Brigade, the unit fought at Cross-Lanes and Carnifax Ferry in western Virginia, then moved to Tennessee. Here it was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After being exchanged [The compiler notes the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry escaped capture at Fort Donelson, Tennessee] it returned to Virginia and served in McCausland's and T. Smith's Brigade. The 36th went on

to fight at Cloyd's Mountain and Piedmont, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations. It fought its last battle at Waynesborough. This unit reported 14 killed and 46 wounded at Fort Donelson, and there were 18 killed, 58 wounded, and 35 missing at Cloyd's Mountain. Many were lost at Third Winchester, and in mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels John A. McCausland [Find A Grave Memorial # 11029] and Thomas Smith, [Find A Grave Memorial # 23145011] and Lieutenant Colonels William E. Fife, [William Estill Fife – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549348] Benjamin R. Linkons, [Benjamin R. Linkous – Find A Grave Memorial # 30261910] and L. Wilber Reid.[L. Wilbur Reid]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private James H. Godby of 1<sup>st</sup> Company E of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry\* and under remarks stated absent and sick.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private James H. Godbey (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) enlisted at age nineteen and told Confederate authorities his residence was Raleigh County, (West) Virginia and enlisted on June 3, 1861 and time of ending service was June 3, 1862 and was present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted during the war and bounty of \$50.00 due.

The compiler notes the 36<sup>th</sup> (Also known as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kanawha) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized on July 15, 1861 with ten companies but had been reduced to eight companies by August 28, 1861. It was reorganized on May 15, 1862, with nine companies and the tenth company was added on April 17, 1864. A number of companies appear to have been temporarily mustered as of this regiment in 1861.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James H. Godby of the 1<sup>st</sup> Company E of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a list of officers and privates of the above organization named above was at Camp Chattanooga, Tennessee on March 9, 1862 and he told Confederate authorities his residence was Raleigh County, (West) Virginia and noted as present for duty.

2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry 2<sup>nd</sup> Kanawha was known as the “Raleigh Rangers”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1862 stated Private James H. Godby of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Richmonds Falls, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R.) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain Thompson on March 1, 1862 and present for duty and under remarks stated received bounty.

The compiler notes Richmond’s Falls was an area in Summers County (West) Virginia. From the book *History of Summers County from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time* by James Henry Miller and Maude Vest Clark, published 1908. “The Falls of New River were named Richmond’s Falls and have

borne that name for nearly 100 years, after the original setter William Richmond. New Richmond Post Office was also named after this family.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 and dated November 11, 1862 stated Private James H. Godby of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Richmonds Falls, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R.) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private James H. Godby of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Richmonds Falls, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R.) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn 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 James H. Godby of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Rch Falls, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R.) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private James H. Godby of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Richmond Falls, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R.) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private James H. Godby of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Richmond Falls, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R.) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private James H. Godby of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Richmond Falls, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R.) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private James H. Godby of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Rich Falls, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R.) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private James H. Godby of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Rich Falls, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain

(Benjamin R.) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated additional supplies along with his pay. 1 cartridge box @ \$2.00 1 belt @ \$2.00 1 knapsack @ \$6.50 1 Haversack @ 50 cents 40 cartridges @ \$10.00 48 caps @ \$4.80 and two months pay for \$22.00. Total pay and value of supplies was \$47.80.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Godby of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Richmond Falls, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R.) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated transferred to the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry in January 1864.

The compiler notes his duty with the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. Godbey served in Company E in the 17<sup>th</sup> 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' 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private James H. Godbey of Company E of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 31, 1864 at the Narrows and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on December 31, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Company C of the 36<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry.

The compiler notes the 33<sup>rd</sup> (Also known as French's) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized December 27, 1862 with seven companies two of which A and D had previously been formed by the division of the 1<sup>st</sup> Company D 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Three other companies were added to this battalion and formed the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry on January 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private James H. Godbey of Company E of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 30, 1864 at the Narrows and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on December 31, 1864 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 James H. Godbey of Company E of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 30, 1864 at the Narrows and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on December 31, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James H. (Spelled as) Godby of Company E of the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 August 10, 1864 age 21; height 5 feet 9 inches; complexion fair; eyes grey; hair light; and told Federal authorities before the war he had been a farmer and stated his residence as Raleigh County, (West) Virginia and arrested by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James H. (Spelled as) Gatley of Company E of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry on a roll of prisoners forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry, August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James H. (Spelled as) Godby of Company E of the "27<sup>th</sup>" Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ewald Over (Of Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry) and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James H. (Spelled as) Gooby of Company E of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on October 14, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital and had been sent from Camp Chase and the diagnosis was small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and had been vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

Private James H. Godbey died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On October 24, 1864 at New York City, New York the newspaper *The New-York Tribune* reported: "THE SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS – Cairo, Illinois, Saturday October 22, 1864. Major General Dana has assumed command of the 16<sup>th</sup> Army Corps. His district includes West Tennessee and Vicksburg. His headquarters

are at Vicksburg. Lieutenant Colonel Harris has been relieved of duty as acting Mayor of Memphis and ordered to report at Vicksburg. Captain Richards, of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Ohio has been appointed in his stead.”

And on Saturday, October 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James H. Godby of Company E but listed with the “27<sup>th</sup>” Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither James Godby or Godbey owned slaves in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. H. GODBEY CO. E 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**707) Private Andrew J. GOLDEN** - Inscription on tombstone #1831 reads **“A. J. GOLDEN CO. D 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia in May 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. J. Golden alternate name Andrew Golden served in Company D in the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew Golden of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 and noted a physical description age 28; height 5 feet 11 inches; complexion dark; eyes black; hair dark; and told Federal authorities before the war he had been a farmer and stated his residence as Webster County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by Captain Ewing in Webster County, (West) Virginia on May 16, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on June 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew Golden of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive list of prisoners of war received on June 17, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain (Given name spelled as) (Ewald) Over

and noted a physical description age 28; height 5 feet 11 inches; eyes black; hair dark; complexion dark and noted as captured in Webster County, (West) Virginia. [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry]

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew Golden of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry 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 in Webster County, (West) Virginia on May 16, 1864. (The compiler notes at the bottom of the page in pencil it stated entry cancelled.

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

#### Juxtaposition:

On April 8, 1865 at Troy, Ohio the newspaper *The Miami Union* reported: "FROM THE 110<sup>TH</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Front of Petersburg, Virginia March 26, 1865. Mr. Editor: I send you a list of the (killed) in the 110<sup>th</sup> O.V.I. during the fight of the 25<sup>th</sup>; Michael Dwyer, Company C; Jacob Smith, Company D; John H. Armstrong, Company H; Avery Griffith, Company I."

And on Saturday, April 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. J. Golden of Company D of the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry due to intermittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**708) Private Lancelot B. GOLDEN** - Inscription on tombstone #67 reads "**L B GOLDEN 20 REGT VA CAV NOV 18 1863**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Upshur County, West Virginia in October 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 22 years old based on POW Records.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Lancolt B. Golden, born about 1839 and living in the household of Moses R. Golden, born about 1808 and his wife Rebecca Golden, born about 1821. Other household members were: Sarah J. Golden, born about 1832 and Elizabeth Golden born about 1834 and Mary Golden, born about 1834 and (Spelled as) Orrife E. (A female) Golden, born about 1837 and Henry Golden, born about 1841 and Dennis Golden, born about 1844 and Addison Golden, born about 1847. The family household was living in District 30 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

The compiler notes Upshur County, (West) Virginia was formed in 1851 from Randolph, Barbour and Lewis Counties.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Launcelot B. Golden, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of Moses Golden, born about 1813 in Virginia and his wife Rebecca Golden, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Golden, born about 1838 in

Virginia and (Spelled as) Eleanor Golden, born about 1841 in Virginia and William H. Golden, born about 1844 in Virginia and Dennis Golden, born about 1847 in Virginia and Addison Golden, born about 1848 in Virginia and Isaac Golden, born about 1851 in Virginia and Susan Golden, born about 1854 in Virginia. The family household was living in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Weston and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private L. B. Golden alternate name Lancelot B. Golden served in Company B in the 46<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Cavalry Battalion was organized in February, 1864, with six companies. The unit served in W.L. Jackson's Brigade, saw action in Western Virginia, then was involved in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. In December it merged into the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph K. Kesler and Major Henry D. Ruffner [Henry Daniel Ruffner – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549192] were in command.”

He has a physical description.

His service records are listed both as Lancelot B. Golden and as L. B. Golden.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private Lancelot B. Golden of Company B of the 46<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 10, 1863 in Upshur County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (George) J. Davisson for the war and last paid by Captain Rocke and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured 1863 and also noted his \$50.00 bounty was due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private Lancelot B. Golden of Company B of the 46<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 10, 1863 in Upshur County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (George) J. Davisson for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured 1863.

The compiler notes the 46<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized on February 26, 1864 with six companies, A to F. The 46<sup>th</sup> and 47<sup>th</sup> Battalions Virginia Cavalry was consolidated by Special Order Number 33 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated February 9, 1865 and formed the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. B. Golden of Company “H” of the “20<sup>th</sup>” Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. name appeared in a letter addressed to Captain W. C. Thorpe, Military Commander and signed by Edward Lindner, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant and Provost Marshal of which the following is an extract: “I hereby send you two (2) prisoners” Letter dated Provost Marshal's Office Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 7, 1863 and under remarks stated took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government before he joined the Rebel Army.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Lanclot B. Golden of the “20<sup>th</sup>” 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 November 7, 1863 age 22; 5 feet 11 ½ inches; complexion dark; eyes hazel; hair brown; and told Federal authorities before the war he had been a farmer and stated his residence as Upshur County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by Major Bouns in Buckhannon, (West) Virginia (Located in Upshur County) on October 30, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on November 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. B. Golden of Davis Company of the "20<sup>th</sup>" Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 12, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thrope and noted a physical description age 23; height 5 feet 10 inches; eyes hazel; hair light; complexion dark and noted as captured at Buckhannon, (West) Virginia and under remarks stated violation of oath of allegiance.

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On November 18, 1863 at Washington D. C. President Lincoln prepares to leave to deliver famous Gettysburg Address in Pennsylvania on the following day. President Lincoln sad and depressed because Tad is too ill to eat breakfast and Mrs. Lincoln is hysterical. President Lincoln and party leave Washington at 12:10 p.m. on special train of four cars furnished by Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Party consists of John Nicolay and John Hay, Secretary of State William H. Seward and Secretary of the Interior John P. Usher, Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, several members of diplomatic corps and foreign visitors, together with military guard from Invalid Corps and Marine band. General Schenck's staff boards additional car at Baltimore about 2 p.m. on November 18<sup>th</sup>.

And on Wednesday, November 18, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Lancelot Golden due to diabetes.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (5276) stated Private Lancelot Golden of Company B of the 20<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry died on November 17, 1863 due to diabetes.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Lancelot Golden nor anyone by the surname of Golden owned slaves in (West) Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"L. B. GOLDEN CO. B 46 BATTN. VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**709) Private Robert V. GOLDSBERRY** - Inscription on tombstone #794 reads **"R. V. GOLDSBORO CO. D 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Trigg County, Kentucky in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Robert V. Goldsberry, born about 1845 in Kentucky and living in the household of John Goldsberry, born about 1811 in Kentucky and his wife Salina Goldsberry, born about 1819 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Mary A. Goldsberry, born about 1837 in Mississippi and Sarah E. Goldsberry, born about 1839 in Kentucky and Ellen Goldsberry, born about 1830 in 1841 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Addia (A female) Goldsberry, born about 1843 in Kentucky and Eliza Goldsberry, born about 1847 in Kentucky and Margaret Goldsberry, born about 1848 in Kentucky and Catharine Goldsberry, born about 1850 in Kentucky and noted as four months old. The family household was living in Grayson County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert Goldsberry, born about 1843 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Goldsberry, born about 1811 in Kentucky and his wife Salina Goldsberry, born about 1819 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Ellen Goldsberry, born about 1840 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Adaline Goldsberry, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Eliza Goldsberry, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Catharine Goldsberry, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Salina Goldsberry, born about 1852 in Kentucky and John Goldsberry, born about 1854 in Kentucky and William Goldsberry, born about 1858 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Grayson County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Grayson Springs and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private (Spelled as) Robert V. Goldsbury served in Company D in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (Woodward's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd (Woodward's) Cavalry Regiment was organized in December, 1862, using Woodward's Kentucky Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit served in F. C. Armstrong's, J. W. Grigsby's, and J. S. Williams', and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was involved in many conflicts in Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, then took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign. The regiment went on to aid in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. Its commanders were Colonel Thomas G. Woodward [Killed by a Union civilian in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 10161986] and Major Thomas W. Lewis. [Find A Grave Memorial # 35570114]"

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes his service records are with Robert V. Goldsbury with Woodward's 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry.

Death certificate for his brother William listed his surname as Goldsberry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. V. Goldsbury (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of Woodward's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending November 20,

1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on November 21, 1864 and noted as captured at Canton, Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

The compiler notes Canton, Kentucky was located in Trigg County, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. V. Goldberg (With an X above surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of Woodward's Regiment appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on December 20, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Canton, Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. V. Goldsburg (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of Woodward's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on November 18, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on December 26, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Canton, Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. V. Goldsbury of Company D Woodward's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Canton, Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. V. Goldsbury of Company D of Woodward's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from December 26 to 31, 1864 and specifically arrived on December 27, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in camp in Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Goldsbury of Company D of Woodward's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from January 1 to 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Canton, Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 17, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "THE PIRATE SEMMES – New York, January 16 – The Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 7<sup>th</sup> has arrived. A Morganzia dispatch of the 26<sup>th</sup> to the Era, states that General Ulman had received information of the fact that the pirate Semmes had succeeded in crossing the Mississippi river at Tunica Bend, on the night of the 24<sup>th</sup> en route to Richmond. Our gunboats were previously advised that the pirate would attempt crossing but he easily escaped their attention. The steamer Millie Stephens was captured by guerillas at Sobdell's Store, on the Mississippi river, on the 24<sup>th</sup> and robbed of all the whisky and money n board and then released."

And on Tuesday, January 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt V. Goldsbury of Company D with Woodward's Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. V. GOLDSBURY CO. D 2 (WOODWARD’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**710) Private James K.GOLDSMITH** - Inscription on tombstone #928 reads **“JAS. GOLDSMITH CO. G 14 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Cocke County, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James P. Goldsmith, born about 1844 in North Carolina and living in the household of William Goldsmith, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John A. Goldsmith, born about 1836 in North Carolina and Thomas A. Goldsmith, born about 1840 in North Carolina and William A. Goldsmith, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Berry Goldsmith, about 1846 in North Carolina and Stephen Goldsmith, born about 1848 in North Carolina and Mary Goldsmith, born about 1816 in North Carolina and Nancy Goldsmith, born about 1837 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Yancey County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Goldsmith, born about 1845 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Nimrod Buckner, born about 1795 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Jesse Buckner, born about 1772 in Virginia and Nancy Buckner, born about 1796 in North Carolina and appears to be the wife of Nimrod and Nancy Fisher, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Roberson Freeman, born about 1836 in North Carolina and Sally Freeman, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Rebecca Goldsmith, born about 1850 in North Carolina and Henry Fisher, born about 1858 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Adema (A female) Fisher, born about 1860 in North Carolina and noted as one month old. The household was living in Ivy and Flat Creek District in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Stockville and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James R. Goldsmith served in Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion North Carolina Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“14th Cavalry Battalion, formerly Woodfin's Battalion, was organized at Asheville, North Carolina, during the summer of 1862 with three companies, later increased to six. The men were from Buncombe, Haywood, Transylvania, and Madison counties. It was assigned to the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia and served in the western part of North Carolina. In the spring of 1865 four additional companies from Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania counties joined the command. It now was also called the 79th Regiment-8th Cavalry. The regiment fought at Salisbury on April 12 and disbanded near

Morgantown on April 17. Lieutenant Colonel James L. Henry and Major Charles M. Roberts [Charles McKinley Roberts – Find A Grave Memorial # 58203980] were in command.”

The compiler notes he was with Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion, North Carolina Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. Goldsmith of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina 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 in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. K. Goldsmith of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) James Goldsmith of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. Goldsmith of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. Goldsmith of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina 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 in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. Goldsmith of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. Goldsmith of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Private James K. Goldsmith died approximately 10 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 28, 1865 at Chico, California the newspaper *The Chico Weekly Chronicle Record* reported: "INDIAN WAR IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA – Los Angeles papers of the 21<sup>st</sup> say the recent murder of Mrs. McGuire and son, at Highway Meadows, on the Owen river road, has thrown the country into an intense excitement. Seventy men under Captain Greenly left Lone Pine as the head of Big Owen Lake, on New Year and massacred about fifty Indians among who were the murderers of Mrs. McGuire and son. The party went on, swearing to kill every Indian in the valley. Joaquin Jim was reported marching down the valley with 500 warriors, to exterminate all whites and the settlers were fleeing."

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas K. Goldsmith of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> North Carolina "Infantry" due to general debility.

The compiler notes general debility is usually associated with older soldiers.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Goldsmith did not own slaves in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. K. GOLDSMITH CO. G 14 BATTN. N.C. CAV. C.S.A."**

**711) Private John C. GOODBRED** - Inscription on tombstone #1490 reads **"J. C. GOODBRED CO. K 14 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old based on Federal Hospital Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. C. Goodbred served in Company B in the 15<sup>th</sup> Consolidated 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 16<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry – Find A Grave Memorial # 10789537] and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street. [Find A Grave Memorial # 183583700]"

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are with the 15<sup>th</sup> (Consolidated) Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 12, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Goodbread (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 15<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry\* enlisted on February 2, 1863 in Fayette County, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Richardson for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this regiment was formed about February 5, 1864 by the consolidation of the 15<sup>th</sup> (Stewart's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, the 16<sup>th</sup> (Logwood's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and Street's Battalion Mississippi Cavalry. It appears to have been consolidated with the 14<sup>th</sup> (Neely's) the 21<sup>st</sup> (Carter's) and the 22<sup>nd</sup> (Nixon's) Regiments Tennessee Cavalry, in accordance with Special Order Number 28 Headquarters Cavalry District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, dated February 13, 1865 to form Nixon's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry which was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865.

When Private John C. Goodbred of Company B of the 15<sup>th</sup> Consolidated Tennessee Cavalry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Goodbred of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 31, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 31, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Goodbrad of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 31, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Goodbrad of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Goodbrad of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 1, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on February 1, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Goodbrad of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 3, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Goodbreed of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Tennessee (Rebel) age twenty was admitted on January 27, 1865 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and character of wound unknown and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 by a conical ball (A medical term for minie ball) and operation performed on the anteroposterior oval flap amputation left arm in middle third and returned to Provost Marshal on January 31, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Goodbrad of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864. At the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private died approximately 26 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 1, 1865 at Keokuk, Iowa the newspaper *The Daily Gate City* reported "Captain Stanton Shales, probably the last survivor of the battle of Lake Erie, in 1813, died in Columbus, Ohio last week. He was an officer under Commodore Perry."

Joanie Jackson of the UDC correctly identified him as Captain Stanton Sholes who died on February 7, 1865 in Columbus, Ohio. Find A Grave Memorial Number 19966377.

And on Wednesday, March 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. C. Goodbrad of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. C. GOODBRED CO. B 15  
CONSOLIDATED TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

**712) Private John COGDILL** - Inscription on tombstone #270 reads **"JOHN GOODILL CO E 4  
NC REGT CSA"** He was taken prisoner in Madison County, North Carolina in July 1864.



The 1850 United States census listed (Family surname spelled as Cogdal but corrected to Cogdill by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way) John Cogdill, born about 1838 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of G. (George) W. Cogdill, born about 1810 in North Carolina and his wife Sarah Cogdill, born about 1814 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jacob Cogdill, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Martha Cogdill, born about 1840 in North Carolina and Jable (A male) Cogdill, born about 1845 in North Carolina and Mary Cogdill, born about 1847 in North Carolina and Sarah J. Cogdill, born about 1850 and listed as eight months old. The family household was living in Haywood County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno Cogdill, born about 1836 in North Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer with real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal estate value of \$265.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Cogdill, born about 1842 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Jackson County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Webster and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

The compiler noted Jackson and Haywood Counties are adjacent in North Carolina and that Madison County and Haywood Counties are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Cogdill served in Company E of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“14th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 4th Volunteers, completed its organization in June, 1861, at Garysburg, North Carolina. Its companies were raised in the counties of Halifax, Onslow, Anson, Cleveland, Wake, Cumberland, Northampton, Stanly, and Davidson. With more than 1,000 men, the regiment moved to Virginia where it was placed in the Department of the Norfolk. Later it was assigned to General Colston's, G. B. Anderson's, Ramseur's, and Cox's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 14th participated in the various campaigns of the army from Williamsburg to Cold Harbor, fought with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and ended the war at Appomattox. It sustained 17 casualties at Williamsburg, 102 during the Seven Days' Battles, 139 Maryland Campaign, 4 at Fredericksburg, and 142 at Chancellorsville. Of the 306 engaged at Gettysburg, twenty percent were disabled, and there was 1 killed and 4 wounded at Bristoe. It surrendered 7 officers and 107 men. The field officers were Colonels R. Tyler Bennett, [Risden Tyler Bennett – Find A Grave Memorial # 8047616] Junius Daniel, [Killed at the Battle of Spotsylvania in May 1864 - Find A Grave Memorial # 10850] and George S. Lovejoy, and Majors Edward Dixon, Paul F. Faison, [Paul Fletcher Faison – Find A Grave Memorial # 94194329] and Joseph H. Lambeth. [Joseph Harrison Lambeth – Find A Grave Memorial # 6768015]”

Company E of the 14<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry was known as the “Oak City Guards” many soldiers came from Wake County.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Cogdill of Company E of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured in Madison County, North Carolina on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Cogdill of Company E of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on July 28, 1864 and noted as captured in Madison County, North Carolina.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Cogdill of Company E of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Madison County, North Carolina on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Cogdill of Company E of the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 in Madison County, North Carolina on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Cogdile (With an X above surname indicating as incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Madison County, North Carolina on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Cogdill of Company E of the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 in Madison County, North Carolina on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Cogdill of Company E of the "4<sup>th</sup>" Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Madison County, North Carolina on July 21, 1864.

Private John Cogdill died approximately 54 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 27, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "SOLIDERS CHEERING McCLELLAN – The Journal of Commerce says the 5<sup>th</sup> Rhode Island artillery, on their way through New York City, have several unanimous cheers for McClellan. The banner of the McClellan Reading Room, Number 385 Fourth Avenue, elicited a tremendous burst of applause from the brave

boys. Another volley of cheers was given by them at the New Haven depot. This regiment is one of the best fighting organizations in the army. The men have already been in the service three years, have re-enlisted and were going home on furlough.”

And on Tuesday, September 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Cogdill of Company E of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Cogdill did not own slaves in Jackson County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. COGDILL CO. E 14 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”**

**713) Private George W. GOOLSBY** - Inscription on tombstone #557 reads **“G. W. GOOLSBY CO. B 28 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Goolsby served in Company B of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Mountain Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“28th Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd Mountain Volunteers] was organized during September, 1861, at Camp Zollicoffer, Overton County, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Cumberland, Overton, Putnam, Wilson, Jackson, Smith, and White. It fought at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, and Port Hudson, served at Jackson, Mississippi, then was assigned to M. J. Wright's and Maney's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. On March 8, 1863, the 84th Regiment merged into this command. The 28th took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action in North Carolina. During January, 1862, it contained 748 effectives, had 12 men disabled at Fishing Creek, and sustained 76 casualties at Murfreesboro. The regiment lost thirty-four percent of the 254 at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 254 men and 169 arms in December, 1863. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Uriah T. Brown, [Uriah Thomas Brown – Find A Grave Memorial # 83901072] David C. Crook, [David Crockett Crook – Find A Grave Memorial # 93755955] Preston D. Cunningham, [Preston Davidson Cunningham – Find A Grave Memorial # 99083460] and John P. Murray; [John Perry Murray – Find A Grave Memorial # 105725416] Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Eatherly; and Majors John B. Holman, Eli D. Simrell, and James R. Talbert. [James R. Tolbert]”

Company B of the 28<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Cumberland and Overton Counties in Tennessee.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Goolsby of Captain John A. Matheny's Company 2<sup>nd</sup> Mountain Regiment Tennessee Volunteers\* was mustered in at age fifteen on September 7, 1861 and roll dated on October 3, 1861 at Camp Zollicoffer, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Also known as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mountain Regiment Tennessee Volunteers was organized September 28, 1861, with eight companies and accepted into the service of the Confederate States October 3, 1861. One company was added October 21, 1861 and another December 24, 1861. The regiment was re-organized May 8, 1862 when Companies D and H were united to form (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company H. It was consolidated with the 84<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry March 8, 1863 and formed the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) this company forming a part of Company K of that regiment."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September 7 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Goolsby of Company B of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 7, (1861) at Camp Zollicoffer and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Goolsby of Captain John A. Matheny's Company 2<sup>nd</sup> Mountain Regiment Tennessee Volunteers dated April 28, 1862 enlisted on September 7, 1861 at Camp Zollicoffer, (Tennessee) and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Goolsby of Company B of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 7, 1861 at (Camp) Zollicoffer, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

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 (Spelled as) Geo W. Goolsby of Company A of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Goolsby of Company A of the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 W. "Goldsby" of Company A of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. "Goldsby" of Company A of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. "Goldsbury" (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio, from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. "Goldsberry" (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee 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 near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and under remarks stated forced into Rebel Army.

Private George W. Goolsby died approximately 79 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On December 5, 1864 at New York City, New York the newspaper *The New-York Tribune* reported: "THE PIRATE SEMMES GOING TO RICHMOND – By the arrival of the brig Dean, Captain Mount we have received information that Captain Semmes, formerly of the Rebel steamer Alabama, arrived at Matamoros on the 10<sup>th</sup> ult, in the British schooner Adder, from Havana and crossed over to Brownsville and passed through Texas on his way to Richmond."

And on Monday, December 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. "Goldsbury" of Company A of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**714) Private John M. GOOLSBY** - Inscription on tombstone #1411 reads "**JNO. M. GOOLSBY CO. K 28 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 John M. Goolsby served in Company K in the 28<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“28th Infantry Regiment, formed at Shelby Springs, Alabama, in March, 1862, contained men from Perry, Blount, Marshall, Jefferson, Walker, and Dallas counties. It moved to Corinth [Corinth] and suffered losses from camp diseases. Later the unit was ordered to Kentucky and fought at Munfordville. It then joined the Army of Tennessee and served under Generals Trapier, J. P. Anderson, and Manugault. [Manigault] The 28th took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It was organized with 1,100 men, reported 105 casualties at Murfreesboro and 172 at Lookout Mountain. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 276 men and 189 arms. The regiment lost 4 killed and 24 wounded at Ezra Church, and many were disabled at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John W. Frazer [John Wesley Frazer – Find A Grave Memorial # 10867] and John C. Reid, [John Coleman Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 33658694] and Lieutenant Colonels William L. Butler [William Lavelle Butler] and T. W. W. Davis. [T. W. W. Davies]”

Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls stated Jno. M. Goolsby was with Company H of the 28<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry.

Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Perry County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private John M. Goolsby of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 29, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Harris for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Reese on December 31, 1863 and noted as present and reenlisted for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 31, 1863 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Goolsby of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and sworn in by C. R. Harris for three years or the war and noted present for duty and no bounty received.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Goolsby appeared on a list of paroled Confederate prisoners, captured and paroled by the United States forces in Kentucky in September and October and November last who have reported to General Bragg and were placed in camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was declared exchanged by Colonel Robert Ould by telegram to Major Fairbanks, A. A. I. G. on January 11, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated John M. Goolsby of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at hospital in Rome, Georgia and issued on August 24, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Golsby of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists. Period of service June 30, to October 31, 1863 and paid on January 25, 1864 by C. Reese in the amount of \$149.13 and under remarks noted clothing paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John M. Goolsby of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on the organization above, made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27, Adjutant and Inspectors General Office for from April 1, 1864 roll dated near Dalton, Georgia on April 5, 1864 and no information was listed.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Goolsby of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1864 and date of issue was April 18, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Golsby of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1864 and date of issue was June 30, 1864.

When Private John M. Goolsby of Company K 28<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. M. Goolsby of Company K of the 28<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and captured near Nashville on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John M. (Spelled as) Gollsby of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 6, 1865 and captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. (Spelled as) Gollsby of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private John M. Goolsby of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> 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 captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. M. Gollsby of Company K of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 24, 1865 in Washington, D.C. a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: in the Lost and Found section LOST between 2 o'clock and Friday until 10 o'clock on Saturday a \$100 BILL. I will give a \$30 reward for its recovery. Call at 271 D Street between 13<sup>th</sup> and 13½ Michael Scanlon, Plumber.

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Goolsby of Company K 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**715) Private W. Harrision GORDON** - Inscription on tombstone #146 reads **"W. H. GORDAN CO. D 51 GA. REG. C.SA."** He was taken prisoner at the Knoxville Tennessee Campaign (November 4 – December 31, 1863)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Harmon Gordon, born about 1841 in Georgia and living in the household of Elizabeth Gordon, born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James Gordon, born about 1828 in Georgia and Henry Gordon, born about 1829 in Georgia and Mary Gordon, born about 1834 in Georgia and Samuel Gordon, born about 1836 in Georgia and Wiley Gordon, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Permelia (A female) Gordon, born about 1842 and Thomas Gordon, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 25 in Early County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 9, 1850.

The compiler notes Miller County, Georgia was created in 1856 from parts of Baker and Early Counties in Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed several members of the household as born in California but the compiler believes it was Georgia and will be noted as [Ca] followed by Georgia. The census listed (Spelled as) H. (A male) Gordon, born about 1843 in [Ca] Georgia and living in the household of Elizabeth Gordon, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James Gordon, born about 1830 in [Ca] Georgia and Henry Gordon, born about 1832 in [Ca] Georgia and Sam Gordon, born about 1836 in [Ca] Georgia and Mary Gordon, born about 1837 in [Ca] Georgia and (Spelled as) M.

(A female) Gordon, born about 1840 in [Ca] Georgia and (Spelled as) Pernitta (A female) Gordon, born about 1844 in [Ca] Georgia and Thomas Gordon, born about 1846 and (Spelled as) A. (A male) Gordon, born about 1843. The family household was living in Miller County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Colquitt and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. H. Gordon alternate name Harrison Gordon served in Company D in the 51<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“51st Infantry Regiment was organized in February, 1862, with men from Early, Mitchell, Miller, Terrell, Washington, Randolph, Clay, Daughterty, [Dougherty] and Lee counties. After being sent to South Carolina and fighting at Secessionville, the regiment moved to Virginia. Here it was assigned to General Drayton's, Semmes', Bryan's, and Simms' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 51st was active from Second Manassas to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia, but was not engaged at Chickamauga. It fought at Knoxville and later in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. The unit continued the fight with Early in the Shenandoah Valley and in numerous conflicts around Appomattox. It reported 9 casualties at Second Manassas, 8 during the Maryland Campaign, and 149 at Chancellorsville. The regiment lost twenty-five percent of the 303 engaged at Gettysburg, had many disabled at Saylor's Creek, and surrendered 2 officers and 41 men. Its commanders were Colonels Edward Ball, [Find A Grave Memorial # 42663909] James Dickey, and W. M. Slaughter; [William M. Slaughter – Find A Grave Memorial # 53382172] Lieutenant Colonels Oliver P. Anthony [Find A Grave Memorial # 39512854] and John P. Crawford; and Major Henry M. Dunwoody.[Henry Macon Dunwoody – Find A Grave Memorial # 143071187 – He has two Memorials however he signed his surname as Dunwoody and not Dunwody”

Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry was known as the “Miller Guards” Many soldiers from Baker and Colquitt and Miller Counties in Georgia.

The compiler notes his service records are listed under W. Harrison Gordon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated (Spelled as) W. H. Gordon of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on July 24, 1863 in Miller County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Chapman for three years or the war and was last paid by Captain (James M.) Ponder on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick near Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated (Spelled as) W. H. Gordon of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on July 23, 1863 in Miller County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Chapman for three years or the war and was last paid by Captain (James M.) Ponder on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated (Spelled as) W. H. Gordon of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on July 24, 1863 in Miller County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William P.) Chapman for three years or the war

and was last paid by Captain (James M.) Ponder on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

The compiler notes the Knoxville Tennessee Campaign and subsequent East Tennessee operations spanned from November 4 to December 31, 1863.

When Private W. H. Gordon of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Knoxville Campaign he had been in Byan's Brigade in McLaw's Division with Lieutenant General James Longstreet Commanding.

Federal POW Records stated Private Harrison Gordon of Company D of the "5<sup>th</sup>" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General Louisville, Kentucky on April 5, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 5, 1864 and noted captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Gordon of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and confined on December 5, 1863 and sent to the hospital sick and released on January 8, 1864 and under remarks stated Camp Chase February 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Harrison Gordon of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Rebel was admitted to the United States General Hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee from the Military Prison for chronic diarrhea and returned to duty on April 3, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to prison and noted his age as twenty.

Federal POW Records stated Private Harrison Gordon of Company D of the "57<sup>th</sup>" 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 in Louisville on April 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December "14" 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Harrison Gordon of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Harrison (Spelled as) Gooden (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Harrison Gordon of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky in Louisville on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Harrison Gordon of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, 1863.

Private H. Gordon died approximately 13 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On April 27, 1864 at Springfield, Illinois the newspaper *The Illinois State Journal* reported: "CAPTURE OF A REBEL MAIL CARRIER – On the night of the 4<sup>th</sup>, Captain Phelps, of the gunboat Number 26, captured a rebel mail carrier 3 miles below Crockett's Bluff, Arkansas, who had crossed the river at Helena with 500 letters from Richmond and other points east of the river and 60,000 percussion caps for Price's army. The letters contain official communications for Shreveport and considerable Federal money. A buggy with four horses and mules were taken with the messenger."

And on Wednesday, April 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. Gordon of Company D of the 51<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Gordon owned slaves in Miller County, Georgia.

**716) Private William H. GOSE** - Inscription on tombstone #1164 reads "***Wm. H. GOSE CO. I 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Tazewell County, Virginia in May 1864.

His Compiled Military Service Record's are filed with William H. Gore although it does appear his correct name was Gose.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William H. Gose alternate name William H. Gore served in Company I in the 16<sup>th</sup> 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]”

William H. Gose had prior duty with Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 8, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. H. Gose of Captain William L. Graham's Company\* enlisted on January 1, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by (Captain) William L. Graham for three years and under remarks stated joined by enlistment January 1, 1863.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Captain Graham's Company, Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry. The nucleus of this battalion was Captain Otis Caldwell's Company Virginia Cavalry which was divided into three companies about August 7, 1862. One of them became Captain McFarlane's Independent Company Virginia Cavalry and the others formed Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry. Two companies were added in October 1862. The Battalion was consolidated with Ferguson's Battalion Virginia Cavalry January 15, 1863 to form the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

Company I of the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Tazewell County, Virginia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm H. Gose of the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for pay and dated December 31, 1863 and noted his occupation as a teamster and paid for period of service from May 1 to December 31, 1863 and rate of pay was .25 cents per day.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to March 31, 1864 and dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Gore of Company I of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by (Lieutenant Colonel) William L. Graham for three years and last paid by Captain (James R.) Ward on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as teamster.

The compiler notes the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry was formed January 15, 1863 by the consolidation of six companies of Captain Milton J. Ferguson's Battalion Virginia Cavalry and with four companies of Major Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William H. Gose of Company I of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by

(Lieutenant Colonel) William L. Graham for three years and last paid by Captain (James R.) Ward on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as teamster and captured at Blue Stone, (West) Virginia on May 7, 1864.

The compiler notes Blue Stone, (West) Virginia is located in Mercer County, (West) Virginia which was adjacent to Tazewell County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William H. Gose (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect entry) of Company I of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Joshua) Day for three years and last paid by Captain (James R.) Ward on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in "Tazewell, Virginia" on May 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Gross (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Blue Stone, (West) Virginia on May 9, 1864 and received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia on May 25, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Goss (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 and sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain (Edward) Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Bluestone, (West) Virginia on May 9, 1864.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 10, 1865 in Washington, D.C. a local newspaper *The Evening Star* stated Supplies for Federal Prisoners – The Enquirer says: Messrs. Bevill and W. C. Allen of the Richmond ambulance committee will leave this city this morning in charge of a large amount of supplies brought by the last flag of truce boat for Federal prisoners confined at Danville, Virginia and Salisbury, North Carolina. Three Federal officers at each place have been selected and paroled to attend to the distribution of the supplies.

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm H. (Spelled as) Goss of Company I of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry February 10, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**717) Private Willis Monroe GOSSETT** - Inscription on tombstone #356 reads **“W. M. GOSSETT CO. B 22 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 31 years old.

The United States census listed the family surname (Spelled as) Gassett (The compiler believes it was Gossett and will be noted this way) Willis M. Gossett, born about 1833 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$150.00 and a personal estate value of \$250.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Rebecca Gossett, born about 1840 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Georgiana Gossett, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Wm M. Gossett, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Bethlahem Precinct in Jefferson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Elyton and the census was enumerated in June 1860.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Willis M. Gossett married Mary R. May on January 28, 1855 in Floyd County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Willis M. Gossett served in Company B in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861,[and] then moved to Mobile. Its companies were raised in the counties of Walker, Clarke, Cherokee, Mobile, Pike, Choctaw, Montgomery, Calhoun, and Randolph. The unit suffered severe losses at Shiloh under General Gladden, [and] then saw action in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign under General Gardner. Later the 22nd was attached to Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of General Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. After the Battle of Shiloh, the regiment reported only 123 men fit for duty. It sustained 94 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost fifty-three percent of the 371 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 272 men and 171 arms. It reported 5 killed and 35 wounded in the fight at Ezra Church; many were also disabled at Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Zach C. Deas, [Zachariah Cantey Deas - Find A Grave # 10855] B. R. Hart, [Benjamin R. Hart – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] John C. Marrast,[- Died in 1863] and Harry T. Houlmin; [Harry Theophilus Toulmin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36796173] Lieutenant Colonels E. Herbert Armistead, [Edward Herbert Armistead – Killed at Battle of Franklin - Find A Grave Memorial # 8450713] Napoleon B. Rouse, [Find A Grave Memorial # 32944321] and John Weedon; [Killed at Battle of Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 14731822] and Majors Robert B. Armistead,[Robert Burbage Armistead - Killed at Battle of Shiloh – Find A Grave Memorial # 30318057] Robert Donnell, [Robert Smith Donnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 107661877] and T. M. Prince. [The compiler believes it was Thomas McCarroll Prince – Find A Grave Memorial # 116872815]”

Company B of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the "Frank Lyon Rifles" Many soldiers from Clarke County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Willis M. Gossett of Company B of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register at the Hospital at Tunnel Hill, Georgia and was admitted on June 28, 1863 for debilitas and furloughed on July 18, 1863.

When Private Willis M. Gossett of Company B of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Deas' Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Gosset of Company B of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis M. (Spelled as) Gosset of Company B of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis M. (Spelled as) Gosset of Company B of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received 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 Willis M. (Spelled as) Gosset of Company B of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama 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 Willis M. (Spelled as) Gosset of Company B of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private Willis M. (Spelled as) Gosset of Company B of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama 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 at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Willis Monroe Gossett died approximately 84 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 24, 1864 at Portland, Maine the newspaper *The Portland Daily Press* reported: "BASE BALL – On Saturday quite an exciting game of base ball took place between the Active Club of Portland and the Star Club of Westbrook Seminary, on the grounds of the latter. The game was called at 3 o'clock and continued until dark, resulting in a victory for the Star's by a score of 25 to 21. The Stars are a young club, having been organized during the present session of the school. The Actives are all old players and by some are considered experts. The Stars ought to consider this victory as a great success on that account."

And on Monday, October 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Willis M. Gossett of Company B of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The widow of Willis M. Gossett, Mrs. Mary Rebecca Gossett filed for and received a Confederate widows pension from Alabama and she stated her husband had been captured on July 22, 1864 and died at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Willis M. Gossett did not own slaves in Jefferson County, Alabama.

**718) Private Thomas G. GOTHARD** - Inscription on tombstone #1551 reads "***T. G. GOTHERD CO. A 30 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 Thomas G. Gothard alternate name Thomas Gothard served in Company A in the 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"30th Infantry Regiment was organized at Talladega, Alabama, in April, 1862. The men were raised in the counties of Shelby, Saint Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Jefferson, Franklin, Clay, Randolph, and Coosa. Ordered to Chattanooga, then further into East Tennessee, it was active at Cumberland Gap. The regiment went on to Kentucky and in December to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to General Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The 30th fought at Port Gibson, lost 229 officers and men at Champion's Hill, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After being exchanged and assigned to Pettus' Brigade, it participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga and Bentonville. During January,

1863, this unit had 400 effectives, reported 21 casualties at Chattanooga, and in December, 1863, there were 506 present with 347 arms. In January, 1865, about 250 were fit for duty [duty] and 75 surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Charles M. Shelley; [Charles Miller Shelley – Find A Grave Memorial # 8384] Lieutenant Colonels Taul Bradford, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7365976 not mentioned in memorial that he was with the 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama for a period of time] James R. Elliot, John C. Francis, [John Clark Francis – Find A Grave Memorial # 13440480] Thomas H. Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11424010] and William C. Patterson; [Find A Grave Memorial # 71668315] and Majors William H. Burr [Find A Grave Memorial # 6987980] and John B. Smith.”

Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Talladega County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. G. Gothard of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of patients in the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia for chronic diarrhea and admitted on September 15, 1864 and returned to duty on November 7, 1864 and stated his residence was Talladega County, Alabama.

When Private Thomas G. Gothard of Company A 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus’s Brigade in Stevenson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Gothard of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Gothard of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Gothard of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Gothard of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 5, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "CHATTANOOGA AFFAIRS – From the Chattanooga Gazette of Wednesday, we take the following: Hanging of Women-By a lady who has arrived in Chattanooga, from Rome, Georgia, we learn that the country around that city is infested by gangs of guerillas, who are roaming over it and sparing none, young or old, male or female, Union or rebel. About the 1<sup>st</sup> of January a party of guerillas hung the wife and daughter of Dr. Joshua King, of Rome, on the charge of loyalty to the Federal Government. Mrs. King and her daughter were taking a ride in the country, in a carriage, when they were met by the guerillas, taken out of the carriage and hung upon the nearest limb. The Dr. himself is a rebel and went South when Rome was evacuated by the rebels last Spring."

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Gothard of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**719) Private John W. GRADDICK** - Inscription on tombstone #1395 reads "**J. P. GRADICK CO. B RODDY'S CAV. ALA. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Yazoo City, Mississippi in May 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Graddic but corrected by an ancestry transcriber Graddick and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed John W. Graddick, born about 1842 in Georgia and living in the household of Turner Graddick, born about 1814 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Rutha Graddick, born about 1810. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Abner (A male) Graddick, born about 1836 in Georgia and Griffin C. Graddick, born about 1838 in Georgia (Griffin C. Graddick also served in Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Light Artillery) and Mary Ann Graddick, born about 1840 in Georgia and Frances (A female) Graddick, born about 1844 in Georgia and Andrew Graddick, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Americus (A male) Graddick, born about 1848 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Merit (A male) Graddick, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as four months old. The family household was living in the Osborn Mill District in Harris County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hamilton and census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Graddick, born about 1841 in Georgia and living in the household of Turner Graddick, born about 1814 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) R. F. (A female) Graddick, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Graddick, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. L. (A female) Graddick, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) A. E. (A male) Graddick, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) A. H. (A male) Graddick, born about 1849 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. F. (A male) Graddick, born about 1851 in Georgia (Spelled as) C. F. (A male) Graddick, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) B. W. (A male) Graddick, born about 1859 in Georgia and noted as eleven months old. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 717 in Harris County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

His Compiled Military Service Record's are listed in Confederate miscellaneous under J. Graddick in Company B Robert's Battery.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery appeared on a Historic roll and noted his age as twenty-one and born in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farmer and enlisted at Port Gibson, Mississippi on May 7, 1862 and enrolled for three years and at the time of enlistment was a resident of Claiborne County, Mississippi and under remarks stated Battle of Plains Stone and siege of Port Hudson.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 7, to June 30, 1862 and dated August 14, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Withers' Regiment Light Artillery Mississippi Volunteers\* dated May 13, 1862 at Camp of Instruction at Jackson, Mississippi was mustered into service on May 2, 1862 and enlisted at Port Gibson, Mississippi by George F. Abbay for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 7, to June 30, 1862 and dated August 14, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery and enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Port Hudson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Abbay for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick on furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated October 7, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery and enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Port Hudson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Abbay for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery and enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Port Hudson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Abbay for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light

Artillery and enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Port Hudson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Abbay for three years or the war and duty status not stated.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery and enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Port Hudson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Abbay for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William T.) Hickle on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery and enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Port Hudson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Abbay for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William T.) Hickle on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery and enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Port Gibson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Abbay for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery and enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Port Gibson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Abbay for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William T.) Hickle on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery and enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Port Gibson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Abbay for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William T.) Hickle on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Graddick of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery and enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Port Gibson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Abbay for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William T.) Hickle on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records Private (Spelled as) J. Graddick of Company B of "Robt Batty appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war who arrived on June 20, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois and noted as captured near Yazoo City, (Mississippi) on May 12, (1864) and listed his date of departure as February 23, 1865.

Private John W. Graddick died approximately 248 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 23, 1865 at Troy, Ohio the newspaper *The Troy Times* reported: "Junius H. Browne, in his trilling account of his capture and imprisonment, states that when General Sherman heard of the loss of the three correspondents, who he supposed were killed, exclaimed; That's good! We will be dispatched from hell before breakfast!"

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Thursday, February 23, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. W. GRADDICK CO. K 1 MISS. LIGHT ART. C.S.A."**

**720) Citizen of Tennessee, Neal GRAHAM** - Inscription on tombstone #134 reads **"N GRAHAM CIVILIAN APRIL 11 1864"** The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (794) stated: He was taken prisoner in August 1863. POW Records also in the above citation stated: He was a guerrilla of the worst type and a spy.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23120) stated he was a citizen of Tennessee and buried in grave number 134.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (495) stated he died on Tuesday, April 12, 1864 of acute hepatitis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"N. GRAHAM CITIZEN OF TENN."**

**721) Private William R. GRAHAM** - Inscription on tombstone #523 reads **"W. R. GRAHAM CO. G 2 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; James W. Graham married Mary Welch on June 3, 1844 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed William Graham, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Graham, born about 1817 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Graham, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other family household members were: James Graham, born about 1846 in Alabama and Martha Graham, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 21 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William R. Graham, born about 1845 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James W. Graham, born about 1817 in North Carolina and his wife Mary A. Graham, born about 1827 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James A. Graham, born about 1847 in Alabama and Martha Graham, born about 1849 in Alabama and Sarah G. A. Graham, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Talula (A female) Graham, born about 1853 in Alabama and John J. Graham, born about 1856 in Alabama and Mary A. Graham, born about 1858 in Alabama and Julia Graham, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as three months old. The family household was living in the Western Division in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Youngville and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is William R. Graham enlisted in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William R. Graham served in Company G in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry

enlisted on February 10, 1863 at Tallapoosa County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Ashby for three years and noted as never paid and present for duty and under remarks stated no bounty and pay of horse at .40 cents per day for \$32.00.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on February 10, 1863 at Tallapoosa County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Ashby for three years and last paid by Captain G. B. Holmes on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on sick leave.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on February 10, 1863 at Tallapoosa County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Ashby for three years and last paid by Captain G. B. Holmes on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated on detached at Pontotoc, Mississippi since October 1, 1863 and noted he was without horse, returned no bounty.

When Private William R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 11, 1864 he had been in Ferguson's Brigade in Jackson's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 in Marietta, Georgia on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five day ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Graham of Company "C" of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 27, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "PRISONERS ARRIVED - Baltimore, November 26 – The correspondent of the *Baltimore American* under date of Annapolis last evening, says two of the first vessels composing Colonel Mulford's fleet of transports arrived here today with paroled men from Savannah. The steamers *Atlantic* and *Blackstone*, the former had on board 649 living skeletons and eight dead bodies. Nine others were buried on the passage. Such was the wretched state of the men that our surgeons were themselves appalled at the awful sight. Not a man among the number but had to be sent to the hospitals, many to leave them only for the grave. The 550 on the *Blackstone* were in a better condition and made the welken ring when they landed."

And on Sunday, November 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Graham of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his order of grave sequence falls in line with November 27, 1864 just as his death records at Camp Chase reported.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William R. Graham did not own slaves in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

**722) Private Dabney Howard GRAVES** - Inscription on tombstone #33 reads "***D. H. GRAVES CO. I 5 (SMITH'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Salineville, Ohio in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Dabney H. Graves, born about 1844 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William C. Graves, born about 1803 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Elizabeth Graves, born about 1828 in Kentucky and Priscilla Graves, born about 1840 in Kentucky and Wallace Graves, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Benedict C. Keene, born about 1815 in Kentucky and Green B. Tucker, born about 1812 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 1 in Scott County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Howard Graves, born about 1844 in Kentucky and noted as a student in a common school and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm C. Graves, born about 1802 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Wallace Graves, born about 1842 in Kentucky and John Wallace, born about 1810 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 2 in Scott County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Georgetown and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that D. Howard Graves enlisted in Georgetown, Kentucky in 1862.

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan Raider.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 4 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. H. Graves of Captain J. E. Barnes' Company Smith's Regiment\* enlisted on September 2, 1862 at Georgetown, Kentucky and enrolled by Brigadier General Buford for three years and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since October 15, 1862.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Howard Graves of Company E of Smith's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1863 and had been sent from Wellsville, Ohio by order of Major General Brooks and had been captured at Salineville, Ohio on July 26, 1863.

Private died approximately 63 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 29, 1863 at

And on Tuesday, September 29, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Tuesday, September 29, 1863 due to unknown reasons.

The compiler notes Dabney Howard Graves has a Find A Grave Memorial # 62764481 and the compiler believes it is a cenotaph and also notes currently the contributor and mistaken the date of death as 1893 but on the tombstone in Kentucky it was noted as September 19, 1863 which is the date he died at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Dabney H. Graves did not own slaves in Scott County, Kentucky.

**723) Private Samuel M. GRAVES** - Inscription on tombstone #2084 reads **"SAM'L J. GRAVES CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A." / "W. C. GARNER CO. K 24 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Alabama in April 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed a Samuel Graves, born about 1843 in Louisiana and living in the household of Benjamin B. Graves, born about 1821 in Michigan and his wife Martha Graves, born about 1821 in Missouri. Other family household members were: John Graves, born about 1844 in Louisiana and Thomas Graves, born about 1846 in Louisiana and Mary Graves, born about 1850 in Louisiana and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in Township 19 Ward 6 in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on October 8, 1850.

According to the Graves genealogy Martha E. (maiden name Hughes) Graves died in 1852 and the couple had six children in which Samuel M. Graves was noted. After the death of Martha, Benjamin Brown Graves married Cassandra (maiden name Wyatt) Graves.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Gravy but corrected by the compiler to Graves and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Samuel M. Graves, born about 1843 in Louisiana and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Benjamin B. Graves, born about 1821 in Mississippi and his wife (Spelled as) Kasanda Graves, born about 1830 in Louisiana. Other family household members were: John N. Graves, born about 1844 in Louisiana and Thomas P. Graves, born about 1845 in Louisiana and Mary Graves, born about 1850 in Louisiana and George W. Graves, born about 1855 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Manerva (A female) Graves, born about 1857 in Louisiana and Amanda Graves, born about 1859 in Louisiana. The family household was living in Jackson Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Vernon and the census was enumerated on December 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel J. Graves served in Company M in the 12<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry however the compiler notes he was with Company K of the 9<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry. The majority of Company K of the 9<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry was captured at Huntsville, Alabama in April of 1862 and many were taken to Camp Chase, Ohio. After being exchanged by the Dix-Hill Cartel Agreement in November of 1862 Company K was incorporated into the 12<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry and officially known as Company M2 and his Compiled Military Service Records can be

located in the 12<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry. The 9<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“9th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Moore, Louisiana, in May, 1861 and soon moved to Virginia. Its companies were recruited in the following parishes: Rapides, Bossier, Bienville, De Soto, Livingston, Jackson, Washington, Claiborne, East Carroll, and Madison. The unit served in General R. Taylor's Brigade during Jackson's Valley Campaign and the Seven Days' Battles, and then was assigned to Starke's, Hays', and York's command. It fought in many conflicts from Cedar Mountain to Cold Harbor, was involved in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and later shared in the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment lost 4 killed and 36 wounded at Cross Keys and Port Republic, had 21 killed and 55 wounded at Sharpsburg and 25 killed and 57 wounded at Chancellorsville. It reported 14 casualties at Second Winchester, lost twenty-one percent of the 347 engaged at Gettysburg, and had 130 captured at Rappahannock Station. Only 4 officers and 64 men surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia. The field officers were Colonels William R. Peck, [William Raine Peck – Find A Grave Memorial # 8724] E. G. Randolph, [Edward Graves Randolph – Find A Grave Memorial # 22614149] Leroy A. Stafford, [Died at the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia – Find A Grave Memorial # 11080]and Richard Taylor; [Richard Scott Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 11085]Lieutenant Colonels John J. Hodges [Find A Grave Memorial # 131343844] and N. J. Walker; [Nathaniel J. Walker born about 1808] and Majors James R. Kavanaugh, A. A. Singletary,[ Alfred A. Singletary – Find A Grave Memorial # 36024673] and Henry L. N. Williams.[Henry L. N. Williams - Died of wounds at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 22630134]”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Juxtaposition:**

“S. M. Graves died on Friday, June 13, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound.” The compiler notes the name and date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown’s hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 “S. W. Graves of the 9<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry was buried in grave number 17 at the East Cemetery” located in Columbus, Ohio.

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

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed with 2<sup>nd</sup> Company M of the 12<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Regiment. The compiler notes the vast majority of Company K 9<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry were taken as prisoners by Union General Mitchell during his surprise raid at Huntsville, Alabama on April 11, 1862. After the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement and exchange in later 1862 Company K was classified as 2<sup>nd</sup> Company M of the 12<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Regiment. Because his name was referred to on four Federal POW Records as S. M. Graves and because of reasonable inferences such as the surgeons report and family genealogy and the 1860 United States census

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SAM’L M. GRAVES CO. K 9 LA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**724) Private Alexander J. GRAY** - Inscription on tombstone #1788 reads **“ALEX. J. GRAY CO. C 1 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the Gray family living in the household of the Horton family. The census listed Alexander Gray, born about 1846 in Florida and living in the household of William Horton, born about 1797 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Sarah Horton, born about 1803 in Georgia. Other household members were: Nancy Horton, born about 1833 in Georgia and Mary Horton, born about 1835 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Withford W. (A male) Horton, born about 1837 in Georgia and Celia (A female) Horton, born about 1839 in Georgia and Penelope Horton, born about 1841 in Georgia and Berry Horton, born about 1843 in Florida and Julia Horton, born about 1845 in Florida and Elizabeth

Gray, born about 1827 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Arena (A female) Gray, born about 1844 in Florida and Sarah Gray, born about 1847 in Florida and (Spelled as) Beryan (A male) Gray, born about 1849 in Florida and Franklin (Spelled as) Cunnigrin, born about 1824 in Georgia. The household was living in Jefferson County, Florida and the census was enumerated on December 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Alexander Gray, born about 1847 in Florida and living in the household of Elizabeth Gray, born about 1832 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Arrena (A female) Gray, born about 1845 in Florida and Sarah Gray, born about 1849 in Florida and (Spelled as) Fleguy Ann Cunningham, born about 1852 in Florida and Thomas Cunningham, born about 1854 in Florida and Mary A. Cunningham, born about 1856 in Florida. The household was living in Jefferson County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Monticello and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Alexander Gray alternate name Alexander J. Gray served in Company C in the 1<sup>st</sup> Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Alexander J. Gray enlisted at Monticello, Florida on February 15, 1862 in New Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Florida Infantry.

The compiler notes Alexander Gray tried to obtain a discharge under the basis that he had enlisted at age sixteen without his parent's consent. His mother swore in a deposition that Alexander had been born on May 8, 1846.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Gray of Company C of McDonell's Florida Battalion appeared on a list of arms and accoutrements lost in the Florida Battalion commanded by Major T. A. McDonell and dated May 25, 1862 and listed articles lost was a bayonet and under remarks stated had it off.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Gray of New Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Monticello, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William Capers) Bird for three years or the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick furlough.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alfred Gray of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida appeared on a register of patients of the Confederate States Army Hospital at Dalton, Georgia and was admitted for acute diarrhea on October 29, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 and dated January 25, 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Gray of New Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Monticello, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William Capers) Bird for three years or the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated name on sick furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Grey (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of New Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Monticello, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William Capers) Bird for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Brew on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Gray of New Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Monticello, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William Capers) Bird for three years and last paid by Captain Brown on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Gray of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service from February 15 to October 31, 1862 and noted as paid on November 3, 1862 by Brown in the amount of \$93.13.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Gray of New Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Monticello, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William Capers) Bird for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital from Morton, Mississippi on September 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Gray of New Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Monticello, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William Capers) Bird for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick since September 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Alexander J. Gray of New Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on



February 15, 1862 at Monticello, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William Capers) Bird for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

When Private Alexander J. Gray of Company C of the 1st Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Gray of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

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 "3<sup>rd</sup> battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee aka Wilkinson Pike aka the Cedars was fought in Rutherford County, Tennessee between December 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Alexander J. Gray was taken prisoner on December 7<sup>th</sup> 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) Alexdr Gray of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Grey of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Grey of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexander Gray of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 31, 1865 at Richmond, Indiana the newspaper *The Richmond Weekly Palladium* reported “ANOTHER BRAVE BOY HAS FALLEN – W. H. Turner, son of our old friend Jesse Turner, of this vicinity, of the 57<sup>th</sup> Indiana, who was wounded at Kennesaw and taken prisoner, died at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of July last. Since the time of his capture, until within the past few days, his parents have not heard from him, when they learned the above by seeing it published in the list of deaths at Atlanta. Sergeant Turner was an upright young man and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, he had no bad habits- was a brave and fearless in the discharge of his duty as a soldier and beloved by his comrades.”

(The compiler notes Sergeant Turner is buried at the Marietta National Cemetery).

And on Friday, March 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Alex Grey of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ALEX. J. GRAY NEW CO. C 1 FLA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**725) Private William M. GRAY** - Inscription on tombstone #1772 reads **“W. M. GRAY CO. A CON. CAMP GA. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Under miscellaneous and listed under William M. Gray.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Gray of Unassigned Conscripts 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) Wm M. Gray of Unassigned Conscripts appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private William M. Gray of Unassigned Conscripts appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Gray of Unassigned Conscripts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Gray of Unassigned Conscripts 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) Wm M. Gray of Unassigned Conscripts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Gray of Unassigned Conscripts 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 died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 27, 1865 at

And on Monday, March 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Gray of the Conscripts Camp due to pneumonia.

1866-1868 Ohio report reported him as a Tennessee Conscript.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**726) Private Thompson GREEAR** - Inscription on tombstone #1312 reads ***"T. GREEAR CO C 27 VA BATT'N CAV CSA"*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thompson Greear served in Company C of the 25<sup>th</sup> 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.”

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

The compiler notes a grave number was not mentioned.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

1866-1868 Ohio reports say soldier is Thomas Greener.

The 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry does exist.

The compiler notes the 27<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry Battalion changed its designation officially on July 8, 1864 to the 25<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry.

This soldier was taken prisoner on August 7, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

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

**727) Private Charles GREEN** - Inscription on tombstone #258 reads **“CHAS. GREEN CO. B 42 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 33 years old based on hospital records.

The 1860 United States census listed Charles Green, born about 1833 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Ela (A female) Green, born about 1837 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Green, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) D. T. (A male) Green, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 408 in Gwinnett County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Yellow River and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles Green served in Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp McDonald, Georgia, in March, 1862, with men from Gwinnett, De Kalb, Newton, Walton, Fulton, and Calhoun counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was attached to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. Exchanged and brigaded under General Stovall, the 42nd continued the fight in various battles from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. In December, 1863, it contained 444 men and 394 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 345 present for duty. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee with 5 officers and 126 men. Its field officers were Colonel Robert J. Henderson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]”

Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Infantry was known as the “Independent Rebels” Many soldiers from Gwinnett County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Charles Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a pay roll from April 12, 1862 to ----- and roll dated April 12, 1862 and enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Lawrenceville, Georgia and enrolled by (Benjamin) P. Weaver for three years or during the war and paid \$50.00 bounty and signed as Charles Green.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 4 to April 30, 1862 and dated May 19, 1862 stated Private Charles Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Lawrenceville in Gwinnett County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Benjamin) P. Weaver for three years or during the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick indefinitely; leave in Gwinnett County, Georgia since April 10, 1862 by order of Colonel (Robert J.) Henderson.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from the period of March 1 to April 30, 1863 and paid on August 15, 1863 by (Benjamin) F. Bomar in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Charles Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Lawrenceville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin P.) Weaver for three years or during the war and last paid by Captain (Benjamin F.) Bomar on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1863 and dated December 11, 1863 stated Private Charles Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Lawrenceville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin P.) Weaver for three years or during the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Charles Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton's 1<sup>st</sup> 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, Charles Green a private of Company B 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 Charles Green 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 Charles Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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.

When Private Charles Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charley Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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) Chas Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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) Chas Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen (Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Charles Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Infantry was admitted on September 9, 1864 to the Chase United States Army Hospital from prison for the diagnosis of small-pox and under remarks stated once vaccinated for small-pox and stated his age as thirty-three.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 20, 1864 at



And on Tuesday, September 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas Green of Company B of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Charles Green did not own slaves in Gwinnett County, Georgia.

**728) Private John T. GREEN** - Inscription on tombstone #845 reads **"J. T. GREEN CO. H 58 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John T. Green served in Company H in the 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"58th Infantry Regiment [also called 54th Regiment] was organized at Troy, Alabama, in March, 1863, with men from Pike, Barbour, Dale, Coffee, and Henry counties. The regiment served under General Clanton in the Department of the Gulf and was on duty at Mobile and Pollard until January, 1864. It then was assigned to General Scott's and Shelley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 57th fought in the Atlanta Campaign, was part of Hood's winter operations, and saw action at Bentonville. At the Battle of Peach Tree Creek it lost fort-eight [forty-eight] percent of the 130 engaged, and at Franklin and Nashville its casualties were again high. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John P. W. Amerine [John Porter Warner Amerine – He did not have duty with the 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama but did have duty with the 57<sup>th</sup> and 37<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry – Find A Grave Memorial # 42899172] and Charles J. L. Cunningham, Lieutenant Colonels William C. Bethune [William Calvin Bethune – Also had duty with the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama and not the 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama – Find A Grave Memorial # 55767489] and James W. Mabrey, [Also a field officer in the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry] and Major J. H. Wiley"

Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Dallas County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Green of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry\* enlisted on February 28, 1862 in Dallas County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Elias W.) Fort for the war and last paid by Captain (David) Jones on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick since February 2 to February 18, 1864.

The above asterisk stated the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion Alabama Volunteers (Composed of eight companies). Captain Avirett's Company, St. Clair Sharp Shooters and Captain Oliver's Company (E), Cox's Battalion Sharp Shooters were consolidated in June 1863, and the combined organizations were designated the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Volunteers by Special Order 192 of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated August 13, 1863.

When Private John T. Green of Company H 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John T. Green of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> 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 John T. Green of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Green of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> 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 John T. Green of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Green of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 20, 1864 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper *The Cleveland Daily Leader* reported "THE ANDERSONVILLE REBEL PRISON KEEPER – This individual S. B. Davis by name has been arraigned for trial before a court-martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Webber is President and Lieutenant Bond Judge Advocate, charged with being a rebel spy. The circumstances of his detection and arrest were as follows: A young soldier, Archibald Parker, of the 16<sup>th</sup> Illinois Cavalry, only eighteen years of age, detected him on a train going from Toledo to Newark. The soldier had been a prisoner at Andersonville and recognized his rebel friend. Approaching him, he said "Is this not Mr. S. B. Davis?" "No, sir; my name is Cummings." "Don't you live in Georgia?" "No, sir; I live in Canada. Here is my passport," and the suspected man drew

forth a paper looking like an official passport giving the bearer, Willoughby Cummings, permission to go into the United States except into the insurgent States. The young soldier was not satisfied but did not press his inquiries further just then. Cummings invited him out to take a drink at the next station, when he said: "You certainly are the man who had charge of the rebel prison at Andersonville." Cummings protested that he was not; but the soldier kept a close watch on him. At the next station he found a train of cars waiting, one which were a number of soldiers. He went over to them and said: "Boys, were any of you prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia?" some of them replied that they were. "Well," said he, "Davis, who had command of the prison, is over here in this train; come and see him." They went over with him, and recognized Davis at once, saying: "How are you Davis? You are not round feeding Yankees corn meal and mule meat now." The fellow still protested his name was Cummings and again produced his passport; but he could not fool the boys, and then compelled him to acknowledge he was their old keeper. Two of them guarded the car and sent a dispatch to the Provost Marshal at Newark, where Davis was arrested, on the arrival of the train. He had through tickets for Washington, and acknowledged he was trying to get back to Richmond. Relative to his arrest, the Columbus Journal, of Monday says: Lieutenant Davis, whose capture was announced in Friday's Journal has been transferred to Cincinnati. He made a full confession, stating that he destroyed his dispatches after he was captured. They were written on silk and sewn on the inside of his coat sleeve. Watching his opportunity, he cut them out and burned them. He also acknowledge; that the treatment of Federal prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia and other places, was severe, but asserted that he was only obeying orders and that he was not in any way responsible. It is to be hoped that he will not be allowed to escape.

And on Friday, January 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Green of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**729) Private John H. A. GREEN** - Inscription on tombstone #1921 reads "**JNO. H. A. GREEN CO. G 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old based on enlistment records at the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865.

The 1860 United States census listed John Green, born about 1826 in Alabama with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal estate value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Green, born about 1832 in Alabama. Other household members were: Warren Green, born about 1851 in Alabama and Joel Green, born about 1854 in Alabama and Clarence Green, born about 1857 in Alabama and Mary Green, born about 1859 in Alabama and Georgia Knowley but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Knowles, born about 1841 in Alabama. The household was

living in Monroe County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Burnt Corn and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. A. Green served in Company G in the 36<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in May, 1862, with men from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette, Sumter, and Monroe counties. The unit was involved in constructing the defenses at Oven and Choctaw Bluffs, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until April, 1863. Assigned to General Clayton's and later Holtzclaw's Brigade, it participated in difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it continued the fight at Spanish Fort. At the Battle of Chickamauga it was reported that the regiment had 28 officers, 429 men, and 401 guns on September 19; and 20 officers, 338 men, and 316 guns on September 20. It sustained 147 casualties at Chattanooga, and mustered a force of 353 effectives in December, 1863, and about 300 in November, 1864. The unit lost 110 wounded and captured at Spanish Fort, and few were included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Thomas H. Herndon, [Thomas Hord Herndon – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406697] Robert H. Smith, [Robert Hardy Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406711] and Lewis T. Woodruff; [Lewis Thompson Woodruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 43032752] and Major Charles S. Henagan. [Charles Stuart/Stewart Henagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 52023958]”

Company G of the 36<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Monroe County, Alabama.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 and stated John H. A. Green enlisted on March 1, 1862 in Company G of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry at age 36 (Born about 1826) in Monroe County, Alabama which coincides with the 1860 United States census.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 17 to June 30, 1862 stated Private John H. A. Green of Company G of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 7, 1862 in Monroe County, Alabama and enrolled by (Colonel Robert H.) Smith for three years and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. H. A. Green of Company G of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1864 and issued on April 14, 1864.

When Private John H. A. Green of Company C 36<sup>th</sup> 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 John H. A. Green of Company G of the 36<sup>th</sup> 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John H. A. Green of Company G of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John H. A. Green of Company G of the 36<sup>th</sup> 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John H. A. Green of Company G of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H. A. Green of Company G of the 36<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private John H. A. Green died approximately 112 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 26, 1865 at New York City, New York the newspaper *The Sun* reported: "RIOT IN MARYLAND - DISLOYAL EDITOR SHOT - Baltimore April 25 - Joseph Shaw, editor of the Westminister, Carroll County, Maryland, Democrat was mobbed and the material of his newspaper establishment destroyed on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, on account of his disloyal sentiments. He had been warned away by the people but returned again yesterday to Westminister. Last night he was again waited upon by a delegation of citizens, who knocked at his door. He appeared and was ordered to leave the place forthwith. He then fired upon the crowd, wounding a young man named Henry Bell and upon this the enraged citizens fell upon Shaw and killed him upon the spot."

And on Wednesday, April 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John H. A. Smith of Company G of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to intermittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither John H. A. Green or John Green owned slaves in Monroe County, Alabama.

**730) Private Thomas GREEN** - Inscription on tombstone #272 reads ***"THOMAS GREEN CO G 54 REGT NC INF SEPT 28 1864"*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford's Farm in July 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; Thomas Green married Elizabeth Sale on September 30, 1844 in Wilkes County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Green, born about 1821 in Wilkes County, North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and living with his wife Elizabeth Green, born about 1824 in Wilkes County, North Carolina. Other family household members were: Robert Green, born about 1845 in Wilkes County, North Carolina and Martha Green, born about 1847 in Wilkes County, North Carolina and Wm Green, born about 1849 in Wilkes County, North Carolina. The family household was living in Wilkes County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Green, born about 1820 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Green, also born about 1820. Other family household members were: Robert Green, born about 1846 and Martha Green, born about 1850 and Fannie Green, born about 1851 and Isaac Green, born about 1853 and Bynum Green, born about 1855 and Columbus Green, born about 1857 and Julia Green, born about 1859. The family household was living in the lower Division of Wilkes County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Swan Pond and the census was enumerated on September 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Green served in Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"54th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, North Carolina, in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Rowan, Burke, Cumberland, Northampton, Iredell, Guilford, Wilkes, Yadkin, Columbus, and Granville. It was assigned to General Law's, Hoke's, Godwin's, and W. G. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. [Virginia] The 54th was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, [and] then guarded prisoners captured at Winchester during the Pennsylvania Campaign. Later it took part in Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, the conflicts at Plymouth and Drewry's Bluff, Early's Shenandoah Valley operations, and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment lost 6 killed and 40 wounded at Fredericksburg, had 3 killed and 38 wounded at Chancellorsville and 2 wounded and 306 missing at the Rappahannock River. It totalled [totalled] about 700 men in July, 1864, and

surrendered with 4 officers and 53 men of which 23 were armed. The field officers were Colonels James C. S. McDowell, [James C. S. McDowell – Died of wounds due to Battle of Chancellorsville – Find A Grave Memorial # 31864049] Kenneth M. Murchison, [Kenneth McKenzie Murchison – Find A Grave Memorial # 7156908] and John Wimbish; [John Wimbish – Find A Grave Memorial # 8754237] Lieutenant Colonel Anderson Ellis; and Major James A. Rogers.”

Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops was known as the “Wilkes Guards” Many of the soldiers were from Wilkes County, North Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Green of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted October 15, 1863 in Wilkes County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Augustus) H. Martin for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated due fifty dollars bounty and pay due from enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Green of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted October 15, 1863 in Wilkes County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Augustus) H. Martin for the war and last paid by Captain (D. R.) Murchison on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Green of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on July 24, 1864 age 44; height 5 feet 9 ½ inches; complexion dark; eyes blue; hair black and by occupation was a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Wilkes County, North Carolina and had been captured by General Crooks (General George R. Crook) at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Green of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain (Eward) Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

[The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry]

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 28, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, September 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Thomas Green of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to diarrhea.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Green did not own slaves in Wilkes County, North Carolina.

**731) Private William Alexander GREEN** - Inscription on tombstone #350 reads "**W. A. GREEN CO. K 18 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 36 years old.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Isaac Green married Elizabeth Egan on April 28, 1818 in Wilson County, Tennessee. The compiler notes Isaac Green died in 1856, Find A Grave Memorial #88438277.

The 1850 United States census listed Alexander Green, born about 1828 in Tennessee and living in the household of Isaac Green, born about 1796 in Tennessee and his wife Elizabeth Green, born about 1803 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Samuel A. Green, born about 1835 in Tennessee and James (Spelled as) Perterson, born about 1839 in New York. The household was living in Civil District 4 in Wilson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William A. Green, born about 1828 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$4,383.00 and a personal value of 3,200.00 and living in the household of Elizabeth Green, born about 1804 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (William Alexander Green's wife) Susana Green, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Isaac Green, born about 1857 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Robt A. Green, born about 1860 in Tennessee and noted as four months old. The family household was living in Civil District 4, in Wilson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Laguado and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William A. Green alternate name W. A. Green served in Company K in the 18<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in June, 1861, and in July had 883 men present for duty. Its members were raised in the counties of Cannon, Sumner, Davidson, Rutherford, Cheatham, Wilson, and Bedford. The unit moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where it was captured in February, 1862. Exchanged and reorganized, the 18th was assigned to Pillow's, J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of



Tennessee. During October, 1863, the unit was consolidated with the 26th Regiment. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta and returned to Tennessee with Hood, but it was not engaged at Franklin and Nashville. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 52 casualties of the 685 at Fort Donelson, [and] then lost thirty-one percent of the 430 at Murfreesboro and forty-one percent of the 330 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, the 18th/26th totalled [totalled] 423 men and 290 arms and sustained many losses at Atlanta. Later the 18th was consolidated with the 3rd Volunteers and on December 21, 1864, there were 12 men fit for duty. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Joseph B. Palmer, [Joseph Benjamin Palmer – Find A Grave # 11043] Lieutenant Colonels William R. Butler [William Reuben Butler – Find A Grave Memorial # 42864815] and Albert G. Carden, and Majors Samuel W. David [Samuel W. Davis] and William H. Joyner [Find A Grave Memorial # 42695967]”

Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Wilson County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes there was another William Green, born about 1828 and living in Cocke County, Tennessee however he died in Cocke County, Tennessee in 1879 according to the mortality schedules. And the compiler notes there was another William Alexander Green also born about 1828 and living in Rhea County, Tennessee but he died in 1904 and was married in 1849 and not the William Alexander Green who was a POW at Camp Chase.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry\* enlisted on March 2, 1863 at Tullahoma, Tennessee and enrolled by Major (William H.) Joyner and had not yet been paid, and noted at present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was known at various times as Captain Grayson’s Company, Captain Bandy’s Company and Company K 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 11, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States August 7, 1861. It was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862, released at Vicksburg, Mississippi, September 23, 1862; reorganized September 26, 1862 and declared exchanged at Aiken’s Landing November 10, 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry on October 8, 1863 but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 33<sup>rd</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup> and 45<sup>th</sup> Regiments and the 23<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4<sup>th</sup> 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. A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 2, 1863 at Tullahoma, Tennessee and enrolled by Major (William H.) Joyner for twelve months and last paid by Major (Benjamin P.) Roy on July 1, 1863 and noted at absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Tullahoma, Tennessee and enrolled by Major (William H.) Joyner for twelve months and last paid by Major (Benjamin P.) Roy on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 26, 1864 near Dalton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Green of Captain William P. Bandy's Company of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on March 2, 1862 at Tullahoma, Tennessee at age 35 and enrolled by (William) H. Joyner for twelve months and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 2, 1863 at Tullahoma, Tennessee and enrolled by Major (William H.) Joyner for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Robert P.) Crockett on December 31, 1863 and noted at present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on March 2, 1863 at Tullahoma, Tennessee and enrolled by Major (William H.) Joyner for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert P.) Crockett on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in front of Atlanta on July 30, 1864.

When Private William A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 30, 1864 he had been in Brown's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Greene (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "28," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee 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 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee 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 30, 1864.

Private William Alexander Green died approximately 77 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 22, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "General Lee, (says a correspondent of *The Mobile Register*, who lately visited him,) was in his tent, which is by no means a pretentious one, when we went in and my cousin and myself strolled by in order to get a look at him. The old fellow was seated in a split-bottom chair, engaged in reading one of the morning newspapers through a pair of spectacles. The back of his head was turned to us, so that we were hardly paid for the pains of our sly observation. Not far from the great captain's tent, the inside of which looked very clean and cozy, was his ambulance and under it a number of chickens were pecking about. One of them, a cock, is said to be a great pet with the general, who has had him from the beginning of the war and carries him wherever he goes. I suspect the secret of this apparent whim is nothing more than a very rational desire for fresh-laid eggs for breakfast, for the rooster is not deprived of his barem. General Beauregard's pet is a fine milch cow, which shares all his campaigns and is a most indispensable companion, his health being so delicate that he can eat little else besides milk and bread."

And on Saturday, October 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Green of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as "an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria." "Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and

toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection.”

Although the Camp Chase death records stated October 22, 1864 the chronological order of numerical tombstone would suggest November 29, 1864.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William A. Green owed seven slaves in Wilson County, Tennessee. Two males ages eleven and twenty-one and five females ages one; three; five; six and twenty-nine years old.

**732) Private James L. GREER** - Inscription on tombstone #143 reads **“JAS. L. GREER CO. H  
2 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James L. Greer, born about 1840 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) Isaah but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Isaiah Stephens Greer, born about 1814 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Anna Greer, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Nancy M. Greer, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Sarah M. Greer, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Mary A. Greer, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Alexander C. Greer, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Mary A. Greer, born about 1789 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Eastern District of Bledsoe County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James L. Greer, born about 1841 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Isaac S. Greer, born about 1813 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Ann (Maiden name may have been Acuff) Greer, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Nancy M. Greer, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Sarah M. Greer, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Mary A. Greer, born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Elexander C. Camel but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Alexander Campbell Greer, born about 1849 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) William Carns, but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to William Greer, born about 1851 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Luisa E. Carns but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Louisa Eveline Greer, born about 1852 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) John B. Carns but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to John Barton Greer, born about 1854 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Lauvilla Carns but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Laurilla (A female) Greer, born about 1856 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) James C. Carns but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James C. Greer, born about 1858 in Tennessee and Mary A. Greer, born about 1795 in South Carolina. The household was living in Bledsoe County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pikeville and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James L. Greer alternate name James L. Grier served in Company F in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Ashby's) and

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

“2nd (Ashby's) Cavalry Regiment was formed by consolidating the 4th and 5th Battalions of Tennessee Cavalry in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Hamilton, Monroe, Knox, Union, Claiborne, Hawkins, Jefferson, Bledsoe, Bradley, Polk, Hancock, Blount, and Sullivan. It was assigned to Wharton's, Pegram's, J. S. Scott's, Davidson's, Humes', and H. M. Ashby's Brigade. The regiment participated in the conflicts at Cumberland Gap, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, [and] then was involved in the Atlanta Campaign. Later it skirmished in Alabama, aided in the defense of Savannah, and took part in the campaign of the Carolinas. It lost 6 killed, 8 wounded, and 19 missing at Cumberland Gap, and reported 19 casualties at Chickamauga. Only a few surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Henry M. Ashby, [Henry Marshall Ashby – Find A Grave Memorial # 6719908] Colonels Henry C. Gillespie and John H. Kuhn, and Majors Pharaoh A. Cobb [Pharaoh Arthur Cobb – Find A Grave Memorial # 72974443] and William M. Smith.”

Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Cavalry (Ashby's) had many soldiers from Bledsoe County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes his surname is listed as James L. Grier in Ashby's 2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Grier of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry\* enlisted on July 6, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Gillespie for two years or the war and last paid by J. G. Dent on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was formerly Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. This regiment was organized May 24, 1862 by the consolidation of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion Tennessee Cavalry (Except companies B and F of the latter) It was also known as Ashby's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and as the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Greer of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on May 24, 1862 at Powell's Valley, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) Ashby for two years or during the war and last paid by (Captain) J. G. Dent (With the Quartermasters Department) on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Greer (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on May 24, 1862 at Powell's Valley, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) Ashby for two years and last paid by (Captain) J. G. Dent (With the Quartermasters Department) on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Greer (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect entry) of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on May 24, 1862 at Powell's Valley, Tennessee and

enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) Ashby for two years or during the war and last paid by Lieutenant (John F.) Lauderdale on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on March 12, 1864 near Tunnel Hill, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Greer of Captain (Spence) C. Stone's Company 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on July 6, 1861 at Pikeville, Tennessee and enrolled by (Jno. M.) Bridgman 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 by W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Greer of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on May 24, 1862 in Powell's Valley, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) Ashby and last paid by Captain (William V.) Sevier on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Kentucky on August 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private James L. Greer of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Greer of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 6, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured on July 30, 1863 at Big Hill, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private James L. Greer of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky in Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured on July 30, 1863 at Big Hill, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private James L. Greer of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General J. T. Boyle and noted as captured on July 30, 1863 at Big Hill, Kentucky.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

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

And on Saturday, April 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James L. Greer of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither James Greer or spelled as Greir owned slaves in Bledsoe County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. L. GREER CO. F 2 (ASHBY’S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**733) Private John William GREGG** - Inscription on tombstone #1947 reads **“J. W. GREGG CO. H 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 21 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.

According to the South Carolina Marriage Index, 1641-1965; John G. Gregg married Louisa McCall on January 19, 1831. Upon the death of Louisa Gregg, John G. Gregg married Sarah Ann Timmons.

The 1850 United States census listed John Gregg, born about 1844 in Marion District, South Carolina and living in the household of John G. Gregg, born about 1804 in Marion District, South Carolina and his wife Sarah Gregg, born about 1824 in Marion District, South Carolina. Other family household members were: Alfred Gregg, born about 1833 in Marion District, South Carolina and Margaret Gregg, born about 1835 in Marion District, South Carolina and Sarah Gregg, born about 1846 in Marion District, South Carolina. The family household was living in Marion District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John W. Gregg, born about 1844 in South Carolina and living in the household of J. G. (A male) Gregg, born about 1807 in South Carolina and his wife S. A. (A female) Gregg, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Lousa (A female) Gregg, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Jane Woodrow, born about 1810 in South Carolina. The household was living in Marion District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mars Bluff and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

The compiler notes after the war in 1888 parts of Marion County was used to form the new county of Florence.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal John W. Gregg alternate name J. W. Gregg discharged as a private served in Company H in the 8<sup>th</sup> South Carolina

Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod. [Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee's retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]”

Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Jeffrey Creek Guards” Many soldiers from the Marion District.

The compiler notes his service records are listed under J. W. Gregg.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 15, 1861 to ----- stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 15, 1861 and under remarks stated promoted to be corporal on June 2, 1861.

The compiler notes the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized for twelve months April 13, 1861 with ten companies, A to K. It was re-organized for the war on May 13, 1862 with two additional companies, L and M, formed of men transferred from companies of the twelve months organizations. About April 9, 1865, the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard's South Carolina Reserves and formed the New 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 from April 13 to June 30, 1861 stated Corporal (Spelled as J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Major (Nathan) G. Evans for twelve months starting on April 13, 1861 and duty status not stated and under remarks stated Corporal J. W. Gregg private from April 13 to June 1, one month and eighteen days, promoted to 3<sup>rd</sup> corporal on June 1, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by executive authority of South Carolina for twelve months from April 13, 1861 and last paid by Captain (John Charles) McClenaghan on June 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) Jno W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of patients at the General Hospital Number 18 (Formerly Greaner's Hospital) in Richmond, Virginia and admitted on October 9, 1861 and transferred on October 17, 1861 to Petersburg, Virginia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of patients at the General Hospital at Petersburg, Virginia and was admitted on October 17, 1861 for erysipelas and discharged on November 18, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by Major (Nathan) G. Evans for one year and last paid by Captain (John Charles) McClenaghan on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Duncan) McIntyre for two years or the war and last paid by Captain (John Charles) McClenaghan on May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 13, 1862 near Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Duncan McIntyre for two years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated reduced from 3<sup>rd</sup> sergeant at his own request on November 20, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 13, 1862 near Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Duncan) McIntyre for two years or war and last paid by Captain B. F. Lovelace on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 13, 1862 near Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Duncan McIntyre for two years or war and last paid by Major Peck on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and sent to hospital on June 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 13, 1862 near Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Duncan McIntyre for two years or war and last paid by Captain (James M.) Henagan on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of patients at the Floyd and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia and noted his complaint as a wound and admitted on September 24, 1863 and furloughed for thirty days on September 26, 1863 and noted his residence as Jeffries Creek, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 13, 1862 near Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Duncan) McIntyre for two years or war and last paid by Captain (James M.) Henagan on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave furlough from hospital expired.

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

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

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

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and

2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: “Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper’s Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw’s division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Gregg of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division, on the Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division, in the Middle Military Division Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequon Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Gregg of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, on the Winchester and Berryville Pike near Qpequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured near the Qpequan Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan’s Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Gregg of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 from Harper’s Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Private John W. Gregg died approximately 232 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On May 9, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported: “The Indianapolis Journal says the same team of six large white horses which were attached to the carriage in which Mr. Lincoln rode while passing through that city in 1861, en route from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington, District of Columbia, conveyed the hearse containing his remains in the procession which took place in that city on Sunday week.”

And on Tuesday, May 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John W. Gregg of Company H of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

John William Gregg has an In Memory of Stone at the Hopewell Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Florence County, South Carolina. The inscription reads as follows:

"IN ~ Memory of ~ J. W. GREGG, ~ Born January 19th 1844. ~ And died at camp Chase Ohio, ~ May 9th 1865. ~ Aged 21 yrs. 3 mths. & 20 ds. ~ The young man, devoting youth, ~ ardor, fortune and life to his country ~ demands a cherished remembrance."

The compiler notes John William Gregg's father, John Gadsden Gregg died in 1868 and a photograph of him may be viewed at Find A Grave Memorial #82963015.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John W. Gregg did not own slaves in Marion District, South Carolina.

**734) Private William F. GREGORY** - Inscription on tombstone #1407 reads "**W. F. GREGORY CO. C 66 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 18 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Thomas Y. Gregory married Malinda Bryant on May 8, 1845 in Butts County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname (Spelled as) Gogry but the compiler believes it was spelled as Gregory and will be noted this way. The census listed William Gregory, born about 1845 and living in the household of Thomas Gregory, born about 1821 in South Carolina and his wife Malinda Gregory, born about 1827 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Sarah Gregory, born about 1847 and (Spelled as) Stanch (A male) Gregory, born about 1849. The family household was living in Division 60 in Monroe County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 25, 1850.

The compiler notes Monroe County and Butts County are adjacent to each other and that Newton and Monroe Counties are also adjacent.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Gergoy but the compiler believes it was Gregory and will be noted this way. The census listed Wm. F. Gregory, born about 1846 in Georgia and was noted he had attended school within the year and was living in the household of (Spelled as) Ho T. Gregory, born about 1820 in South Carolina and his wife Martha A. Gregory, born about 1830 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Sarah E. Gregory, born about 1848 in Georgia and James S. Gregory, born about 1850 in Georgia and Christopher G. Gregory, born about 1852 in Georgia and Jared B. Gregory, born about 1854 in Georgia. The family household was living in Newton County, Georgia and

the nearest Post Office was reported as Starrsville, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William F. Gregory served in Company C in the 66<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Gregory of Company C of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on February 19, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia by Captain Parks for the war and under remarks stated absent without leave since August 12, 1864.

When Private William F. Gregory of Company C 66<sup>th</sup> 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) Wm F. Gregory of Company C of the 66<sup>th</sup> 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 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) Wm F. Gregory of Company C of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Gregory of Company C of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Gregory of Company C of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Gregory of Company C of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private William F. Gregory died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 23, 1865 at Urbana, Ohio the newspaper *The Urbana Citizen and Gazette* reported: "On Sunday afternoon last, Colonel Benjamin M. Anderson, one of the rebel prisoners confined in the McLean Barrack's, Cincinnati, for complicity in the Chicago Conspiracy, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide. He suddenly snatched a pistol from the belt of one of the guards and deliberately cocking it, pointed the weapon at his own heart. Being noticed, an attempt was made to wrest the weapon from him but it failed and before others could interfere the pistol was discharged, making a mortal wound in his stomach. He was not expected to live."

The compiler notes he did die in February 1865 at Cincinnati, Ohio and buried at the Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville, Kentucky.

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. (But an X above J indicating an incorrect initial) F. Gregory of Company C of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

**735) Private Clement GRIFFIN** - Inscription on tombstone #1321 reads "**C. GRIFFIN CO. D 30 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 39 years old.

According to the Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969; Mary Ann Fields married Clement Griffin on February 4, 1848 in Bibb County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Clem Griffin, born about 1826 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Griffin, born about 1828 in Alabama. Another family household member was William Griffin, born about 1849 in Alabama.

The family household was living west of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969; Elizabeth (Spelled as) Groggins married Clemet Griffin on December 31, 1855 in Shelby County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Clement Griffin, born about 1823 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$30.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Griffin, born about 1837 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William Griffin, born about 1848 in Alabama and Wiley Griffin, born about 1850 in Alabama and Judea (A female) Griffin, born about 1854 in Alabama and Isaac Griffin, born about 1857 in Alabama and Fannie Griffin, born about 1859 in Alabama. 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 Six Mile and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Clement (Spelled as) Griffen served in Company D in the 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Infantry Regiment was organized at Talladega, Alabama, in April, 1862. The men were raised in the counties of Shelby, Saint Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Jefferson, Franklin, Clay, Randolph, and Coosa. Ordered to Chattanooga, then further into East Tennessee, it was active at Cumberland Gap. The regiment went on to Kentucky and in December to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to General Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The 30th fought at Port Gibson, lost 229 officers and men at Champion's Hill, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After being exchanged and assigned to Pettus' Brigade, it participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga and Bentonville. During January, 1863, this unit had 400 effectives, reported 21 casualties at Chattanooga, and in December, 1863, there were 506 present with 347 arms. In January, 1865, about 250 were fit for duty [duty] and 75 surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Charles M. Shelley; [Charles Miller Shelley – Find A Grave Memorial # 8384] Lieutenant Colonels Taul Bradford, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7365976 not mentioned in memorial that he was with the 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama for a period of time] James R. Elliot, John C. Francis, [John Clark Francis – Find A Grave Memorial # 13440480] Thomas H. Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11424010] and William C. Patterson; [Find A Grave Memorial # 71668315] and Majors William H. Burr [Find A Grave Memorial # 6987980] and John B. Smith.”

The compiler notes his surname as Griffen on his Compiled Military Service Records however the compiler believes his correct surname spelling was Griffin.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clement Griffen of Captain Samuel's Company Alabama Volunteers\* was mustered into service on March 6, 1862 at age 37 and at Camp Curry near Talladega, Alabama on March 31, 1862 and had enrolled in Talladega, Alabama by Captain Samuel for three years and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.

When Private Clement Griffin of Company D 30<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clement Griffin of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clement Griffin of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clement Griffin of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred on January 2, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio. 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) Clement Griffin of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 18, 1865 at Troy, Ohio the newspaper *The Miami Union* reported: "PROGRESS OF LIBERIA – Late intelligence from the African Republic shows a prosperous condition. The emigrants sent out by the Colonization Society, in the ship Thomas Pope, had arrived and the city of Monrovia presented a scene of unusual life and animation. The Liberian Legislature was in session and two French gunboats were in the roadstead; also a Swedish corvette. The suggestion of President Lincoln that our government should



transfer a gunboat to Liberia, if carried out would give strength to that republic, foster American commerce with the people and aid in the suppression of the terrible slave trade.”

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Clement Griffin of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Clement Griffin or spelled as Griffen owned slaves in either Talladega or Bibb Counties in Alabama.

**736) Private John J. GRIFFIN** - Inscription on tombstone #883 reads **“J. L. J. GRIFFIN CO. D 1 BATT’N GA. S.S. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Private John J. Griffin had prior service with the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John J. Griffin served in Company C in the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment 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, [Stephens County was not created until 1905] 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.”

The compiler notes he was originally with Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry however the regiment was re-organized on May 7, 1862 and Company K became new Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 4 to October 31, 1861 stated Private John J. Griffin of Captain Hiram C. Bowen’s Company (17<sup>th</sup> Patriots)\* enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (William) S. Rockwell for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Bowen's Company, (Old) Company K and (New) Company C 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private John J. Griffin of Captain Hiram C. Bowen's Company (17<sup>th</sup> Patriots) enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia by (William) S. Rockwell and last paid by Major Smith on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John J. Griffin of Company C of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for the month of August 1862 and stated he was transferred to Battalion Sharp Shooters.

The compiler will now address his service with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John J. Griffin served in Company D in the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Battalion Sharpshooters was organized with four companies during the spring of 1862. Some of the men were from De Kalb County. It served on the Georgia coast and was part of the garrison that defended Fort McAllister in February, 1863. During May the unit moved to Mississippi and under General Wilson took its place in the trenches of Jackson. Later it was transferred to the Army of Tennessee and attached to General C. H. Stevens' and H. R. Jackson's Brigade. For a time the battalion was united with the 25th Georgia Regiment and in December, 1863, the consolidated command totalled [totalled] 341 men and 151 arms. It fought on many battlefields of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with less than 35 officers and men. Majors Robert H. Anderson and Arthur Shaaff [Find A Grave Memorial # 130403350] were in command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to August 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters\* enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Hiram C.) Bowen for twelve months and last paid by Captain Cameron on April 30, 1862 and he was paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred to 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters from the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Volunteers by Special Order number 259 from Headquarters District Georgia.

The above asterisk stated this company was formed of details from the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> Regiments Georgia Infantry and the 8<sup>th</sup> Georgia Battalion and transfers from Savannah Volunteer Guards and the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Volunteers by Special Order Number 259 Headquarters District of Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Hiram C.) Bowen for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as preset for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Hiram C.) Bowen for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Robert H.) Footman on October 31, 1862 and noted as preset for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Hiram C.) Bowen for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Robert H.) Footman on December 31, 1862 and noted as preset for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Hiram C.) Bowen for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Robert H.) Footman on February 28, 1863 and noted as preset for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Hiram C.) Bowen for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as preset for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of patients at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia and admitted on November 28, 1863 for febris intermittens.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Hiram C.) Bowen for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Willie G.) Gray on October 31, 1863 and noted as preset for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Hiram C.) Bowen for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Willie G.) Gray on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated September 16, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on October 4, 1861 at Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Willie G.) Gray on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John J. Griffin of Company D 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. Griffin of Company "I" of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno J. Griffin of Company D of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private John J. Griffin died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 25, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper *The Weekly Standard* reported: "The highest legal tribunal of Scotland, not long since, decided that, according to the Scotch law of marriage, consent is the essence of the contract and is sufficient to constitute marriage without any ceremony or publication, or even without the parties living together; that if the parties seriously and actually consent to be man and wife, from that time forth they are man and wife in Scotland."

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno J. Griffin of Company "K" of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**737) 3<sup>RD</sup> Lieutenant John S. GRIFFIS** - Inscription on tombstone #2068 reads "*MAJOR AND A. A. GEN. ALEX. CASSADY BUCKNER'S STAFF C.S.A.*" / "**3D LIEUT. J. S. GRIFFIS CO. D 53 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Anderson Griffis married Elizabeth Jones.

The 1850 United States census listed John S. Griffis, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Anderson Griffis, born about 1774 in Virginia and living with his wife Elizabeth Griffis, born about 1797 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah R. Griffis, born about 1826 in Tennessee and Isabella C. Griffis, born about 1828 in Tennessee and Nancy E. Griffis, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Josephine P. Griffis, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Frances D. Griffis, born about 1844 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 17 in Giles County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; John S. Griffis, born about 1837 married Minty Clementine.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant John S. Griffis and discharged as a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant served in Company D in the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"53rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, during January, 1862. The men were from Giles, Marshall, and Perry counties. Many of its members suffered from measles and in early February only 200 were fit for duty. It took part in some heavy fighting at Fort Donelson and was captured on February 16. After being exchanged the unit was assigned to General Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. Stationed at Port Hudson, a detachment was captured in July, 1863. Later it was placed in General Quarles' Brigade and sent to Mobile. Moving north in the spring of 1864, the regiment participated in various conflicts of the Army of Tennessee from New Hope Church to Bentonville. During December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 227 men and 220 arms and in April, 1864, there were 222 present. Many were lost in the Atlanta Campaign and at Franklin and Nashville, and few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alfred H. Abernathy, [Alfred

Harris Abernathy – Find A Grave Memorial # 42473935] William B. Holden, [William Boyle Holden – Find A Grave Memorial # 45124197] John R. White, [According to pre war census reports he was born about 1833 and living in Giles County, Tennessee] and William H. Wilkes; [William Henderson Wilkes –Find A Grave Memorial # 61698639] Lieutenant Colonels T. J. Morton and Thomas F. Winston; and Hans H. Aynett, [Hance Henry Aymett – Find A Grave Memorial # 123841924] William N. Baker, and William C. Richardson [William Currin Richardson – Has an In Memory Of tombstone at Find A Grave Memorial # 64873403”

Company D of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Giles and Marshall Counties in Tennessee.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant John S. Griffis of Company D of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and not dated.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 1, 1862 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant John S. Griffis of Captain Thomas F. Winston’s Company of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry\* enlisted on January 1, 1862 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Hunt for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company D of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized January 7, 1862 with ten companies A to K. Company H being incomplete was not mustered into service of the Confederate States and soon after reaching Fort Donelson it left camp without permission. A new Company H was organized in December 1862. The regiment was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 20, 1862 and soon afterward re-organized and declared exchanged at Aiken’s Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. Some of the members not captured at Fort Donelson were temporarily assigned to the 35<sup>th</sup> and the 48<sup>th</sup> (Nixon’s) Regiments Tennessee Infantry. In March 1865 the 42<sup>nd</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, 48<sup>th</sup>, 49<sup>th</sup>, 53<sup>rd</sup>, and 55<sup>th</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated into one field organization.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant John S. Griffis of Company D of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 6, (1861. He was mustered into the Confederate States Service on this date) for twelve months.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) Jno. Griffis of Company D of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roster of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers; Quarles’ Brigade, Maury’s Division, Army of the Gulf. Organized January 7, 1862, mustered into Confederate service on December 6, 1861 for twelve months and roster dated March 9, 1864 and became a Lieutenant on December 6, 1861 and died on March “6,” 1862.

When 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant John S. Griffis of Company D of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 he had been in Colonel Heiman’s 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade in

Brigadier General Gideon Pillow's and Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson's Left Wing with the Army of Central Kentucky and although not present was commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston.

Federal POW Records stated "1<sup>st</sup>" Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. L. Griffith (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect entry) Company not known of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee on a descriptive list of prisoners of war received on March 1, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and under remarks stated he died on March 21, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. S. Griffis of Company D of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers was admitted to the United States Army Post Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 8, 1862 and under remarks stated he was a prisoner of war with the Tennessee Volunteers.

Federal POW Records stated Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. L. Griffith of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio Medical Director's Office Cincinnati, Ohio on April 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee and stated he died on March 21, 1862 at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 21, 1862 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln at 3 p.m. embarks from Navy Yard with Commander Dahlgren for meeting with General McClellan at Alexandria, Virginia. Meeting continues in evening at White House with Secretary Stanton and Wells with Assistant Secretary Fox; McDowell and Dahlgren also present.

And on Friday, March 21, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant John S. Griffis of Company D of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to typhoid and pneumonia.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22607) stated he died of typhoid and pneumonia.

The compiler notes the first burial at the East City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio was on April 6, 1862. It is not yet currently known where the Confederate dead were originally buried during January 1, 1862 until the decision to bury them in the East City Cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. 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. 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant John S. Griffis may have been one of those reinterred to the Camp Chase Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John S. Griffis did not own slaves in Tennessee.

**738) Citizen of Alleghany County Virginia, Benjamin GRIFFITH** - Inscription on tombstone #52 reads "**BENJAMIN GRIFFITH CITIZEN CSA OCT 18 1863**" Federal POW Records located at ancestry (30586) stated: He was taken prisoner in Fayette County, (West) Virginia on May 25, 1863.

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

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

Federal POW Records located at ancestry (22990) stated: He was a citizen of Alleghany County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Benjamin Griffith, born about 1840 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wesly Griffith, born about 1801 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Nicy Griffith, born about 1801 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Griffith, born about 1827 in Virginia and Harriet Griffith, born about 1829 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Arrena Griffith, born about 1831 in Virginia and Louisa Griffith, born about 1833 in Virginia and Amanda Griffith, born about 1836 in Virginia and Isabel Griffith, born about 1841 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 1 in Alleghany County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed a Benjamin Griffith, born about 1839 living in the household of Wesley and Nicey Griffith in Alleghany County, Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Covington.

Federal POW Records under miscellaneous stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin Griffith of Freeman's Company 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 16, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Major Joseph Darr and had been arrested in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia on May 28, 1863 and a physical description was taken: Height 6 feet; Age 25; Eyes grey; Hair brown; Complexion dark. It noted his date of departure was July 14, 1863 and under remarks stated transferred to Fort Delaware.

Federal POW Records under miscellaneous stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin Griffith with no Company and regiment not reported was captured on May 28, (1863) at Gauley Bridge, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by the 91<sup>st</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry and under remarks stated conscript Confederate States Army and a physical description was listed. Occupation; Farmer; Hair Brown; Height six feet; Eyes grey; Age Twenty-Five.

Benjamin Griffith died approximately 124 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**



On October 18, 1863 at Columbus, Georgia the newspaper *The Daily Columbus Enquirer* reported "GEORGIANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, WHO DIED AT NEW ORLEANS – The following are the names of Georgians, prisoners of war, who died at New Orleans. It is taken from a list furnished by the *Memphis Appeal*, by a lady who signs it with her initials H. S. B. - W. M. Moses, Company H, 41<sup>st</sup> Georgia, July 23<sup>rd</sup>, St. Louis Hospital. W. Y. Hall Company D 57<sup>th</sup> Georgia H. Quin, Company E 56<sup>th</sup> Georgia July 25<sup>th</sup>. W. T. Watson Company A 56<sup>th</sup> Georgia W. K. Mitchell 39<sup>th</sup> Georgia Wylly Ballard Company E 39<sup>th</sup> Georgia John McCoy 39<sup>th</sup> Georgia Jas. Higgins, Company C 36<sup>th</sup> Georgia Levi Free Company G 56<sup>th</sup> Georgia E. L. Kinney Company I 57<sup>th</sup> Georgia August 4, 1863 St. Louis Hospital W. N. Clecker Company K 39<sup>th</sup> Georgia St. Louis Hospital P. H. Stovall Company 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia John Y. Childs Company I 31<sup>st</sup> Georgia August 13<sup>th</sup> 1863 (Thanks to Greg White for identifying the soldier as John T. Childs of Company I of the 41<sup>st</sup> Georgia) W. D. Douthier Company H 52<sup>nd</sup> Georgia August 22, 1863 Perry Wilson Company E 34<sup>th</sup> Georgia W. G. Hall 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia H. Y. Bloodward Company K 5<sup>th</sup> Georgia August 13, 1863 Drury Broderie Company C 39<sup>th</sup> Georgia D. Bruce Company C 42<sup>nd</sup> Georgia J. H. Dorothee Company M 52<sup>nd</sup> Georgia T. G. Lois Company B 2<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Battalion G. W. Jameson Company C 42<sup>nd</sup> Georgia W. G. Morris Company C 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia G. Seymour Company A 34<sup>th</sup> Georgia R. G. Bullock Company K 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia J. Manderson Company K 57<sup>th</sup> Georgia D. H. Wilkins Company B 52<sup>nd</sup> Georgia.

And on Sunday, October 18, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records at ancestry frame 5368 of 55967 reported the death of Benjamin Griffith a citizen of Virginia died due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin Griffith did not own slaves in Alleghany County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **"BENJAMIN GRIFFITH CITIZEN VA. C.S.A."**

**739) Private H. W. GRIFFITH** - Inscription on tombstone #362 reads **"H. W. GRIFFITH CO. E 1 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Halltown, (West) Virginia on August 25, 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are under miscellaneous as H. W. Griffith at fold3 on page 1, 2 and 3.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On October 25, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, October 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, October 25, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“H. W. GRIFFITH CO. K 1 VA. REG. C.S.A.”**

**740) Private James GRIFFITH** - Inscription on tombstone #1724 reads **“JAS. GRIFFITH CO. E 24 S.C. 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 40 years old.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James Griffith, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and listed as he could not read nor write and listed as the head o the household and living with Mary Griffith, born about 1790 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Saint Bartholomews Parish in Colleton District South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Griffith, born about 1823 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Polly Griffith, born about 1790 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Saint Bartholomews Parish in Colleton District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Walterboro and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Griffith served in Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“24th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862 with men from Charleston and the counties of Marion and Edgefield. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Secessionville, and in May, 1863, moved to Mississippi. Assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it was engaged at Jackson, and then joined the Army of Tennessee. The 24th participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 2 missing at Secessionville, had 105 killed or wounded at Jackson, and reported 43 killed, 114 wounded, and 12 missing at Chickamauga. The regiment totalled [totalled] 430 men and 342 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 6 to July 18, it reported 21 killed, 80 wounded, and 18 missing, and on July 27, there were 53 disabled. Of the 285 engaged at Franklin, fifty-

three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ellison Capers [Find A Grave Memorial # 8961] and C. H. Stevens; [Clement Hoffman Stevens – Find A Grave Memorial # 9503] Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Jones; [Jesse Stancel Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 89239822] and Majors M. T. Appleby, [Morgan Thomas Appleby – Find A Grave Memorial # 25175365] Andrew J. Hammond, [Andrew Jackson Hammond – Find A Grave Memorial # 162553344] D. F. Hill, [David F. Hill] and C. B. Sigwald. [Christian Baker Sigwald – Find A Grave Memorial # 60769139]”

Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Colleton Guards” Many soldiers from the Colleton District, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at James Island, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized and the field officers designated by Special Order Number 23 of the Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office State of South Carolina dated Columbia, South Carolina on April 1, 1862. Most of the companies appear to have been in the service of the State prior to their acceptance into the service of the Confederate States. About April 9, 1865 the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry and formed the 16<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> Consolidated Regiment South Carolina Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at James Island, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Major (Francis J.) Porcher on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on December 11, 1862 at James Island, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on

December 11, 1862 at James Island, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison 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 James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on December 11, 1862 at James Island, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Division hospital on October 15, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on December 11, 1862 at James Island, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on December 11, 1862 at James Island, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated at home on sick furlough in South Carolina since October 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on December 11, 1862 at James Island, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Watkins L.) Wickham on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) both Jas and James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the General Hospital Number 2 in what appears to be Columbia, South Carolina and issued on July 30, 1864 and again issued clothing on August 4, 1864.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> South Carolina 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 March 21, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported: "New Orleans, via Cairo, March 10 – A train on the Opelousas Railroad, conveying the 33<sup>rd</sup> Illinois Regiment when four miles from this city yesterday, ran over a horse, by which the cars were thrown off the track and ten soldiers were instantly killed and thirty-nine severely wounded some fatally."

And on Tuesday, March 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Griffith of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Griffith did not own slaves in Colleton District in South Carolina.

**741) Private Joseph GRIFFITH** - Inscription on tombstone #1391 reads "**JOS. GRIFFITH CO. F 46 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 Joseph Griffith served in Company F in the 46<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1862 by adding four companies to the six-company 6th (Balfour's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion. In February, 1863, it totaled 407 effectives and served in S. D. Lee's and Baldwin's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit participated in the long Vicksburg siege and was captured on July 4, 1863. After the exchange it was assigned to General Baldwin's, Tucker's, and Sears' Brigade. It fought in the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. The regiment had 1 wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and during the Atlanta operations, May 18 to September 5, reported 23 killed, 68 wounded, and 37 missing. It lost 1 killed, 13 wounded, and 16 missing at Allatoona and had many disabled at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William H. Clark [William Henry Clark Senior – Died at Allatoona, Georgia October 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 90990576] and Claudius W. Sears, [Claudius Wistar Sears – Find A Grave Memorial # 11073] Lieutenant Colonel William K. Easterling, [Find A Grave Memorial # 77086700] and Major Constantine Rea. [Wounded in the Atlanta Campaign and died September 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 59210462]”

Company F of the 46<sup>th</sup> Mississippi was known as the “Lauderdale Rifles”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. Griffith of Company F 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 14, 1863 at Brookhaven, Mississippi and enrolled Major (Michael) R. Clark for the war and noted as present for duty and paid \$50.00 bounty and \$25.00 for clothing.

The compiler notes the 6<sup>th</sup> (Balfour's) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order Number 32 Headquarters 2<sup>nd</sup> District Department Mississippi and East Louisiana dated Vicksburg, December 2, 1862.

When Private Joseph Griffith of Company F of the 46<sup>th</sup> 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, (Spelled as) Joe Griffith a private of Company F of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 Joe Griffith and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10, 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 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joe Griffitt (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. Griffith of Company F 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on "July" 14, 1863 at Brookhaven, Mississippi and enrolled Major (Michael R.) Clark for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated conscription from Brookhaven, (Mississippi) and absent from August 23 to September 25, 1863 and noted paroled at capitulation of Vicksburg and furloughed on July 23 to August 23, 1863 by order of Lieutenant General Pemberton.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. Griffith of Company F 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 14, 1863 at Brookhaven, Mississippi and enrolled Major (Michael R.) Clark for the war and last paid by Major Scott and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Joseph Griffith of Company F 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 14, 1863 at Brookhaven, Mississippi and enrolled Major (Michael R.) Clark for the war and last paid by Major Scott on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since February 9, 1864.

When Private Joseph Griffith of Company F 46<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division (temporarily attached to Walthall's Division) in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas (With an X about the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Griffith of Company F of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters

Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Griffith of Company F of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Griffith of Company "A" of the 46<sup>th</sup> 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 on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Griffith of Company F of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Griffith of Company F of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred on January 2, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Griffith of Company F of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private 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 Joseph Griffith of Company F of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**742) Private Samuel GRIFFITH** - Inscription on tombstone #1619 reads **"SAM'L GRIFFITH CO. C 56 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.



William Griffith married Louisa Bryant in Walton County, Georgia on January 13, 1833 as documented on his War of 1812 pension records and moved from Walton County, Georgia in 1848 thus putting Samuel Griffith's birthplace as Walton, County.

The compiler notes William Griffith had served in the War of 1812 enlisting on November 21, 1814 and discharged on May 20, 1815 and had duty with Captain Henry Lane's Company of the Georgia Militia. War of 1812 pension records report his birth year as 1797.

The compiler notes his father William Griffith had received a War of 1812 pension prior to the war but had to submit an oath of loyalty after the war to continue his pension pay. William Griffith died on December 2, 1876 in Paulding County, Georgia and his wife Louisa died in 1883 in the same county.

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Griffith, born about 1838 in Georgia and living in the household of William Griffith, born about 1799 in Georgia and his wife Louisa Griffith, born about 1811 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John Griffith, born about 1834 in Georgia and Wilson Griffith, born about 1835 in Georgia and Elizabeth Griffith, born about 1840 in Georgia and William Griffith, born about 1842 in Georgia and George Griffith, born about 1843 in Georgia and James H. Griffith, born about 1845 in Georgia and Robert Griffith, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in Militia District 839 in Paulding County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The compiler notes today Paulding County and Carroll County, and Haralson County, Georgia are currently all adjacent to each other and that Samuel Griffith cannot be located in the 1860 census under the surname spelling.

According to Georgia marriages Nancy Ann (Spelled as Geter) Jeter was married to Samuel Griffith in April of 1861 in Carroll County, Georgia. The 1860 census listed Nancy A. Jeter as the oldest child living in the household of William W. Jeter and his wife Sarah. The household was living in Bowdon, Georgia located in Carroll County, Georgia.

Nancy and Samuel Griffith had one child during their short marriage named William Dudley Griffith born in 1862 and he died in 1949 in Alabama. See Find A Grave Memorial # 141140521. Nancy Griffith would later remarry in 1871 to John Arthur.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel Griffith served in Company C in the 56<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"56th Infantry Regiment [also called 55th Regiment] was organized during the late spring of 1862. Some of the men were from Carroll, Chattahoochee, and Dooly counties. The unit served at Cumberland Gap, then moved to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and after fighting at Champion Hill was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and assigned to General Cummings' Brigade, the 56th was involved in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It reported 74 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totald]

434 men and 277 casualties in December, 1863, and during January, 1865, when it was consolidated with Glenn's 36th Regiment, 232 were present. Few surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonel E. P. Watkins, [Elihu Pinson Watkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 68062407] Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Slaughter, [John Thomas Slaughter – Originally a private in Company I of the 56<sup>th</sup> Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 21590150] and Majors James P. Bewster [James Pendleton Brewster – Find A Grave Memorial # 68194311] and M. L. Pool.[Marcus Lafayette Pool – Find A Grave Memorial # 14877036]”

Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Carroll County, Georgia.

The compiler notes the first Confederate Conscription Act was implemented on April 16, 1862 requiring the services of men from 18 to 35 years old for three years or the duration of the war.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Samuel Griffith of Company C of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry\* appeared on a pay roll and roll dated June 13, 1862 enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Bowden, Georgia (Located in Carroll County, Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (John A.) Grice for three years and paid a \$50.00 bounty.

The above asterisk stated this regiment subsequently became the 56<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to June 30, 1863 and dated July 19, 1863 stated Private Samuel Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a detachment of paroled prisoners of the organization above enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Bowden, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John A.) Grice for three years and last paid by W. J. Stokes on December 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

The compiler notes the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi also known in the South as the Battle of Baker's Creek was fought on May 16, 1863 and the Confederate defeat led to General Grant's successful siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi that ended on July 4, 1863.

When Private Samuel Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Cumming's 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade in Major General Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Griffith of Company C 56<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee in the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 18, 1863. (The compiler notes other Federal POW Records accurately listed the date of his capture as May 16, 1863).

The compiler notes Private Samuel Griffith followed the usual Confederate prisoner flow at this time period.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Griffith of Company C 56<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on June 9, 1863 at Fort Delaware, Delaware and exchanged on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war as appeared on a signature paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 16, 1863.

In the compilers opinion Private Samuel Griffith probably enjoyed a furlough back home in Carroll County, Georgia with his young son and wife whom he had been away from more than he had been with her during the brief marriage.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 1863 and specifically issued on July 8, 1863 and under remarks stated paroled and exchanged prisoner.

The compiler notes the 56<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry had been surrendered on July 4, 1863 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and had been sent for parole. The regiment was later exchanged and first saw action at Missionary Ridge in November of 1863 during the Chattanooga Campaign and as a part of the Army of Tennessee fought in many of the battles during the Atlanta Campaign. After the fall of Atlanta the Army now commanded by General Hood advanced into Tennessee fighting in the Battles of Franklin and Nashville. It is noted the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on December 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of 1864.

When Private Samuel Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Brigadier General Alford Cumming's Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes the prison in Louisville, Kentucky was a western theatre distribution point from where the Confederate prisoners were sent to northern prisons.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> 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 Samuel Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> 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 on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred on January 2, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> 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.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23249) stated Private (Spelled as) S. Griffith of the 56<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was admitted to the Camp Chase hospital in February 1865 for diarrhea.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 11, 1865 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln issued Proclamation number 124 which offered pardons to Union deserters if they complied by May 10, 1865.

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. Griffith of Company C of the 56<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital of chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 slave schedule Samuel Griffith did not own slaves in Carroll County, Georgia.

**743) 3rd Lieutenant Edward GRIGSBY** - Inscription on tombstone #79 reads **“2D LIEUT. EDW'D GRIGSBY CO. C 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Preston County, (West) Virginia in June 1863.

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

According to a Family Data Collection of Marriages; Benjamin Grigsby married Winnie Sizemore.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Gregsly but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Grigsby and will be noted this way. The census listed Edward Grigsby, born about 1834 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Given name spelled as) Benjamine Grigsby, born about 1822 but again corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1795 and living with his wife Winnie Grigsby, born about 1801 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Polly Grigsby, born about 1825 in Kentucky and Thomas Grigsby, born about 1828 in Kentucky and John Grigsby, born about 1830 in Kentucky (Sergeant John Grigsby was also a soldier in Company C of the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry) and Nancy Grigsby, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Bales (A male) Grigsby, born about 1838 in Kentucky and David Grigsby, born about 1842 in Kentucky (Sergeant David Grigsby was also a soldier in Company C of the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry) and Gabriel Grigsby, born about 1842 in Kentucky (Gabriel Grigsby was also a soldier in Company C of the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and taken POW and sent to Rock Island, Illinois and released toward the end of the war) and Benjamin Grigsby, born about 1843 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Perry County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

According to Kentucky Marriage Records, 1852-1914; Edward (Spelled as) Grigsbey, born about 1834 in Perry County, Kentucky at age twenty married Nancy Walker, also born in Perry County, Kentucky at age eighteen on February 15, 1854 in Perry County, Kentucky.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Ed Grigsby, born about 1834 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy Grigsby, born about 1836 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Wm McKee, born about 1844 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Benj Grigsby, born about 1855 in Kentucky and Polly Grigsby, born about 1857 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Alex Grigsby, born about 1859 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 1 in Perry County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hazard and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The compiler notes Whitesburg, Kentucky is located in Letcher County, Kentucky and Letcher and Perry Counties in Kentucky are adjacent.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are located in the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant Edward Grigsby and discharged as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant served in Company C in the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and date not reported stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant Edward Grigsby of Captain Anderson Hays Company of Kentucky Cavalry\* was mustered into service on October 1, 1862 and was between 18 and 35 years old and noted his residence as Perry County, Kentucky and enlisted in Whitesburg, Kentucky on October 1, 1862 and enrolled by (Benjamin Everage) Caudill for three years and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to December 31, 1862 stated Brevet 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant of Company C of Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 in Whitesburg, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (Benjamin Everage) Caudill for three years and noted as never been paid and present for duty.

The compiler notes a Brevet 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant and a 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant and a Junior Lieutenant were all of the same rank and just referred to by different names where a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant was a completely different rank.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant Edward Grigsby of Company C of Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted in October 1862 in Whitesburg, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (Benjamin Everage) Caudill for three years and paid by Major (Edward) Crutchfield on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30 to August 31, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant Edward Grigsby of Company C of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 in Whitesburg, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (Benjamin Everage) Caudill for three years and paid by (Major Edward) Crutchfield on May 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 31 1863 to December 31, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant Edward Grigsby of Company C of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 in Whitesburg, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (Benjamin Everage) Caudill for three years and paid by Major (Edward) Crutchfield and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated captured at Gladesville, (West) Virginia on July 7, 1863.

The compiler notes Gladesville, (West) Virginia was located in Preston County.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Brevet 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Edward Grigsby of Company C of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register containing rosters of commissioned officers Provisional Army Confederate States.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Brevet Lieutenant Edward Grigsby on a pay voucher from and paid from October 31, 1862 through December 31, 1862 and received \$240.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Brevet 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Edward Grigsby of the 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Regiment Mounted Rifles appeared on rosters and reports of the various organizations composing Giltner's Cavalry Brigade (which served as 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Brigade of General John H. Morgan's Command) for September 1, 1864 and commissioned on September 29, 1862 and under remarks stated captured July 7, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Brevet 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) Edw'd Grigsby of Company C the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles appeared on a roster of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles Giltner's Cavalry Brigade and the roster was dated January 6, 1865 in Washington County, Virginia and date of election was September 29, 1862 and noted as captured in Gladesville, (West) Virginia on July 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Edward (Spelled as) Grigsly of Company C of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a list of the rebel and political prisoners confined at Kemper Barracks in Cincinnati, Ohio the morning of July 20, including those released on July 19, 1863 and had arrived on July 18, 1863 by order of Brigadier General White and released on July 19, 1863 by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and charged with being a prisoner of war and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Edward Grigsby of Company C of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been captured at Gladesville, (West) Virginia on June 15, 1863 and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 20, 1863 and had been sent from Kemper Barracks by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman.

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On December 9, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives many callers at White House to congratulate the President on a message to Congress. Lincoln says that the only person who objected to the message of Secretary Chase.

And on Wednesday, December 9, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Edward Grigsby of Company C of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry due to typhoid fever and dysentery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Edward Grigsby did not own slaves in Kentucky or Virginia.

**“3<sup>RD</sup> LIEUTENANT EDW'D GRIGSBY CO. C 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**744) Private O. Perry H. Bell GROGG** - Inscription on tombstone #532 reads “**JERRY R. GROGG CO. H 63 VA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Henry Grogg married Sally Moyers on July 31, 1836 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Perry H. B. Grogg, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Henry Grogg, born about 1800 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Grogg, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James Grogg, born about 1836 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Gibbrney (A male) Grogg, born about 1838 in Virginia and Elizabeth Grogg, born about 1840 in Virginia and Mary Grogg, born about 1844 in Virginia and Phillip Grogg, born about 1850 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 48 in Pulaski County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Bell Grogg, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Henry Grogg, born about 1799 in Virginia and his wife Sallie Grogg, born about 1817 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Lewis Grogg, born about 1840 in Virginia and Christina Grogg, born about 1847 in Virginia and Phillip Grogg, born about 1850 in Virginia and Martha Grogg, born about 1852 in Virginia and Rufus Grogg, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 68 in Wythe County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Perry B. Grogg alternate name O. P. H. B. Grogg served in Company H in the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under O. Perry H. Bell Grogg.

Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry had many men from Wythe and Smyth Counties in Virginia.



A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 dated October 31, 1863 stated Private O. P. H. B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted in May 1863 at Saltville, Virginia and enrolled by Joseph H. Wassum for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Augustus) F. Henderson on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital August 1863.

The compiler notes the 63<sup>rd</sup> (Also known as McMahon's) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized on May 24, 1862, with ten companies A to K. (1<sup>st</sup>) Company I had previously served as (1<sup>st</sup>) Company G of the 50<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry and was disbanded about January 1863. (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company I was formed by transfers from other companies of the regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private O. P. H. B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 19, 1863 at Saltville, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant (William L.) Huddle for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Augustus F.) Henderson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated July 18, 1864 stated Private O. P. B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 19, 1863 at Saltville, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant (William L.) Huddle for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Augustus F.) Henderson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 29, 1864 stated Private O. P. H. B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 19, 1863 at Saltville, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant (William L.) Huddle for three years and last paid by Captain (Augustus F.) Henderson on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 28, 1864.

When Private O. Perry H. Bell Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 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.

The compiler notes the Battle of Ezra Church was fought near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Perry (With an X above given name indicating an incorrect spelling) B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoner 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 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoner of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky during the five days ending on 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 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoner of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoner 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 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoner of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoner 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 28, 1864.

Private (Spelled as) Perry B. Grogg died approximately 115 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 29, 1864 in the Colorado Territory Colonel Chivington of the Colorado United States Volunteers Cavalry massacred Cheyenne Indians, known as the Sand Creek Massacre.

And on Tuesday, November 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Perry B. Grogg of Company H of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Grogg owned slaves in Wythe County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“O.P.H.B. GROGG CO. H 63 VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**745) Private John W. GRANGER** - Inscription on tombstone #1966 reads "**J. W. GROUGER**  
**CO. A 15 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January  
1865.

The compiler notes there was not a unit named the 15<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry.

His Compiled Military Service Record's and Federal POW Records are located in Confederate miscellaneous Kentucky under John W. Granger.

It appears he may have been with Syper's Kentucky Cavalry or the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and no Compiled Military Service Records other than Federal POW Records exist.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Granger of Company A of the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Granger of Company A of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland was 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) Jno W. Granger of Company A of the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Granger of Company A of the 15<sup>th</sup> 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) Jno W. Granger of Company A of the 15<sup>th</sup> 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) Jno W. Granger of Company A of the "18<sup>th</sup>" Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

### Juxtaposition:

On May 15, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper *The Wheeling Daily Register* reported: "THE SURRENDER OF DICK TAYLOR – New York, May 14 – The Herald's correspondent gives the particulars of the surrender of Dick Taylor, which took place at Citronelle, Alabama, on the 4<sup>th</sup>, thirty-three miles North of Mobile. Taylor made strenuous efforts to get the most favorable terms, but Canby was inflexible and granted only those terms tendered Lee. Taylor commanded all the troops in Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana and this completes the surrender of all troops east of the Mississippi river."

And on Monday, May 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Granger of Company F of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**746) Private L. GUEOTT** - Inscription on tombstone #2079 reads "**L. GUERATT 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" / "*J. MOONEY CO. D 18 LA. REG. C.S.A.*" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private L. Gueott served in the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Auburn, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Coffee, Pike, Coosa, Butler, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, and Covington. It was attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, then in March, 1862, moved to Tennessee. Assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, the unit took an active part in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was ordered to Mobile and placed under the command of Generals Slaughter and Cumming. The 18th moved again in April, 1863, and attached to General Clayton's and Holtzclaw's Brigade fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Returning to Mobile in January, 1865, it participated in the defense of Spanish Fort. The regiment totalled [totalled] 858 men in January, 1861, but lost 20 killed and 80 wounded at Shiloh and fifty-six percent of the 527 engaged at Chickamauga. It sustained 209 casualties at Chattanooga and had a force of 275 effectives in November, 1864. The unit was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels E. C. Bullock, [Edward (Spelled as) Courtenay Bullock – died of typhoid fever in 1861 namesake of Bullock County, Alabama - Find A Grave Memorial # 30386744] James T. Holtzclaw, [James Thaddeus Holtzclaw – Find A Grave Memorial # 8758] Eli S. Shorter, [Eli Sims Shorter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339923] and James Strawbridge; [James Strawbridge 1821-1891 died in Louisiana] Lieutenant Colonels Peter F. Hunley [Find A Grave Memorial # 6858765] and R. F. Inge; [Richard F. Inge – Find A Grave Memorial # 81951121 born about 1830, died on September 24, 1863] and Majors William M. Moxley, [William Morel Moxley – Find A Grave Memorial # 166941773] Shep. Ruffin, and Bryan M. Thomas. [Bryan Morel Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 11092]"

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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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."

**Juxtaposition:**

He died on Sunday, "May 18, 1862 due to a wound."

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

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. 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 L. Gueott may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**747) Private Joseph P. GUIDRY** - Inscription on tombstone #925 reads ***“J. P. GUIDRY CO. A 30 LA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Guidry alternate name J. P. Guidry served in Company A in the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry (Sumter Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Infantry Regiment [also called Sumter Regiment] was organized during the early spring of 1862, and contained men from Orleans, St. John the Baptist, and St. James parishes. Later [it was] reduced to a battalion. The unit served in Maxey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and fought at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson where it was captured in July, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Quarles', Page's, and Gibson's Brigade. The 30th fought with the Army of Tennessee in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's Tennessee operations. Later it was ordered to Mobile. It contained 260 effectives in August, 1862, totalled [totalled] 322 men and 281 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel Gustavus A. Breaux, [Gustavus Arvillien Breaux – Find A Grave Memorial # 26592224] Lieutenant Colonels Chares J. Bell and Thomas Shields, [Killed July 28, 1864 during Atlanta Campaign] and Major Arthur Picolet.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Guidry of Company C of the 30<sup>th</sup> (Sumter) Regiment Louisiana Infantry\* enlisted on March 11, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by T. E. Adams and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated transferred from Orleans Guard May 30 and sick at Magnolia.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Trepagnier's Company Sumter Regiment Louisiana Infantry and Company C, Company D and Company A 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry. The 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry was originally known as the Sumter Regiment, Louisiana Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Guidry of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> (Sumter) Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by T. E. Adams for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Guidry of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> (Sumter) Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by T. E. Adams for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by T. E. Adams 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 July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by T. E. Adams for the war and last paid by Major Norris on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by T. E. Adams for three years of the war and last paid by Captain (C. F.) Krull on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated clothing due from October 8, 1863 (\$83.00)

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of the organization above and dated April 18, 1864 and made in compliance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Richmond, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by T. E. Adams for the war and last paid by Captain (C. F.) Krull on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by T. E. Adams for the war and last paid by Captain (C. F.) Krull on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war August 5, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia.

When Private Joseph P. Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos and unable to transcriber surname of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at



Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana 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 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Guidry of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Private Joseph P. Guidry died approximately 167 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 28, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported: "HOW GENERAL BUTLER GOT RICH – The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* states that General Butler, a few years ago, invested \$100,000 in the stock of a manufacturing company of Lowell, which has since paid 50 per cent dividend annually. The market price of his shares is now upwards of \$800,000. It is also stated that the income from his law business was \$20,000 annually before he entered the National service."

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. P. Gundry (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**748) Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. GULLETT** - Inscription on tombstone #1728 reads **“ASST. SURG. G. W. GULLETT C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Robertson County, Tennessee in February 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase according to the 1850 census was 23 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed George Gullett, born about 1841 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jas H. Gullett, born about 1817 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Gullett, born about 1814 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) J. E. (A male) Gullett, born about 1841 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Drucilla (A female) Gullett, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Geneva Gullett, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Gullett, born about 1847 in Tennessee and John Crank, born about 1833 in Tennessee. The household was living in Robertson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 8, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Acting Assistant Surgeon served in Malone’s Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and did not have an overview unit.

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed in Confederate miscellaneous under George W. Gullett and the majority of them report him with Malone’s Cavalry and one page as 15<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and all are Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Acting Assistant Surgeon (Spelled as) Geo W. Gullett of Malone’s Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on February 12, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 12, 1865 and noted captured in Robertson County, Tennessee on February 1, 1865 and under remarks stated to be forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio in accordance with telegraphic orders from Commissary General of Prisoners dated July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Gullett of Malone’s Regiment Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured in Robertson County, Tennessee on February 1, 1865 and to be forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Acting Assistant Surgeon (Spelled as) Geo W. Gullett of Malone’s Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 16, 1865 and had been

sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Robertson County, Tennessee on February 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Acting Assistant Surgeon (Spelled as) Geo W. Gullett of Malone's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 13, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on February 17, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Robertson County, Tennessee on February 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Acting Assistant Surgeon (Spelled as) Geo W. Gullett of Malone's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 17, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured in Robertson County, Tennessee on February 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Acting Assistant Surgeon (Spelled as) Geo W. Gullett of Malone's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Robertson County, Tennessee on February 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Acting Assistant Surgeon (Spelled as) Geo W. Gullett of Malone's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Fort Delaware, Delaware on March 7, 1865 and noted as captured in Robertson County, Tennessee on February 1, 1865 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 21, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "EXECUTION OF DESERTERS – Three deserters were executed on Saturday, namely: John Smith, 8<sup>th</sup> New Jersey; J. J. McNeely, alias James Johnson and \_\_\_\_ Baker, alias James Weaver, both of the 1<sup>st</sup> Maryland. The two last at City Point. Delaven Devo, of the 18<sup>th</sup> New York, was to have been shot but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment during the war, owing to mitigating circumstances."

And on Tuesday, March 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Assistant Surgeon (Spelled as) G. W. Gullett of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George W. Gullett did not own slaves in Tennessee.

**749) Private Daniel W. GUNTER** - Inscription on tombstone #1854 reads "***DANIEL GUNTER CO. F 34 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 32 years old based on enlistment records within the Alabama Muster Rolls and the 1860 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel Gunter, born about 1832 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a mechanic and living in the household of (Spelled as) Isarcha K. Guarett, born about 1821 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Martha A. Guarett, born about 1834 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Sheham (A male) Guarett, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Villua (A female) Guarett, born about 1853 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Isreal Guarett, born about 1855 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Theophalus Guarett, born about 1858 in Alabama. The household was living in the Western Division in Beat 8 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Tallassa (Note: the information was taken from the actual copy of the census) and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private D. W. Gunter alternate name Daniel Gunter served in Company F in the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Infantry Regiment, organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in April, 1862, contained men from Montgomery and the counties of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Russell. It moved to Tupelo, Mississippi, and was assigned to General Manigault's Brigade where it remained for the duration of the war. The unit saw little action during the Kentucky Campaign then took an active part in many conflicts of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it fought in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee and at Bentonville, North Carolina. The regiment reported 11 killed and 77 wounded at Murfreesboro, had many captured at Missionary Ridge, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 388 men and 281 arms. It lost 14 killed and 46 wounded at Ezra Church and almost annihilated at Nashville. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Julius C. B. Mitchell, [Julius Caesar Bonaparte Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 37092789] Lieutenant Colonels John C. Carter [Find A Grave Memorial # 95616729] and James W. Echols, [James Walter Echols – Find A Grave Memorial # 25204725] and Majors Henry R. McCoy [Henry Raines McCoy – Find A Grave Memorial # 18822000] and John N. Slaughter. [Find A Grave Memorial # 44258483]”

Company F of the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

The Alabama Muster Rolls stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l Gunter enlisted at age thirty in Company F of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and enlisted in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 26 to March 31, 1862 stated Private Daniel Gunter of Captain Ashurst's Company, Mitchell and Echols' Regiment\* enlisted on February 26, 1862 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) J. F. Ashurst for three years of the war and duty status not reported.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private D. Gunter of Company F of the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama appeared for a commutation of rations while on sick furlough from May 25 to June 24, 1863 at .25 cents per day and received \$7.50.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private D. W. Gunter of Company F of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of enlisted men of the organization name above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27, Adjutant Inspector's General 1864 for April 1, 1864 near Dalton, Georgia and dated on April 5, 1864.

When Private Daniel W. Gunter of Company F 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l W. Gunter of Company F of the 34<sup>th</sup> 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 Daniel W. Gunter of Company F of the 34<sup>th</sup> 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 (Spelled as) Dan'l W. Gunter of Company F of the 34<sup>th</sup> 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 Daniel W. Gunter of Company F of the 34<sup>th</sup> 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 (Spelled as) Dan'l W. Gunter of Company F of the 34<sup>th</sup> 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 Daniel W. Gunter died approximately 96 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 12, 1865 at Elyria, Ohio the newspaper *The Elyria Independent Democrat* reported: "NEWS FROM RICHMOND – New York April 6 – The Herald's correspondent from the late mansion of Jeff Davis, in Richmond, says the evacuation of that city was contemplated several days before it took place but the

final decision was not arrived at until Sunday P.M., when Lee telegraphed to Davis that Grant had rendered the holding of the city by him impossible. This telegram was read in the churches and the departure of the leading rebels commenced at once and was continued through the night. Jeff Davis left at 8 P.M. for Danville and it is understood that the Government archives were sent to that place and Milton, N. C. The city was fired by General Ewell and although General Weitzel, on reaching the city, endeavored to subdue the flames, one third of the city was destroyed. Among the buildings burned were the War Department Post office, Treasury Department, several churches, two banks and three newspaper offices. It was understood to have been Lee's design to endeavor to reach Danville, Virginia and then fortify and make another stand. This plan Sheridan's movement has frustrated and Lee is now apparently endeavoring to get to Lynchburg."

And on April 12, 1865 at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Wyoming Democrat* reported: "*The Louisville Journal*, of the 18<sup>th</sup> says; Governor Bramlette yesterday furnished all of his slaves with free papers."

(Governor Thomas E. Bramlette was the 23<sup>rd</sup> Governor of Kentucky.)

And on Wednesday, April 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Dan'l W. Gunter of Company F of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Daniel W. Gunter did not own slaves in Alabama.

**750) Private John GERALD** - Inscription on tombstone #684 reads "**J. A. GUROLD 53 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Rogersville, Tennessee in October 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Gerald served in Company H in the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Gillespie's) (5<sup>th</sup> East Tennessee Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"43rd Infantry Regiment [also called 5th East Tennessee Volunteer Regiment] was organized at Knoxville, Tennessee, during December, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Polk, Rhea, Meigs, Bledsoe, Hawkins, Roane, Jefferson, McMinn, Bradley, and Hamilton. It moved to Virginia, Kentucky, then Mississippi where it was assigned to A. W. Reynolds' Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit fought at Champion's Hill and Big Black River Bridge, then was captured in the fight for Vicksburg. After being exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, it was attached to General Vaughn's Brigade and during April, 1864, contained 215 effectives. It joined General Early in the Valley of Virginia and was active in the battles and skirmishes of his campaign. Later the regiment fought at Russellville in Tennessee, returned to Virginia, moved to North Carolina where it joined President Davis' escort, and ended the war at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865, with a force of

123 men. The field officers were Colonel James W. Gillespie, [James Wendell Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 7017713] Lieutenant Colonel David M. Key, [David McKendree – Find A Grave Memorial # 6861640] and Majors Lawson Guthrie [Find A Grave Memorial # 97590142] and William H. McKamy. [Find A Grave Memorial # 39719107]”

Company H of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from McMinn County, Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

They are found in the 43<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry.

The compiler further notes the 43<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry were mounted infantry in December 1863 which explains why he was listed in the 43<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Cavalry on many of his Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Gerald of Company H of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John (Spelled as) Garled of Company H of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on October 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Hawkins County, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

The compiler notes Rogersville, Tennessee was and is located in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Gerald of Company H of the 43<sup>rd</sup> 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 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Gerald of Company H of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Gerald of Company H of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 noted as captured near Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Gerald of Company H of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Gerald of Company H of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 30, 1864 at Delaware, Ohio the newspaper *The Delaware Gazette* reported: "GREAT SUCCESS BY STONEMAN – SALTVILLE, VIRGINIA CAPTURED – New York, December 28 – The Richmond Whig of the 26<sup>th</sup>, states that Stoneman's command had captured Saltville, in Southwest Virginia. The valuable salt works, which supply nearly the whole Confederacy, were situated there and they have been defended with great persistency by the rebels ever since the commencement of the war."

And on Friday, December 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Gerald of Company H of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Gerald did not own slaves in the State of Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. GERALD CO. H 43 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

**751) Private James HEGARTY** - Inscription on tombstone #1033 reads **"JAS. HAGERTY CO. I 10 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Hegarty served in Company I in the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Fort Henry, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its members were from Nashville and the counties of Humphreys, Giles, Davidson, and Montgomery. The unit served at Fort Henry, then was captured at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After being exchanged, it was assigned to J. Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou, Jackson, and Raymond. Later the 10th joined the Army of Tennessee and served in J. Gregg's, Bate's, T. B. Smith's, and Tyler's Brigade. It participated in many engagements from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and fought in the last battle at



Bentonville. The regiment was organized with 720 men, but it lost 8 killed, 37 wounded, and 7 missing at Raymond, and in January, 1863, it had 349 effectives present for duty. Of the 190 engaged at Chickamauga, sixty-eight percent were disabled, and in December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 80 men and 44 arms. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William Grace, [Mortally wounded at the Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 11857429] Adolphus Heiman, [“Nashville's Architect” – Find A Grave Memorial # 15057307] R. W. MacGavock, [Randal William McGavock – Mayor of Nashville, Tennessee prior to the war – Killed at the Battle of Raymond, Mississippi – Find A Grave Memorial # 7192212] and John O'Neill; Lieutenant Colonel S. M. Thompson; [Samuel M. Thompson] and Major Stephen O. W. Brandon. [Highest ranking officer to escape from Camp Chase the following is the Federal authorities report on September 7, 1862 at prison number one “He escaped by cutting a hole in the fence and negligence of the guards, they being green guards.” Find A Grave Memorial # 5425361]”

Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1, 1862 to February 1, 1862 stated Private James Hegarty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry\* enlisted on July 9, 1861 at Fort Henry, Tennessee and enrolled by Brown and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Company E, Company D and Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service in May 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States on September 1, 1861. The regiment surrendered at Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862 and was released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862; re-organized on October 2, 1862 and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. It appears to have been consolidated with the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry about May 1863 and in September 1864 the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, and the 37<sup>th</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, and 45<sup>th</sup> Regiments and the 32<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4<sup>th</sup> Consolidated Regiment Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

When Private James Hegarty of Company D of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 he had been in Colonel Heiman's 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade in Brigadier General Gideon Pillow's and Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson's Left Wing with the Army of Central Kentucky and although not present was commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Haggarty (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois on August 1, 1862 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Hagerty of Company D of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois and sent to

Vicksburg, Mississippi to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Douglas, Chicago on September 8, 1862 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 7, 1863 stated Private James Hegarty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 2, 1862 at Clinton, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Adolphus) Heiman for three years and last paid on December 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private James Hegarty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 2, 1862 at Clinton, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Adolphus) Heiman for three years and last paid by (Watkins L.) Wickham on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital at Newman, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private James Hegarty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 2, 1862 at Clinton, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Adolphus) Heiman for three years and last paid by (Watkins L.) Wickham on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Heagerty (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Foard Hospital in Newman, Georgia for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 and enlisted in May 1861 at Nashville, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Randal William) McGavock for one year and was noted as sick at the hospital and last paid by Captain (Watkins L.) Wickham on August 31, 1863 and noted as present and also noted his name appeared as James Hagerty in the column as present.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated James Hegarty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1864 and specifically issued on June 30, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Haggerty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee and appeared on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital and admitted on July 8, 1864 for conjunctivitis and discharged on July 14, 1864 and stated his residence was Nashville, Tennessee.

The compiler notes conjunctivitis is sometimes associated with pink eye.

When Private James Hegarty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 due to 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 Private James (Spelled as) Haggerly of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James (Spelled as) Haggerty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and discharged to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James (Spelled as) Haggerty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James (Spelled as) Haggerty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee 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 James (Spelled as) Haggerty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James (Spelled as) Haggerty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 3, 1865 at Bucyrus, Ohio the newspaper *The Crawford County Forum* reported: "SALARIES RAISED – The Ohio Legislature has passed a law raising the salaries of State officers. It gives the Governor \$4,000 per annum; Lieutenant Governor \$3,000; Supreme Judges, State Auditor and Treasurer \$3,000 each; Judges of Common Pleas and Secretary of State \$2,000 each; Board of Public Works \$800.00; Comptroller \$1,700; Attorney General \$1,500 and three per cent of collections" .....

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James Hagarty of Company I of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**752) Sergeant Landon C. HALE** - Inscription on tombstone #1038 reads **“SERG'T L.C. HALE CO. C 42 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 24 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Landon C. Hale, born about 1840 in Tennessee and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Merah (A female) Hale, born about 1807 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Wm C. Hale, born about 1833 in Kentucky and Jeremiah Hale, born about 1833 in Kentucky and Susannah Hale, born about 1834 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Eligah (A male) Hale, born about 1836 in Kentucky and John Hale, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Jas S. Hale, born about 1842 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Subdivision 4 in Washington County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) London (But looking at the actual census script the compiler believes it was Landon) C. Hale, born about 1840 in Tennessee and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Elimrah (A female) Hale, born about 1812 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Wm C. Hale, born about 1830 in Tennessee and Elijah B. Hale, born about 1837 in Tennessee and John J. Hale, born about 1838 in Tennessee and James S. Hale, born about 1842 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Buffalo Ridge District in Washington County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesboro and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The compiler notes Private (Spelled as) L. C. Hale had prior duty with the Tennessee Conscripts and appeared on a muster roll and descriptive roll of conscripts enrolled in the State of Tennessee dated November 1 to 10, 1862 and dated November 10, 1862 and noted a physical description age; 23; height 6 feet 2 inches; complexion fair; eyes hazel; Hair dark; and told Confederate authorities his former occupation was a tailor and was born in Washington County, Tennessee and stated his residence was Washington County, Tennessee and enlisted on October 1, 1862 and enrolled by S. B. Ellis and under remarks stated transferred to the 42<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Landon C. Hale alternate name L. C. Hale was discharged a sergeant and served in 2<sup>nd</sup> Company E in the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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."

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Landen C. Hall of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. G. (With an X about the middle initial G indicating an incorrect entry) Hale of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1862 in Washington County, Tennessee and enrolled by S. B. Ellis and last paid by Captain McClure on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes this company formerly served as Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Infantry. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized November 28, 1861 with five Tennessee companies and five Alabama companies. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 20, 1862; re-organized September 29, 1862, the five Alabama companies were separated from this organization and formed the 6<sup>th</sup> (Norwood's) Battalion Alabama Infantry which subsequently became a part of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry. Four Tennessee companies which had previously served in the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Infantry and a Florida company which had formerly served as Company C 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry were then transferred to this command and completed its re-organization. In March 1865, the 42<sup>nd</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, 48<sup>th</sup>, 53<sup>rd</sup>, and 55<sup>th</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated into one field organization.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. C. Hale of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 in Washington County, Tennessee and enrolled by S. B. Ellis and last paid by Captain McClure on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. C. Hale of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 in Washington County, Tennessee and enrolled by S. B. Ellis for the war and last paid by Major Norris 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) L. C. Hale of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October "18," 1862 in Washington County, Tennessee and enrolled by S. B. Ellis for the war and last paid by Major Norris on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. C. Hale of Captain John W. Walker's Company of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a Company Muster Roll of the organization named above and dated October 22, 1863 at Camp Cummings in Mobile, Alabama and enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Washington County, Tennessee and enrolled by S. B. Ellis for three years or the war 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.

When Sergeant Landon C. Hale of Company C of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 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.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Landon C. Hale of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Landon B. (With an X above the letter B indication an incorrect initial) Hale of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Landon C. Hale of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Landen C. Hale of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Landon C. Hale of Company E of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18,

1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Landon C. Hale died approximately 17 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 4, 1865 at Fayetteville, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily North Carolinian* reported: "The frosty weather has kept the belligerents on the James quite cool, if not quiet. The river is closed by the ice a long way down. The commissioners who left for the United States yesterday, went by way of Petersburg, where leaving the cars, they will proceed to City Point and thence to Fortress Monroe. The thick ice in the Potomac will probably render it necessary for them to go up the bay by way of Annapolis or Baltimore."

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) L. C. Hale of Company "C" of the "45<sup>th</sup>" Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Landon C. Hale did not own slaves in Washington County, Tennessee.

**753) Thomas HALE** - Inscription on tombstone #1180 reads "***THOS. HALE CO. G BARBER'S CAV. TENN. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Tennessee in February 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

General Ainsworth and his Staff filed his records under miscellaneous. He was mentioned as a deserter and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky and finally forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on March 11, 1864.

His name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance June 10, 1864.

His Federal POW Records are fairly consistent as listed with Colonel Barlow's Tennessee Cavalry. Neither Colonel Barlow's Tennessee Cavalry nor Colonel Barber's Tennessee Cavalry units could be located. However there was a Colonel Barteau's Tennessee Cavalry also known as the 22<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Cavalry but the name Thomas Hale could not be located in the roster.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Hale of Company G of Barber's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on February 1, 1864.

Private Thomas Hale died approximately 335 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Wilmington, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Journal* reported: "General Lee's army is to be paid off as soon as the money for that purpose can be distributed."

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thomas Hale of Company G (Spelled as) Barlow's Regiment Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **"THOMAS HALE CO. G TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

**754) Private Thomas J. HALE** - Inscription on tombstone #948 reads **"THOS. J. HALE CO. A 2 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Kentucky in August 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas J. Hale, born about 1835 in Virginia and living in the household of John Walsh, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Walsh, born about 1814 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Ruann L. (A female) Walsh, born about 1852 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Allice (A female) Walsh, born about 1856 in Kentucky and John W. (Spelled as) Hazelrigg, born about 1810 in Kentucky and John W. Walsh, but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to John Wilson Hazelrigg, born about 1848 in Kentucky and John T. (Spelled as) Cassity, born about 1844 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 1 in Morgan County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as West Liberty and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas J. Hale served in Company A of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry and did not have an overview unit.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Records are with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Hale of Company A of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky 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 Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Hale of Company A of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky 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 in Morgan County, Kentucky on August 19, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hale of Company A of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 16, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Hale of Company A of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hale of Company A of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Morgan County, Kentucky on August 19, 1864.

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 (Spelled as) Thos J. Hale of Company A of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas J. Hale did not own slaves in Morgan County, Kentucky.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“THOS. J. HALE CO. A 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**755) Private Andrew J. HALEY** - Inscription on tombstone #1816 reads **“A. J. HALEY CO. B 36 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; Sarah Walls married Jacob Haley on January 9, 1840 in Copiah County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed Andrew J. Haley, born about 1842 in Mississippi and living in the household of Jacob Haley, born about 1784 in North Carolina and his wife Sarah Haley, born about 1800 in Georgia. Other household members were: Henry (Spelled as) Wale, (But corrected Wall by an ancestry transcriber) born about 1833 in Alabama and George W. Haley, born about 1840 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Copiah County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Andrew J. Haley served in Company B in the 36<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was assembled during the spring of 1862 and mustered into Confederate service at Corinth, Mississippi. Its members were recruited in Scott, Copiah, and Hinds counties. This unit had 326 men engaged at luka and lost 12 killed and 71 wounded in the Battle of Corinth. Later it was placed under the command of General Hebert, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and captured when Vicksburg fell. During the siege it reported 28 killed and 72 wounded. After being exchanged, the regiment, serving in Mackall's and Sears' Brigade, fought in the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee with Hood, then took part in the defense of Mobile. It sustained 6 casualties at New Hope Church, 38 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 29 at the Chattahoochee River, and 13 in the Battle of Atlanta. The 36th was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Drury J. Brown [Find A Grave Memorial # 43389801] and William W. Witherspoon, [Find A Grave Memorial # 5991063] Lieutenant Colonels Edward Brown [Edward W. Brown, son of Drury – Find A Grave Memorial # 32222272 rose in ranks to adjutant of the 36<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry] and S. J. Harper, [S. G. Harper] and Majors Charles P. Partin [Charles Perry Partin – Find A Grave Memorial # 58429999] and Alexander Yates. [Find A Grave Memorial # 28174223]”

Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Zollicoffer Avengers” The Company was raised in Copiah County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private (Spelled as) Andr J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was mustered into service at age twenty-five at Meridian, Mississippi on March 28, 1862 and enlisted on March 7, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and noted number of miles traveled to place of rendezvous was 135 miles.

The compiler notes the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized as the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry but the designation was soon changed to the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry, that being the number by which this organization was known at the Confederate War Department.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of soldiers of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers between the ages of 18 and 35 years including those over and under age, who have volunteered for three years or the war and dated May 30, 1862 at Rienzi, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 6 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi an enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi an enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi an enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 noted as present for duty.

When Private Andrew J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Corinth, Mississippi in October 1862 he had been in the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade in the 1<sup>st</sup> Division with Price Corps with the Army of West Tennessee commanded by Major General Earl Van Dorn.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Mississippi appeared on a list of prisoners of war captured and paroled by the United States forces in the battles of Iuka, Mississippi September 19; and of Corinth, Mississippi on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> and of Hatchie on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of October 1862. List dated Corinth, Mississippi on October 13, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Mississippi appeared on a list of paroled prisoners forwarded for exchange from Columbus, Kentucky December 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi an enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Corinth, Mississippi on October 3, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi an enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 noted as absent and under remarks stated captured on October 3, 1862 and home without leave.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi an enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Major Landry on October 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi an enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas) J. Kent on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and noted the company was engaged in the defense of Vicksburg, Mississippi and surrendered on July 4, 1863 and under remarks stated absent without leave.

When Private Andrew J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cummings's 2<sup>nd</sup> 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, A. J. Haley a private of Company B Regiment 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 A. J. Haley 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 (Spelled as) A. J. Halley (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley appeared in a muster roll of Company B 2<sup>nd</sup> Detachment of paroled prisoners at Demopolis, Alabama to April 30, 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 and enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas) J. Kent on February 28, 1863 and noted as present.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a descriptive list of prisoners captured and paroled at Demopolis, Alabama and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi by General U. S. Grant and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi by U. S. Grant on July 4, 1863 and noted; Unexchanged Vicksburg prisoners who have reported for duty East of the Mississippi since November 14, 1863 and under remarks stated present.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi an enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas) J. Kent on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent

without leave and noted remained in Parole Camp without order, discipline or change till 28<sup>th</sup> ult when notified of exchange.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi an enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas) J. Kent on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave from August 23, 1863 to February 2, 1864 and since in parole camp.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley appeared in a muster roll of Company G of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Detachment of Paroled Prisoners at Demopolis, Alabama for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 and enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas J.) Kent on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Andrew J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a report of casualties of the 36<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Regiment, Sears' Brigade near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864. Roll dated near Nashville, Tennessee on December 13, 1864 and under remarks stated missing.

"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 Andrew J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> 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 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andw J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andw J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 4, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, April 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Andrew J. Haley of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Andrew J. Haley did not own slaves in Copiah County, Mississippi.

**756) Private Allen HALL** - Inscription on tombstone #1003 reads "**A. HALL CO. B 32 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Allen Hall served in Company D in the 32<sup>nd</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Mississippi Infantry had many soldiers from Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Allen Hall of Company B of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen Hall of Company B of the 32<sup>nd</sup> 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, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen Hall of Company B of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshall General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private Allen Hall of Company B of the 32<sup>nd</sup> 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 Allen Hall of Company B of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received 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 Allen Hall of Company B of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Mississippi 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 Allen Hall of Company B of the 32<sup>nd</sup> 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, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen Hall of Company B of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Mississippi 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 at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private died approximately 185 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 2, 1865 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper *The Cincinnati Enquirer* reported: "COVINGTON NEWS – Deaths in the United States Hospitals – The following soldiers have died at the Main street, Licking Branch and Seminary United States Hospitals in this city, since the 17<sup>th</sup> of January; Owen Gibson, Company A 18<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry; Luman Waldo, Company G 23<sup>rd</sup> Michigan Infantry; Alonzo Peton, Company K 9<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry; George True, Company C 53<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky; Sylvester Oliver Company G, 21<sup>st</sup> Massachusetts Infantry; Carter Rife, Company C 6<sup>th</sup> United States Colored; Creed Hunter, Company D 57<sup>th</sup> United States Colored; Allison Tullover Company A, 6<sup>th</sup> United States Colored; Edmund Davis, 72<sup>nd</sup> United States Colored; James Talbert, Company B 115<sup>th</sup> United States Colored; Cornelius Willis, employee Quarter Masters Department; David Skinner and Benjamin Mathiney, drafted men."

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Allen Hall of Company B of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**757) Sergeant Elijah R. HALL** - Inscription on tombstone #750 reads **"SGT. E. R. HALL CO. K 4 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Knoxville Tennessee Campaign (November 4 – December 31, 1863)

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Stephen Hall, born about 1790 in Tennessee married Sarah Power, born about 1798 in South Carolina and married in 1816 in Alabama.

The compiler notes Alabama became the 24<sup>th</sup> State on December 14, 1819.

The 1850 United States census listed Elijah R. Hall, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Sarah Hall, born about 1800 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Thomas H. Hall, born about 1818 in Alabama and Martha M. Hall, born about 1829 in Alabama and Elisha K. (A male) Hall, born about 1830 in Alabama and David L. Hall, born about 1834 in Alabama and Stephen J. Hall, born about 1835 in Alabama and Robert S. Hall, born about 1837 in Alabama and Polly A. Hall, born about 1840 in Alabama and Lewis E. Hall, born about 1841 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 21 in Jackson County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 13, 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 42 which noted Sergeant E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was S. P. Hall and listed her Post Office as Larkinsville, Alabama and located in Jackson County, Alabama.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 460 the Post Office at Larkinsville was located in Jackson County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elijah "B" Hall served in Company K in the 4<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and discharged as a 1<sup>st</sup> sergeant and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Dalton, Georgia, in May 1861. The men were recruited in Dallas, Madison, Macon, Lauderdale, Jackson, Marengo, Perry, and Conecuh counties. Ordered to Virginia, the unit fought in the Battle of First Manassas, under General B. E. Bee. In this fight it lost thirty-three percent of the 750 engaged, including all its field officers. Later the 4th was assigned to General Law's and W. F. Perry's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. It was active in the campaigns of the army from Seven Pines, to Cold Harbor except when it was detached with Longstreet at Suffolk, Chickamauga, and Knoxville The regiment was placed in the trenches of Petersburg, and ended the war at Appomattox. It reported 130 men disabled at Gaines' Mill, 63 at Second Manassas, and 87 at Gettysburg. Other casualties sustained were thirty-three percent of the 300 at Chickamauga, and thirty percent of the 250 at The Wilderness. This unit surrendered with 21 officers and 202 men. The field officers were Colonels P. D. Bowles, [Pinckney Downie Bowles – Find A Grave Memorial # 25106107]

Egbert J. Jones, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8842267] and Evander M. Law; [Evander McIver Law – Find A Grave Memorial # 4528] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas J. Goldsby, [Thomas Jefferson Goldsby – Find A Grave Memorial # 97979644] O. K. McLemore, [Owen Kenan McLemore – Find A Grave Memorial # 42782262] and L. H. Scruggs; and Majors Ben Allston, [Benjamin Allston – Find A Grave Memorial # 42655649 – although not listed as with the 4<sup>th</sup> Alabama on Find A Grave according from a letter from the Adjutant General dated 1953 on his Compiled Military Service Records he was] T. K. Coleman, [Thomas K. Coleman – Find A Grave Memorial # 36003891] W. Mack Robbins, and Charles L. Scott.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private Elijah R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined from enlistment September 3, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private Elijah R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by (George) W. Jones on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private Elijah R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and noted as absent an under remarks stated on sick leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private Elijah R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by (George) W. Jones on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Major (George) W. Jones on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated “Private” (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of casualties in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade (Law’s) in engagement (Near Richmond, Virginia) on June 27 and July 1, 1862 and was wounded on June 27, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Major (George) W. Jones on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was issued one coat and one pair of pants and two pairs of socks a one pair of drawers and one shirt and entitled to four months of commutations money in 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November and December 1862 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Major (George) W. Jones on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to one month pay as private and one month as corporal.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January and February 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Major (William) H. Scruggs (Brigade Quartermaster) on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to one month pay as corporal and one month as sergeant and noted he was promoted from corporal to 1<sup>st</sup> sergeant on February 2, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March and April 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Major (William) H. Scruggs (Brigade Quartermaster) 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 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Captain (Joseph Warren) Hudson (Brigade Quartermaster) on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Captain (Joseph Warren) Hudson (Brigade 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 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Captain (Joseph Warren) Hudson (Brigade Quartermaster) 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 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Captain (Joseph Warren) Hudson (Brigade Quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded November 26, 1863 and left at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Elijah R. Hall was in several engagements during the war and will note some of the major battles he was present in; Seven Days Virginia the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> day; Gaines Farm, Virginia and wounded; Malvern Hill, Virginia; 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas, Virginia 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> day; South Mountain, Maryland; Sharpsburg, Maryland 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> day; Fredericksburg, Virginia 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> day; Chickamauga, Georgia 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> day; Knoxville Heights, Tennessee wounded.

The compiler notes the Knoxville Tennessee Campaign and subsequent East Tennessee operations spanned from November 4 to December 31, 1863.

When 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant Elijah R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Knoxville Campaign he had been in Law's Brigade in Hood's Division with Lieutenant General James Longstreet Commanding.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant Elijah R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General at Louisville, Kentucky on February 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 28, 1864 and noted captured at Campbell Station, Tennessee on December 15, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama was admitted to the Asylum United States Hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 22, 1864 for a wound and under remarks stated Rebel transferred February 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 28, 1864 and noted as captured at Campbell Station, Tennessee on December 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama "Cavalry" appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 25, 1864 and noted as captured on February 24, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August "1" 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Captain (Joseph Warren) Hudson (Brigade Quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Knoxville, Tennessee on November 26, 1863 and left in hands of the enemy.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August "1" 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and

last paid by Captain (Joseph Warren) Hudson (Brigade Quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and prisoner since November 26, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August "1" 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and last paid by Captain (Joseph Warren) Hudson (Brigade Quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded November 26, 1863 left in hands of enemy.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August "1" 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (George W. R.) Larkin for residue term and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded November 26, 1863 left in hands of enemy.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and confined on February 24, 1864 and released on March 25, 1864 to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Elija R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Fort Delaware on February 29, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshall General District of Louisville, Kentucky on February 29, 1864 and noted as captured at Campbell Station, Tennessee on December 5, 1863 and at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant Elijah R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky for four days ending February 29, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshall District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on March 1, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Campbell Station, Tennessee on December 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant Elijah R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 28, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Campbell Station, Tennessee on December 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Elijah R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on March 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Elija R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 9, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshall General District Louisville, Kentucky on March 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 5, 1863.

The compiler notes a few miles from Campbell Station, Tennessee is where Union Admiral David Glasgow Farragut was born and Campbell Station is a few miles from Knoxville, Tennessee.

Compiled Military Service Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) Elisha R. Hal of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a Record of the organization name above from April 27, 1861 to --- and record dated McKenize house near Richmond, Virginia on December 31, 1864 and enlisted on August "10" 1861 at Larkinsville, Alabama for twelve months and told Confederate authorities he had been born in Georgia and by occupation had been a Miller and stated the nearest Post Office was Larkinsville and was single and under remarks stated shot in leg and left in hands of the enemy at Knoxville, Tennessee on November 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Elijah R. Hall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Burbridge and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 5, 1863.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On January 12, 1865 at Rutland, Vermont the newspaper *The Rutland Weekly Herald* reported: "General Butler's official report of the Wilmington failure has been received at the war office. It is long and throws the blame of the failure on Admiral Porter."

And on Thursday, January 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) E. R. Hall of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to hepatitis.

General Ainsworth and Staff chronological order of graves.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Elijah R. Hall did not own slaves in Jackson County, Alabama.

**758) Private Elbert HALL** - Inscription on tombstone #1498 reads "***ELBERT HALL CO. K 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 21 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Elbert Hall, born about 1843 and living in the household of (Spelled as) Abigail Hall (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Abijah) (A male) Hall, born about 1799 in

North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lourina (A female) Hall, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Permelia (A female) Hall, born about 1825 in Georgia and James M. Hall, born about 1831 and (Spelled as) Abigah (A male) Hall, born about 1833 and Joel Hall, born about 1836 and Martha E. Hall, born about 1838 and John G. Hall, born about 1840 and (Spelled as) Feelot (A male) Hall, born about 1845 and (Spelled as) Abigal (A female) Hall, born about 1848 (\* A special note about Abigal Hall, an ancestry transcriber noted the name as Abijah Hall however the census taker clearly listed her as a female) and Rebecca Hall, born about 1850 and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in Irwin County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The compiler notes Berrien County, Georgia was created on February 25, 1856 from parts of Coffee, Irwin and Lowndes counties in Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed Elbert Hall, born about 1843 in Georgia and living in the household of James M. Hall, born about 1832 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary Hall, born about 1820 in Georgia and John G. Hall, born about 1855 in Georgia and Wesley Hall, born about 1856 in Georgia and Martha E. Hall, born about 1858 in Georgia and James R. Hall, born about 1860 in Georgia and noted as five months old and (Spelled as) Abiga (A male) Hall, born about 1835 in Georgia. The family household was living in Berrien County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Nashville and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elbert Hall alternate name Albert Hall served in Company K in the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 D of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry became New Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the “Berrien Minutemen” and many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.



When Private Elbert Hall of New Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 March 1, 1865 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* reported: "APPOINTED MAJOR IN THE ARMY – Our Washington special dispatch yesterday morning announced the fact that Dr. M. R. Delany, colored, had been commissioned by the President to the office of Major or a colored regiment. Dr. Delany was for many years a resident of Pittsburgh and twenty years ago edited a weekly in this city devoted to abolition doctrines, called the *Mystery*, the Doctor at the same time pursuing his profession. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and will doubtless make an efficient officer."

And on Wednesday, March 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23137) stated he died on Wednesday, March 1, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**759) Private George W. HALL** - Inscription on tombstone #1212 reads "***G. W. HALL CO. I 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 38 years old based on census records.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1851-1900; George W. Hall married Mary Ann Hancock on January 3, 1856 in Thomas County, Georgia.

The compiler notes the Hall family was living in dwelling number 269 in the 1860 census.

The 1860 United States census listed G. W. (A male) Hall, born about 1826 in South Carolina with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Hall, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Wm R. Hall, born about 1859 in Georgia and R. A. (A female) and corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Barbara Hall, born about 1790 but again corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1784 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Thomas County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Thomasville and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Hall served in Company I in the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry became New Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> 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.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Hall of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers received commutation of rations while on sick furlough from September 25 to October 24, 1863 in the amount of \$9.90 for thirty days at .33 cents per day and paid at Montgomery, Alabama on September 26, 1863.

When Private George W. Hall of New Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> 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) Geo. W. Hall of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Hall of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville

Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Hall of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Hall of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia 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 Private George W. Hall of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 13, 1865 at Wilmington, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Journal* reported “*The Charleston Mercury* of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events, cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.”

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Hall of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George W. Hall did not own slaves in Thomas County, Georgia.

**760) Private John D. HALL** - Inscription on tombstone #1506 reads “***J. D. HALL CO. G 3 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***” He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John D. Hall served in Company G in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862. In October the 1st Kentucky Cavalry Regiment merged into this command and at times was called the 1st (3rd) Kentucky Cavalry. It was assigned to Buford's, T. Harrison's, J. W. Grigsby's, J. S. Williams', and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, and skirmished in numerous actions in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia. Later the unit was active in the Atlanta

Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee in April, 1865. The field commanders were Colonel J. R. Butler, Lieutenant Colonels Jack Allen and Jacob W. Griffith, [Jacob Wark Griffith – Find A Grave Memorial # 7491784] and Major J. Q. Chenoweth. [James Quilbert Chenoweth – Find A Grave Memorial # 95625835]”

When Private John D. Hall of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 due to the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Crossland’s Brigade in Buford’s Division in Forrest’s Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private John and what appears to be R. Hall of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Hall of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John D. Hall of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Hall of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 slated for discharge to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John D. Hall of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Hall of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 and Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1865.

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

### Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Rutland, Vermont the newspaper *The Rutland Weekly Herald* reported: "Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, in his message of 1861, said: This war began where Charleston is; it should end where Charleston was!"

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. D. Hall of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**761) Private John L. HALL** - Inscription on tombstone #758 reads "**J. L. HALL CO. G AND H. 9 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Bowling Green, Kentucky in August 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. L. Hall of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent from barracks number one in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bowling Green, Kentucky on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Hall of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Bowling Green, Kentucky on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Hall of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Barracks Number 1 in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John L. Hall of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Bowling Green, Kentucky on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. L. Hall of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky 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 at Bowling Green, Kentucky on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. L. Hall of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from November 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured at Bowling Green, Kentucky on August 9, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private John L. Hall died approximately 124 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 12, 1865 at Rutland, Vermont the newspaper *The Rutland Weekly Herald* reported: "AMY HORSES – An order from Quartermaster General Meigs directs the suspension of purchases of army horses at Brattleboro, enough animals being on hand for the present."

And on Thursday, January 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. L. Hall of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox at the Camp Chase Post Hospital.

Chronological date of death provided by General Ainsworth and his staff.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOHN L. HALL CO. A 1 KY. (BUTLER'S) CAV. C.S.A."**

**762) Private William P. HALL** - Inscription on tombstone #1716 reads **"W. P. HALL CO. E 24 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 P. Hall served in Company E in the 24<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"24th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in August, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Mobile, Shelby, Pickens, Clarke, and Talladega. For a time the unit served in the Army of Mobile, then shared in the Kentucky Campaign, but ws [was] not actively engaged. Assigned to General Manugault's [Manigault's] Brigade, it participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and fought in the Battle of Bentonville. During February, 1862, this regiment had 680 effectives, sustained 118 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost thirty percent of the 381 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it contained 278 men and 184 arms, and surrendered in April, 1865, about 125 strong. The field officers were Colonels William A. Buck [William Amos Buck – Find A Grave Memorial # 43390062] and Newton N. Davis, Lieutenant Colonels William B. Dennett [Find A Grave Memorial # 52141809] and Benjamin F. Sawyer, and Major Junius J. Pierce. [Junius Julius Pierce – Find A Grave Memorial # 57867390]"

Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Dickinson Guards” Many soldiers from Clarke and Washington Counties in Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Hall of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of Company E 24<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 of the Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office near Dalton, Georgia on April 1, 1864.

When Private William P. Hall of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 13, 1864 he had been in Manigault’s Brigade in Anderson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Hall of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> 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 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Hall of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm (The compiler is unable to transcribe the middle initial) Hall of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Hall of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Alabama 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) Wm P. Hall of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Hall of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Hall of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically received on September 3, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13 1864.

Private William P. Hall died approximately 198 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 20, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "REBEL PRISONERS – Yesterday afternoon 350 rebel prisoners reached this city by the Philadelphia Railroad, from Johnson's Island. About 400 also reached here last evening from the same place, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They were sent to Fortress Monroe for exchange. Five hundred more are expected to pass through this city this morning from Camp Chase, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad."

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm R. P. (With an X beside of the letter R indicating an incorrect initial) Hall of Company E of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**763) Private Wiley HALL** - Inscription on tombstone #966 reads "**WILEY HALL CO. H 23 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 32 years old.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; William Hall married Elizabeth Morgan on December 28, 1831 in Rutherford County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Wiley Hall, born about 1833 in Florida and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Hall, born about 1804 in North Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Hall, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary Hall, born about 1832 in Florida and (Spelled as) Pietus (A female) Hall, born about 1836 in Florida and (Spelled as) Lavina Hall, born about 1837 in Florida and (Spelled as) Cratia (A female) Hall, born about 1842 in Florida and Amelia Hall, born about 1844 in Florida and Amanda Hall, born about 1845 in Florida and Nancy Hall, born about 1847 in Alabama and Susan Hall, born about 1850 in Alabama and Calvin Hall, born about 1838 in Florida and Irvine Hall, born about 1841 in Florida. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wiley Hall, born about 1832 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah Hall, born about 1834 in Alabama. Another family household member was Andrew Hall, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Conecuh County,



Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Sepulga and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wiley Hall served in Company H in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“23rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861. Men of this unit were drawn from the counties of Wilcox, Macon, Monroe, Clarke, Conecuh, Marengo, Lowndes, Baldwin, and Choctaw. It moved to Mobile and during the next two months lost 82 men by disease. Later the unit was ordered to Tennessee, was active in Kentucky, then in December, 1862, transferred to Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, and Vicksburg, where it was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 23rd participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee under Hood, and ended the war in North Carolina. During December, 1861, it totalled [totalled] 674 men, sustained 18 casualties at Chattanooga, and had 374 effectives and 282 arms in December, 1863. The regiment contained 202 men in January, 1865, and surrendered with 75 in April. The field officers were Colonels Franklin K. Beck [Franklin King Beck – Find A Grave Memorial # 17867412] and Joseph B. Bibb; [Joseph Benajah Bibb – Find A Grave Memorial # 64921078] and Majors James J. Hester, John J. Longmire, Francis McMurray, and Felix Tait. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54395101]”

Company H of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Conecuh County, Alabama.

When Private Wiley Hall of Company H 23<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wiley Hall of Company H of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wiley Hall of Company H of the 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 Wiley Hall of Company H of the 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 for discharge on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wiley (Spelled as) Hale of Company H of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wiley Hall of Company H of the 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 Wiley Hall died approximately 25 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 29, 1865 at Marysville, California the newspaper *The Marysville Appeal* reported: "A telegram from San Francisco says that the miners at New Almaden threaten to strike on Saturday if the demands they make are not complied with. The company have yielded part of their demands but refuse the remainder and will close the mine if the strike is made. The miners declare that no one shall take their places and General McDowell has ordered a company of troops to the mine."

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Wiley Hall of Company H of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

**764) Private Jefferson W. HAMBY** - Inscription on tombstone #69 reads "***J. W. HAMBY CO. K 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jefferson W. Hamby, born about 1822 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer and also noted he had been married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Matilda Hamby, born about 1822 in Kentucky. Another family household member was Hickman Hamby, born about 1850 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in District 2 in Hopkins County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. W. Hamby, born about 1818 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of John M. Yandell, born about 1831 in Kentucky and his wife (Spelled as) Thuza E. Yandell, born about 1834 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Mary E. Yandell, born about 1853 in Kentucky and William W. Yandell, born about 1858

in Kentucky and Nancy J. Yandell, born about 1860 and noted as five months old and Matilda Hamby, born about 1815 in Kentucky and James Hamby, born about 1855 in Kentucky. The household was living in Hopkins County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Charleston and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. W. Hamby served in Company K in the 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry (Johnson's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized behind Federal lines during the spring and summer of 1863. Many of its members were recruited in Oldham and Crittenden counties. The unit saw action in Kentucky and Tennessee and acted as a guide for General J.H. Morgan on his raids into Indiana and Ohio. Later some of the men returned home, and a detachment surrendered at Paducah, Kentucky, in May, 1865. Colonel Adam R. Johnson, [Adam Rankin Johnson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11000] Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Martin, [Robert Maxwell Martin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36440212] and Major Washington G. Owen were in command."

Federal POW Records on ancestry (46430) listed J. W. Hamby taken prisoner in Hopkins County, Kentucky on September 14, 1862 and held at Johnson's Island and transferred to Washington on March 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (24015) listed J.W. Hamby in barracks number thirty-seven in prison number three.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are with (Johnson's) 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry and was an Ohio Morgan raider.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On November 21, 1863 at Chico, California the newspaper *The Chico Weekly Chronicle Record* reported: "SICK OF THE NEGRO – Senator Sherman of Ohio, said in a recent speech A great deal is said about the President's Emancipation Proclamation. My idea of it is that this war would have been prosecuted more successfully if the President had not said anything about (it.) "

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

He died on Saturday, November 21, 1863 due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit known as the 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J.W. HAMBY CO. K 10 (JOHNSON'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

**765) Private Absalom Dempsey HAMILTON** - Inscription on tombstone #280 reads "**A. D. HAMILTON CO. K 60 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1785-1940; Margaret (Spelled as) Kessler married John Hamilton on October 16, 1828 in Botetourt County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Absalom D. Hamilton, born about 1828 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of John Hamilton, born about 1808 in Virginia and his wife Margaret Hamilton, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other members of the household were: Nancy R. Hamilton, born about 1831 in Virginia and John Hamilton, born about 1838 in Virginia (Also died at Camp Chase in the same unit) and George Hamilton, born about 1839 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lenis Hamilton, born about 1842 in Virginia and Madison (A male) Hamilton, born about 1844 in Virginia and Nancy Kessler, born about 1779 in Pennsylvania. The household was living in Western District of Botetourt County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Absalom D. Hamilton, born about 1830 and noted his personal value as \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary C. Hamilton, born about 1836. Other household members were: Jno T. Hamilton, born about 1856 and William T. Hamilton, born about 1859 and Margaret Falls, born about 1807 and James Falls, born about 1845. The household was living in Botetourt County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Absalom D. Hamilton alternate name Dempsey Hamilton served in Company K in the 60<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry (3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Wise Legion) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"60th Infantry Regiment [also called 3rd Regiment, Wise Legion] was organized in August, 1861. The unit served in Field's, McCausland's, and T. Smith's Brigade. It fought in the Seven Days' Battles and reported 31 killed and 173 wounded. Later it was attached to the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee and participated in numerous conflicts including the fight at Piedmont. The 60th took part in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley and fought its last battle at Waynesborough. During mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels Beuhring H. Jones [Beuhring Hampton Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 71559009] and William H. Starke; [William Edwin Starke – Find A Grave Memorial # 10055] Lieutenant Colonels James L. Corley, [James Lawrence Corley – Find A Grave Memorial # 61856380] William A. Gilliam, [William Adison Gilliam – Find A Grave Memorial # 110243767] George W. Hammond, J. W. Spaulding, [James W. Spaulding] John C. Summers, [John Calhoun Summers – Find A Grave Memorial # 7704216] and W. A. Swank; [William A. Swank – Find A

Grave Memorial # 54108214] and Majors William S. Rowan, James W. Sweeney, and Jacob N. Taylor. [Jacob Nunis Taylor – Killed at Cloyd’s Mountain – Find A Grave Memorial # 107824756]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Dempsey Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 26, 1863 in Botetourt County, (Virginia) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

“The 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry (Also known as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Infantry, Wise Brigade) was organized August 13, 1861, with ten companies A to K. Company L was added about September 1861 and became (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company H when (1<sup>st</sup>) Company H was transferred to the 59<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry under Special Orders Number 206 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated November 5, 1861.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Dempsey Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 26, 1863 in Botetourt County, Virginia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Dempsey Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 26, 1863 in Botetourt County, Virginia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 26, 1863 in Botetourt (County), Virginia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 26, 1863 in Botetourt (County), Virginia and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January “28”, 1863 in Botetourt (County), Virginia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January “28”, 1863 in Botetourt (County), Virginia and enrolled for three

years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January "28", 1863 in Botetourt (County, Virginia) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave 31 days March 1, 1864.

When Private Absalom Dempsey Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner at Cloyd's Mountain on May 9, 1864 he had been in the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade and the Commanding General was Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins who himself had been wounded and taken prisoner.

The following is about the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain from Wikipedia.

"Brigadier General George Crook commanded the Union Army of West Virginia, made up of three brigades from the Division of the Kanawha. When Ulysses S. Grant launched his spring offensive of 1864, two Union armies marched towards Richmond and a third moved into the Shenandoah Valley. Crook's troops were also involved in the offensive and began to march through the Appalachian Mountains into southwest Virginia. His objective was to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, working in conjunction with William W. Averell's offensive, which had similar objectives. Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins was in command of the few scattered Confederate units protecting the rail lines. He had only assumed command only the day before Crook's army began to approach the railroad.

Nevertheless, Jenkins was an experienced soldier. During the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, Jenkins' Brigade had formed the cavalry screen for Richard S. Ewell's Second Corps. Jenkins led his men through the Cumberland Valley into Pennsylvania and seized Chambersburg, burning down nearby railroad structures and bridges. He accompanied Ewell's column to Carlisle, briefly skirmishing with Union militia at the Battle of Sporting Hill near Harrisburg. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Jenkins was wounded on July 2 and missed the final day's fighting. He did not recover to rejoin his command until autumn. Jenkins spent the early part of 1864 raising and organizing a large cavalry force for service in western Virginia. By May, he had been appointed Commander of the Department of Western Virginia with his headquarters at Dublin.

Jenkins, having decided to make a stand at Cloyd's Mountain, set up a strong defensive position. When Crook arrived, he decided against a frontal assault, concluding that the Confederate works were too strong and such an attack would decimate his army. The surrounding area was heavily forested and Crook used this as cover to swing his brigades around to the Confederate right flank.

Crook began the battle with an artillery barrage, then sent in his brigade of green West Virginians under Colonel Carr B. White. Crook's remaining two brigades under Colonel Horatio G. Sickel and future president Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes were to launch a frontal assault as soon as the West Virginians had gotten under way. Serving as a major under Hayes was another future U.S. President named William McKinley. White's brigade, in its first fight, advanced to within 20 yards before heavy casualties from its exposed position forced it back. Crook, moving with Hayes' Ohio brigade, had to dismount and walk the

slopes on foot because they were so steep. Still wearing his jack boots, he sank in a small stream the troops were crossing and his boots filled with water. Nearby soldiers rushed back and pulled him out.

Hayes' brigade spearheaded the main assault around 11 a.m. The troops fought their way to the Confederate works and severe hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Sparks from the musket fire ignited the thick blanket of leaves on the ground, and many men from Sickel's and Hayes' brigades were pinned down and burned alive. The brigades had begun to fall back, when Crook sent two fresh regiments into Hayes' front. The West Virginians finally advanced against the artillery and overran its crew. The Ohio troops now began to overwhelm the Confederate center. Jenkins tried desperately to shift troops to the threatened areas, but he fell mortally wounded and was captured. His second-in-command, John McCausland, took command and conducted a rear-guard action as he withdrew his troops.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was fought on the Back Creek Farm. The farmhouse served as a hospital and as headquarters for the Union General George Crook.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was short and involved few troops, but it contained some of the most severe and savage fighting of the war. The engagement lasted a little over an hour, with much of that being hand-to-hand combat. Casualties were high for the modest number of troops involved. Crook lost 688 men, roughly 10% of his force. The Confederates lost fewer men—538—but that totaled 23% of their total force. The battle is considered a Union victory because Crook was able to continue on and destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin, Virginia, and Averell was also able to destroy several railroad bridges along the same line, severing one of the Confederacy's last vital lifelines and its only rail connection to East Tennessee. The day after the battle, the remaining Confederate troops unsuccessfully defended a railroad bridge over the nearby New River”.

Confederate Order of Battle at Cloyd's Mountain again per Wikipedia.

“Department of Southwestern Virginia — Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins (*mortally wounded and captured*); John McCausland

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

45th Virginia Infantry — Col. W.H. Browne

60th Virginia Infantry— Col. B.H. Jones

36th Virginia Infantry — Lt. Col. Thomas Smith (wounded) Maj. William E. Fife

400 dismounted 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's)(May's)

45th Virginia Infantry Battalion — Lt. Col. H.M. Beckley

Home Guards

Artillery — Capt. T.A. Bryan (wounded)

Botetourt (Va.) Artillery — Capt. H.C. Douthat

Bryan's (Va.) Battery — Lieut. G.A. Fowlkes

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

Morgan's Brigade — Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan (brigade arrived late and took part only in the retreat)

5th Kentucky Cavalry - Col. D. Howard Smith”.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated November 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 28, 1863 in Botetourt (County), Virginia and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner May 9, 1864 at Cloyd’s Farm, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 28, 1863 in Botetourt County, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on December 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the rebel army and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Dublin, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in rebel army and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured on May 26, 1864 at Dublin, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and had been sent by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and under remarks stated deserted rebel army and gave himself up.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Absalon D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured on May 26, 1864 at Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and had been sent by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] from Wheeling, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking



the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Dublin, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

The compiler notes both Dublin, Virginia and the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain both are in Pulaski County, Virginia.

Private A. D. Hamilton died approximately 132 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 5, 1864 future President Chester Alan Arthur celebrated his 35<sup>th</sup> birthday.

And on Wednesday, October 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. D. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of claims of deceased Officers and Soldiers from Maryland and Virginia which were filed for settlement in the Office of the Confederate States Auditor for the War Department and presented by the widow Mary C. Hamilton on March 9, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Hamilton owned slaves in Botetourt County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A.D. HAMILTON CO. K 60 VA. INF. (3<sup>RD</sup> REG. OF INF. WISE LEGION) C.S.A."**

**766) Private Edward W. HAMILTON** - Inscription on tombstone #1065 reads **"E. W. HAMILTON CO. A 16 S.C. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 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 Edward W. Hamilton alternate name Edward W. Hambleton served in Company A of the 16th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry (Greenville Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“16th Infantry Regiment, recruited in Greenville County, was organized and mustered into Confederate service in December, 1861. It moved to Charleston and for a time was stationed at Adams Run under General Hagood. During December, 1862, the unit was ordered to Wilmington, North Carolina and in May, 1863, to Jackson, Mississippi where it was assigned to General Gist's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. After sharing in the defense of Jackson, it was stationed at Rome, Georgia, during the Chickamauga Campaign. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee, fought in the Atlanta Campaign, and endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee. The 16th ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 559 men and 452 arms, lost many in Tennessee, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles J. Elford [Charles James Elford – Find A Grave Memorial # 9373326] and James McCullough, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10850762] Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Ivor, [Wallace B. Ivor] and Major Charles C. O'Neill.”

Company A of the 16<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Mountain Rebels”

He only has Federal POW Records.

And his name is located under Edward W. Hambleton.

When Private Edward W. Hamilton of Company A of the 16<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 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 Private (Spelled as) Edward W. Hambleton of Company A of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South 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 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) Edward W. Hambleton of Company A of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw W. Hamilton of Company A of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward W. Hambleton of Company A of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw W. Hamilton (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ed W. Hamilton of Company A of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Private died approximately 188 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 6, 1865 at Wilmington, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Carolinian* reported: "GENERAL CLEBURNE – A member of the staff of the lamented Major General Cleburne, writing from Columbia, Tennessee, gives the following account of his burial. I had his remains brought to this place and buried at Ashwood, six miles distant, the private graveyard of the Polk family. I met with great kindness from the people here in the performance of my sad duty. His coffin was strewn with flowers by the ladies."

The compiler notes the Generals body was later reinterred to Helena, Arkansas.

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. W. Hamilton of Company A of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**767) Private James O. HAMILTON** - Inscription on tombstone #565 reads "**J. O. HAMILTION CO. E 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Florence, Alabama in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James Hamilton, born about 1838 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Hamilton, born about 1800 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Jane Hamilton, born about 1818 in South Carolina and Harry Hamilton, born about 1841 in Alabama and Presley Hamilton, born about 1843 in Alabama and Margaret Hamilton, born about 1845 in Alabama and William Hamilton, born about 1847

in Alabama. The family household was living in District 6 in Franklin County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James O. Hamilton, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,650.00 and a personal value of \$4,900.00 listed as living by himself and living in the Eastern Subdivision of Franklin County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Russellville and the census was enumerated from June 16 through June 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 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 34 which noted Private J. O. Hamilton of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Jane M. Hamilton and listed her Post Office as Russellville, Alabama.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 72 the Post Office at Russellville Court House was located in Franklin County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James O. Hamilton of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on October 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas O. Hamilton of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war 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, October 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas O. Hamilton of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James O. Hamilton of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James O. Hamilton of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas O. Hamilton of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Florence, Alabama on September 23, 1864.

Private James O. Hamilton died approximately 50 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On December 7, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "U. S. NAVY – New York, December 6 – The secretary of the navy's report shows that the U.S. Navy up to December 1<sup>st</sup> consisted of 671 vessels having a tonnage on 510,393 and carrying 4,610 guns. This is an increase of 83 vessels and 767 guns since December 1863. The vessels constructed for the navy since March 1861, number 263 carrying 1,631 guns, not counting those which have been constructed within the same period and lost in battle or by shipwreck. The officers and men on duty number 51,000. Officers 6,000 men 45,000. There are six squadrons on duty....."

And on Wednesday, December 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. O. Hamilton of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James O. Hamilton of the Eastern Subdivision of Franklin County, Alabama owned 14 slaves. Eight females and four were mulatto's and four were black and six males in which four were mulattos and two were black. The age ranges for all slaves were from 34 years old to 1 year old.

**768) Private John HAMILTON** - Inscription on tombstone #663 reads "***JNO. HAMILTON CO. K 60 VA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1785-1940; Margaret (Spelled as) Kessler married John Hamilton on October 16, 1828 in Botetourt County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed John Hamilton, born about 1838 in Virginia and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of John Hamilton, born about 1808 in Virginia and his wife Margaret Hamilton, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other members of the household were: Absalom D. Hamilton, born about 1828 in Virginia (Also died at Camp Chase in the same unit) and Nancy R. Hamilton, born about 1831 in Virginia and George Hamilton, born about 1839 in Virginia and

(Spelled as) Lenis Hamilton, born about 1842 in Virginia and Madison (A male) Hamilton, born about 1844 in Virginia and Nancy Kessler, born about 1779 in Pennsylvania. The household was living in Western District of Botetourt County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Hamilton, born about 1838 in Virginia and living in the household of John Hamilton, born about 1808 in Virginia and his wife Margret Hamilton, born about 1803 in Virginia. Other family household members were: George Hamilton, born about 1839 in Virginia and Lewis Hamilton, born about 1843 in Virginia and Madison Hamilton, born about 1845 in Virginia. The family household was living in Botetourt County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on June 8, 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 which noted Private Jno. Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Jno. Hamilton and listed his Post Office as Fincastle, 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 773 the Post Office at Fincastle, Virginia was located in Botetourt County, Virginia.

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

“60th Infantry Regiment [also called 3rd Regiment, Wise Legion] was organized in August, 1861. The unit served in Field's, McCausland's, and T. Smith's Brigade. It fought in the Seven Days' Battles and reported 31 killed and 173 wounded. Later it was attached to the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee and participated in numerous conflicts including the fight at Piedmont. The 60th took part in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley and fought its last battle at Waynesborough. During mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels Beuhring H. Jones [Beuhring Hampton Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 71559009] and William H. Starke; [William Edwin Starke – Find A Grave Memorial # 10055] Lieutenant Colonels James L. Corley, [James Lawrence Corley – Find A Grave Memorial # 61856380] William A. Gilliam, [William Adison Gilliam – Find A Grave Memorial # 110243767] George W. Hammond, J. W. Spaulding, [James W. Spaulding] John C. Summers, [John Calhoun Summers – Find A Grave Memorial # 7704216] and W. A. Swank; [William A. Swank – Find A Grave Memorial # 54108214] and Majors William S. Rowan, James W. Sweeney, and Jacob N. Taylor. [Jacob Nunis Taylor – Killed at Cloyd's Mountain – Find A Grave Memorial # 107824756]”

When Private John Hamilton of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner at Cloyd's Mountain on May 9, 1864 he had been in the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade and the Commanding General was Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins who himself had been wounded and taken prisoner.

The following is about the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain from Wikipedia.

“Brigadier General George Crook commanded the Union Army of West Virginia, made up of three brigades from the Division of the Kanawha. When Ulysses S. Grant launched his spring offensive of 1864, two Union armies marched towards Richmond and a third moved into the Shenandoah Valley. Crook's troops were also involved in the offensive and began to march through the Appalachian Mountains into southwest Virginia. His objective was to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, working in conjunction with William W. Averell's offensive, which had similar objectives. Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins was in command of the few scattered Confederate units protecting the rail lines. He had only assumed command only the day before Crook's army began to approach the railroad.

Nevertheless, Jenkins was an experienced soldier. During the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, Jenkins' Brigade had formed the cavalry screen for Richard S. Ewell's Second Corps. Jenkins led his men through the Cumberland Valley into Pennsylvania and seized Chambersburg, burning down nearby railroad structures and bridges. He accompanied Ewell's column to Carlisle, briefly skirmishing with Union militia at the Battle of Sporting Hill near Harrisburg. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Jenkins was wounded on July 2 and missed the final day's fighting. He did not recover to rejoin his command until autumn. Jenkins spent the early part of 1864 raising and organizing a large cavalry force for service in western Virginia. By May, he had been appointed Commander of the Department of Western Virginia with his headquarters at Dublin.

Jenkins, having decided to make a stand at Cloyd's Mountain, set up a strong defensive position. When Crook arrived, he decided against a frontal assault, concluding that the Confederate works were too strong and such an attack would decimate his army. The surrounding area was heavily forested and Crook used this as cover to swing his brigades around to the Confederate right flank.

Crook began the battle with an artillery barrage, then sent in his brigade of green West Virginians under Colonel Carr B. White. Crook's remaining two brigades under Colonel Horatio G. Sickel and future president Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes were to launch a frontal assault as soon as the West Virginians had gotten under way. Serving as a major under Hayes was another future U.S. President named William McKinley. White's brigade, in its first fight, advanced to within 20 yards before heavy casualties from its exposed position forced it back. Crook, moving with Hayes' Ohio brigade, had to dismount and walk the slopes on foot because they were so steep. Still wearing his jack boots, he sank in a small stream the troops were crossing and his boots filled with water. Nearby soldiers rushed back and pulled him out.

Hayes' brigade spearheaded the main assault around 11 a.m. The troops fought their way to the Confederate works and severe hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Sparks from the musket fire ignited the thick blanket of leaves on the ground, and many men from Sickel's and Hayes' brigades were pinned down and burned alive. The brigades had begun to fall back, when Crook sent two fresh regiments into Hayes' front. The West Virginians finally advanced against the artillery and overran its crew. The Ohio troops now began to overwhelm the Confederate center. Jenkins tried desperately to shift troops to the threatened areas, but he fell mortally wounded and was captured. His second-in-command, John McCausland, took command and conducted a rear-guard action as he withdrew his troops.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was fought on the Back Creek Farm. The farmhouse served as a hospital and as headquarters for the Union General George Crook.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was short and involved few troops, but it contained some of the most severe and savage fighting of the war. The engagement lasted a little over an hour, with much of that being hand-to-hand combat. Casualties were high for the modest number of troops involved. Crook lost

688 men, roughly 10% of his force. The Confederates lost fewer men—538—but that totaled 23% of their total force. The battle is considered a Union victory because Crook was able to continue on and destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin, Virginia, and Averell was also able to destroy several railroad bridges along the same line, severing one of the Confederacy's last vital lifelines and its only rail connection to East Tennessee. The day after the battle, the remaining Confederate troops unsuccessfully defended a railroad bridge over the nearby New River”.

Confederate Order of Battle at Cloyd’s Mountain again per Wikipedia.

“Department of Southwestern Virginia — Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins (*mortally wounded and captured*); John McCausland

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

45th Virginia Infantry — Col. W.H. Browne

60th Virginia Infantry— Col. B.H. Jones

36th Virginia Infantry — Lt. Col. Thomas Smith (wounded) Maj. William E. Fife

400 dismounted 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's)(May's)

45th Virginia Infantry Battalion — Lt. Col. H.M. Beckley

Home Guards

Artillery — Capt. T.A. Bryan (wounded)

Botetourt (Va.) Artillery — Capt. H.C. Douthat

Bryan's (Va.) Battery — Lieut. G.A. Fowlkes

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

Morgan's Brigade — Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan (brigade arrived late and took part only in the retreat)

5th Kentucky Cavalry - Col. D. Howard Smith”.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 25, 1864 at Leavenworth, Kansas the newspaper *The Leavenworth Times* reported:

“General Sherman’s farewell message to his wife, on commencing his grand march into the South was as follows: I have received all your letters up to the 3<sup>rd</sup>. I start tomorrow. Write no more and don’t expect to hear from me, expect through rebel sources, for some time to come. Good-bye.”



And on Sunday, December 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Christmas Day on Sunday, December 25, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. HAMILTON CO. K 60 VA. INF. (3<sup>RD</sup> REG. OF INF. WISE LEGION) C.S.A.”**

**769) Private John HAMILTON** - Inscription on tombstone #2118 reads **“JOHN HAMILTON 6 KY. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Carter County, Kentucky in May 1863.

His records are found under the Kentucky 6<sup>th</sup> Mounted Infantry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Hamilton of Company B of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Riflemen appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by United States Forces in District of Eastern Kentucky. Roll dated Headquarters District of Eastern Kentucky at Louisa, Kentucky on May 11, 1863 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on May “27”, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase May 11, 1863.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Hamilton of Company B of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Riflemen appeared Muster Roll of prisoners of war confined by the Provost Marshal at Louisa, Kentucky. Roll dated Louisa, Kentucky on May 31, 1863 and noted as captured in Carter County, Kentucky on May 2, 1863 and had been arrested by Captain Clark of the 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and confined on May 2, 1863 and charged with being a rebel officer and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 10, 1863 for exchange.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On June 30, 1863 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported: “DEATH AND BURIAL OF A SOLDIER AT SEA – Information has been received of the death of private Abner Nelson of Company E 47<sup>th</sup> (Massachusetts) regiment, Putnam Blues, of Charleston. Having been sick some time, he had received his discharge and started for home and when the steamer was three days out he died and was buried at sea. He leaves a wife and one child.”

And on Tuesday, June 30, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Hamilton of Company “C” of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 126 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the OAG Report as Jno. Hamilton of the 5<sup>th</sup> Ky. Inf.).

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 John Hamilton 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: **"JNO. HAMILTON CO. B 6 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."**

**770) Private Joseph J. HAMILTON** - Inscription on tombstone #564 reads **"JOS. H. HAMILTON CO. A 13 VA. RES. CORPS. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Saltville, Virginia in October 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; (Spelled as) Jos J. Hamilton married Catharine R. Thornton on March 8, 1854 in Charlotte County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph J. Hamilton, born about 1821 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a carpenter with a real estate value of \$2,700.00 and a personal value of \$1,200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Catherine D. Hamilton, born about 1838 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Jno P. W. Hamilton, born about 1856 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Wm A. Hamilton, born about 1858 in Virginia and Frances A. (A female) Covington, born about 1849 in Virginia. The household was living in Charlotte County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Charlotte Court House and the census was enumerated on October 1, 1860.

The compiler notes Prince Edward and Charlotte Counties in Virginia are adjacent.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 22 which noted Private J. J. Hamilton of Company A of the Virginia Reserve Corps told Federal authorities his relative was C. Hamilton.

He had prior duty with Captain Paris' Company Virginia Artillery (Staunton Hill Artillery) which dovetails with his widow's pension.

He has a physical description with the artillery unit on page eleven.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 6, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, December 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. J. Hamilton of Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Virginia Reserve Corps (And under notes stated Company A 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Reserves) due to hospital gangrene.

His widow, Mrs. Kate R. Hamilton filed for a Confederate widow's pension in Prince Edward County, Virginia on July 16, 1888.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph J. Hamilton owned six slaves in Charlotte County, Virginia in the 1860 slave schedule, 4 males ages 16; 20; 21; and 60 and two females ages 18 and 49.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOS. J. HAMILTON CO. A 13 BATT'N. VA. RES. C.S.A."**

**771) Sergeant Levi HAMILTON** - Inscription on tombstone #1287 reads **"SGT. L. HAMILTON CO. F 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Levi Hamilton and discharged as a sergeant served in Company F in the 6<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry was known as the “Magnolia State Guards” Many soldiers from Franklin County, Florida.

When Sergeant Levi Hamilton of Company F of the 6<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Finley’s Brigade in Bate’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Hamilton of Company F of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Hamilton of Company F of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Levi Hamilton of Company F of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July “23”, 1864.

Sergeant Levi Hamilton died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February

And on Thursday, February 16?, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant

He died on Thursday, February 16, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**772) Private William T. HAMILTON** - Inscription on tombstone #1251 reads **“W. F. HAMILTON CO. C 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to a Confederate widow's pension Rachael became the wife of William T. Hamilton on July 7, 1848.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm T. Hamilton, born about 1823 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Rachael Hamilton, born about 1832 in Georgia. Another family household member was Margaret A. Hamilton, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 12 in Gordon County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on December 3, 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 on page 42 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private W. T. Hamilton of Company C of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia State Troops told Federal authorities his relative was R. C. Hamilton and listed her Post Office as Adairsville, Georgia.

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 500 the Post Office at Adairsville, Georgia was located in Bartow County, Georgia.

Bartow and Gordon counties in Georgia are adjacent.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are with the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Georgia Infantry State Guards.

The compiler notes the State Guards were a different unit than the State Troops.

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.

A fellow prisoner made a sworn statement about the death of William J. Hamilton on the Confederate widow's pension. "I was with W. J. Hamilton Camp Chase, Ohio at the time of his death. I was with Mr. Hamilton day after day up to the time of his illness. I was not allowed to go inside of the building where he was sick but went to a window where I could see him and talk with him time and again while sick. I saw Mr. Hamilton late one evening. He was not conscious and did not recognize me. Next morning I went to the widow and Mr. Hamilton was missing. I then went to the coffin's which was in front of the \_\_\_\_\_ that contained the dead and there I saw W. J. Hamilton's name written upon one of these. This I think was in the month of February 1865."

The widow Rachael C. Hamilton received a Confederate widow's pension from Floyd County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. T. HAMILTON CO. C 1<sup>st</sup> GA. S. T. C.S.A.”**

**773) Private William Marion HAMILTON** - Inscription on tombstone #847 reads **“W. M. HAMILTON CO. C 19 S.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 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.

According to the 1850 United States census Marion Hamilton, born about 1843 in South Carolina was living in the household of John C. Hamilton, born about 1812 in South Carolina and living with his wife Mary Hamilton, born about 1824 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Caroline Hamilton, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Georgina Hamilton, born about 1847 in South Carolina and (Spelled as J. C. (A male) born about 1850 in South Carolina and noted as six months old. The family household was living in The District in Edgefield, South Carolina and the census enumerated on July 22, 1850.

According to the 1860 United States census the surname was spelled as Hamelton (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hamilton and will be noted this way. The census listed William M. Hamilton, born about 1845 in South Carolina and living in the household of Jno C. Hamilton, born about 1814 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) M. A. Hamilton, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Caroline Hamilton, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Susan Hamilton, born about 1848 in South Carolina and given name (Spelled as) Bufus (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Rufus) Hamilton, born about 1850 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) F. (A female) Hamilton, born about 1853 in South Carolina and Lucy Hamilton, born about 1859 in South Carolina and Preston Hamilton, born about 1854 in South Carolina and Rhoda Hamilton, born about 1794 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Saluda Regiment in the Edgefield District in South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Kirkseys Crossroads and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are his hospital records at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and it listed William M. Hamilton as a patient and noted his residence as Edgefield District, South Carolina. Although the surname was misspelled as Hamelton on the 1860 census an ancestry transcriber was able to correct the error to Hamilton and looking at the 1850 United States census the same household members are generally present including his father and mother inferring his middle name was Marion and had the same birth year with two years as the 1860 census and another inference would be many soldiers in Company C had been from Edgefield District.

Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Dorn Guards” Many soldiers from Edgefield and Laurens Districts in South Carolina.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. Hamilton served in Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862. It moved to Mississippi, then to Kentucky where it saw action at Munfordsville. The unit was brigaded under Generals Manigault and Sharp and from September, 1863, to April 1864, was consolidated with the 10th Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was active in the North Carolina operations. The regiment lost 8 killed and 72 wounded at Murfreesboro, and the 10th/19th sustained 236 casualties at Chickamauga and totaled 436 men and 293 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 22-28, the 19th reported 12 killed, 60 wounded, and 25 missing, and there were 9 killed, 34 wounded, and 8 missing at Ezra Church. It surrendered on April 26, 1865, with 76 men. The field officers were Colonels Augustus J. Lythgoe, [Augustus Jackson Lythgoe – Find A Grave Memorial # 49043167] William Caine Moragne, [Find A Grave Memorial # 90116261] James F. Pressley, [Killed at the Battle of Atlanta, 1864] and Thomas Pickens Shaw, [Find A Grave Memorial # 39457923] Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Jones, and Majors John A. Crowder, Tillman Watson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 71678803] and James L. White [James Leonard White – Find A Grave Memorial # 110286888]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 28, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Hamilton of Captain J. Quattlebaum’s Company 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry\*

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was composed of ten companies, A to K, which were organized on various dates in November and December, 1861 for twelve months. The regiment was re-organized for the war in May, 1862 and temporarily consolidated with the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry about January 1, 1863, this regiment forming four companies of the consolidated organization but each company of the original regiments was mustered separately. The 19<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiments South Carolina Infantry were again consolidated about April 10, 1865 and formed the South Carolina Battalion of Infantry (Walker’s) the men of this regiment being finally paroled on May 1, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina, as companies C to F of that battalion.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 5 1861 to March 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December “5”, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on detached service for seven days from March 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W M Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Robert Gresham) Lamar (Regimental Quartermaster) on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (John H.) Jones 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) Wm Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (James B.) Sullivan 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) William Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William H. (With an X by the initial H indicating an incorrect letter) Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to General Hospital October 24, 1863 by order of the regimental surgeon.



An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. W. Hamilton (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina appeared on a Hospital Muster roll for the Bell Hospital in Rome, Georgia for September and October 1863 and dated November 1, 1863 and enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina for three years and attached to the hospital as a patient and last paid on May 31, 1863 and noted as present.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William "H". Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to General Hospital October "26", 1863 by order of the regimental surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 made in accordance with General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan 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) William M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of patients in the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on May 13, 1864 for the disease febris intermittens fever and transferred on May 16, 1864 and listed his residence as Edgefield District, South Carolina.

When Private William M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W M Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May to August 15, 1864 and

had been forwarded to Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South 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 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 M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina 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 M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "23", 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "23", 1864.

Private William M. Hamilton died approximately 174 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 23, 1865 In Washington D.C., the Lincoln's hold a reception at the Executive Mansion which was "one of the finest that has taken place at the White House."

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Hamilton of Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

**774) Private William HAMLET** - Inscription on tombstone #665 reads "**Wm. HAMLET CO. G 35 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 26 years old.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942 Charles R. (Spelled as) Hamlett married Mary Chunn on February 12, 1833 in Greene County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed William Hamlet, born about 1838 in Mississippi and living in the household of Charles R. Hamlet, born about 1800 in Virginia and living with his wife Mary Hamlet, born about 1805 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Eliza Hamlet, born about 1835 in Alabama and Willis Hamlet, born about 1840 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Emiline (A female) Hamlet, born about 1842 in Mississippi and Charles Hamlet, born about 1843 in Mississippi and John Hamlet, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Clementine Hamlet, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Kemper County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm. (Spelled as) Hamlett, born about 1838 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$3,600.00 and a personal value of \$500.00 and living in the household of C. R. (A male) Hamlett, born about 1800 in Virginia and his wife Mary Hamlett, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Eliza Hamlett, born about 1837 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Emeline (A female) Hamlett, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Charles J. Hamlett, born about 1846 in Mississippi and John Hamlett, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Clement (A male) Hamlett, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Samuel Hamlett, born about 1852 in Mississippi and Amanda Hamlett, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Henry Hamlett, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Thomas Hamlett, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Kemper County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 12, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted in De Kalb, Mississippi which is located in Kemper County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Hamlet served in Company G in the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“35th Infantry Regiment, recruited at West Point and Corinth, was organized during the spring of 1862. The unit fought under General J. C. Moore at Corinth and lost 32 killed, 110 wounded, and 347 missing. Later it was assigned to Hebert's and Moore's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and in February, 1863, totaled 414 officers and men. It was captured when Vicksburg fell, and during the siege it had 20 killed and 82 wounded. After being exchanged, it was placed in Baldwin's and Sears' Brigade, served throughout the Atlanta Campaign, was in Tennessee with Hood, and aided in the defense of Mobile. The regiment sustained 20 casualties at New Hope Church, 36 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 35 at the Chattahoochee River, and 47 in the Battle of Atlanta. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel William S. Berry, [William Taylor Sullivan Barry – Find A Grave Memorial # 13093938 he also has a Wikipedia article] Lieutenant Colonels Charles R. Jordon [Charles R. Jordan – Find A Grave Memorial # 12916622] and Reuben H. Shotwell, [Reuben Henley Shotwell Born about 1829 – Find A Grave Memorial # 38579637] and Majors T. F. Holmes [Thomas F. Holmes] and Oliver C. Watson.[Oliver Clark Watson – Find A Grave Memorial # 104413118]”

Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was raised in Lowndes and Chickasaw and Oktibbeha counties in Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 14 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, 1862 at De Kalb and enrolled by (Colonel William Sullivan) Barry for three years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick by permission.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, (1862) at De Kalb and enrolled by (Colonel William Sullivan) Barry for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, (1862) at De Kalb and enrolled by (Colonel William Sullivan) Barry for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, (1862) at De Kalb and enrolled by (Colonel William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by (Waits E.) Gibbs on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers (re-) enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Palo Alto, Mississippi (Today Palo Alto is a ghost town in Clay County, Mississippi however Clay County was not established until 1872 and then named Colfax and then back to Clay County in 1876.) and enrolled by (Captain Samuel) S. R. Coopwood for three years and last paid by

(Waits E.) Gibbs on February 28, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers (re-) enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Palo Alto, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain Samuel S. R.) Coopwood for three years and last paid by (Waits E.) Gibbs on February 28, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers (re) enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Palo Alto, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain Samuel S. R.) Coopwood for three years and last paid by (Waits E.) Gibbs on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers (re-) enlisted on March 3, (1862) at Palo Alto, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain Samuel S. R.) Coopwood for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers (re-) enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Palo Alto, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Samuel S. R.) Coopwood for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi 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 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, William (Spelled as) Hamlet a private of Company G Regiment 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment 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 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and noted as William Hamlet and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to

the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 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."

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

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

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

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

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

General Hood ordered General Alexander Stewart one of his corps commanders to take a division and take Allatoona Pass and General Stewart elected to send General French's Division for the task. On October 5, 1864 a brief but hotly contested battle ensued. The battle had two names, the Battle of Allatoona and the Battle of Allatoona Pass. Confederate cavalry had incorrectly informed Confederate General French that additional Union troops were on their way and the following day his division limped back toward the Army of Tennessee. Faulty intelligence had prevented General French in taking his

objective with superior Confederate numbers. In a message sent to General Sherman, General Corse is quoted as saying "I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but am able to whip all hell yet." Through a series of misunderstandings General Sherman never sent major reinforcements to General Corse in more ways than one Corse had dogged a bullet. The Union ballad of "Hold the Fort" was inspired by General Corse and his defiant stand at Star Fort at Allatoona Pass. For Hood's Army it was another missed opportunity as the Army of Tennessee began its pivotal and fateful return to Tennessee.

When Private William Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner the day after Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 6, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war 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 Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October "5", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 21, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> 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 near Alatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received as Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> 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 noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Private William Hamlet died approximately 62 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 25, 1864 at Columbus, Georgia the newspaper *The Daily Columbus Enquirer* reported: "FIGHT AT DALTON – From a gentleman who left the vicinity of Dalton on last Friday night, we learn that on that night Captains Barnwell and Wofford, of Colonel Baker's Regiment, (recently organized in that section) attacked a party of Yankee scouts on the Spring Place Road, near Dalton and captured some seventy prisoners, seventeen horses and forty or fifty stand of arms. Our informant, whose veracity is vouched for by several gentlemen of this city, was in the fight himself. The prisoners captured report two brigades of infantry at that post, but represent much dissatisfaction among the Kentucky troops, on account of being deprived of a vote in the recent Presidential election. A majority of the troops there are said to be Kentuckians. He contradicts the report of the capture of Chattanooga, by General Breckinridge but says the road from Chattanooga to Nashville is completely destroyed. Our cavalry, while compelling the Yanks to remain in Dalton are doing the citizens much injury by stealing their stock and subsistence."

And on Sunday, December 25, 1864 (Christmas Day) at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Hamlet of Company G of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Hamlet did not own slaves in Kemper County, Mississippi.

**775) Captain William Richard HAMMET** - Inscription on tombstone #2054 reads "***CAPT. W. R. HAMMET CO. F 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Montgomery County, Virginia in April 1865.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Edward Hammet married (Spelled as) Clemetina on April 16, 1831 in Montgomery County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Hammett but the compiler believes it was spelled as Hammet and will be noted this way. The census listed William R. Hammet, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of Edward Hammet, born about 1802 in Ireland and his wife (Spelled as) Clementina Hammet, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James P. Hammet, born about 1832 in Virginia and Robert C. Hammet, born about 1836 in Virginia and John R.



Hammet, born about 1839 in Virginia and Isabella N. Hammet, born about 1841 in Virginia and Susan B. Hammet, born about 1845 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 41 in Montgomery County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William R. (Spelled as) Hammet, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a student and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Edward Hammet, born about 1802 in Ireland and his wife Clementine Hammet, born about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Robert C. Hammet, born about 1836 in Virginia and Radford (A male) Hammet, born about 1840 in Virginia and Isabella N. Hammet, born about 1842 in Virginia and Susan Hammet, born about 1845 in Virginia. The family household was living in Montgomery County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lovely Mount and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant William R. Hammet was discharged a captain and served in Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> 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]

The compiler notes he had attended the Virginia Military Institute in 1860 and his middle name was obtained from the Virginia Military Institute.

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.”

Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry Regiment had many soldiers from Carroll, Floyd, Montgomery and Roanoke Counties in Virginia.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm R. Hammet of Captain George W. Thomas' Company Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers\* roll dated September 15, 1862 at Abington, Virginia and enrolled on September 1, (1862) at Montgomery (County Virginia) by (George) W. Thomas for three years and the horse was evaluated at \$175.00 and equipment as \$13.50.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Thomas' Company, Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers: Company F 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry and Company F 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 27<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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 for September and October 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm R. Hammet of Company F of Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers enlisted on September 1, (1862) at Montgomery (County) Virginia for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) W. R. Hammet of Company F of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Partisan Rangers enlisted on September (1, 1862) at Montgomery County (Virginia) and enrolled by (George) W. Thomas for three years and last paid by William J. (Shelburn) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) W. R. Hammet of Company F of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mounted Rifles enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Montgomery (County Virginia) and enrolled by George W. Thomas for three years and last paid by (William J) (Shelburn) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated May 1, 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) W. R. Hammet of Company F of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Volunteers enlisted on September 1, (1862) at Montgomery (County Virginia) and enrolled by (George) W. Thomas for three years and last paid by (William) H. Miller and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) W. R. Hammet of Company F of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 1, (1862) at Montgomery (County Virginia) and enrolled by (George) W. Thomas for three years and last paid by (William) H. Miller and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30, 1863 to April 30, 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Captain (Spelled as) W. R. Hammet of Company F of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Montgomery (County Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (George W) Thomas for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated under arrest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to October 30, 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Captain (Spelled as) W. R. Hammet of Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Montgomery (County Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel Trigg for three years and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Captain (Spelled as) Wm. R. Hammet of Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Montgomery (County Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel Trigg for three years and last paid on November 30, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated under arrest.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Wm. R. Hammett of Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia 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 (Charles) B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee April 29, 1865 and noted as captured in Montgomery County, Virginia on April 5, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) William. R. Hammett of Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured in Montgomery County, Virginia on April 5, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Wm. R. Hammett of Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky May 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Montgomery County, Virginia on April 5, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Wm. R. Hammett of Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured in Montgomery County, Virginia on April 5, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) William R. Hancock (With a X by his surname indicating an incorrect entry) of Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry 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 in Montgomery County, Virginia on April 5, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Wm. R. Hammett of Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry 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 in Montgomery County, Virginia on April 5, 1865.

Captain William Richard Hammet died approximately 57 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On June 30 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported:  
“DISMISSED – Captain George A. Bennett, of the President’s Body Guard has by order of court-martial, been dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowance. He was charged with appropriating forage belonging to the United States to private use. First Lieutenant Jamieson has commanded the guard since the arrest of Captain Bennett.”

And on Friday, June 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Captain (Spelled as) Wm. R. Hammett of Company F of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler lastly notes he was the last Confederate officer to die at Camp Chase.

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

**776) Citizen of Hampshire County, West Virginia, John HAMMACK**- Inscription on tombstone #737 reads “**JNO. HAMMOCK CITIZEN**” Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23208) stated: He was taken prisoner in Hampshire County, West Virginia in September 1863.

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

According to Find A Grave Memorial # 203061621 Elizabeth D. Wise Hammack was the wife of Jacob Hammack and Jacob had died in 1845.

According to the census of 1850 John Hammack, born about 1827 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a manufacturer was living in the household of Elizabeth Hammack, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other household members were: Anthony Hammack, born about 1819 in Virginia and William Hammack, born about 1824 in Virginia and James Cade, born about 1833 in Virginia and Charles Conner, born about 1823 in Virginia and Charles Thomas, born about 1832 in Virginia. The household was living in District 24 in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1850.

The compiler notes all household members in the 1850 census above were listed as manufacturers with the exception of Elizabeth and Charles Thomas was listed as a laborer. Charles Conner had been listed as a tailor with apparel and accessories stores with the exception of shoes. These ties in with his charges against him at Camp Chase, John (Spelled as) Haumack (But the compiler believes it was John Hammack) was charged with selling clothing to rebels.

The 1860 United States census listed John Hammack, born about 1826 in Virginia and listed his occupation as a manufacturer and listed his real estate value of \$21,300.00 and a personal estate value of \$6,000.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: Elizabeth Hammack, born about 1800 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) McGuire, born about 1838 in Virginia and listed as a manufacturer and Sarah C. McGuire, born about 1843 in Virginia and listed as a manufacturer and (Spelled as) Rachael (A female) Sloneker, born about 1831 in Virginia and listed as a

manufacturer and Margret Pugh, born about 1834 in Virginia and listed as a manufacturer and (Spelled as) Isaiah (A male) Slonaker, born about 1837 in Virginia and listed as a farmer and James Swisher, born about 1838 in Virginia and also listed as a farmer and William (Spelled as) Nolt, born about 1820 in Germany and listed his occupation as a manufacturer. The household was living in the Eastern District of Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hanging Rock and the census was enumerated on June 2, 1860.

The compiler notes John Hammack has a Find A Grave Memorial at # 203061744 and listed his birth date as October 28, 1826 and died on February 10, 1865 and buried in the Hammack Family Cemetery at Delray in Hampshire County, West Virginia. According to Camp Chase Records he died on January 10, 1865. If this is the same man and the compiler believes it is then he may have died at Camp Chase and then re-interred to Hampshire County. Or perhaps his tombstone in Hampshire County is a cenotaph. The compiler does not see his body being released from the Camp Chase graveyard although it appears his family had more than enough money to have him removed. More research will have to be done to find his correct burial place.

According to ancestry number (23785 of 54896) (Spelled as) John Hammack was originally held in Prison number one in mess three.

According to ancestry number (5287 of 54896) (Spelled as) John Hammock a citizen of Virginia died of pneumonia on January 10, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio.

According to ancestry number (23208 of 54896) (Spelled as) Jno. Hammack a citizen of Virginia was captured in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia on September 16, 1863 and was admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on January 9, 1865 and died the next day January 10, 1865 and buried in grave number 737.

According to ancestry number (23550 of 54896) (Spelled as) Jno. Hammack was held in prison number two in barracks number four and listed as dead in column one.

According to ancestry number (21648 of 54896) (Spelled as) John Haumack was charged with selling clothing to rebels. Recommended by Judge Galloway for exchange.

Jno Hammack died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 10, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) John Hammack

The compiler notes he was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital and died there on Tuesday, January 10, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Hammack owned five slaves, on the 1860 slave schedules, three males ages forty-five, fifteen and thirteen and two females ages forty and ten years of age. Although there was another John Hammack living in the Eastern District in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia the other John Hammack had a low income within his personal real estate and value of real estate.

**777) Private John H. HAMPTON** - Inscription on tombstone #1644 reads **“JNO. H. HAMPTON CO. K 53 ALA. PAR. RANGERS 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 the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; (Spelled as) J. H. Hampton married Nancy Kidd on October 13, 1842 in Williamson County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. (A male) Hampton, born about 1845 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. H. (A male) Hampton, born about 1823 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) N. Hampton, born about 1826 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Hampton, born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) J. R. (A male) Hampton, born about 1848 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) W. R. (A male) Hampton, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 17 in Williamson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John H. Hampton, born about 1846 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. H. Hampton, born about 1823 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Mary Hampton, born about 1837 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Elizabeth Hampton, born about 1847 in Tennessee and James C. Hampton, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Beverley (A male) Hampton, born about 1851 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Borcsa (A male) Hampton, born about 1858 in Tennessee and Buddy Hampton, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as three months old and Silas Edmonson, born about 1838 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 1 in Montgomery County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Montgomery and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. Hampton served in Company K in the 53<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Alabama Partisan Rangers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“53rd Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in November, 1862. Two of its companies had seen prior service with the 7th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Men of this command were from the counties of Autauga, Lauderdale, Macon, Pike, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Dallas, Monroe, Wilcox, Lowndes, Dale, Coffee, and Montgomery. It first served in the District of the Gulf and in December contained 517 effectives. The unit was later assigned to Roddey's and M. W. Hanno's Brigade, Wheeler's

Corps. It saw action at Thompson's Station, Brentwood, and Town Creek, was involved at the Atlanta Campaign, [and] then participated in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. Only a small number surrendered in April, 1865. Colonel Moses W. Hannon, [Moses Wright Hannon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20245] Lieutenant Colonel John F. Gaines, and Major Thomas F. Jenkins [Thomas Farewell Jenkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 25239947] were in command.”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) John H. Hampton of Captain Felder’s Company 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers\* enlisted and mustered in on January 16, 1863 at Montgomery, Alabama and under remarks stated received fifty dollars in full for my bounty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company K 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on December 3, (1862) at Montgomery, Alabama and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from December 31, 1862 to -- --- stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on December 3, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Adam C) Felder and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on December 3, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Adam) C Felder and last paid by (Jno) P. Dickinson on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on December 3, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Adam C) Felder for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to ----- stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on December 3, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Adam C) Felder for three years and last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. H. Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. H. Hampton of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Volunteers received twenty-eight pounds of fodder and twelve pounds of corn on March 1, 1864 at Rome, Georgia.

The compiler notes the following gives insight as to the capture of Private John H. Hampton.

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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 located in 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 26<sup>th</sup>"

When Private John H. Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Partisan Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Hannon's Brigade in Kelly's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July "24", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H Hampton of Company K of the 53rd 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H Hampton of Company K of the 53rd 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Hampton of Company K of the 53rd 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Hampton of Company K of the 53rd 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> 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 at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Hampton (With an X by the name) of Company K of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry name appeared as a signature on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864. At the bottom of the page it noted the X by the above name stated the entry was cancelled.

Private John H. Hampton died approximately 221 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 13, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln is reported quite sick to-day and has denied himself to all visitors.

And on Monday, March 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno H Hampton of Company K of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules reported a J. H. Hampton of District 1 in Montgomery County, Alabama as owning one forty year old female slave. However this was the father J. H. Hampton and not the soldier who died at Camp Chase.

**778) Private John Thomas HAMPTON** - Inscription on tombstone #1342 reads "**JNO. T. HAMPTON CO. A 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in July 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 33 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Hampton, born about 1831 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Wade Hampton, born about 1813 in South Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Hampton, born about 1814 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Matilda Hampton, born about 1832 in Alabama and Rachael Hampton, born about 1837 in Alabama and Nancy Hampton, born about 1839 in Alabama and William Hampton, born about 1841 in Alabama and James Hampton, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Lonza (A male) Hampton, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Lamander (A female) Hampton, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 8 in Lawrence County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

The compiler notes the head of the household in the 1850 census Wade Hampton was not the same famous Confederate General Wade Hampton. The famous Confederate General Wade Hampton had a grandfather also named Wade Hampton who had been an American General during the War of 1812. The given name of Wade with the surname of Hampton was a popular give name. However, this does not rule out a possible distant connection to the famous Hampton family and our subject.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; John T. Hampton married Margaret (Spelled as) Donberg on January 27, 1853 in Lawrence County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed John T. Hampton, born about 1831 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Margaret E. J. Hampton, born about 1835 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Laurinda Hampton, born about 1853 in Alabama and Joseph Hampton, born about 1857 in Alabama and John Hampton, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was

living in the Southern Division in Lawrence County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Moulton and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John T. Hampton served in Companies A and G in the 5<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment, organized at Tusculumbia, 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 A of the 5<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Fayette County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T Hampton of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T Hampton of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama 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 in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Hampton of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Hampton of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Hampton of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Hampton of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

Private John Thomas Hampton died approximately 199 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 19, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE - A state convention of the colored people of Pennsylvania is now in session in Harrisburg. They aim at high objects – the achievement of the elective franchise, equality with Caucasian blood on railroad cars, colored officers for colored troops and a higher grade of education."

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. T. Hampton of Company A of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**779) Private Jonathan H. HANCOCK** - Inscription on tombstone #1031 reads "**J. H. HANCOCK CO. C 2 MD. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Shenandoah County, Virginia in May 1864.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed in Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Maryland Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Johnathan H. Hancock of Company C of Gilmore Battalion" Virginia" Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on May 17, 1864; Age thirty-nine; Height five feet and eleven and one half inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair dark and by occupation had been a merchant and told Union authorities his residence was (Spelled as) Luzen, Pennsylvania and had been arrested by the 1<sup>st</sup> New York Cavalry in Shenandoah County, Virginia on May 12, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 18, 1864.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are in Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Maryland Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Hancock of Company C of "Gilmore's Virginia" Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 19, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted another physical description; Age 39; Height 5' 11 and ½"; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair dark and noted as captured in Shenandoah County, Virginia on May 12, 1864.

Private John H. Hancock died approximately 260 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 3, 1865 in Washington, D.C. a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: VETERANS ATTENTION! The highest bounties paid! \$1,150 for three years \$775 for one year at the tent corner of 15<sup>th</sup> street and New York avenue either line of horse cars will take you there.

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Hancock of Company C of "Gilmore's" Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**780) Private James M. HANCOCK** - Inscription on tombstone #1519 reads "**J. M. HANCOCK CO. C 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties 1828-1978; James Hancock married Sarah Mash on January 20, 1848 in Fayette County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed James M. Hancock, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a Miller and listed his personal real estate as \$600.00 and living in the household of Jesse Hancock, born about 1831 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Sarah Hancock, born about 1830 in Georgia and the wife of James M. Hancock and Martha J. Hancock, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 29 in Fayette County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hantock (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hancock and the compiler agrees and with be noted this way) The census listed (Spelled as) J. M. Hancock, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,200.00 and a personal value of \$600.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) S. A. Hancock, born about 1829 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Hancock, born about 1849 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. F. (A female) Hancock, born about 1851 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Hancock, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) R. (A female) Hancock, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) L. V.

(A female) Hancock, also born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) S. E. (A female) Hancock, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as two months old. The family household was living in Precinct 6 in Butler County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Friendship and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is the Confederate widow's pension records of Sarah Ann Hancock from Butler County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal James M. Hancock alternate name J. M. Hancock and discharged a private served in Company C in the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

The compiler notes there were two units from Alabama called the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry.

The first 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry was only known as this unit designation in the field. However the Confederate authorities did not recognize the first 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry designation. The Confederate authorities then recognized the first 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry as the 9<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry (Malone's). However many soldier's in the first 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry refused to acknowledge the Confederate War Departments decision to reclassify them as the 9<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry.

The following is what is said about the 9<sup>th</sup> Alabama Confederate Cavalry.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) J. M. Hancock of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 13, 1863 at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Alexander) Bright for the

war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and noted below in pencil that he was paid .40 cents per day for his horse and paid \$68.80.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) J. M. Hancock of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 13, 1863 at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Alexander) Bright for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Hancock of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 13, 1863 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Alexander) H. Bright for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay due as corporal to the 5<sup>th</sup> of January 1864.

When Private James M. Hancock of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Hancock of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Hancock of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Hancock of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Hancock of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Hancock of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Hancock of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private James M. Hancock died approximately 37 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 3, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln orders cotton permit for Charles E. Fuller who has an agreement to sell 10,000 bales to government.

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Hancock of Company "F" of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The widow of James M. Hancock was Sarah Ann Hancock and she filed for and received a Confederate widow's pension in Butler County, Alabama in the 1890's. She died in 1902.

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

**781) Private Thomas H. HAND** - Inscription on tombstone #670 reads "***T. H. HAND CO. D 58 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas H. Hand, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,500.00 and a personal value of \$800.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane Hand, born about 1833 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Andrew Hand, born about 1855 in Georgia and Walter Hand, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Townships 14 and 15 in St. Clair County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Springville and the census was enumerated on July 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 50 which noted Private Thomas H. Hand of the 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Lydia J. Hand and listed her Post Office as Springville, Alabama.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 463 the Post Office at Springville, Alabama was located in St. Clair County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas H. Hand served in Companies D and K in the 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“58th Infantry Regiment [also called 54th Regiment] was organized at Troy, Alabama, in March, 1863, with men from Pike, Barbour, Dale, Coffee, and Henry counties. The regiment served under General Clanton in the Department of the Gulf and was on duty at Mobile and Pollard until January, 1864. It then was assigned to General Scott's and Shelley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 57th fought in the Atlanta Campaign, was part of Hood's winter operations, and saw action at Bentonville. At the Battle of Peach Tree Creek it lost fort-eight [forty-eight] percent of the 130 engaged, and at Franklin and Nashville its casualties were again high. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John P. W. Amerine [John Porter Warner Amerine – He did not have duty with the 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama but did have duty with the 57<sup>th</sup> and 37<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry – Find A Grave Memorial # 42899172] and Charles J. L. Cunningham, Lieutenant Colonels William C. Bethune [William Calvin Bethune – Also had duty with the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama and not the 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama – Find A Grave Memorial # 55767489] and James W. Mabrey, [Also a field officer in the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry] and Major J. H. Wiley”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Hand of Company D of the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry\* enlisted on February 10, 1863 at Springville, Alabama and enrolled for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital since August 20, 1863.

The above asterisk stated “The 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion Alabama Volunteers (composed of eight companies) Captain Avirett's Company, St. Clair Sharp Shooters and Captain Oliver's Company (E) Cox's Battalion Sharp Shooters were consolidated in June 1863 and the combined organizations were designated the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Volunteers by Special Order 192 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated August 13, 1863.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) T. H. Hand of the 32<sup>nd</sup> and 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on an Inspection Report of the 32<sup>nd</sup> and 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment Claytons Brigade Stewart's Division and report dated on December 6, 1863 near Dalton, Georgia and under remarks stated absent without leave.

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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 26<sup>th</sup>”

When Private Thomas H. Hand of Company D of the 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 near Oxford, Georgia he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) (Can't transcribe first initial) Hand of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos H. Hand of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> 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 at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas H. Hand of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> 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 at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas H. Hand of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> 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 at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos H. Hand of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> 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 at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos H. Hand of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> 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 at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas H. Hand of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> 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 to Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Thomas H. Hand died approximately 145 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 27, 1864 at Charlotte, North Carolina the newspaper *The Charlotte Democrat* reported: "FROM ALABAMA – An official dispatch gives the following information from Alabama: On the 16<sup>th</sup> the enemy 800 strong occupied Pollard. After burning the Government stores and railroad buildings they returned in the direction they came. They were pursued 30 miles, losing a portion of their transportation, baggage and supplies and leaving many dead negro troops on the road. Our forces were commanded by General Liddell and acted with spirit and gallantry."

And on Tuesday, December 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos H. Hand of Company H of the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

**782) Private Robert Mitchell HANKINS** - Inscription on tombstone #1365 reads "**R. M. HANKINS CO. C 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

According to the Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940 Nancy Elizabeth Lockhart married Robert Mitchell Hankins on October 5, 1854 in Tazewell County, Virginia. Further marriage records stated Robert Mitchell Hankins was born in 1834 and that his mother's name was Nancy and his father's name was Robert.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert M. Hankins, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a school teacher with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$55.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy E. Hankins, born about 1840 in Virginia. Another family household member was Mary Hankins, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Baptist Valley and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert M. Hankins served in Company C in the 16<sup>th</sup> 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]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Hankins of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 10, 1862 in Tazewell (County), Virginia and enrolled by Captai Harman and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and noted his bounty was due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert M. Hankins of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 1, (1863) in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

“The 16<sup>th</sup> 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 for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Hankins of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 10, 1862 in Tazewell (County), Virginia and enrolled by Captain Harman for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Moorefield, (West Virginia) on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt M. Hankins of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 August 10, 1864; Age twenty-eight; Height five feet nine and one half inches; Complexion dark; Eyes dark; Hair brown and told Union authorities by occupation had been a teacher and listed his residence as Tazewell County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averall (William W. Averell) at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt W. Hawkins (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper’s Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert M. Hawkins of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Hawkins of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, (Maryland) on March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt M. Hawkins of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to Point Lookout, Maryland on March 18, 1865 for exchange and under remarks stated transferred to Point

Lookout, Maryland on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Private Robert M. Hankins died approximately 193 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 21, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported: "SICK PRISONERS – It is stated that at Camp Douglas, Chicago, fourteen hundred rebel prisoners are on the sick list, with an average number of interments of six per day. One of the most frequent causes of death is nostalgia, or home sickness."

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. M. Hawkins of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

**783) Private Henry Clay HANDLEY** - Inscription on tombstone #921 reads "**HENRY C. HANLY CO. D 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Logan County, West Virginia in April 1864.

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

The inference for this being the correct soldier can be located at Find A Grave Memorial number 51917781.

According to the West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; Alexander W. (Spelled as) Hanley married Eliza Griffin in 1830 at Kanawha County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Henry C. Handley, born about 1841 in Virginia and living in the household of A. (Alex) W. Handley, born Virginia and his wife Eliza Handley, born in Virginia. Other household members were: Charles W. Handley, born in Virginia and America E. Handley, born about Virginia and Alexander I. Handley, born about 1836 in Virginia and Virginia F. Handley, born about 1838 in Virginia and Victoria E. Handley, also born in 1838 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Basimah (A male) Handley, born about 1843 in Virginia and Sarah W. Handley, born about 1846 in Virginia and Frederick Handley, born about 1849 in Virginia and John Grant, born about 1832 in Virginia. The household was living in District 46 in Putnam County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Hanley but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Handley and will be noted this way. The census listed H. C. (A male) Handley, born about 1841 in Virginia (An ancestry transcriber noted his full name was Henry Clay Handley) and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of A. W. (A male) Handley, born about 1803 in



Virginia and his wife E. Handley, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family household members were: V. (A female) Handley, born about 1839 in Virginia and B. F. (A male) Handley, born about 1844 in Virginia and S. W. (A female) Handley, born about 1846 in Virginia and T. G. L. (A male) (An ancestry transcriber corrected the name to Frederick George Lewis) Handley, born about 1850 in Virginia and J. S. (A male) Handley, also born about 1850 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 1 in Putnam County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Teayes Valley and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

The inferences for the family surname being spelled as Handley are Henry Clay's siblings having tombstones spelled as Handley and his grandfather who had been in the American Revolution being spelled as Handley.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. C. Hanly of (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 4, 1862 at the Cabell (West) Virginia Court House and enrolled by (Captain William) R. Gunn for three years and last paid by Captain (William J) Clark on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry C. Hanly of (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 4, 1862 at the Cabell (West) Virginia Court House and enrolled by (Captain William) R. Gunn for three years and last paid by Captain (William J) Clark 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 October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 and stated Private (Spelled as) Henry C. Hanly of (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 4, 1862 at the Cabell (West) Virginia Court House and enrolled by Captain (William) R. Gunn for three years and last paid by Captain (William J) Clark on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since April 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Handly of Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 22, 1864; Age twenty-three years; Height six feet; Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair dark and told Union authorities prior to the war he had been a farmer by occupation and listed his residence as Putnam County, (West) Virginia and captured by Lieutenant Blazer in Logan County, (West) Virginia on April 9, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Hanley of Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 23, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over and listed another physical description; Age 23; Height 6'; Eyes gray; Hair dark; Complexion fair and noted as captured in Logan County, (West) Virginia on April 9, 1864.

Private Henry Clay Handley died approximately 280 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 28, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. C. Hanley of Company D of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“HENRY C. HANDLEY CO. D 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**784) Corporal John W. HARDY** - Inscription on tombstone #656 reads **“CORP. J. W. HARDY CO. I 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 39 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed John Hardy, born about 1824 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Harriet Hardy, born about 1827 in South Carolina. Another family household member was William H. Hardy, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Division 12 in Cass County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on what appears to be October 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John W. Hardy, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$260.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Harriett Hardy, born about 1827 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William Hardy, born about 1850 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Charrlott (A female) Hardy, born about 1851 in Georgia and Joanna A. Hardy, born about 1853 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Christerfor (The compiler believes is should have been Christopher) (A male) Hardy, born about 1857 in Georgia and James S. Hardy, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District 827 in Cass County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cassville and the census was enumerated on July 22, 1860.

From Wikipedia: “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.”

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Hardy was discharged as a corporal and served in Company I in the 40<sup>th</sup> 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 I of the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was known as the “Gilmer Tigers #2” Many soldiers from Gilmer County, Georgia.

A Bounty Pay Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Hardy of Company I of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry received a \$50.00 bounty roll at Camp McDonald on March 27, 1862 and signed his name as John W. Hardy and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) J. W. Hardy of Company I of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Bartow County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Abda) Johnson for three years or during the war and last paid by Captain (James) H. Carter on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Corporal John W. Hardy of Company I of the 40th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. W. Hardy of Company I of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps was in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Hood's Corps and under remarks stated captured and turned over to Army of the Cumberland on July 26, 1864 and noted as captured on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes the correct Confederate Corps for this time period was Lee's.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John Hardy of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps, from June

1 to September 9, 1864. Report dated Office Provost Marshal 2<sup>nd</sup> Division 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps Decatur, Georgia September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on July "20", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. W. Hardy of Company I of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. W. Hardy of Company I of the 40<sup>th</sup> 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 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Jno W. Hardee (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John W. Hardy of Company I of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. W. Hardy of Company I of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John W. Hardy of Company I of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Corporal John W. Hardy died approximately 139 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 23, 1864 at

And on Friday, December 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Jno H (With an X by the initial H indicating an incorrect letter) Hardy of Company I of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

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

**785) Private Albertus HARLOW** - Inscription on tombstone #262 reads **"A. HARLOW CO. A 5 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Lookout Mountain in February 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; James Harlow married Elizabeth Parker on October 18, 1821 in Putnam County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census spelled his name as Abburtes Harlow but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Albertus and will be noted this way. The census listed Albertus Harlow, born about 1832 in Georgia and living in the household of James Harlow, born about 1800 in North Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Harlow born about 1802 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Harlow, born about 1831 in Georgia and Caroline Harlow, born about 1834 in Georgia and Robert Harlow, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Sion (A male) Harlow, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Summerville District in Chattooga County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Abertus Harlow, born about 1831 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$150.00 and living in the household of Jacob Ruster, born about 1811 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Jno F. Ruster, born about 1845 in Arkansas and (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Ruster, born about 1846 in Arkansas and (Spelled as) G. W. (A male) Ruster, born about 1848 in Arkansas and M. E. (A female) Ruster, born about 1850 in Arkansas and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Ruster, born about 1852 in Arkansas. The household was living in Washington Township Sevier County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Brownstown and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

The compiler notes there was some confusion over the correct prisoner at Camp Chase. Albertus Harlow was listed as taken prisoner at Lookout Mountain and with Company A of the 5<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry and only had Federal POW Records. At the turn of the century government officials stated the soldier from the 5<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry had no enlistment records. However Albertus Harlow of the 6<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry had both enlistment records and POW Records and was also taken prisoner at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. Harlow served in Companies E and H in the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry and under notes noted See Albertus Harlow 5<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Cavalry Regiment was formed in the spring of 1863 by consolidating the cavalry battalion of Smith's Georgia Legion and four independent cavalry companies. During the conflict it served in Davidson's, J. J. Morrison's, C. C. Crews', and Iverson's Brigade. The unit was active at Chickamauga and Philadelphia, [Tennessee] participated in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns, then took part in the defense of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas. During April, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanding officers were Colonel John R. Hart, [Arrested after the war for supposedly allowing two of his soldiers to murder two Union POW's at Wilson, North Carolina - Find A Grave Memorial # 10072551] Lieutenant Colonels B. F. Brown [Benjamin F. Brown] and Joel C. Fain, [Joel Cicero Fain – Find A Grave Memorial # 10541248] and Majors Alfred F. Bale [Killed 1863 – Find A Grave Memorial # 35424625] and John T. Burns.”

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 21, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, September 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Wednesday, September 21, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Albertus Harlow did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. HARLOW CO. H 6 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**786) Private Rush Floyd HARMAN** - Inscription on tombstone #299 reads **“R. FLOYD HARMAN CO. F 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Tazewell County, Virginia in May 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Rush F. Harman, born about 1844 and living in the household of Robert W. Harman, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Rohoda but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Rhoda Harman, born about 1793 in Virginia and Giles F. Harman, born about 1837 and Erastus Harman, born about 1839 and William H. Harman, born about 1841 and Mary S. Harman, born about 1849 and (Spelled as) Elvina (A female) Criner, born about 1829. The household was living in District 20 in Giles County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Harum but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Harman and will be noted this way. The census listed Rush F. Harman, born about 1845 in

Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Robty W. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Robert and will be noted this way. Robert W. Harman, born about 1811 in Virginia and living with what appears to be his wife Ann Harman, born about 1816 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elias F. Harman, born about 1837 in Virginia and Erastus Harman, born about 1839 in Virginia and Mary J. Harman, born about 1849 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Otta (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Otto Harman, born about 1850 in Virginia and John L. Harman, born about 1852 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Robt N. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Robert N. Harman, born about 1855 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Eastern District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rocky Gap and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

The compiler notes Bland County, Virginia was formed in 1861 from parts of Giles, Tazewell and Wythe Counties of Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private R. Floyd Harman served in Company "G" in the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry was known as the "Bland Rangers" Many soldiers from Bland County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. Floyd Harman of Company F of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry enlisted on March 18, 1863 at Henry and enrolled by Captain (William Neel) Harman for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since May 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rush I (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect letter) Harman of Company F of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 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 and noted as captured in Tazewell County, Virginia on May 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rush T (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) Harmon of Company F of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia "Infantry" appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 26, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Tazewell (County) Virginia on May 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rust F. Harman of Company F of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia "Infantry" was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio on October 3, 1864 and had been sent from Camp Chase for small-pox and under remarks stated and vaccinated.

Private Rush Floyd Harman died approximately 140 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 13, 1864 at

And on Thursday, October 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Rush F. Harman of Company F of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia "Infantry" due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**787) Private Huca T. HARMON** - Inscription on tombstone #188 reads "**H. I. HARMON CO. B 3 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Knoxville Tennessee Campaign (November 4 – December 31, 1863)

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 Huca T. Harmon alternate name H. T. Harmon served in Company B in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Infantry Regiment, organized at Columbia, South Carolina, in April, 1861, contained men recruited in the counties of Laurens, Colleton, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Newberry. Ordered to Virginia, it saw action at First Manassas in Bonham's Brigade. Later the 3rd was placed in General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. It participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, [and] then moved to Georgia with Longstreet. After fighting at Chickamauga



and Knoxville, it returned to Virginia and continued the conflict at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. Later it was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and North Carolina Campaign. In April, 1862, this regiment totalled [totalled] 550 effectives. It reported 23 killed, 108 wounded, and 4 missing at Savage's Station, had 14 killed and 35 wounded of the 371 at Maryland Heights, and lost 11 killed, 71 wounded, and 2 missing of the 266 at Sharpsburg. The unit lost 163 at Fredericksburg, 12 at Chancellorsville, and twenty-one percent of the 406 at Gettysburg. Its last battle was at Bentonville where 1 was killed and 15 were wounded, and on March 23, 1865, there were 191 present for duty. It surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels James D. Nance, [James Drayton Nance – Find A Grave Memorial # 17682782] William D. Rutherford, [William Drayton Rutherford – Find A Grave Memorial # 10384152] and James H. Williams; Lieutenant Colonels James M. Baxter, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44364691] B. B. Foster, Benjamin C. Garlington, [Benjamin Conway Garlington – Find A Grave Memorial # 24215541] and Robert C. Maffett; [ Find A Grave Memorial # 2537129] and Major R. P. Todd. [Richard P. Todd]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. T. Harmon of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry and noted as present for duty.

“The 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was enrolled on April 14, 1861. It was mustered into Confederate service June 6, 1861 and re-organized for the war in May 1862. About April 9, 1865 the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard's South Carolina Reserves and formed the (New) 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. T. Harmon of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1863 at Newberry, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Thomas W.) Gary for three years 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) H. T. Harmon of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1863 at Newberry, South Carolina and enrolled by (Captain Thomas W.) Gary for three years and last paid by (G. W.) Shell on October 31, (1863) noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent wounded November 18 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. T. Harmon of Company B of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1863 at Newberry, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain Thomas W.) Gary for three years and last paid on October 31, (1863) and duty status not reported.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On July 23, 1864 at

And on Saturday, July 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, July 23, 1864 due to dysentery.

The compiler notes his death records reported a date of June 23, 1864 however in looking at the chronological order of deaths it should have been July 23, 1864.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“H. T. HARMON CO. B 3 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”**

**788) Sergeant Eliphus Wakeman HARPER** - Inscription on tombstone #951 reads **“SERG'T E. W. HARPER CO. G 20 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 23 years old.

According to North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; Thomas Harper married Caroline McBride on February 3, 1836 in Davidson County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Rufus Harper, born about 1839 in North Carolina and living in the household of Thomas Harper, born about 1803 in North Carolina and his wife Caroline Harper, born about 1830 but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1820 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Jane Harper, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Columbus Harper, born about 1838 in North Carolina [Columbus F. Harper was also a member of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and also captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and also taken to Camp Chase but paroled on July 19, 1865 and had a physical description] and William Harper, born about 1840 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Eliza Harper, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Jacob Harper, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Albert Harper, born about 1846 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Shelby County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name as Life Harper, born about 1841 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Thomas Harper, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Bellie (A male) Harper, born about 1844 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Eliza Ann Harper, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Jacob Harper, born about 1847 in North Carolina and Albert Harper, born about 1849 in North Carolina and Nancy Harper, born about 1850 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Thos Harper, born about 1853 in Alabama and Martha Harper, born about 1856 in Alabama and John E. Harper, born about 1859 in

Alabama and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in Shelby County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Montevallo and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elifus Harper was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“20th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Jefferson, Greene, Bibb, Perry, Dallas, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Washington, and Russell. After serving at Mobile the unit was brigaded under Generals Barton, Tracy, and S. D. Lee. It moved to Kentucky, but prior to the Battle of Murfreesboro it was ordered to Mississippi. Here it took an active part in the conflicts at Port Gibson and Champion's Hill and was captured on July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell. Exchanged and reorganized, the 20th was placed in General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was involved in various battles from Chattanooga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This unit contained 836 men in December, 1861, sustained 58 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 526 men and 376 arms on December 14, 1863. During January, 1865 there were 305 present, and it surrendered with about 165. The field officers were Colonels Charles D. Anderson, [Charles DeWitt Anderson – Find A Grave Memorials #'s 42498696 and 82935638] James M. Dedman, [James Monroe Dedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 76996025] I. W. Garrott, [Isham Warren Garrott – Find A Grave Memorial # 9115] and Edmund W. Pettus; [Edmund Winston Pettus – Find A Grave Memorial # 8761] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Davis and Mitchell T. Porter; [Mitchell Thomas Porter – Find A Grave Memorial # 100700185] and Majors John G. Harris [John Gideon Harris – Find A Grave Memorial # 138395875] and Alfred S. Pickering. [Alfred Samuel Pickering – Find A Grave Memorial # 13547492]”

Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from the counties of Bibb, Jefferson and Shelby in Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 9 to December 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Elifus Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Montevallo, Alabama (Located in Shelby County) and enrolled by (Captain) John W. Davis for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 1 to 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Elifus Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Montevallo, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) John W. Davis for the war and last paid by Thomas C. Clark on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 15, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Elifus Harper (With an X by the name stating that his given name was carried on the roll as Eliphus) of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on

September 9, 1861 at Montevallo, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain John) W. Davis for the war and last paid by Thomas C. Clark on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 15 to 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Eliphus Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Montevallo, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain John) W. Davis for the war and last paid by Thomas C. Clark on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1862 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) E. W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Montevallo, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain) Jno W. Davis for the war and last paid by Thomas C. Clark on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 3<sup>rd</sup> corporal from ranks October 19, 1862.

A Regimental Return for July 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was sick at Blain's Cross Roads.

The compiler notes Blain's Cross Roads sometimes spelled as Blaine's Cross Roads was located in Grainger County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) E. W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Montevallo, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (John) W. Davis for the war and last paid by Thomas C. Clark 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 5<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) E. W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Montevallo, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain) Jno. W. Davis for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted from 4<sup>th</sup> corporal January 6, 1863.

When Sergeant Elifus W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3<sup>rd</sup> 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, E. W. Harper a sergeant of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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. W. Harper and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama 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. 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) E. W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 20<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment Lee's Brigade Stevenson's Division and list not dated\* The asterisk stated other records indicate the men were furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi about July 22, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) E. W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of patients in the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on May 16, 1864 for chronic diarrhea and returned to duty on July 25, 1864 and listed his residence as (What appears to be Montevallo, Alabama).

When Sergeant Elifus W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Elyus W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Elyrus W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Elifus W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Elifus W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Elifus W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Elifus W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant Eliphus Wakeman Harper died approximately 24 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 28, 1865 at Cleveland, Ohio; Verina Harris Morton Jones was born. She would become an early African American physician.

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) E. W. Harper of Company G of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules E. W. Harper did not own slaves in Shelby County, Alabama.

**789) Private George W. HARPER** - Inscription on tombstone #1869 reads ***"G. W. HARPER CO. E 29 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to North America, Family Histories, 1500-2000; George W. Harper's paternal grandfather (William Hughes) had been a soldier and patriot in the American Revolution.

The 1850 United States census listed George W. Harper, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Harper, born about 1813 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife

Elizabeth Harper, born about 1805 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Joseph Harper, born about 1833 in Alabama and Jacob Harper, born about 1834 in Alabama and James Harper, born about 1836 in Alabama and John Harper, born about 1838 in Alabama (1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant John Harper also had duty with Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and enlisted at Wilsonville, Alabama, located in Shelby County, Alabama and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and taken to Camp Douglas, Illinois) and William Harper, born about 1839 in Alabama (Private William J. Harper also had duty with Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and enlisted at Wilsonville, Alabama located in Shelby County and was shot in the right knee at the Battle of Resaca, Georgia and given a discharge) and Judge Harper, born about 1840 in Alabama (Judge Harper's full name was Judge Doctor Franklin Harper and also had duty with Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and enlisted at Wilsonville, Alabama located in Shelby County, Alabama and would survive the war and has a Find A Grave Memorial at 94153322) and Henry Harper, born about 1842 in Alabama (Private Henry Harper also had duty with Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and enlisted at Wilsonville, Alabama located in Shelby County, Alabama and died at Camp Lee, Alabama on November 5, 1862 and his father William Harper filed for his son's claim on June 20, 1863) and Elizabeth Harper, born about 1844 in Alabama and Martha Harper, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Shelby County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as Hasper but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Harper and will be noted this way. The census listed George Harper, born about 1846 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Harper, born about 1811 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Harper, born about 1806 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jno Harper, born about 1836 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Wm Harper, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) J. Frank Harper, born about 1841 in Alabama and Henry Harper, born about 1843 in Alabama and Elizabeth Harper, born about 1845 in Alabama and Martha Harper, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Shelby County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Sterrett and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George "H." Harper served in Company E in the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Tattnall, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Morris, [Find A Grave Memorial # 43968359] and Major Henry B. Turner. [Find A Grave Memorial # 170576932]"

Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as "The Phil Weaver Guards" Many soldiers from Blount County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Harper of Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of casualties, in the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment in the engagement at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15 and 16, 1864 and under remarks stated missing.

When Private George W. Harper of Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Harper of Company E and corrected to the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was admitted to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 in Nashville, Tennessee on December 23, 1864 and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and had been wounded at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 and diagnosed with a simple flesh wound of right leg upper 3<sup>rd</sup> caused by a con-ball which was short for a conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 7, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Harper of Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Harper of Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Harper of Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 11, 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Harper of Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Harper of Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Harper of Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private George W. Harper died approximately 90 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 15, 1865 at

And on Saturday, April 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Harper of Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George W. Harper did not own slaves.

**790) Private William H. HARPER** - Inscription on tombstone #11 reads ***"WILLIAM H HARPER  
CO H 30 REGT MISS INF CSA AUG 24 1863"*** He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma  
Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; Henry R. Harper married Eliza B. Parker on November 19, 1834 in Halifax County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed William Harper, born about 1844 in Tennessee and living in the household of Eliza Harper, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Thomas Harper, born about 1835 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Kennip (A male) Harper, born about 1840 in Tennessee and James Harper, born about 1846 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Carroll County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed W. H. (A male) Harper, born about 1843 in Tennessee and living in the household of E. B. (A female) Harper, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Thomas Harper, born about 1834 in Tennessee and E. K. (A male) Harper, born about 1840 in Tennessee and J. P. (A male) Harper, born about 1845 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Police District 2 in Carroll County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jefferson and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William H. Harper served in Company H in the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Infantry Regiment was organized during the early summer of 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi. Its members were raised in the counties of Lafayette, Choctaw, Montgomery, Grenada, Yazoo, and Carroll. After serving in Kentucky, the unit was assigned to General Walthall's and Brantly's [Brantley's] Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought with the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It sustained 209 casualties at Murfreesboro, 124 at Chickamauga, and 149 at Chattanooga. In December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 29th and 34th Regiments, and totalled [totalled] 554 men and 339 arms. This unit lost 9 killed and 29 wounded at Resaca, and the 29th/30th lost 8 killed and 20 wounded at Ezra Church. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels G. F. Neill [Gilbraith Falls Neil – Find A Grave Memorial # 14007850] and James I. Scales, [Junius Irving Scales – Find A Grave Memorial # 9077382] Lieutenant Colonels James M. Johnson [Find A Grave Memorial # 13491338] and Hugh A. Reynolds, [Died September 22, 1863] and Major John K. Allen. [Taken POW at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee and sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, according to POW Records his residence was McNutt, Mississippi and released on June 18, 1865 at age 35]”

Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Carroll Minute Men” The Company was raised in Carroll County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as Wm H. Harper of Captain Franklin P. Pleasants' Company 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers\* was mustered into service at age eighteen at Grenada, Mississippi on April 8, 1862 and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neil for three years or war and traveling place of rendezvous was 15 miles.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 24<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, and 34<sup>th</sup> Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 8 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Carrollton, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neil for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 18, (1862) at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel) (Gilbraith Falls) Neil for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by (Colonel Gilbraith Falls) Neil for three years and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a list of paroled Confederate prisoners captured and paroled by the United States forces in Kentucky in September, October and November last, who have reported to General Bragg and were placed in camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee and declared exchanged by Colonel Robert Ould by telegram to Major Fairbanks, Assistant Adjutant Inspector General January 11, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a list of exchanged prisoners sent to their commands under Captain J. H. Campbell and dated January 23, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neil for three years 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) W. H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neil for three years and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neil for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at hospital by authority of surgeon since June 26, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 18, (1862) at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Gilbraith Falls) Neil for three years and last paid on April 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick by order of surgeon since June 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on list of prisoners of war forwarded from Franklin, Tennessee to Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on July 17, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) on June 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war which bears the following endorsement: Received from Provost Marshal at Murfreesboro the above named prisoners of war. – Geo. Spalding Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal, Nashville, July 18, 1863. Roll dated Nashville, Tennessee on July 18, 1863 and under remarks stated “These prisoners have been in the Hospital since the date of their capture” and noted as captured at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) on June 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Nashville, (Tennessee) on July 18, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 19, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 26, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 19, 1863 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 19, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) on June 28, (1863).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 27 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, July 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Harper of Company “K” of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 28, 1863.

Private William H. Harper died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

### Juxtaposition:

On August 24, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln hears from General McClelland who writes "Feeling that I have done my duty I shrink from no charges that General Grant may prefer, I only ask for an impartial court. Such investigation would bring to light many things, both military and personal which are unwritten and unheeded."

The compiler notes General McClelland had been a political General from Illinois and appointed by President Lincoln. His stunning success at Arkansas Post in January of 1863 had been a thorn in Grant's overall plans for the Vicksburg Campaign.

And on Monday, August 24, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Harper of Company H of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi due to unknown reasons.

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

**791) Private John HARRINGTON** - Inscription on tombstone #996 reads "**J. HARRINGTON CO. G 29 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Harrington served in Company G in the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the "Seal's Guards" Many soldiers from Barbour County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Harrington of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of casualties in the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment in the engagement at (Nashville, Tennessee) December 15 and 16, 1864 and under remarks stated missing.

When Private John Harrington of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 due to the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Harrington of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Harrington of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Harrington of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee o December "16", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Harrington of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Harrington of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private John Harrington died approximately 26 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 1, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. Harrington of Company G of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**792) Private Frederick Price HARRIS** - Inscription on tombstone #687 reads ***"FRED. P. HARRIS CO. F 2 VA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Bedford County, Virginia in June 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed F. P. (A male) Harris, born about 1832 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$2,200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife M. E. (A female) Harris, born about 1836 in Virginia. Other family household members were: S. J. (A male) Harris born about 1858 in Virginia and (Spelled only as) Harris, born about 1860 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in the Southern Revenue District of Bedford County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Davis Mills and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Frederick P. Harris served in Company F in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry and noted Radford's Regiment Radford's Rangers 30<sup>th</sup> Virginia Volunteers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Cavalry Regiment completed its organization at Lynchburg, Virginia, in May, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bedford, Campbell, Botetourt, Amherst, Franklin, Appomattox, and Albemarle. Until the end of October the unit was called the 30th Regiment Virginia Volunteers. During the war it was brigaded under Generals B.H. Robertson, F. Lee, Wickham, and Munford. The 2nd Cavalry saw action at First Manassas, in Jackson's Valley Campaign, and at Groveton Heights, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, Chancellorsville, in July, 1861, lost twenty-eight percent of the 163 engaged at Groveton Heights, and of the 385 at Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Gettysburg, and Shepherdstown. After the Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, it was involved at The Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spotsylvania, Haw's Shop, and Cold Harbor. It fought in the Shenandoah Valley with Early and later in numerous conflicts around Petersburg and Appomattox. The regiment contained 676 men Gettysburg about four percent were disabled. At Appomattox it cut through the Federal lines and disbanded at Lynchburg on April 10, 1865. However, 19 men were included in the surrender. The field officers were Colonels Thomas T. Munford [Thomas Taylor Munford – Find A Grave Memorial # 7473981] and Richard C. W. Radford, [Richard Carlton Walker Radford – Find A Grave Memorial # 9694650] Lieutenant Colonels Cary Breckinridge [Find A Grave Memorial # 11261369] and James W. Watts, [James Winston Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 81969593] and Major William F. Graves. [William Fountain Graves – Find A Grave Memorial # 9724365]"

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 Fred Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was M. E. and listed her Post Office as Chamblisburgh, Virginia.

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

Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Virginia Cavalry was known as the "Bedford Southside Dragoons" Many soldiers from Bedford County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Frederick P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 16, (1862) at Barbersville (Barboursville, West Virginia) (Located in Cabell County) and enrolled by Captain (William Fountain) Graves for three years and noted as present for duty.

"Field officers for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Also known as the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Volunteers) were appointed May 8, 1861, and the ten companies A to K of which it was composed were enlisted for one year on various dates from May 11 to June 8, 1861. It was originally in the service of the State of Virginia but was accepted into the service of the Confederate States on July 1, 1861 and was reorganized under the Re-enlistment Act April 24, 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 16, 1862 at Barbersville (Barboursville, West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Fountain) Graves for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as hospital nurse December 19, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the General Hospital at Hanover Academy, Virginia for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 enlisted on August 15, 1862 at Barbersville (Barboursville, West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Fountain) Graves for the war and attached to the Hospital on June 9, 1863 and employed as a nurse and last paid due from date of detail and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed by surgeon of his regiment.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the General Hospital at Hanover Academy, Virginia for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 and enlisted on August 15, 1862 at Barbersville (Barboursville, West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Fountain) Graves for the war and attached to the Hospital on June 9, 1863 and employed as a nurse and last paid on July 1, 1863 and under remarks stated detailed by surgeon of his regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 16,



(1862) at Barberville (Barboursville, West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Fountain) Graves for three years and last paid by Captain (William H.) Trent and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as hospital nurse December 19, 1862 at Richmond, (Virginia).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 16, 1862 at Barberville (Barboursville, West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Fountain) Graves for three years and last paid by Captain (William H.) Trent 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) Frederick P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 16, 1862 at Barberville (Barboursville, West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Fountain) Graves for three years and last paid by Captain (William H.) Trent and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent at hospital since February 3, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 16, 1862 at Barberville (Barboursville, West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Fountain) Graves for three years and last paid by Captain (William H.) Trent on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent at hospital since February 3, 1864 Liberty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 16, 1862 at Barberville (Barboursville, West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Fountain) Graves for three years and last paid by Captain (William H.) Trent on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent at hospital since February 3, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 16, 1862 at Barberville (Barboursville, West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Fountain) Graves for three years and last paid by Captain (William H.) Trent on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent at hospital at Liberty since February 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fred P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Cumberland Maryland, July 12, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West) Virginia June 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fredrick P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 as physical description on July 1, 1864; Age

thirty-two; Height five feet eleven inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair dark and told Federal authorities by trade he had been a school teacher and listed his residence as Bedford County, Virginia and had been captured by General Averal (Averell) in Bedford County, Virginia on June 14, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Frederick P. Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Bedford, County, Virginia on June 14, 1864.

Private Frederick Price Harris died approximately 151 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 31 1864 at

And on Saturday, December 31, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Fred'k Harris of Company F of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Frederick P. Harris owned two slaves a male age nine and one female age seven.

**793) Private John C. HARRIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1403 reads "***JNO. C. HARRIS CO. K 31 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920 from Selected Counties; John C. Harris married Eliza Stovall on December 20, 1848 in Lawrence County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed John Harris, born about 1823 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Eliza R. Harris, born about 1827 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 6 in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John C. Harris, born about 1823 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,960.00 and a personal value of 9,300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Eliza R. Harris, born about 1827 in Alabama. Another family household member was Sarah M. Harris, born about 1854 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Pontotoc County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Chesterville and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is found on his physical description of his Compiled Military Service Records that stated he was 41 years old in 1864 thus matching his census records year of birth.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John C. Harris served in Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> 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 K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry was raised in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of Orr's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers\* enlisted on March 19, (1862) at Ellistown, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry was first organized as the 6<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed the 3<sup>rd</sup> Consolidated Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 19 to ---- dated September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, (1862) in Pontotoc County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated hospital steward June 19 to July 15.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 5<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, (1862) at Pontotoc (County) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid by (Lucas Summerfield) Bolling on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 5<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 5<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 26, 1863 stated 5<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, (1862) at Pontotoc (County) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, (1862) at Pontotoc (County) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Breckinridge's Division Hospital Number 2 in Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 and enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Ellistown, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Jehu Amaziah) Orr for the war and attached to the hospital as a patient on July 20, 1863 and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc (County) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Breckinridge's Division Hospital Number 2 in Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 and enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Ellistown, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Jehu Amaziah) Orr for the war and attached to the hospital as a carpenter on October 13, 1863 and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc (County) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Breckinridge's Division Hospital Number 2 in Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi for November 1863 and enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Ellistown, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Jehu Amaziah) Orr for the war and attached to the hospital as a cook on November 1, 1863 and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated extra duty pay.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Breckinridge's Division Hospital Number 2 in Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 and enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Ellistown, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Jehu Amaziah) Orr for the war and attached to the hospital as a cook on November 1, 1863 and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at Lee's Cavalry Division Hospital in Montgomery, Alabama for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 and enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Ellistown, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Jehu Amaziah) Orr for the war and attached to the hospital as a nurse on November 1, 1863 and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed by General Johnston comm due from September 19, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, (1862) at Pontotoc (County) and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital Lauderdale Springs by order of General Featherston since February 20, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Lee Hospital in Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi for March and April 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 and enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Ellistown, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Jehu Amaziah) Orr for the war and attached to the hospital as a nurse on November 1, 1863 and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc (County), Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Jehu Amaziah) Orr for three

years and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks state absent sick Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Lee Hospital in Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 and enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Ellistown, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Jehu Amaziah) Orr for the war and attached to the hospital as a nurse on November 1, 1863 and last paid on November 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed by General Johnson (Johnston) detailed disability March 30, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Lee Hospital in Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 and enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Ellistown, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Jehu Amaziah) Orr for the war and attached to the hospital as a nurse on November 1, 1863 and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated extra duty due from December 1, 1863 to March 31, 1864 detailed disability.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated "Army of the Confederate States Certificate of disability for detail. J. C. Harris of Company K 31<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry Featherston's Brigade was born in the State of Alabama is 41 years of age 6 feet high blue eyes grey hair light complexion and by occupation at the time of enlistment a farmer was enlisted by Colonel J. A. Orr at Ellistown in the State of Mississippi on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of March 1862 to serve three years or the war. Surgeon's Certificate I hereby certify that we have carefully examined Sergeant J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry Featherston's Brigade and find that he is incapable of performing active field duty because of chronic bronchitis and recommend he be detailed for hospital duty. Breckinridge Division Hospital Number 2 Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi January 8, 1864."

When Private John C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> 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 A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December

22, 1864, from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private John C. Harris died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 23, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. C. Harris of Company K of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John C. Harris of Pontotoc County, Mississippi in 1860 owned 12 slave's six males and six females. The oldest was a male age 35 and the youngest was a male age 1. The compiler notes 8 of the 12 slaves were under the age of 16.

**794) Private Hezekiah F. HARRIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1268 reads "**H. F. HARRIS**  
**CO. A 19 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hezekiah F. Harris served in Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.”

Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was known as the “Hamilton Grays” Many soldiers from Hamilton County, Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Hezekiah F. Harris of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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 Private (Spelled as) Hezekiah F. Harris of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hesikiah F. Harris of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hezekiah F. Harris of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by Cavalry Corps, M. D. M. and turned over by Major J. M. Young, Provost Marshal Cavalry Corps, M. D. M. to Colonel Parkhurst Provost Marshal General Department of Cumberland\* Roll dated Headquarters Cavalry Corps, M. D. M, Provost Marshal's Office, Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

The above asterisk stated "Endorsement on roll signed by William H. Bracken, Lieutenant and Assistant Provost Marshal General Department Cumberland shows: Received the above named ad described Confederate Prisoners of War."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hezakiah F. Harris of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hezekiah H. (With an X by the initial H indicting an incorrect letter) Harris of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hezikiah F. Harris of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"H. F. HARRIS CO. A 19 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

**795) Private J. K. HARRIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1833 reads "**J. K. HARRIS CONSCRIPT N.C. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Mitchell County, North Carolina in October.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 8, 1865 at

And on Saturday, April 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23141) stated he died on Saturday, April 8, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: "**J. K. HARRIS UNASSIGNED CONSCRIPT C.S.A.**"

**796) Private John F. HARRIS** - Inscription on tombstone #31 reads "**JNO. F. HARRIS CO. A 30 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Alabama in August 1863.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are with the 38<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Alabama Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John F. Harris served in Company A of the 38<sup>th</sup> 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 A of the 38<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “E. Flynn Volunteers” Many soldiers from Clarke County, Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Harris of Company A of the 38<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Bridgeport, Tennessee on August 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Harris of Company A of the (And corrected to the 38<sup>th</sup>) Regiment Alabama appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Bridgeport, “Tennessee” on August 4, 1863.

Private John F. Harris died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 4, 1863 at

And on Sunday, October 4, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno F. Harris of Company A of the and corrected to the 38<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. F. HARRIS CO. A 38 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**797) Sergeant Micaiah HARRIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1798 reads **“*SERG'T M. HARRIS CO. D 32 ALA. REG. C.S.A.*”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; (Spelled as) M. Harris married Susan M. (Spelled as) Coate on April 5, 1856 in Clarke County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Micajah Harris, born about 1836 in Clarke County, Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,800.00 and a personal value of \$590.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan M. Harris, born about 1837 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James B. Harris, born about 1857 in Clarke County, Alabama and William H. Harris, born about 1858 in Clarke County, Alabama and John H. Harris, born about 1860 in Clarke County, Alabama and noted as two months old. The family household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Grove Hill and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Micajah Harris served in Company D in the 32<sup>nd</sup> 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 Janaury, [January] 1865, it was transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It reported 105 casualtes [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 D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Alabama had many soldiers from Clarke and Wilcox Counties in Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) M. Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, (1862) at Coffeeville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Colonel Alexander) McKinstry for the war and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Coffeeville, Alabama was located in Clarke County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) M. Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, (1862) at Coffeeville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Colonel) Alexander McKinstry and last paid by Captain (John A) Montgomery on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated January 21, 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) M. Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, (1862) at Coffeeville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Colonel) Alexander McKinstry 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Brevet Lieutenant (Spelled as) M. Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, (1862) at Coffeeville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Colonel) Alexander McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain (John) A. Montgomery on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated elected from 1<sup>st</sup> sergeant to 2<sup>nd</sup> Brevet Lieutenant January 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) M. Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Coffeerville, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain (John) A. Montgomery on March 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant April 10, (1863).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) M. Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, (1862) at Coffeerville, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander) McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain (John A.) Montgomery on May 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant until June 19 (1863) then rejected by examination board appointed 4<sup>th</sup> sergeant June 20, (1863).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) M. Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Coffeerville, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander) McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain (John A.) Montgomery on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) M. Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Coffeerville, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander) McKinstry for 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) M. Harris of Company C of the 32<sup>nd</sup> and 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1864 and specifically issued on April 1 and June 30, 1864.

When Sergeant Micajah Harris of Company D 32<sup>nd</sup> 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Micajah Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Micajah Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Micajah Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Micajah Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Micajah Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant Micajah Harris died approximately 84 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 29, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, March 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death (Spelled as) Sergeant Micajah Harris of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Micajah Harris owned four slaves in Clarke County, Alabama. Two females ages 3 and 10 and two males ages 15 and 16 according to the 1860 slave schedule.

**798) Private Martin S. HARRIS** - Inscription on tombstone #365 reads ***"M. S. HARRIS CO. C 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A."*** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to the Virginia, Compiled Marriages 1740-1850; Martin Harris married Elizabeth Curtis on March 2, 1848 in Lewis County (West) Virginia.

According to the 1850 United States census the family surname was spelled as Harriss but the compiler believes it was Harris and will be spelled this way. The census listed Martin Harris, born about 1825 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted as the head of the household and living his wife

Elizabeth Harris, also born about 1825 in Virginia. Another household family member was Virginia Harris, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 30 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Martin Harris, born about 1827 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer with a personal estate value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Harris, born about 1823 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Virginia Harris, born about 1848 in Virginia and Francis (A female) Harris, born about 1850 in Virginia and Lucinda Harris, born about 1851 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Almira (A female) Harris, born about 1853 in Virginia William J. Harris, born about 1854 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Sevilla (A female) Harris, born about 1857 in Virginia and Calvin Harris, born about 1860 in Virginia. The family household was living in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Weston and the census was enumerated on June 26 and 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Martin Harris served in Company I in the 17<sup>th</sup> 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]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin Harris of Captain William (Cabell) Tavenner's Company\* was mustered in on August 25, 1862 at Hillsboro in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and enlisted at Mill Point on August 19, 1862 in Pocahontas (County) (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Tavenner for three years or for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 33<sup>rd</sup> (Also known as French's) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized December 27, 1862, with seven companies, two of which (A and D) had previously been formed by the division of (1<sup>st</sup>) Company D, 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Three other companies were added to this battalion and formed the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry on January 28, 1863.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, (1862) at Mill Point, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William) Cabell Tavenner for three years or

war and noted pay due since enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war taken in North West December 12, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William) Cabell Tavenner for three years or war and noted pay due since enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Cabell) Tavenner for three years and last paid by (J. C.) Van Fossen on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated no horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Cabell) Tavenner for three years and last paid by (J. C.) Van Fossen on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated no horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, (1862) at Mill Point, (West Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain William Cabell) Tavenner for three years and last paid on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 19, 1862 at Mill Point, (West Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain William Cabell) Tavenner for three years and last paid by (J. C.) Van Fossen on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry re-enlisted on February 22, 1864 at Narrows, New River Virginia (Located in Giles County) and enrolled by Captain (Thaddeus P.) Waldo for the war and last paid by (J. C.) Van Fossen on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 stated Private Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry re-enlisted on February 22, (1864) at Narrows, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Thaddeus P.) Waldo for the war and last paid by (J. C.) Van Fossen on August 31, "1863" and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since August 7, 1864 taken at Moorefield.



A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry re-enlisted on February 22, 1864 at Narrows, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Thaddeus P.) Waldo for the war and last paid by (J. C.) Van Fossen on August 31, 1863.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin Harris of Company B of French's Virginia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 29, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order Major Joseph Darr and noted a physical description; Age thirty-nine; Height five feet eleven inches; Eyes black; Hair black; Complexion dark and under remarks stated exchanged and noted as captured in Lewis County, (West) Virginia on January 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin Harris of Company B of French's Virginia Battalion name appears as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred March 28, 1863 to City Point, Virginia for exchange by order of Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners in charge of Captain J. C. Moore Company B Governor Guards and noted as captured in Lewis County, Virginia on January 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners of war confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and listed a physical description on August 10, 1864; Age forty-five Height six feet one inch; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair black and listed his residence as Lewis County, (West) Virginia and noted as captured by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin Harris of Company "K" of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment "Maryland" Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry, August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated released by order of the President June 6, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on October 13, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox and transferred to General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated not vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 26, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, October 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Martin Harris of Company C of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Martin Harris did not own slaves in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.

**799) Private Pinkney HARRIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1101 reads ***"P. HARRIS CO. E 1 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 Pinkney Harris and discharged as an ordnance sergeant served in Companies E and G in the 1<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Pensacola, Florida, in March, 1861. The men were from the counties of Tallapoosa, Pike, Lowndes, Wilcox, Talladega, Barbour, and Macon. For a year it manned the batteries at Pensacola, then with 1,000 men moved to Missouri where all but a detachment were captured at Island No. 10. The prisoners were exchanged during September, 1862, and it was soon ordered to Port Hudson. Here the unit endured many hardships, and nearly 500 were captured on July 9, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized with 610 effectives the 1st joined the Army of Tennessee and served in General Quarles' and Shelley's Brigade. It took an active part in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns, and ended the war in North Carolina. Its casualties were high at Peach Tree Creek and were again heavy at Franklin and Nashville. Less than 100 surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry D. Clayton [Henry Delamar Clayton – Find A Grave Memorial # 8847] and I. G. W. Steedman, [Isaiah George Washington Steedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 22933] Lieutenant Colonel Michael B. Locke, [Michael Barnett Locke – Find A Grave Memorial # 105878743] and Majors S. L. Knox [Samuel L. Knox] and Jere N. Williams.[Jeremiah Norman Williams – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339859]"

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

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23132) stated he died on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 due to pneumonia.

The above citation listed his grave number as 1027.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**800) Corporal Samuel R. HARRIS** - Inscription on tombstone #226 reads **“CORP. S. K. HARRIS CO. F 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are located with the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Georgia Infantry State Guards.

The original muster rolls for Company E of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63.

S. R. Harris enlisted for duty on February 7, 1863 at Cartersville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Elihu G. Nelson until discharged and last paid through March 31, 1863 and signed his name as S. R. Harris.

Sam R. Harris enlisted for duty on February 7, 1863 at Cartersville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Elihu G. Nelson of Company F until discharged and last paid through July 31, 1863 and signed his name as S. R. Harris.

2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) S. R. Harris enlisted for duty on February 7, 1863 at Cartersville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Elihu G. Nelson of Company F until discharged and last paid through May 31, 1864 and signed his name as S. R. Harris.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Saml R. Harris of Company “C” of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia “Infantry” appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Saml R. Harris of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia State Guards 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 29, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Saml R. Harris of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia State Guards 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Saml R. Harris of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia State Guards 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Saml R. Harris of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia State Guards 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Saml R. Harris of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia State Guards 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Saml R. Harris of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia State Troops 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.

Corporal Samuel R. Harris died approximately 29 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On August 30, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, August 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) S. R. Harris of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia "Infantry" due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. S. R. HARRIS CO. F 1<sup>st</sup> GA. S.T. C.S.A."**

