

801) Private Elijah HARRISON – through 900) Private Henry HORTON

801) Private Elijah HARRISON - Inscription on tombstone #587 reads **“E. HARRISON CO. F 31 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed Elijah Harrison, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Edney (A female) Harrison, born about 1795 in Georgia. The family household was living in Ranges 5, 6 and 7 in Calhoun County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Alexandria and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

According to the NARA in Washington DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records Private E. Harrison of Company F of the 31st Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was E. Harrison.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elijah Harrison served in Company F in the 31st Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized at Talladega, Alabama, in April, 1862, and soon moved to Tennessee. It recruited its men in the counties of Cherokee, Shelby, Talladega, Randolph, Montgomery, and Calhoun. The regiment took part in the fight at Cumberland Gap and Tazewell but was not engaged when it moved into Kentucky. Ordered to Mississippi and assigned to General Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, and Champion's Hill, [and] then was captured after the long siege of Vicksburg. Exchanged and reorganized, the unit was brigaded under General Pettus and participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It was organized with over 1,000 men, had 260 effectives in January, 1863, and lost 21 killed and 37 wounded at Vicksburg. The unit reported 23 casualties at Chattanooga and in December, 1863, there were 452 present with 323 arms. Only 180 were fit for duty in January, 1865, and less than 100 surrendered in April. The 31st was commanded by Colonel Daniel R. Hundley, [Daniel Robinson Alexander Campbell Hundley – Find A Grave Memorial # 8329696] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Arrington, [Thomas Mann Arrington – Find A Grave Memorial # 65934837] and Major George W. Mattison.”

Some soldiers in Company F of the 31st Alabama were from Talladega County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Calhoun and Talladega Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

When Private Elijah Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3rd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, E. Harrison a private of Company F Regiment 31st Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Elijah Harrison and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) E. Harrison of Company F of the 31st Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations at Talladega, Alabama from July 24 to August 22 and dated August 25, 1863.

The compiler notes the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain was fought on June 27, 1864 and is located in Cobb County, Georgia.

When Private Elijah Harrison of Company F of the 31st Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Kennesaw Mountain on June 15, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Polk's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted captured at Cartersville, Georgia on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured near Kennesaw Mountain on June 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the

five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and captured near Kennesaw, Georgia on June 15, 1864 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Elijah Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain S. E. Jones and noted as captured at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 10, 1864.

Private Elijah Harrison died approximately 128 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 10, 1864 the Columbus based newspaper *The Ohio Statesman* reported: "ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL" "Several ladies of the city have decided to hold a Fair for the benefit of St. Francis Hospital, which is in need of funds. This Hospital, in charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, has been in operation nearly three years, and has afforded gratuitous relief to some three hundred poor and homeless sick. The need of such an institution in Columbus is definitely settled by the fact that the Hospital is constantly full, and the Sisters, to their regret, are obliged daily to turn away those who seek relief at their hands. From our knowledge of the hospital, and those who have it in charge, we are certain that the sick are faithfully nursed, without question whence they come or to what denomination they may happen to belong. We, therefore, beg leave to commend the object of the proposed fair to our citizens, and to express a hope that it will receive liberal support.

And on Saturday, December 10, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Elijah Harrison of Company F of the 31st Alabama Infantry due to inflammation of bowels.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Elijah Harrison did not own slaves in Alabama.

802) Private Jethro B. HARRISON - Inscription on tombstone #826 reads "**J. B. HARRISON CO. B 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Thomas Harrison married Susan S. Paschal on July 19, 1841 in Greene County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Arrison but correct to Harrison by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Jethro Harrison, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Thomas Harrison, born about 1819 in North Carolina and his wife Susan S. Harrison, born about 1826 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William O. Harrison, born about 1842 in Alabama and Temperance B. Harrison, born about 1846 in Alabama and Susan H. Harrison, born about 1846 in Alabama and Thomas Harrison, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Greene County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. A. (A male) Harrison, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of Thos. Harrison, born about 1819 in North Carolina and his wife S. S. (A female) Harrison, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other family household members were: W. O. (A male) Harrison, born about 1843 in Georgia and B. T. (A female) Harrison, born about 1845 in Alabama and W. S. (A female) Harrison, born about 1848 in Alabama and T. W. (A male) Harrison, born about 1850 in Alabama and S. A. (A male) Harrison, born about 1852 in Alabama and F. B. (A female) Harrison, born about 1856 in Alabama and J. M. (A male) Harrison, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Clinton Precinct in Greene County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clinton and the census was enumerated on July 30, 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 22 which noted Private J. B. Harrison of Company B of the 36th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Thomas Harrison and listed the Post Office as Clinton, 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 Clinton was located in Greene County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jethro B. Harrison served in Company B in the 36th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in May, 1862, with men from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette, Sumter, and Monroe counties. The unit was involved in constructing the defenses at Oven and Choctaw Bluffs, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until April, 1863. Assigned to General Clayton's and later Holtzclaw's Brigade, it participated in difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it continued the fight at Spanish Fort. At the Battle of Chickamauga it was reported that the regiment had 28 officers, 429 men, and 401 guns on September 19; and 20 officers, 338 men, and 316 guns on September 20. It sustained 147 casualties at Chattanooga, and mustered a force of 353 effectives in December, 1863, and about 300 in November, 1864. The unit lost 110 wounded and captured at Spanish Fort, and few were included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its

commanders were Colonels Thomas H. Herndon, [Thomas Hord Herndon – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406697] Robert H. Smith, [Robert Hardy Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406711] and Lewis T. Woodruff; [Lewis Thompson Woodruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 43032752] and Major Charles S. Henagan. [Charles Stuart/Stewart Henagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 52023958]”

Company B of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Greene County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. B. Harrison of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations from September 11 to November 20 and paid on December 19, 1862 and signed his name as Jethro B. Harrison.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. B. Harrison of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 date issued was April 14, 1864.

When Private Jethro B. Harrison of Company B of the 36th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Corporal J. B. Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal, from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under disposition stated forwarded Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jethro B. Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jethro B. Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jethro B. Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at 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 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jethro B. Harrison of Company F of the 31st 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 to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jethro B. Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jethro B. Harrison of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain S. E. Jones and noted as captured on July 22, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jethro B. Harrison of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio on October 4, 1864 for small-pox and returned to prison on October 5, 1864.

Private Jethro B. Harrison died approximately 172 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 21, 1865 in Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "ICE IN THE OHIO RIVER" "The Wheeling Register of Thursday says: The river was nearly closed yesterday with floating ice and navigation was almost entirely suspended. The tow-boat Louisville was run ashore and tied up a short distance below the city, with three coal flats. At or near New Cumberland she lost one of the coal barges and at the head of Wheeling Island the other two were grounded and left high and dry. It was feared the three barges would prove a total loss. The steamer Rebecca did not get off for Cincinnati, but has laid up."

And on Saturday, January 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. Harrison of Company B of the 36th Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jethro B. Harrison did not own slaves in Alabama.

803) Citizen of Hampshire County, West Virginia, Thomas HARRISON - Inscription on tombstone #1754 reads "**THOS. HARRISON CO. F 7 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Hardy County, West Virginia in November 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Harrison, born about 1843 and living in the household of Nathan Harrison, born about 1806 and what appears to be his wife Matilda Harrison, born about 1812. Other household family members were: William Harrison, born about 1832 and Samuel Harrison, born about 1835 and Milton Harrison, born about 1837 and Washington Harrison, born about 1839 and Sarah Harrison, born about 1841 and Nathan Harrison, born about 1845 and James Harrison, born about 1847 and Oliver Harrison, born about 1850 and listed as three months old. The family household was living in District 24 in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Harrison, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a day laborer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of Nathan Harrison, born about 1806 in Maryland and what appears to be his wife Matilda Harrison, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Washington Harrison, born about 1838 in Virginia and Reynolds Harrison, born about 1836 in Virginia and Milton Harrison, born about 1840 in Virginia and William Harrison, born about 1831 in Virginia Sarah Harrison, born about 1842 in Virginia and Nathan Harrison, born about 1850 in Virginia and Wheeler Harrison, born about 1852 in Virginia and Oliver Harrison, born about 1853 in Virginia and John Harrison, born about 1854 in Virginia and Rebecca Harrison, born about 1855 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ridgeville and the census was enumerated on September 15, 1860.

He has a physical description.

He was judged to be unfit for duty due to epilepsy and discharged from the 7th Virginia Cavalry in 1863 and as such should have been classified as a civilian.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 26, 1865 in New York the newspaper *The New York Herald* reported: "THE CASE OF BICKLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE-GENERAL DIX'S RETURN TO THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS" "UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT BEFORE JUDGE BETTS" "March 25. – In the matter of the application for the discharge of Geo. W. L. Bickley- The writ of habeas corpus in the case of Bickley, President of the Knights of the Golden Circle, was returnable this morning. General Dix made a return to the writ, but did not produce the prisoner. The return set forth that the said Bickley was committed to Fort Lafayette by order of Secretary Stanton, by the authority of the President, and that thereupon said Bickley was held and kept as a State political prisoner, and otherwise than as a prisoner of war, in Fort Lafayette; and thereafter and before the service of said order upon the respondent, to wit on the 14th day of March 1865, the said Bickley was, by order of the Secretary of War, sent to Fort Warren, a fort of the United States, in the harbor of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts and is there kept and detained now, and is therefore not within the jurisdiction of this court. And for a further return it is stated that the respondent is ignorant whether any indictment has been found against the prisoner or whether more than one session of the Grand Jury of this court has been held since the alleged confinement of said Bickley, and he is ignorant whether any list of political prisoners has been furnished according to

the second section of the act of Congress, upon which the name of the said Bickley appears, and , therefore, for the above reasons, the respondent claims that he ought not to be required to produce the body of said Bickley. Prisoner's counsel contended that the respondent was commander of the Military Department of the East, and that Fort Warren was within its limits, and that it was within his power to produce the prisoner. Decision reversed."

And on Sunday, March 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Sunday, March 26, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CITIZEN OF HAMPSHIRE CO. W. VA. THOS. HARRISON C.S.A."**

804) Private Jesse HARROLD - Inscription on tombstone #1463 reads **"J. HARROLD CO. F 19 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 census listed the family surname spelled as Harle but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Harrold and will be noted this way. The census listed (Given name spelled as) Jessie M. (A male) Harrold, born about 1843 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Given name spelled as) Annaer but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Amacy (A male) Harrold, born about 1816 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Nancy Harrold, born about 1814 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Catharine Harrold, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Isaac Harrold, born about 1844 in Tennessee and also a soldier in Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry and William Harrold, born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Chrisa M. (A female) Harrold, born about 1850 in Tennessee and listed as four months old. The family household was living in Subdivision 26 in Bradley County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The compiler notes Bradley County, Tennessee is adjacent to Polk, McMinn and Hamilton Counties in Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jesse M. Harrold alternate name J. M. Herrold served in Company F in the 19th 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. Deadrack [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 F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Polk County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Jesse M. Herrold on his Compiled Military Service Records.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Jesse (Spelled as) Harrold of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a list of casualties in the 1st Division P. C. A. T. (Provisional Confederate Army of Tennessee) at the battle before Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 31, 1862 and noted as severely wounded.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated March 25, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Herrold of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Loudon, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Dederick for three years and last paid by A. D. Taylor on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and since returned.

The compiler notes the above Company was known at various times as Captain Hannah's Company, Company G and Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry. The 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 11, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States on August 15, 1861 and re-organized May 10, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Herrold of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Loudon, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Dederick for three years and last paid by Captain Taylor on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May 11, 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. (Spelled as) Herald of Captain J. H. Hannah's Company of the 19th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Loudon, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Dederick for three years 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 having the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. W. C. Whitthorne, Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Herrald of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Loudon, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Dederick for three years and last on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Herrald of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Loudon, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Dederick for three years and last on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Herrald of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Loudon, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Dederick for three years and last on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Herrald of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Loudon, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Dederick 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 September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Herrold of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Loudon, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Dederick for three years and last paid by Montgomery on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Harrold of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Loudon, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Hannah for three years and last paid by Montgomery on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Harrell of Company F of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and date of issue was April 14, 1864 and signed his name as J. M. Harrold.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Harrold of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Loudon, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Deaderick for three years and last paid by Montgomery on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Jesse Harrold of Company F 19th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse M. Harrold of Company F of the 19th 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 S. E. 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse M. Harrold of Company F of the 19th Tennessee 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 captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse M. Harrold of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated for discharge for Camp Douglas, Illinois and captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse M. Harrold of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky 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 Jesse M. Harrold of Company F of the 19th Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "THE DRAFT – The draft is going on actively in Philadelphia and in several counties of Pennsylvania. Also in Brooklyn, New York and in New Jersey. The city of Reading, Pennsylvania has filled its quota."

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jessie Harrold of Company F of the 19th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Jesse Harrold or Herrold owned slaves in Tennessee.

805) Private Thomas C. HART - Inscription on tombstone #1792 reads ***"THOMAS C. HART CO. I 38 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Hart, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted his occupation as an overseer and living in the household of William (Spelled as) Armstead, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Scythia (A female) Armstead, born about 1839 in Alabama and John Armstead, born about 1854 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 September 22, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Monroe and Clarke counties in Alabama are adjacent and no other Thomas Hart could be located in the area with the approximate birthdate.

The compiler notes he had prior duty with the 2nd Alabama Infantry.

According to records located at the Alabama Department of History and Archives in Montgomery, Alabama Private Thomas C. Hart was age 19 when he enlisted in Captain Lankford's Company D of the 2nd Alabama Infantry at Clarke County, Alabama in 1861 for one year.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. C. Hart of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1861 at Fort Morgan, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. C. Hart of Captain Lankford's Company appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations from March 17 to April 17, 1862 and paid on April 14, 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas C. Hart served in Company D in the 2nd Regiment Alabama Infantry and under notes it stated "See also 38th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

2nd Infantry Regiment (also called Magnolia Regiment) was organized at Fort Morgan, Alabama, during April, 1861. Its members were raised in Calhoun, Pickens, Franklin, Monroe, Clarke, Mobile, and Jackson counties. The regiment formed the garrison at Fort Morgan, serving as infantry and artillery, until March, 1862, when it was ordered to Fort Pillow in Tennessee. Here it disbanded because its term of service had expired. The officers and men joined other Alabama commands. Colonel Henry Maury, [Find A Grave Memorial # 65135397] Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Bradford, and Major Daniel P. Forney [Daniel Peter Forney – Find A Grave Memorial # 13437899] were its field officers.

The compiler notes his duty in the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

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

“38th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, and remained there until February, 1863. Men of this command were raised in the counties of Clarke, Washington, Conecuh, Mobile, Wilcox, and Fayette. It was assigned to Clayton's, then Holtzclaw's Brigade, and took an active part in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it suffered many hardships defending Spanish Fort. The regiment lost thirty-seven percent of the 490 engaged at Chickamauga, reported 214 casualties at Chattanooga, and totaled 272 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-27, it lost 12 killed, 88 wounded, and 24 missing, had 236 fit for duty in November, 1864, and surrendered about 80 on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles T. Ketchum [Charles Thomas Ketchum – Find A Grave Memorial # 16042300] and A. R. Lankford, [Augustus R. Lankford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38194669] Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Hearin, [William Jefferson Hearin – Find A Grave Memorial # 50541657] and Major Origen S. Jewett. [Origen Sibley Jewett – Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 91258835]”

Company I of the 38th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Alabama Grays” many soldiers from Clarke County, Alabama.

When Private Thomas C. Hart of Company I 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos C. Hart of Company I of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas C. Hart of Company I of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos C. Hart of Company I of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas C. Hart of Company I of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos C. Hark of Company I of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 1, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "We understand that the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, now encamped at Mossy Creek, Tennessee, is without regimental colors. This should not be. The gallant regiment should receive a starry banner from the hands of loyal Kentuckians. A brave soldier writes that if the citizens of Louisville will send a flag to the regiment he will pledge his honor to stand by it in battle and in hours of danger and guard it with his life."

And on Saturday, April 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos C. Hark of Company I of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Hart did not own slaves in Monroe or Clarke County, Alabama.

806) Private George B. HARTMAN - Inscription on tombstone #288 reads "***GEO. HARTMAN CO. E 36 VA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Lewis Hartman married Elizabeth Colter on July 28, 1823 in Botetourt County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed George B. Hartman, born about 1840 in Virginia and living in the household of Lewis Hartman, born about 1803 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Hartman, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William Hartman, born about 1827 in Virginia and Samuel Hartman, born about 1831 in Virginia and Lewis Hartman, born about 1834 in Virginia and Abraham Hartman, born about 1847 in Virginia (Abraham Hartman was also a member of 2nd Company E of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry 2nd Kanawha) and Martha Hartman, born about 1842 in Virginia

and Elizabeth S. Hartman, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 57 in Roanoke County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1850.

According to the 1860 United States census the family surname spelled as Heartman but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hartman and will be noted this way. The census listed George Hartman, born about 1839 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Lewis Hartman, born about 1804 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Hartman, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other household family members were: William Hartman, born about 1827 in Virginia and Abraham Hartman, born about 1836 in Virginia (Abraham Hartman was also a member of 2nd Company E of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry 2nd Kanawha) and Martha Hartman, born about 1841 in Virginia and Elizabeth Hartman, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in Roanoke County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Salem and the census was enumerated on June 28 & 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George B. Hartman alternate name George Hartman served in Company E in the 36th Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 2nd Kanawha Regiment, was organized in July, 1861. Assigned to Floyd's Brigade, the unit fought at Cross-Lanes and Carnifax Ferry in western Virginia, then moved to Tennessee. Here it was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. [The compiler notes the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry escaped capture at Fort Donelson, Tennessee] After being exchanged it returned to Virginia and served in McCausland's and T. Smith's Brigade. The 36th went on to fight at Cloyd's Mountain and Piedmont, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations. It fought its last battle at Waynesborough. This unit reported 14 killed and 46 wounded at Fort Donelson, and there were 18 killed, 58 wounded, and 35 missing at Cloyd's Mountain. Many were lost at Third Winchester, and in mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels John A. McCausland [Find A Grave Memorial # 11029] and Thomas Smith, [Find A Grave Memorial # 23145011] and Lieutenant Colonels William E. Fife, [William Estill Fife – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549348] Benjamin R. Linkons, [Benjamin R. Linkous – Find A Grave Memorial # 30261910] and L. Wilber Reid.[L. Wilbur Reid]”

2nd Company E of the 36th Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Regiment) was known as the “Western Riflemen” and formerly had been Company G of the 36th Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Regiment) and many soldiers had been from Roane County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private George Hartman of 2nd Company E of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 5, 1863 at Princeton, (West) Virginia (Located in Mercer County) and enrolled by Captain (John S.) McGuire for the war and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 36th (Also known as the 2nd Kanawha) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized July 15, 1861, with ten companies but had been reduced to eight companies by August 28, 1861. It was

reorganized May 15, 1862 with nine companies and the tenth company was added April 17, 1864. A number of companies appear to have been temporarily mustered as this regiment in 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private George Hartman of 2nd Company E of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 5, 1863 at Princeton, (West) Virginia (Located in Mercer County) and enrolled by Captain (John S.) McGuire for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private George Hartman of 2nd Company E of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on October 5, 1863 at Princeton, (West) Virginia (Located in Mercer County) and enrolled by Captain (John S.) McGuire for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Cloyd's Farm, (Located in Pulaski County) Virginia May 9, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated George Hartman of Company E of the 36th Virginia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued the clothing of May 15, 1864. (The compiler believes the date of issue was incorrect as he was captured on May 9, 1864)

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 (Spelled as) Geo B. Hartman of Company E of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and 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 and noted as captured at Cloyd’s Mountain on May 9, 1864.

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

Private George Hartman died approximately 140 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 13, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln informs John Hay that he is in no hurry to replace Chief Justice Taney, who died last night. (The compiler notes Judge Taney rendered the Dred Scott decision in 1857 and was eventually replaced by Salmon P. Chase as Chief Justice)

And on Thursday, October 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. Hartman of Company E of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to unknown reasons.

The compiler notes according to Virginia deaths and burials Index, 1853-1917; George R. Hartman born about 1839 in Roanoke, Virginia was a farmer and died at Camp Chase, Ohio at age twenty-five on October 28, 1864 and was single and his father was Lewis Hartman and his mother was Elizabeth Hartman.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George Hartman did not own slaves in Roanoke County, Virginia.

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

807) Private Thomas HATCH - Inscription on tombstone #1591 reads **“THOS.HATCH CO. K 3 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Hatch, born about 1840 in Georgia and living in the household of Paul Hatch, born about 1799 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Hatch, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Joseph Hatch, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Isaac Hatch, born about 1832 in Georgia and Paul Hatch, born about 1836 in Georgia and Silas Hatch, born about 1838 in Georgia and Rebecca Hatch, born about 1843 in Florida. The family household was living in Division 11 in Madison County, Florida and the census was enumerated on October 18, 1850.

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

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

Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry were known as the “Columbia and Suwanee Guards”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Thomas Hatch of Captain Parker's Company 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered into service on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and age nineteen and enrolled on July 23, 1861 at Lake City, Florida by Captain (Arthur J. T.) Wright for twelve months and duty status not reported.

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

The compiler notes Lake City, Florida was and is located in Columbia, County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 10 to September 1, 1861 stated Private Thomas Hatch of Captain Parker's Company (Columbia and Suwanee Guards) of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain W. T. Stockton for twelve months and noted his first payment (Date not reported) and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1, 1861 stated Private Thomas Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on July 23, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid by (Captain William H.) Hickman on September 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private Thomas Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid by (Henry) R. Teasdale on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Henry R. Teasdale was the Mayor of Palatka, Florida several times after the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private Thomas Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid on by (Henry) R. Teasdale on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Fort Clinch was located at Fernandina, Florida and located in Nassau County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fernandina, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid by (Henry) R. Teasdale on May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (William H.) Hickman on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fernandina, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (William H.) Hickman 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 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Thos. Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted

on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for one year and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Thos. Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Hurricane Springs by order of Surgeon in April 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Thos. Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated (Spelled as) Thos. Hatch promoted on October 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) Thos. Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) Thos. Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Fernandina, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years and last paid by Captain (Louis) Hyer on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hatch of Company K of the 3rd 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.

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 Thomas Hatch was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 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 Thomas Hatch of Company K of the 3rd 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) Thomas Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Private Thomas Hatch died approximately 56 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 8, 1865 at Lewiston, Maine the newspaper *The Sun-Journal* reported: "By a private dispatch to R. P. Briggs, Esq., of Auburn, we learn that Captain (Lewis) C. Bisbee 16th Maine, of Canton, who has been a prisoner in rebel hands for 20 months, has been exchanged and has arrived at Annapolis. Captain B. was taken prisoner at Gettysburg."

And on Wednesday, March 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Hatch of Company K of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Hatch did not own slaves in Florida.

808) Private Henry Fountain HATCHER - Inscription on tombstone #448 reads "**H. F. HATCHER CO. A 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 23 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Henry F. Hatcher, born about 1842 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Ammon Hatcher, born about 1810 in Virginia and living with what appears to be his wife Temperance Hatcher, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Eliza I. Hatcher, born about 1838 in Virginia and Floyd P. Hatcher, born about 1840 in Virginia and Letha A. Hatcher, born about 1843 in Virginia and Jackson D. Hatcher, born about 1845 in Virginia and William G. Hatcher, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 42 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry F. Hatcher, born about 1841 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Ammon Hatcher, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lunperaner (A female) Hatcher, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Floyd P. Hatcher, born about 1840 in Virginia and Letha A. Hatcher, born about 1843 in Virginia and Jackson D. Hatcher, born about 1845 in Virginia and William G. Hatcher, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in My Division in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Princeton and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

The compiler notes he had prior duty with the 8th Virginia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Henry Fountain Hatcher of Captain William Henderson French's Company Virginia Volunteers enlisted on September 20, 1861 at Princeton, in Mercer County (West) Virginia at age twenty and mustered in on same date. He joined and enrolled on July 31, 1861 and sworn in by Colonel Jno. S. Carr for twelve months and noted as six miles to rendezvous and further noted valuation of his horse was \$80.00.

The compiler notes the above company subsequently became 1st Company D of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. It was divided September 6, 1862 both parts served for a while in the 33rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry and they finally became Companies A and D in the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry F. Hatcher alternate name Henry Fountain Hatcher served in Company A in the 17th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private Henry F. Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 31, 1861 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and sworn in by (Spelled as) Wm. H. French for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private Henry F. Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 31, 1861 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and sworn in by (Spelled as) Wm. H. French for three years and last paid by Van Fossen on December 31, 1862 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private Henry F. Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 31, 1861 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and sworn in by (Spelled as) Wm. H. French for three years and last paid by Van Fossen on June 30, 1863 and was noted as present for duty but with no horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private Henry F. Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 31, 1861 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and sworn in by (Spelled as) Wm. H. French for three years and last paid by Van Fossen on August 31, 1863 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 to and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private Henry F. Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 31, 1861 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and sworn in by (Spelled as) Wm. H. French for three years and last paid by Van Fossen on August 31, 1863 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31 1864 stated Private Henry F. Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 31, 1861 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and sworn in by (Spelled as) Wm. H. French for three years and last paid by Van Fossen on December 31, 1863 and was noted as absent and a prisoner of war captured at Moorefield (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private Henry F. Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 31, 1861 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and sworn in by (Spelled as) Wm. H. French for three years and last paid by J. C. Van Fossen on December 31, 1863 and was noted as absent and a prisoner of war captured at Moorefield (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

The following is from Wikipedia: "The Battle of Moorefield was a cavalry battle in the American Civil War, which took place on August 7, 1864, at Moorefield, West Virginia, as part of the Valley Campaigns of 1864. 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."

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) H. T. Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864. Age 23; height 6' 2"; complexion dark; eyes grey; hair dark and former occupation was a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was in Mercer County (West) Virginia. He was arrested by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) H. F. Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office

Provost Marshal General at Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted he was captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) H. F. Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. 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 Captain E. W. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted his capture at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Private Henry F. Hatcher died approximately 91 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 11, 1864 at Washington, D.C., the Cabinet meets. President Lincoln gives John Hay sealed document and asks him to open it. Cabinet members learn contents for the first time, although they signed it on August 23, 1864. Contents pledged them to support President elect after November election.

And on Friday, November 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henry Hatcher of Company A of the 17th Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry F. Hatcher did not own slaves in Mercer County, (West) Virginia.

809) Private Thomas HATCHER - Inscription on tombstone #1736 reads "**THOS. HATCHER CO. E 20 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Spring Hill, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Hatcher, born about 1824 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as an overseer and living by himself. He was living in the Summerfield Beat in Dallas County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 9, 1850.

According to the Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Thomas Hatcher married Mary Ann (Spelled as) Palune Adams on September 7, 1851 in Dallas County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed the family name as Kather but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hatcher and after viewing the copy of the census the compiler believes it was spelled as Hatcher and will be noted this way. The census listed Thomas Hatcher, born about 1827 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate of \$383.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary A. P. Hatcher, born about 1828 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Rebecka J. (A female) Hatcher, born about 1854 in Alabama and Mary A. Hatcher, born about 1856 in Alabama and Thomas W. Hatcher, born about 1858 in Alabama and (Spelled as)

Parilee S. (A female) Hatcher, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Plantersville Beat in Perry County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Plantersville and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

The compiler notes Dallas and Perry Counties in Alabama were adjacent.

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

“20th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Jefferson, Greene, Bibb, Perry, Dallas, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Washington, and Russell. After serving at Mobile the unit was brigaded under Generals Barton, Tracy, and S. D. Lee. It moved to Kentucky, but prior to the Battle of Murfreesboro it was ordered to Mississippi. Here it took an active part in the conflicts at Port Gibson and Champion's Hill and was captured on July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell. Exchanged and reorganized, the 20th was placed in General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was involved in various battles from Chattanooga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This unit contained 836 men in December, 1861, sustained 58 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 526 men and 376 arms on December 14, 1863. During January, 1865 there were 305 present, and it surrendered with about 165. The field officers were Colonels Charles D. Anderson, [Charles DeWitt Anderson – Find A Grave Memorials #'s 42498696 and 82935638] James M. Dedman, [James Monroe Dedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 76996025] I. W. Garrott, [Isham Warren Garrott – Find A Grave Memorial # 9115] and Edmund W. Pettus; [Edmund Winston Pettus – Find A Grave Memorial # 8761] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Davis and Mitchell T. Porter; [Mitchell Thomas Porter – Find A Grave Memorial # 100700185] and Majors John G. Harris [John Gideon Harris – Find A Grave Memorial # 138395875] and Alfred S. Pickering. [Alfred Samuel Pickering – Find A Grave Memorial # 13547492]”

Company E of the 20th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Greene County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Thomas Hatcher only has Federal POW Records and the last two of his records are a cross-over and listed with an entirely different soldier named Theophilus Hatcher.

When Private Thomas Hatcher of Company E of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hatcher of Company E of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hatcher of Company E of the 20th 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 Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hatcher of Company E of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hatcher of Company E of the 20th 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 Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hatcher of Company E of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Hatcher of Company E of the 20th 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 Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Private Thomas Hatcher died approximately 78 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 23, 1865 at Leonard Town, Maryland the newspaper *The St. Mary's Beacon* reported: "ARREST OF DRAFTED MEN – About thirty persons whose names were drawn in the last draft but who had not reported were arrested last week by the deputy provost-marshal for this county in obedience to orders issued from Ellicotts' Mills and on Monday last were taken to Baltimore. They are mostly laboring men, having families dependent upon them for support and some negroes. The order of Colonel Holland stated that those held to service will be credited to the coming draft but whether the quota of the county was filled under the last call, we are, as yet unadvised."

And on Thursday, March 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Hatcher of Company E of the 20th Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Hatcher living in either Perry County or Dallas Counties in Alabama did not own slaves.

810) Private Gustavus Memminger HATHAWAY - Inscription on tombstone #417 reads **“G. M. HATHAWAY CO. G 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Gustavus M. Hathaway, born about 1830 in South Carolina and noted as a laborer and living in the household of Simon W. Hathaway, born about 1784 in Massachusetts. Other family household members were: Sarah Hathaway, born about 1810 in South Carolina and Sarah E. Hathaway, born about 1828 in South Carolina and Margaret A. Hathaway, born about 1831 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Hathaway, born about 1834 in South Carolina and Simon B. Hathaway, born about 1838 in South Carolina (Simon was also a member of Company G of the 6th Florida Infantry) and Benjamin F. Hathaway, born about 1840 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Elender (A female) Hathaway, born about 1843 in Alabama and John Hathaway, born about 1845 in Alabama and James W. Hathaway, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Dale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on January 12, 1850.

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

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

Company G of the 6th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Gadsden and Franklin Counties in Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 11, 1862 to ---- and dated April 21, 1862 stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida (Located in Franklin County) and enrolled by Captain (Henry) B. Grace for the war and duty status not reported and under remarks stated thirty-two years old.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 19 to June 30, 1862 and dated April 19, 1862 stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry) B. Grace for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1862 to November 12, 1862 and stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as hospital nurse at Knoxville, Tennessee on August 13, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 9, 1863 and dated February 10, 1863 and stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid on by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as hospital nurse July 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 12, 1862 to March 11, 1863 and stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid on by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as hospital nurse July 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11 to October 31, 1863 and stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid on by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as hospital nurse July 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 July 9, 1863 and stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 and stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1863 and in hospital in Atlanta, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on

March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Florida Regiment was paid \$13.20 on December 12, 1863 for commutation of rations while on furlough from September 28 to November 7, 1863 at .33 cents per day for 40 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

When Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General 23rd Army Corps and noted as being in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps and noted captured on August 8, 1864 and under remarks stated captured by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to Army of (the) Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Unable to transcribe given name) M. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Unable to transcribe given name) M. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

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

Private Gustavus M. Hathaway died approximately 80 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 6, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln sends order through General Canby at New Orleans to Rear Admiral Farragut at Mobile Bay: "Do not, on any account, or on any showing of authority whatever, from whomsoever purporting to come, allow the blockade to be violated."

And on Sunday, November 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Gustavus M. Hathaway of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

811) Private James C. HATHCOAT - Inscription on tombstone #1328 reads "**J. C. HATHCOAT CO. A 4 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed James Hathcoat, born about 1844 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of John Thomas, born about 1815 in Alabama. Another household member was Mary Thomas, born about 1790 in South Carolina. The household was living in Township 17 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Snowsville and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. C. Hathcoat served in Company A in the 4th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment was organized at Grenada, Mississippi in April, 1861. Many of its members were recruited in Attala, Grenada, (Grenada County was not formed until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll and Choctaw and Tallahatchie and Yalobusha counties in Mississippi) Lafayette, and Carroll counties. It moved to Tennessee where a detachment was captured at Fort Henry and the regiment at Fort Donelson. After being exchanged, the unit was assigned to S. D. Lee's and Baldwin's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, and Big Black River Bridge, [and] then was captured at Vicksburg. Again exchanged, it was attached to General Baldwin's and Sears' Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Cassville to Nashville. Later it shared in the defense of Mobile. This regiment was organized with 787 officers and men and totalled [totalled] 279 in October, 1862. It reported 4 casualties at Chickasaw Bayou, 47 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 29 at the Chattahoochee River, and 26 at Atlanta. Few surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Thomas N. Adaire, [Thomas Nepelean Adair – Find A Grave Memorial # 9114664] Joseph Drake, and Pierre S. Layton; [Pierre Soule Layton Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 33882332] Lieutenant Colonel Joseph J. Gee, [Find A Grave Memorial # 14007383] and Major Thomas P. Nelson.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1862 stated (Spelled as) J. C. Hathcoat of Company A of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Greensboro, Mississippi and enrolled by Major Parker and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated (Spelled as) J. C. Hathcoat of Company A of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Greensboro, Mississippi and enrolled by Major Parker and last paid by A. G. Scott on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated (Spelled as) J. C. Hathcoat of Company A of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Greensboro, Mississippi and enrolled by Major Parker and last paid by A. G. Scott on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private James C. Hathcoat of Company A of the 4th 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 in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Halfcoat of Company A of the 4th 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 (Spelled as) James C. Halfcoat (With an X by his name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 22, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James C. Halfcoat of Company A of the 4th 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 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James C. Halfcoat of Company A of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 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) James C. Halfcoat of Company A of the 4th 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) Jas C. Halfcoat of Company A of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James Hathcoat died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "Colonel Baker, of New York, who has been engaged for some time in ferreting out the frauds perpetrated on the quota of that State, has made some startling exposures. The bounty-jumpers have been brought to light in large numbers. Forged enlistment papers have been discovered and the Colonel holds in his possession now seven hundred and eight sets of them, which were drawn up during the last month alone. Colonel Baker is performing a valuable service to the Government and we bid him a God-speed in his work."

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Halfcoat of Company A of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James C. Hathcoat did not own slaves in Mississippi.

812) Private Lawrence M. HATTEN - Inscription on tombstone #1436 reads "**L. M. HATTEN CO. G 7 BATT'N MISS. INF. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Louisiana Compiled Marriages; 1728-1850; William Hatten married Anna Nettles on May 23, 1841 in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana.

The 1850 United States census listed Lawrence Hatten, born about 1833 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Hatten, born about 1801 in North Carolina and his wife Anna Hatten, born about 1823 in Louisiana. Other household members were: Lewis Hatten, born about 1829 in Mississippi and Peter Hatten, born about 1831 in Mississippi and Martha Hatten, born about 1834 in Mississippi and Sarah Hatten, born about 1836 in Mississippi and William Hatten, born about 1840 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Lambkin (A male) Hatten, born about 1844 in Louisiana and Isaac R. Hatten, born about 1845 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Lucretia (A female) Hatten, born about 1846 in Louisiana and Louisa Hatten, born about 1849 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Montarbly Nuttall but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Montarbly Nettles, born about 1830 in Louisiana and James Cockerham born about 1842 in Louisiana and John D. Cockerham, born about 1844 in Louisiana and Charles Dawson, born about 1822 in Kentucky. The household was living in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on October 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) L. M. (A male) Hatten, born about 1833 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$250.00 and a personal value of \$1,200.00 and noted as being married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Frances A. Hatten, born about 1837 in Mississippi. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Almadia (A female) Hatten, born about 1860 and noted as two months old. The family household was living in Winn Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Goodwater and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private L. M. Hatten served in Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Battalion was organized during the early spring of 1862 near Quitman, Mississippi. After participating in the conflict at Corinth the unit was assigned to Hebert's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After the exchange only 15 officers and 116 men were present. The battalion then served in Mackall's and Sears' Brigade, was prominent throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and aided in the defense of Mobile. It reported 65 casualties at Corinth, 50 during the siege of Vicksburg, 72 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, and 9 at the Chattahoochee River. Few were included in the surrender in May, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels L. B. Pardue and James S. Terral, [James Stephens Terral Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 110952438] and Major Joel E. Welborn.”

Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Covington Sharpshooters” The Company was raised in Covington County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 14 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Williamsburg, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) A J. Leggett for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital sick.

The compiler notes Williamsburg, Mississippi was located in Covington County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Williamsburg, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) A J. Leggett for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Williamsburg, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (A. J.) Leggett for three years and last paid by Major Landry on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Williamsburg, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) A. J. Leggett for three years and last paid by Major Landry on December 31, 1862 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) L. M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Williamsburg, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) A. J. Leggett for three years and last paid by J. A. Landry 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) L. M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Williamsburg, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) A. J. Leggett for three years or

the war and last paid by J. A. Landry 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 January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Williamsburg, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) A. J. Leggett for three years and last paid by J. A. Landry on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

When Private Lawrence M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion 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 in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Unable to transcribe the given name) M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion 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 M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion 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 to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lawrence M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Mississippi Battalion 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 Lawrence M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Mississippi Battalion 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.

In a letter from the Adjutant General dated July 21, 1953 it stated "Mrs B. A. Tullos Chatham, Louisiana; Dear Mrs. Tullos: Reference is made to your questionnaire of June 8, 1953, herewith returned. The records show that Lawrence M. Hatten, a private of Company G, 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry,

Confederate States Army, enlisted May 14, 1862 at Williamsburg, Mississippi. The company muster roll for January and February 1864, latest on file, shows him absent, sick. Union prisoner of war records show that he was captured December 16, 1864 near Nashville, Tennessee; imprisoned at Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky and Camp Chase, Ohio, where he died February 25, 1865. Sincerely yours William E. Bergin Major General United States Army.”

Private Lawrence M. Hatten died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at Brooklyn, New York the newspaper *The Brooklyn Union* reported: “CITY MORTALITY – The whole number of deaths in this city during the past week were 161 - 24 men, 30 women, 50 boys and 57 girls. There were 5 cases of typhoid fever; croup 6; scarlet fever 12; small-pox 6; diphtheria 3; and typhus fever 1. The nativities were as follows: United States 129; Ireland 24; Germany 4; England 2; West Indies 1; France 1.”

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Lawrence M. Hatten of Company G of the 7th Battalion Mississippi due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Lawrence M. Hatten did not own slaves in either Louisiana or Mississippi. Also nothing spelled under the surname of Lawrence M. Hatton in the two States.

813) Private William S. HANKS - Inscription on tombstone #1161 reads “**W. S. HAUKS CO. I 39 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

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

The compiler notes some information came from the genealogy work of Find A Grave Memorial Number 74209317 and confirmed through other sources and brackets will be inserted in the 1850 census to represent family genealogy at Find A Grave.

The 1850 United States census listed William S. [Staughton] Hanks, born about 1833 [born on January 18, 1838 source was family Bible] in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of A. M. [Alexander Mosley Sr.] (A male) Hanks, born about 1811 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Levisa Hanks, [Levisa Sanders Hanks] born about 1821 in Alabama. Other household members were: Calvin J. Hanks, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Basdole (A male) Hanks, born about 1841 in Alabama and Mary E. Hanks, born about 1843 in Alabama and Alexander Hanks, born about 1845 in Alabama and James A. Hanks, born about 1846 in Alabama and Martha A. Hanks, born about 1848 in Alabama and Robert Hanks, born about 1850 and noted as two months old and

Elizabeth H. Hanks, born about 1778 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Pernsa (A female) Sanders, born about 1825 in Alabama. The household was living in the Southern District of Pickens County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 16, 1850.

Family genealogy also stated that Flora Jane Shaw married William S. Hanks shortly before the war and F. J. Shaw (A female is listed as living in Hinds County, Mississippi on the 1850 United States census.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William S. Hanks alternate name W. S. Hanks served in Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“39th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, during the late spring of 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Simpson, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Hinds, and Monroe. About twenty-five percent of this unit was sick in June, and there were 29 officers and 541 men present for duty in July. Company I took part in the fight at Baton Rouge, then, assigned to General Beall's command, the regiment was captured at Port Hudson in July, 1863. After the exchange in December it totaled 220 effectives. Attached to Ross' and Sears' Brigade it was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the defense of Mobile. The regiment reported 7 casualties at New Hope Church, 30 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 5 at the Chattahoochee River, and 48 in the Battle of Atlanta. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel W. B. Shelby, [Winchester Bledsoe Shelby – Find A Grave Memorial # 14297646] Lieutenant Colonel William E. Ross, and Majors R. J. Durr [Robert Jacob Durr – Find A Grave Memorial # 32745526] and W. Monroe Quin.”

Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Burt Avengers” Many soldiers from Hinds County, Mississippi.

The compiler notes his records are located under Wm. S. Hanks

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid by Captain (Belton) Mickle on June 30, 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) W. S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid by Captain (Belton) Mickle on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Hinds County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid by Captain (Belton) Mickle on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty. And under Note stated the

company has been encamped at Enterprise, Mississippi since last muster, awaiting the reorganization of the regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid by Williams on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid by Williams on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Waynesboro Record* reported: "IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY – The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that on and after the 1st of February 1865 persons executing receipts for the delivery of any property must affix a two cent stamp to such receipts and cancel the same, otherwise they will be prosecuted for the penalty of \$22 included under section 158 of the act of June 30, 1864. Receipts for the delivery of coal, wood &c, will it appears, require a stamp hereafter."

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. S. Hanks of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William S. Hanks did not own slaves in either Alabama or Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. S. HANKS CO. I 39 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

814) Private Berrien HENDLEY - Inscription on tombstone #937 reads **"B. HAULY CO. G 39 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old based on the 1860 census.

The 1860 United States census listed Berrien Hendley, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a day laborer and living in the household of Lucy Hendley, born about 1803 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Hendley, born about 1840 in Georgia and Irvin Hendley, born about 1844 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 July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Berrien Hendley served in Company G in the 29th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and

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

The compiler notes of all of the Georgia soldiers buried at Camp Chase, the 29th Georgia Infantry suffered the most deaths.

Old Company C of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company G of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and this company was known as the “Berrien Minutemen” Many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1861 stated Private Berrien Hendley of Captain Levi Knight’s Company C enlisted on August 1, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (William S.) Rockwell for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the above Company was designated at various times as Captain Knight’s Company and Captain Wyllly’s Company (Old) Company C and (New) Company G 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private Berrien Hendley of Captain Thomas S. Wyllly’s Company enlisted on August 1, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by (William) S. Rockwell for twelve months and last paid by Major S. J. Smith on October 31, 1861 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private Berrien Hendley of Captain Thomas S. Wyllly’s Company C enlisted on August 1, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by (William) S. Rockwell for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Francis) W. Reid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Berrien Hendley of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists. Period of service from September 1, 1863 to October 31, 1863 and paid on November 30, 1863 by T. W. Neely in the amount of \$52.25 and noted as clothing paid.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Berien Hendley of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. 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 his capture near Nashville on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Berion Hendley of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Berion Hendley of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted he was captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Berion Hendley of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be transferred to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "KILLED BY BUSHWHACKERS – John Shroyer, residing near Mount Morris Church, in Barbour county, (West Virginia) was shot by bushwhackers a few days ago, the ball entering his breast and passing through the body. He died a short time after he was shot."

A Find A Grave contributor gave the following account. "January 17, 1865, John Shroyer, (1812-1865) was shot and killed while he and his son John W. was pursuing a gang of horse thieves down Little Cove Run and not too far from his home at the foot of Mt. Morris hill. The thieves were attempting to break into his stable and he drove them away. John W, age 9 years had a bullet pass through his clothing when his father was shot.....Court record shows date of death as January 29, 1865 and cause of death, murdered."

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Berion or Berrien Hendley owned slaves in Georgia.

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

815) Private John HAWKINS - Inscription on tombstone #357 reads **"JNO. W. HAWKINS CO. F 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes the difference in tombstone number 357 verses 359.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Hawkins of Company F of the 1st (Corrected to the on the top of the page) Infantry Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 30, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Hawkins of Company F of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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 W. Hawkins of Company F of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864

and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Hawkings (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Hawkins of Company F of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 4, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private John W. Hawkins died approximately 81 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 24, 1864 at Wilmington, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Journal* reported: "TERRIBLE AT A DISTANCE – A late Yankee paper says: The wrought iron Ames gun was tried at Bridgeport, Connecticut, last week. Three shots were fired with the following results as reported to *The Bridgeport Standard*. The first shot with a charge of sixteen pounds of powder, the gun elevated at twenty-four and one fifth degrees, was sent five and three quarter miles. The second shot, elevated the same, with a charge of twenty pounds of powder, was a tumbler and fell short about one and a half miles. The third shot with a charge of twenty-five pounds of powder went a distance of seven and a half miles in thirty seconds. The shell weighed 107 pounds."

And on Monday, October 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Hawkins of Company F of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

816) Private Thomas Willis HAYES - Inscription on tombstone #592 reads ***"THOS. W. HAYES CO. C 18 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; the parents of Thomas W. Hayes; (Spelled as) Evaline Davis and Hugh W. Hayes were married on February 12, 1836 in Franklin County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hays but the compiler believes the surname was spelled as Hayes and will be noted this way. Thomas Hayes, born about 1842 in North Carolina and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Hugh W. Hayes, born about 1812 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Eveline Hayes, born about 1814 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Caroline Hayes, born about 1838 in North Carolina and William Hayes, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Martha Hayes, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Hugh Hayes, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Joseph Hayes, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Charles Hayes, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Madison County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas W. Hayes, born about 1843 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Hugh W. Hayes, born about 1812 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Eveline Hayes, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Caroline Hayes, born about 1838 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Wm Henry Hayes, born about 1839 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Celestia (A female) Hayes, born about 1845 in North Carolina and Hugh Hayes, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Joseph Hayes, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Charles Hayes, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Perry Hayes, born about 1855 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Eveline (A female) Hayes, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Susan E. Willis, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Claiborne Smith, born about 1830 in Tennessee. The household was living in Madison County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Canton and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860.

The compiler notes both parents H. W. Hayes and (Spelled as) Evaline Hayes are buried side by side at the Hayes Cemetery in Madison County, Mississippi and the surname on the tombstone is spelled as Hayes at Find A Grave Memorial number 17835068.

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 T. W. Hays of Company C of the 18th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was H. W. Hays and listed the Post Office as Lafayette, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas W. Hayes served in Company C in the 18th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“18th Infantry Regiment, organized in June, 1861, at Corinth, Mississippi, recruited its members in Yazoo, Coahoma, Madison, De Soto, and Hinds counties. Ordered to Virginia, the unit fought at First Manassas under D. R. Jones, then was engaged at Leesburg. In April, 1862, it contained 684 effectives and served in General Griffith's, Barksdale, and Humphrey's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 18th participated in many campaigns from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor including the operations at Chickamauga and Knoxville. It went on to fight with Early in the Shenandoah Valley and later around Appomattox. The unit reported 38 casualties at First Manassas, 85 at Leesburg, and 132 at Malvern Hill. Of the 186 engaged at Sharpsburg, forty-three percent were disabled. It had 18 wounded at Fredericksburg, 25 killed and 43 wounded at Chancellorsville, and 18 killed and 82 wounded of the 242 at Gettysburg. Many were captured at Saylor's Creek, [Also known as Sailor's Creek] and only 4 officers and 44 men surrendered. The field officers were Colonels E. R. Burt [Erasmus R. Burt – Find A Grave Memorial # 24331624] and Thomas M. Griffin; [Find A Grave Memorial # 29272370] Lieutenant Colonel Walter G. Kearney [Walter Guston Kearney – Find A Grave Memorial # 22975352] and William H. Luse; [William Henry Luse – Find A Grave Memorial # 29272563] and Majors John W. Balfour, James C. Campbell, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12784703] G. B. Gerald, [George Bruce Gerald – Find A Grave Memorial # 9924218] and E. G. Henry. [Eli G. Henry]”

Company C of the 18th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Confederates”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Thomas W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a muster roll of recruits for the organization named above and enrolled on March 10, 1862 (By what appears to be Sergeant David G. McRae) for the war and under remarks stated \$50.00 bounty paid at time of muster commutations for rations and equipment.

The compiler notes the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April 1862 the regiment was reorganized for the war.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was mustered into service on April 28, 1862 and dated April 30, 1862 at Lees Mills, Virginia and had enrolled on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi (By what appears to be Sergeant David G. McRae) for two years or the war and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Hays of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for March and April 1862 and dated June 25, 1862 enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled (By what appears to be Sergeant John William McKie) for two years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for May and June 1862 enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled (By what appears to be Sergeant John William McKie) for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on April

30, 1862 and noted as present for duty. It was noted this company was enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi by Captain Walker on June 7, 1861 and reenlisted at Leesburg, Virginia on February 15, 1862 by Captain Sayers.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis T. Hays (With an X beside of name indicating an incorrect entry) of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for July and August 1862 and dated November 15, 1862 enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled (By what appears to be Sergeant John William McKie) for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Hays of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for September and October 1862 and dated November 15, 1862 enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled (By what appears to be Sergeant John William McKie) for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register at the General Hospital at Camp Winder in Richmond, Virginia and admitted on October 29, 1862 for Vul Sclo which is a short medical term for vulnus sclopetarium which is a common name for a gun-shot wound and returned to duty on January 23, 1863. (The compiler notes he was present for duty in November and December 1862 muster rolls).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for November and December 1862 and dated January 24, 1863 enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled (By what appears to be Sergeant John William McKie) for two years or 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 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for January and February 1863 enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled (By what appears to be Sergeant John William McKie) for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Hays of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for March and April 1863 and dated May 29, 1863 enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled (By what appears to be Sergeant John William McKie) for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for May and June 1863 and dated May

29, 1863 enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled (By what appears to be Sergeant John William McKie) for two years and noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough wounded.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register at the Mississippi Soldiers' Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and noted his residence at Madison County, Mississippi and admitted on May 14, 1863 for acute rheumatism and left on furlough on June 12 to June 30, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register at the General Hospital Camp Winder in Richmond, Virginia and admitted on May 14, 1863 for Vul Sclo which is a short medical term for vulnus sclopetarium which is a common name for a gun-shot wound. He was furloughed on June 12, 1863 for thirty days.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations from June 11 to July 10 and under remarks stated he was paid in Selma on June 24, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hays of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for July and August 1863 and dated October 8, 1863 enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled (By what appears to be Sergeant John William McKie) for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough at home wounded.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for September and October 1863 enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled (By what appears to be Sergeant John William McKie) for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for November and December 1863 and dated January 30, 1864 enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Leesburg, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Sayers for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for January and February 1864 and dated July 15, 1864 enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Leesburg, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Sayers for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for March and April 1864 and dated July 14, 1864 enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Leesburg, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Sayers for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for May and June 1864 and dated December 18, 1864 enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Leesburg, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Sayers for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated captured since muster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hays of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for July and August 1864 and dated December 18, 1864 enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Leesburg, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Sayers for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty – Assistant Quartermaster) on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing ending on September 30, 1864 and issued on September 21, 1864. (The compiler notes he was taken prisoner on September 3, 1864 and therefore the date of issue is in error)

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private T. W. Hayes of Company C 18th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a Record of the organization named above from June 7, 1861 and February 25, 1865 and Record dated near Richmond, Virginia on March 4, 1865 and noted as enlisted on March 10, 1862 and was born in North Carolina and his occupation had been a student and his residence was Sharon, Mississippi (Located in Madison County, Mississippi) and had enlisted at age 19 and was single and under remarks stated captured September 3, 1864 and died at Camp Chase, Ohio on December 12, 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 reported Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hays of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia by General Sheridan’s forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 11, 1864 and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on September 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on September 3, 1864.

Private Thomas Willis Hayes died approximately 90 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 10, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln receives a letter of resignation from Marshal Lamon because Lincoln does not take proper precautions against assassination.

And on Saturday, December 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. W. Hayes of Company C of the 18th Regiment Mississippi 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 States slave schedules Thomas W. Hayes did not own any slaves in Mississippi.

817) Private JNO. W. HAYNES - Inscription on tombstone #1273 reads "**JNO. M. HAYNIE CO. B 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes this could not have been John M. Haynie as he received a pension and died on March 23, 1909 see Find A Grave Memorial # 29968878.

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

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

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

His Service Records are listed under John W. Haynie.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Haynie of Captain Cross' Company* was mustered into service at age eighteen on March 6, 1862 at Brooksville, Alabama in Coosa County and enrolled on March 6, 1862 at Brooksville in Coosa County, Alabama by James R. Cross for three years or the war and noted traveling to place of rendezvous number of miles was 91.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. M. Hainey of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing of the 46th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, May 1 to June 13, 1863 in various places in Mississippi. List

dated June 27, 1863 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and noted as missing at Port Gibson, Mississippi on May 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Haney of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 18, 1863 at the Military Prison in Alton, Illinois and exchanged on June 12, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Gibson, Mississippi on May 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Haynie of the 46th Regiment Alabama on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at the Military Prison in Alton, Illinois until exchanged* and noted as captured at Big Black on May 1, 1863.

The above asterisk stated Roll indorsed: City Point, Virginia, June 21, 1863. Received from Captain R. H. McKittrick, Company B 77th Ohio Volunteers; one thousand and seventy-six Confederate prisoners of war for exchange. J. H. Thompson, Captain commanding Post; City Point.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. M. Hainey of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a muster roll of a detachment of paroled and exchanged prisoners at Camp Lee near Richmond, Virginia to June 30, 1863 and dated July 15, 1863 and enlisted on March 6, 1862 at Brookville, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel Woods for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Charles A.) Redd on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. M. Haynes of Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1863 and issued on June 27, 1863 and made his signature with an X.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) John Haney of Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on July 7, 1863 and signed his name (Spelled as) J. M. Haynie and under remarks stated exchanged prisoner.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. M. Haney of Company B of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and signed his name (Spelled as) J. M. Haynie.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. M. Haynie of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on October 23, 1864 for febris intermittens and deserted on October 30, 1864 and noted his residence as Coosa County, Alabama.

When Private John W. Haynes of Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Haynes of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major

General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Haynes of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Haynes of Company B of the 46th 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 as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Haynes of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Haynes of Company B of the 46th 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 as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "LIST OF REBEL PRISONERS WHO HAVE DIED AT CAMP DOUGLAS SINCE MAY 2, 1864. Lists of Union prisoners who have died in rebel prison-camps have occasionally been published in Southern papers for the information of all interested. As an act of reciprocity we publish herewith a list of rebel prisoners who have died at Camp Douglas, Chicago, since May 2, 1864, when General Sweet, the present commandant of the post, entered upon his duties. A large proportion of the deceased were from Kentucky and Tennessee, States where Union newspapers follow closely upon the heels of Federal bayonets. Their relatives are scattered all over the North, especially in Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. For the benefit of them and all concerned, we publish the lists. There are not far from 12,000 prisoners now confined at Camp Douglas, though the recent order for exchange, together with frequent cases where the oath of allegiance is administered, is rapidly decreasing that number. Among those held as prisoners there are representatives of every rebel State and every arm of the rebel service. Every Western battle field is represented there, from Fort Donelson to Franklin and Nashville. The prisoners are for the most

part fat and hearty. They are well fed, well clothed and have a sufficiency of fuel. Hospital accommodations are ample and perfect. Deceased prisoners are buried in the City Cemetery, where every grave is marked while a record is kept of each interment so that relatives can, without difficulty, find and remove the remains. The number of deaths since May 2nd last is twelve hundred and eighty-five a large record, considering the general comfort and health of the prisoners, to be accounted for only by the ravages of small-pox, which raged there for a few weeks. In the following list it will be observed that we give the name, regiment, and State, designating infantry I, cavalry C and artillery A, the place where captured and the date of death."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Haynes of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

818) Sergeant Lawson HAYS - Inscription on tombstone #2120 reads "***CORP. L. HAYS*** ***C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname (Spelled as) Hase but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hayes but the compiler believes the correct spelling was Hays and will be noted this way. The census listed Lawson Hays, born about 1828 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Wallis Hays, born about 1798 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Lucinda Hays, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Berton (A male) Hays, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Amanda Hays, born about 1838 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Abagle (A female) Hays, born about 1841 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Paralee (A female) Hays, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Margaret Hays, born about 1847 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Makenly (A male) Cober, born about 1837 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Saletha (A female) Cober, born about 1838 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Canna (A female) Cober, born about 1842 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 10 in Wayne County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Lawson Hays, born about 1829 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as an Officer and living in a hotel and noted his real estate value of \$3,400.00 and a personal value of \$1,100.00. The compiler notes the head of the household owned a hotel and was also a county clerk. (A genealogist, Jack Wood at the Jackson County, Tennessee library seemed to believe Lawson Hays may have been an officer of the court or perhaps a police officer and the compiler agrees. The genealogist also noted there was a reference to Lawson Hays as a Mason). The compiler notes J. D. (A male) Martin, born about 1822 in Tennessee owned the hotel and was the County Clerk and living with his wife Mary J. Martin, born about 1826 in Tennessee. (The compiler notes according to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; James Douglas Martin married Mary Jane Kindle in 1848) Other hotel residents and family were: Edward B. Martin, born about 1848 in Tennessee and

Thomas Martin, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Mary C. Martin, born about 1855 in Tennessee and Lela Martin, born about 1854 in Tennessee and James C. Martin, born about 1859 in Tennessee and Elizabeth (Spelled as) Kendal, born about 1800 in Tennessee and John H. Martin, born about 1820 in Tennessee and W. C. (A male) Boyd, born about 1836 in Tennessee and F. M. (A male) (Spelled as) Wrinks, born about 1835. The hotel residents were living in Civil District 4 in Hardin County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Savannah and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

The compiler notes his name is listed as Losson Hays on his Compiled Military Service Records with the 1st Confederate Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Losson Hayse (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect entry) of 2nd Company G Claiborne's Regiment Cavalry* enlisted October 21, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Burnett for twelve months and last paid by (Major) Thomas Peters on March 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service at Corinth, Mississippi by order of General Beauregard.

The above asterisk stated this company was formerly Captain Robertson's Company Tennessee Cavalry. It served temporarily in a field organization known as the 2nd (Brewer's) Battalion Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry, from April 1 to 15, 1862. The 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Also known as the 6th, 12th, and 16th Regiment and as Claiborne's and Lay's Regiment Confederate Cavalry) was formed about April 1, 1862 by the addition of four companies to the six companies of which the 1st (King's) Battalion Kentucky Cavalry or Mounted Riflemen (A field organization) was composed.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated April 28, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Losson Hays of 2nd Company G 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted October 21, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Burnett for twelve months and last paid by Captain Gibbon on October 31, 1862 and noted as present and under remarks stated promoted to 2nd sergeant from private on February 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 and dated November 20, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Losson Hays of 2nd Company G 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted October 21, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Burnett for twelve months and last paid by Major Gibbon on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and stated captured by enemy in battle of Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Losson Hays of 2nd Company G 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted October 21, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Burnett for twelve months and last paid by Major Gibbon on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and stated captured by enemy in battle of Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Losson Hays of 2nd Company G 1st Regiment

Confederate Cavalry enlisted October 21, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Burnett for twelve months and last paid by Major Gibbon on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and stated captured by enemy in battle of Shelbyville, Tennessee on June "29," 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Lausin Hays (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect entry) of 2nd Company G 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted October 21, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant Burnett for twelve months and last paid by Major Gibbon on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and stated captured by enemy in battle of Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Lawson Hays of Company G of the 1st Confederate Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war forwarded from Franklin, Tennessee to Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863 and under remarks stated forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on June 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Lawson Haze (With an X by the surname indicating a wrong spelling) of Company G of the 1st Confederate Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Lawson Hayes (With an X by the name indicating a wrong spelling) of Company G of the 1st Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 6, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Sawson Hays (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 1st Confederate Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and sent to Camp Chase on July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Sampson Hays (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 1st Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky on July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. L. Hays (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 1st Confederate Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 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 at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Sergeant Lawson Hays died approximately 12 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On July 19, 1863 at Macon, Georgia the newspaper *The Macon Telegraph* reported: "FORTY-FIFTH GEORGIA REGIMENT. Please publish the following list of casualties in the 45th Georgia Regiment, as furnished by Adjutant Cherry, and oblige, T. Hardeman Jr. Field and Staff Officers – None. Company A – Captain Kinder, wounded – Lieutenant Tompkins, leg off – Sergeant S. J. "Kint", severely in thigh – (Find A Grave Memorial 56199002 listed as Samuel Jordan Kent) Corporal W. Dewberry, seriously in hip. (Find A Grave Memorial 130438436 listed as William Anthony Dewberry) (While other companies were mentioned the compiler only listed Company A as they were from Bibb County ie Macon, Georgia and the casualties were probably from the Battle of Gettysburg).

And on Sunday, July 19, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Lawson Hayes of Company G of the 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 133 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the OAG Report as Lawson Hays). He should be Sergeant Lawson Hays 2nd Company G 1st Confederate Cavalry.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Lawson Hays did not own slaves although it appears his sister Lucinda Hays was a slave owner.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. LAWSON HAYS 2ND CO. G 1 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A."**

819) Private W. H. HAZLEWOOD - Inscription on tombstone #1850 reads **"W. H. HAZLEWOOD CO. E 1 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 11, 1865 at Portland, Maine the newspaper *The Portland Daily Press* reported: "The South seceded to save slavery; and they have given up slavery to save secession, and this they have completed

the circuit. Senator Hunter put the case, in the rebel congress, in this very form. He said ""We seceded to save slavery and now, by the proposition to arm slaves, and give such their liberty we abolish slavery to save secession!""

And on Tuesday, April 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Hazelwood of Company E of the 1st Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

820) Private James HEAD - Inscription on tombstone #689 reads "**JAMES HEAD CO. B 19 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 21 years old.

According to Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920; William Head married (Spelled as) Ellinor Tice on February 6, 1842 in Blount County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jas Head, born about 1843 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Head, born about 1823 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Ellean Head, born about 1829 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm Head, born about 1845 in Alabama and Sarah Head, born about 1847 in Alabama and Joseph Head, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Subdivision 17 in Blount County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Head, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of William Head, born about 1822 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Elender Head, born about 1830 in Tennessee. Other household members were: William Head, born about 1845 in Alabama and Sarah E. Head, born about 1847 in Alabama and Josef T. Head, born about 1850 in Alabama and Mary J. Head, born about 1853 in Alabama and Nancy E. Head, born about 1856 in Alabama and Lucy (Spelled as) Mahala born about 1859 in Alabama. The household was living in the Eastern District of Marion County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Astons Store and the census was enumerated on June 12, 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 James Head of Company B of the 19th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was William Head and listed his Post Office as Astons Store, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Head served in Companies B and F of the 19th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Infantry Regiment, organized at Huntsville, Alabama, in August, 1861, contained men from Blount, Cherokee, Pickens, Coosa, Chilton, [Chilton County, Alabama was named in 1870 and previously had been Baker County, Alabama] and Jefferson counties. After serving at Mobile the unit was ordered to Corinth and later fought at Shiloh under J. K. Jackson. Transferred to General Gardner's command, it was active in the Kentucky Campaign, then was brigaded under Generals Deas, G. D. Johnston, and Pettus, Army of Tennessee. The 19th participated in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville, North Carolina. It lost fifty-four percent of the 650 engaged at Shiloh, and reported 151 killed and wounded at Murfreesboro and 192 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, the regiment contained 347 men and 228 arms. It was badly cut up in the battles around Atlanta and many were captured at Franklin. Only 76 men were present when it surrendered. The unit was commanded by Colonels Samuel K. McSpadden and Joseph Wheeler, [He would later become the famous General Fightin' Joe Wheeler – Find A Grave Memorial # 6518] Lieutenant Colonels George R. Kimbrough [George Rufus Kimbrough – Find A Grave Memorial # 38645956 and confirmed by his wife's pension application in 1926 as being the Colonel of the 19th Alabama Infantry] and Edward D. Tracy, [Edward Dorr Tracy Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 81468222] and Majors Solomon Palmer [Find A Gave Memorial # 98040023] and James H. Savage.”

Company B of the 19th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Blount Continentals”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 14 to October 31, 1861 stated Private James Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 2, 1861 at Summit, Alabama (Located in Blount County) and enrolled by (Captain William) R. D. McKenzie for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register containing a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the 2nd Corps, Army of the Mississippi at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. The date of wound was April 7, 1862 and he had been in the Right Wing 3rd Brigade and stated wounded in arm.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of men of the organization named above who lost their guns during the engagement of the 6th and 7th of April 1862 near Shiloh. Report dated Headquarters 19th Regiment Alabama Volunteers dated April 25, 1862 and noted cause of loss was due to being wounded.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private James Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 12, 1861 at Summit, Alabama (Located in Blount County) and enrolled by Captain (William R. D.) McKenzie for three years and last paid by Captain (Edmund G.) Bradley on December 31, 1863 and noted present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Jim Head of Company B of the 19th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on April 18, 1864 and signed his name as James Head.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated James Head of Company B of the 19th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and date issued was June 26, 1864.

When Private James Head of Company B of the 19th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 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) J. Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on August 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama 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 3, 1864.

Private James Head died approximately 139 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 31, 1864 Union General George Gordon Meade celebrated his 49th birthday.

And on Saturday, December 31, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private James Head of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama "Cavalry" due to small-pox.

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

821) Private William Alexander HEADRICK - Inscription on tombstone #26 reads "***Wm. A. HEADRICK CO. E 2 (ASHBY'S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

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

According to the Tennessee Marriage Records, 1780-2002 William M. Headrick married Catharine Smith in Greene County, Tennessee on October 30, 1828.

According to the 1850 United States census (Spelled as) Alexander Headrick, born about 1841 in Tennessee and living in the household of Mansfield Headrick, born about 1795 in Tennessee and living with his wife (Spelled as) Catherine Headrick, born about 1808 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Margaret Headrick, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Alfred Headrick, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Jane Headrick, born about 1838 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 14 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1850.

The compiler notes Greene and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee are adjacent.

According to the 1860 United States census William A. Headrick, born about 1843 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm M. Headrick, born about 1801 in North Carolina and his wife Catharine Headrick, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other household family members were: (Spelled as) Margret D. (A female) Headrick, born about 1834 in Alabama and Alfred C. Headrick, born about 1836 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Malindia J. (A female) Headrick, born about 1839 in Georgia. The family household was living in Civil District 11 in Greene County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Laurel Gap and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William A. Headrick served in Company E in the 2nd 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, 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."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A Headrick of Company E of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Rogersville, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Ashby for two years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

"This regiment was organized May 24, 1862 by the consolidation of the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and the 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry (Except Companies B and F of the latter). It was also known as Ashby's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and as the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Hedrick (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 7, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 20, 1863 in Walker County, Georgia the final day of the two day battle of Chickamauga ends in a Confederate victory.

And on Sunday, September 20, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Hedrick of Company E of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

822) James N. HEARN - Inscription on tombstone #1205 reads "**J. N. HEARN CO. K 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; David N. Hearn, (An ancestry transcriber stated the middle initial was W) born about 1811 in Georgia and Frances S. Stanfield, born about 1813 in Georgia in were married in 1832.

The 1860 United States census listed the fathers surname as Hearn but the census taker spelled the other household members as Harn but all will be noted with the surname of Hearn. The census listed James (The compiler notes the census record stated the initial M but the compiler believes it was the initial N and will be noted this way) James N. Hearn, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of David N. (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to the initial W) Hearn, born about 1811 in Georgia and his wife Frances S. Hearn, born about 1813 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Christopher C. Hearn, born about 1846 in Alabama (Christopher C. Hearn was also a member of Company K of the 46th Alabama and also captured at Nashville, Tennessee and sent to Camp Chase but survived the war) and Mary F. Hearn, born about 1847 in Alabama and Franklin B. Hearn, born about 1851 in Alabama and Rufus D. Hearn, born about 1853 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Randolph County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Almond and the census was enumerated on September 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James N. Hearn alternate name J. N. Hearn served in Company K of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The inference for James N. Hearn being the correct soldier is a combination of the 1860 United States census and the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls both reporting his approximate birth as 1843

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

The Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 stated J. N. Hearn enlisted in Louina, Alabama (Located in Randolph County) in Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry in April of 1862 and enlisted at age nineteen.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 16, 1862 for bounty at Camp Shorter in Talladega County, Alabama stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Hearn of Captain Stephen's Company of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Louina, Alabama (Louina, Alabama is now a ghost town and was located in Randolph County, Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Leonidas) Stephens for three years or war and present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Hearn of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces

on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 10, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. N. Hearn of Company K of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on April 30, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James N. Hearn of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James N. Hearn of Company K of the 46th 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 as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James N. Hearn of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas N. Hearn of Company K of the 46th 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 as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 37 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 in Michigan a local newspaper the *Detroit Free Press* reported: "LANSING NEWS – On Saturday last a large wild cat was killed near the Bear Swamp about six miles northeast of here, which weighed nearly sixty pounds. This animal had been raising serious havoc among the geese and chickens of the neighboring farmers for a long time and was only killed after tearing a dog to pieces and severely biting the leg of the hunter who shot him."

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Hearn of Company K of the 46th Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

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

823) Sergeant William M. HEARN - Inscription on tombstone #671 reads "***SGT. Wm. HEARN CO. I 2 GA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near La Vergne, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed William M. Hearn, born about 1837 with a real estate value of \$350.00 and a personal value of \$800.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary J. Hearn, born about 1833. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Willey M. Letherwood, born about 1839 and William E. Strong, born about 1840. The household was living in Campbell County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Campbellton and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 36 which noted Sergeant William M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Georgia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Mary J. Hearn and listed her Post Office as Marietta, 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 506 the Post Office at Marietta was located in Cobb County, Georgia.

The compiler notes Campbell County, Georgia no longer exists however during the war both Cobb and Campbell County, Georgia were adjacent.

Another inference for this being the correct soldier is that according to his Compiled Military Service Records, William M. Hearn enlisted in the 2nd Georgia Cavalry in 1862 at Campbell County, Georgia at age twenty-five.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. Hearn and discharged as a 1st sergeant served in Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records was mustered into service at age twenty-five at Camp McDonald, Georgia on May 7, 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Hearn of Captain Looney's Company* and enlisted on April 23, 1862 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain George C. Looney for three years or the ware and the evaluation of his horse was \$200.00

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company I 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 7, 1862 stated (Spelled as) W. M. Hearn of Captain Looney's Company Lawton's Cavalry and a \$50.00 bounty paid and received by Wm M. Hearn and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 21 to May 15, 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 23, 1862 at Palmetto, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George C) Looney for three years or during the war and last paid on January 1, 1863 and pay for horse for 120 days at .40 cents per days for \$48.00 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payment on descriptive lists from July 1 to December 31, 1863 and paid on January 26, 1864 in the amount of \$102.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 18, 1864 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 23, 1862 at Palmetto, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George C) Looney for three years or during the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed from January 3 to 17, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 27, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 23, 1862 at Palmetto, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George C) Looney for three years or during the war and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Nashville, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky September 6, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee September 6, 1864 and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) William M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky September 12, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 6, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from October 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured near La Vergne, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Sergeant William M. Hearn died approximately 108 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 27, 1864 at Rock Island, Illinois the newspaper *The Rock Island Argus* reported: "The panorama of New York City, showing 41 miles of the city, exhibits at the Baptist church this and tomorrow afternoon and evening at 3 and 7 ½ o'clock. Our exchanges speak of it in high terms."

And on Tuesday, December 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. M. Hearn of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to tonsillitis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William M. Hearn did not own slaves in either Campbell or Cobb Counties in Georgia.

824) Private Peter B. HEAVENER - Inscription on tombstone #2096 reads "**P. B. HEAVENER CO. A 1 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" / "ISAAC WINDSOR VA. RANGERS C.S.A."

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22480) stated he was taken prisoner in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia in October 1862.

He also has a physical description.

He also has records on ancestry (38785)

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 2, 1862 in Washington, DC President communicates Second Annual Message to Congress: Foreign relations are more satisfactory than might be expected. Treaty with Great Britain for suppression of slave trade is in operation with prospect of success. Negro colonies from United States may soon migrate to Liberia and Haiti. Commercial relations with leading nations are undisturbed. System of banking associations will circulate notes of uniform appearance and security. Treasury receipts amounted to \$583 million, expenditures to \$570 million. Public lands are no longer source of revenue. System for Indian affairs may need remodeling. Progress has been made on construction of Pacific railroad. Department of Agriculture has been organized. President recommends that Congress propose three amendments to Constitution: 1. Every State that abolishes slavery before January 1, 1900, shall receive compensation from the U.S. 2. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by chances of war shall be forever free. 3. Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons with their own consent, at any place or places outside United States.

And on Tuesday, December 2, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, December 2, 1862.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

825) Private Drury W. HEIDELBERG - Inscription on tombstone #1401 reads "**D. W. HEIDELBERG CO. I 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Hydleburg but corrected to Heidelberg by the compiler and will be noted this way. The census listed Drury Heidelberg, born about 1833 in Georgia and living in the household of John Heidelberg, born about 1802 in North Carolina and living with his wife Catherine Heidelberg, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John Heidelberg, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Gideon Heidelberg, born about 1838 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Division 3 in Walton County, Florida and the census was enumerated on December 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Heddebury but corrected to Heidelberg by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Drury Heidelberg, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Ellen Heidelberg, born about 1833 in Georgia. Other household members were: Frances D. Jackson, born about 1853 in Georgia and Samuel Heidelberg, born about 1859 in Florida. The household was living in Division 2 in Santa Rosa County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Milton and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

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

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

Grave Memorial # 136354102] and Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. M. Davidson.[Robert Hamilton McWhorta Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 6913263]”

Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry was known as the Choctawatchie Volunteers and had many soldier from Jackson County, Florida.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Drury W. Heidelberg of Captain Hagan’s Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered into service on March 14, 1862 at age twenty-eight and noted as being at the Mount Vernon Arsenal on April 21, 1862 and duty status not reported.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 14 to April 30, 1862 and dated June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. (Unable to transcribe surname) of Captain Hagan’s Company of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 14, 1862 at Mariana, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse Johnson) Finley for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 12, 1862 and dated December 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Hidleburg of Captain Hagan’s Company of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 14, 1862 at Mariana, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse Johnson) Finley for three years and last paid by (Joseph) S. M. Davidson on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 23, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Heiddledburg (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain Hagan’s Company of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 14, 1862 at Mariana, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse Johnson) Finley for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 13, 1863 to March 26, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Hagleburg of Captain Hagan’s Company of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 14, 1862 at Mariana, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse Johnson) Finley for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 26 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Hidleburg of Captain Hagan’s Company of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 14, 1862 at Mariana, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse Johnson) Finley for three years and last paid by (Joseph) S. M. Davidson on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detained as Police guard at Knoxville, Tennessee on April 12, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Heidleburg of Captain Hagan's Company (B) of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 14, 1862 at Mariana, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse Johnson) Finley for three years and last paid by (Joseph) S. M. Davidson on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Hidleburg of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 14, 1862 at Mariana, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse Johnson) Finley for three years and last paid by (Joseph) S. M. Davidson on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Heidelberg of the 6th Florida Regiment appeared on a report of a guard mounted at Knoxville, Tennessee on August 17, 1863 and relieved on August 8, 1863 and posted at the jail. (The compiler notes Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry was stationed in Chattanooga, Tennessee in August of 1863 but was in Knoxville, Tennessee in April of 1863)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Hidleburg of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 14, 1862 at Mariana, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse Johnson) Finley for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Hiddleburg of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service January 1, 1864 to February 29, 1864 and paid on March 2, 1864 by A. B. Ragan in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Hidleburg of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted March 14, 1862 at Mariana, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Jesse Johnson) Finley for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital in Carroll County, Georgia since February 3, 1864.

The compiler notes Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry was stationed at Dalton, Georgia in January and February 1864.

When Private Drury W. Heidelberg of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) (Unable to transcribe given name) W. Hiddlegurgh of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the

Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky 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.

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 Drury W. Heidelberg was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Drury W. Hiddleburg of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry 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 (Spelled as) Drury W. Hiddleburg of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry 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) Drury W. Hiddleburg of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry 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) Drury W. Hiddleburg of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry 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) Drury W. Hiddleberg of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry 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 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23 1865 at Troy, Ohio the newspaper *The Troy Times* reported: "The Illinois Legislature has voted to pay itself in gold. It is pleasant to know that there is at least one legislative body in the country that highly estimates itself."

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. W. Hiddleburg of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with similar surnames of Heidelberg owned slaves in Jackson County, Florida.

826) Private Phares E. HEIDT - Inscription on tombstone #581 reads ***"P. E. HEIDT CO. I 5 GA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

According to the Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Samuel Heidt married Elizabeth Ann Elkins in Effingham County, Georgia on April 16, 1827. (The compiler notes this was the mother of Private P. E. Heidt) however she died in 1843.

According to the Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754, 1850; Samuel Heidt married Mary Dugger on October 12, 1844 in Effingham County, Georgia. (The compiler notes Samuel Heidt died in 1857 in Effingham County, Georgia)

The 1850 United States census listed a (Spelled as) Phares Heidt, born about 1838 with no birth State listed and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of S. (A male) Heidt, born about 1806 and Mary Heidt, born about 1803. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Pohehia Heidt, born about 1828 and Mary Heidt, born about 1830 and (Spelled as) Hannda Heidt, born about 1833 and Horace Heidt, born about 1836 and Francis Heidt, born about 1840 and Elizabeth Heidt, born about 1846. The family household was living in Division 26 of Effingham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 17, 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 20 which noted Private P. E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Georgia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was J. H. Heidt and listed the Post Office as Guyton, Georgia.

According to the United States Appointments of United States Postmasters, 1832-1971; The Post Office at Guyton, Georgia was located in Effingham County, Georgia and established on January 12, 1854.

Private P. E. Heidt had prior duty with Company A of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private P. E. Heidt served in Company A in the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Cavalry Battalion contained five companies and was organized during the late fall of 1861. It served along the Georgia [Georgia] coast until January, 1863, then merged into the 5th Georgia Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonels Edward Bird [Find A Grave Memorial # 10538184] and M. Cumming, [Montgomery Cumming – Find A Grave Memorial # 44548390] and Major Richard J. Devant, Jr. [Richard James Davant Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 59061396] were in command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company A of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry* enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain E. Bird for three years and noted as present for duty

and his horse valuation was noted as \$150.00 and equipment valuation as \$25.00 and under remarks stated recruit.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company A of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain J. Read for one year and last paid by Major S. Smith on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company A of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain J. Read for the war and last paid by Captain N. B. Brown 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) P. E. Heidt of Company A (Effingham Hussars) of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain J. Read for the war and last paid by Captain N. B. Brown on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler will now note his service with the 5th Georgia Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Pharris E. Heidt alternate name P. E. Heidt served in Company I in the 5th Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry* enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain J. Read for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain J. Read for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain J. Read for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain J. Read for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan 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) P. E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain J. Read for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Camp Davant, Isle of Hope, Georgia. (The compiler notes the Isle of Hope was located in Chatham County, Georgia)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain J. Read for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Edward) Bird for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Edward) Bird for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Edward) Bird for the war and last paid by

Captain (Thomas) B. Gowan on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy near Woodberry, Tennessee on September 20, 1864 (With an X by the date indicating an incorrect date)

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) Pharis E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll

dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted captured near Woodberry, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pharris E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pharies E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Woodberry, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pharras E. Heidt of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to September 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private died approximately 82 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 8, 1864 at Toledo, Iowa the newspaper *The Iowa Transcript* reported: "There are two hundred and sixty eight miles of paved streets in the city of New York, averaging thirty-three feet in width. This gives an average of one thousand one hundred and thirty nine acres to be cleaned. The City Inspector has the whole area swept one every fortnight....."

And on Thursday, December 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) P. E. "Heids" of Company I of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules P. E. Heidt did not own slaves in Effingham County, Georgia.

827) Private Benjamin J. HELMY - Inscription on tombstone #852 reads ***“B. J. HELMY CO. F 54 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Triune, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

Company F of the 54th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Savannah Cadets” many soldiers from Chatham County, Georgia.

Lillian Henderson stated “The Savannah Cadets was organized May 17, 1861, as a company of boys, most of whom run about sixteen years of age. On May 13, 1862, the company was mustered into the Confederate Army and did duty on the coast around Savannah until May 1863, when they joined the Army of Tennessee at Dalton, Georgia.”

His Compiled Military Service Records listed his surname as Helmey.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. J. Helmy of Company F of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1862 in Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Rawls for three years or the war and last paid by (Thomas) A. Burke on December 31, 1862 and a \$50.00 bounty was paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. J. Helmy of Company F of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1862 in Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Rawls for the war and last paid by Captain Brown on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. J. Helmy of Company F of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on April 25, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) B. J. Helmy of Company F of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on May 8, 1864.

When Private Benjamin J. Helmy of Company F of the 54th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 he had been with Smith's Brigade (Attached to Forrest's command at Murfreesboro, Tennessee) in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj J. Helmy of Company F of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin F. Helmy of Company F of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj J. Helmy of Company F of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Triune, Tennessee on December "13", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj J. Helmy of Company F of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj J. Helmey of Company F of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj J. Helmey of Company F of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at Hagerstown, Maryland the newspaper *The Herald and Torch Light* reported: "TERRIBLE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA – On Wednesday morning, 8th inst., a fire broke out in a coal oil warehouse, on Washington street, near Ninth street, Philadelphia, in which were stored some 2,000 barrels of oil. The barrels bursted and the oil, on fire, ran out into the street, flooding Ninth street and by running into the basements, set fire to all the houses along two squares. The fire occurred about three o'clock in the morning and the inhabitants of the houses were awakened only when the lower parts of their houses were on fire. Quite a number of lives were lost. In one case a mother and five children were burned. In another case a mother with an infant and grown up daughter escaped into the street only to find themselves surrounded by a flood of burning oil and in this condition they perished, it being impossible to render them assistance. The water thrown upon the flames only increased the flood while it did not put out the fire."

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj J. Helma (With an X above surname indicating a wrong spelling) of Company F of the 54th Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

828) Private Frank HELTON - Inscription on tombstone #331 reads "**FRANK HELTON CO. F 9 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 20 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Franklin Helton, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of James Helton, born about 1819 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Clarina J. Helton, born about 1829 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Sarah H. Helton, born about 1850 in Tennessee and noted as one month old and William D. Helton, born about 1846 in

Alabama. The family household was living in Civil District 2 in Hardin County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on January 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Franklin Helton, born about 1844 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Clerny J. (A female) Helton, born about 1828 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Wm Helton, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Sarah Helton, born about 1850 in Tennessee and James Helton, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Gibson Helton, born about 1856 in Tennessee and John Ashworth, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Jasper Ashworth, born about 1836 in Tennessee. The household was living in Civil District 1 in Hardin County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clifton and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Frank Helton served in Company F in the 19th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Biffle's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th (Biffle's) Cavalry Regiment, usually known as Biffle's 9th Cavalry, was organized in October, 1862. The men were from the counties of Wayne, Lawrence, Maury, Perry, Lewis, and Madison. It served in J. B. Biffle's and Dibrell's Brigade, and fought at Parker's Cross Roads, Thompson's Station, Brentwood, and Chickamauga. Later it skirmished in Tennessee, [and] then was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Forrest's operations during Hood's Campaign. It moved to Mississippi and ended the war in Alabama. During December, 1862, this regiment contained about 400 effectives and on May 3, 1865, there were 22 officers and 281 men present. It was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana as part of T. H. Bell's command. The field officers were Colonel Jacob B. Biffle, [Jacob Barnett Biffle – Find A Grave Memorial # 27560344] Lieutenant Colonel Albert G. Cooper, [Albert Gallatin Cooper – Find A Grave Memorial # 8510272] and Major Barclay Martin."

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted in Clifton, Tennessee located in Wayne County.

The compiler notes Hardin and Wayne Counties in Tennessee are adjacent.

The unit was known in the field as the 9th Tennessee Cavalry however it was designated as the 19th Tennessee Cavalry (Biffle's) and his Compiled Military Service Record's with the 19th Tennessee Cavalry.

Company F of the 19th Tennessee Cavalry (Biffle's) had many soldiers from Perry County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 30, 1862 to August 31, 1863 stated Private Frank Helton of Company F of the 9th Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on December 10, 1862 by Colonel Biffle for two years and duty status was not reported.

The above asterisk stated this regiment was organized about October 3, 1862 and designated the 19th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office but it was known in the field and mustered as the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. While in process of formation the regiment appears to have been called Biffle's Battalion. It was apparently consolidated into seven companies A to

G in accordance with Special Orders Number 28 Headquarters Cavalry District of Mississippi and East Louisiana dated February 13, 1865 and was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865 as the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

When Private Frank Helton of Company F of the 19th (Biffle's) Tennessee Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Dibrell'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 Frank Helton of Company F of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and turned over to Army of the Cumberland on July 26, 1864 and noted as captured on June 25, 1864 and reported in Dibrell's Brigade in Kelly's Division in Wheeler's Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frank Helton of Company F of the 9th 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 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 Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes Lawrenceville, Georgia was near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frank Helton of Company F of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frank Helton of Company F of the 9th 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 August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frank Helton of Company F of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frank Helton of Company F of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Frank Helton of Company F of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Franklin Helton died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 17, 1864 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* reported: San Francisco Friday October 14 – Several heavy shocks of earthquake were felt in the morning, frightening the people out of their houses, but doing no damage. Advices from China to August 20, confirm the news of the capture of Nankin by the imperialists. Japanese advices of September 2nd say that a naval expedition had sailed to chastise Prince Lechisse, who still closes the Inland Sea and interrupts the commerce of Nagasaki. The expedition consists of nine British, four Dutch, three French and one American vessel. This movement will not lead to war but is simply to chastise an independent Price.”

The compiler notes the American vessel fired upon Nagasaki after being fired upon by the village’s guns. The American vessel the *Monitor* [The *Monitor* was not a Monitor but rather just the name of the vessel] fired many shells into Nagasaki setting the village on fire. Eighty one years later the Americans would again set Nagasaki, Japan on fire.

And on Monday, October 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Frank Helton of Company F of the “9th” Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Frank Helton did not own slaves in the State of Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“FRANK HELTON CO. F (BIFFLE’S) 19 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

829) Private Henry W. HELVEY - Inscription on tombstone #859 reads **“H. W. HELVEY 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 20 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Henry Helvey, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Baltzer Helvey, born about 1793 in Virginia and his wife Rhoda Helvey, born about 1797 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Lucinda Helvey, born about 1827 in Virginia and Sally Helvey, born about 1830 in Virginia and Franklin Helvey, born about 1833 in Virginia and Dicey Helvey, born about 1837 in Virginia and Mary Helvey, born about 1839 in Virginia and

Elizabeth Helvey, born about 1822 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 68 in Wythe County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry Helvey, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Batzey Helvey, born about 1794 in Virginia and his wife Rhoda Helvey, born about 1795 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Lucinda Helvey, born about 1827 in Virginia and Sarah Helvey, born about 1830 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Dicy Helvey, born about 1837 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 68 in Wythe County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 12, 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 Henry W. Helvey served in Company H in the 8th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Bland Rangers”

Compiled Military Service Record's spelled his surname as Helrey.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 stated Private Henry W. Helvey of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 28, 1862 at Mechanicsburg, Virginia (Located in Bland Count) and enrolled by Captain (William Neel) Harman for the war and last paid by Captain (William) J. Clark on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since May 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry W. (Unable to transcriber surname) of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and 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 Henry W. Helvey of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a 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 Edward E. Over and noted as captured in Tazewell County, Virginia on May 7, 1864. [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry]

Private Henry W. Helvey died approximately 242 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 23, 1865 in Washington, DC President Lincoln holds a reception at the Executive Mansion in the evening 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) H. W. Helvey of Company F of the 8th Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

830) Private Sanford G. HEMBREE - Inscription on tombstone #1114 reads ***"S. G. HEMBREE CO. E 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Sanford G. Hembree, born about 1820 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah J. Hembree, born about 1822 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Roswell District in Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) S. G. (A male) Hembree, born about 1860 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$550.00 and listed as the head of the household and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) S. J. (A female) Hembree, born about 1811 in South Carolina. Another household member was (Spelled as) C. B. (A male) Collins, born about 1848 in Georgia. The household was living in Merritts District in Cobb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marietta and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

His surname was listed as Hembly on his Federal POW Records and was located in the 6th Regiment, Georgia Infantry in the majority of his Federal POW Records. The compiler notes the 6th Georgia Infantry was not at the Atlanta Campaign but rather with the Army of Northern Virginia.

Company E of the 1st Georgia State Troops was known as the “States Rights Guards” and many members came from Cobb and Fulton counties in Georgia.

The compiler also notes the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Troops and the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Line were one in the same unit. The original muster rolls for Company E of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63. This unit was also known as Galt’s Regiment and so named after it Colonel Edward M. Galt. The original muster rolls show Private S. G. Hembree as a member of Company E. This unit and others were sometimes referred to as “Joe Brown’s Pets” Joseph Brown had been the governor of Georgia and tried to keep a number of his units within the State during the war. In the compilers opinion the National Cemetery Administration in reference to his tombstone was exactly on target.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sanford G. Hembly of Company E of the 6th 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 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sanford G. Hembly of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sanford G. Hembly of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 and discharged on August 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sanford G. Hembly of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sanford G. Hembra (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August, 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Sanford G. Hembree of Company E of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from January 16 to 31, 1865 and under remarks stated that he was conscripted and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Sanford G. Hembree died approximately 174 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at Elyria, Ohio the newspaper *The Elyria Independent Democrat* reported: "The rebel Senator (Henry Stuart) Foote arrived within our lines at Front Royal on Monday. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance he was arrested and sent to Washington."

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sandford G. Hembree of Company E of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Sanford Hembree did not own slaves in Cobb County, Georgia.

831) Private William Albert HEMPHILL - Inscription on tombstone #1392 reads "**W. A. HEMPHILL CO. F 30 GA. BATT'N C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Joseph Hemphill married Caroline Hooper on May 16, 1839 in Rabun County, Georgia.

The 1840 United States census listed Joseph Hemphill living in Rabun County, Georgia.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; Joseph Hemphill married Peggy Thomas on December 27, 1847 in Macon County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hemphille but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hemphill and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed Albert Hemphill, born about 1846 in Macon (County) North Carolina and living in the household of Joseph Hemphill, born about 1810 in South Carolina and his wife Peggy Hemphill, born about 1830 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Sarah A. Hemphill, born about 1840 in Georgia and Robert Hemphill, born about 1842 in Georgia and Mary Hemphill, born about 1844 in Macon (County) North Carolina and Elizabeth Hemphill, born about 1849 in Macon (County) North Carolina. The family household was living in Horse Cove area in Macon County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 5, 1850.

The compiler notes Macon County, North Carolina and Rabun County, Georgia are adjacent and the area of Horse Cove is very close to the Rabun County, Georgia line.

His Compiled Military Service Record's and Federal POW Records are found with the 11th Georgia Cavalry.

The compiler notes the 30th Georgia Cavalry Battalion was organized by Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Young and the unit was also known in the field as Young's Cavalry Battalion. The unit had been formed for State service in May of 1864. The 30th Georgia Cavalry Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Georgia Cavalry with the addition of four companies. The 11th Georgia Cavalry was officially recognized by the Confederate authorities in Richmond, Virginia on November 14, 1864. The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he was a member of the 30th Georgia Cavalry Battalion however when he died he officially would have been in the 11th Georgia Cavalry although this may have been news to him at Camp Chase prior to his death.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Hemphill of Company F of the 30th Battalion Georgia Cavalry* was mustered into service on May 25, 1864 in Clayton, Georgia to serve in North Eastern Georgia and enlisted on May 25, 1864 in Clayton, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant C. H. Gordon for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 11th Regiment Georgia Cavalry. The 30th Battalion Georgia Cavalry with the addition of four companies raised under authority of the War Department where the conscript Act could not be enforced constituted the 11th Regiment Georgia Cavalry by Special Order Number 271 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated November 14, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 25, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Hemphill of Captain Price's Company (Rabun Gap Defenders) 30th Battalion Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 25, 1864 in Clayton, Georgia and enrolled by W. C. Price for the war and noted a physical description; Age 17 with gray eyes and light hair and a fair complexion and stood 5 foot 7 inches in height and listed his Post Office as Clayton, Georgia in Rabun County and by occupation was a farmer.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Hemphill of Company F of the 11th Georgia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 30, 1864.

He also has Federal POW Records at miscellaneous under Albert Hemphill and will be noted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert Hemphill of Company F of Young's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert Hemphill of Company F of Young's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert Hemphill of Company F of Young's Battalion appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 10, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert Hemphill of Young's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 9, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 10, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on "July" 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert Hemphill of Company F of Young's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky 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) Albert Hemphill of Company F of Young's Battalion appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 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 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert Hemphill of Company F of Young's Battalion appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864. And at the bottom of the page written in pencil stated entry cancelled on roll.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Urbana, Ohio the newspaper *The Urbana Citizen and Gazette* reported: "THE VALUE OF RAPED ENLISTMENTS-A SENSONABE WORD FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR – ALBANY Feb. 16 – The following telegram has been received by Governor Fenton: Washington, Feb. 19 – Last night this Department received the gratifying intelligence of the occupation of Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, by General Sherman and the probably evacuation of Charleston by the enemy. Hasten on recruiting, fill up the army and the rebellion must receive its final blow in this Spring's Campaign. Signed E. M. STANTON Secretary of War."

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Albert Hemphill of Company F of Young's Battalion at the Camp Chase Hospital due to typhoid fever.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. A. HEMPHILL CO. F 11 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

832) Private William Franklin HENDERSON - Inscription on tombstone #1685 reads **“Wm. F. HENDERSON CO. I 15 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Henderson, born about 1840 in Mississippi and living in the household of Daniel Henderson, born about 1812 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Anney Henderson, born about 1815 in North Carolina. (Anna S. Henderson has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 33376993 and died in 1851) Other family household members were: James Henderson, born about 1835 in Alabama (James H. Henderson was also a member of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and died at home on May 10, 1863) and John Henderson, born about 1837 in Alabama and Josiah Henderson, born about 1841 in Mississippi (Josiah Henderson was also a member of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and survived the war) and (Spelled as) Deril (A male) Henderson, born about 1843 in Mississippi (Derrell D. Henderson also a member of Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry died on April 9, 1865 and was buried in the Nashville, Tennessee City Cemetery and on his interment records stated his given name was Derrill and many of the soldiers buried at the City Cemetery were removed to Mount Olivet Cemetery in Nashville after the war) and Mary Henderson, born about 1847 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Izabella Henderson, born about 1770 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Subdivision 23 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William F. Henderson, born about 1839 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$175.00 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Daniel Henderson, born about 1814 in South Carolina and his wife Mary J. Henderson, born about 1830 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Josiah Henderson, born about 1840 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Dirrel D. (A male) Henderson, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Henderson, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Daniel R. Henderson, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Margaret J. Henderson, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Robert H. Henderson, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Township 17 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bankston and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William John F. Henderson alternate name William F. Henderson served in Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“15th Infantry Regiment, organized at Choctaw, Mississippi, in May, 1861, contained men from Holmes, Choctaw, Quitman, Montgomery, Yalobusha, and Grenada counties. [The compiler notes Grenada County was not established until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Webster and Montgomery Counties in Mississippi] The regiment was active at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, then was placed in Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it joined the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. This unit had 34 officers and 820 men on January 7, 1862, and lost 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing at Fishing Creek. Many were disabled at Peach Tree Creek and Franklin, and only a remnant surrendered in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels Michael Farrell and Winfield S. Statham; [Walter Scott Statham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33075652] Lieutenant Colonels James R. Binford, [James Robert Binford – Find A Grave Memorial # 22413306] J. W. Hemphill, and Edward C. Walthall; [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]”

Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Choctaw Guards”.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Henderson of Captain J. W. Hemphill's Company of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-two on May 29, 1861 and called into Confederate service on June 8, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and had enlisted on May 29, 1861 in Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by J. W. Hemphill for twelve months and the traveling place of rendezvous was 210 miles and duty status not stated.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in May and June 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About May 1862 the regiment was re-organized for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 29 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by W. S. Walker for twelve months and duty status not stated.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 12, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi at age twenty-two and enrolled by Captain Walker and last paid by Major Watts on June 30, 1861 and duty status not stated.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May "27," 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham for twelve months and was noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner on January 19, 1862 at Fishing Creek, Kentucky.

The compiler notes the Union referred to the Battle as both Mill Springs and Logan's Crossroads and the Confederates referred to it as Fishing Creek and was fought on January 19, 1862 in both Pulaski and Wayne counties in Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. (With an X above the letter T indicating an incorrect initial) Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of prisoners captured at the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, Kentucky on January 19, 1862 who are not wounded and turned over to the custody of Captain C. H. Parshall to be delivered in Louisville, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and forwarded to Johnson's Island on April 17, 1862 and noted as captured at Mill Springs, Kentucky on January 19, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Depot Prisoners of War near Sandusky, Ohio and arrived on April 17, 1862 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 24, 1862 and noted as captured at Fishing Creek, Kentucky on January 19, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a list of prisoners sent from Depot Prisoners of War near Sandusky, Ohio to Camp Chase, Ohio per Order Number 47 Headquarters Hoffman Battalion Depot Prisoners of War dated May 24, 1862 and noted as captured at Fishing Creek, Kentucky on January 19, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and under remarks stated exchanged August 25, 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and noted as captured at Mill Springs, Kentucky on January 19, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Chase to Vicksburg, Mississippi to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase August 25, 1862 and noted as captured at Mill Springs,

Kentucky on January 19, 1862 and noted as being sent on board the steamer John H. Done near Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 11, 1862 and received the following named prisoners of war amounting to ten hundred and twenty in number. N. G. Watts Major and Agent for the exchange of prisoners of war and exchanged by William H. Ludlow, Lieutenant Colonel and Agent for Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham and last paid by Major Jackson on August 31, 1861 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham and last paid by Major Jackson on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham for one year and last paid by Captain (Byron J.) Dudley on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham for one year and last paid by Captain (Byron J.) Dudley 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) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham and last paid by Captain (John J.) Flournoy on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private William F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a bounty roll of the organization named above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office in Richmond, Virginia March 2, 1864 for April 1864 and noted him as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private William F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham for one year and last paid by Captain (John J.) Flournoy on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private William F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham for one year and last paid by Captain (John J.) Flournoy on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th 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 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 William F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 31, 1863 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. (With an X above the letter T indicating an incorrect initial) Henderson of Company I of the 15th Mississippi Infantry 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 February 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 William F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 1, 1865 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) Wm F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to

Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry 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) Wm. John F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Mississippi was admitted on January 27, 1865 to the Number 1 United States Army General Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee and had been taken from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a gun-shot fracture of left humerus (According to Wikipedia it is the long bone in the arm that runs from the shoulder to the elbow) caused by a con ball (Which was a medical term for conical ball which was in the military known as a minie ball) and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and was transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 31, 1865 and noted as twenty-six years old.

The compiler notes he was admitted to the United States Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

Private William F. Henderson died approximately 42 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 17, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln calls for arrest and trial by court martial of any person furnishing arms to hostile Indians.

And on Friday, March 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. F. Henderson of Company I of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to a gun-shot wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William F. Henderson did not own slaves in Choctaw County, Mississippi.

833) Private Allen R. HENDRICK - Inscription on tombstone #396 reads ***"A. R. HENDRICK CO. A 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 41 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed A. R. (A male) Hendrick, born about 1824 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Ellender Hendrick, born about 1807 in South Carolina and Matilda Hendrick, born about 1847 Alabama and (Spelled as) Z. (A male) Carnley,

born about 1824 in Alabama and Mary Carnley, born about 1832 in Alabama. The household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Allen R. Hendrick, born about 1823 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a day laborer with a personal value of \$125.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Elenor Hendrick, born about 1804 in South Carolina and Matilda E. Hendrick, born about 1847 in Alabama and Zedekiah Carnley, born about 1824 in Alabama. The household was living in the Eastern Division in Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Gainers Store and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Allen R. Hendricks served in Company I in the 22nd 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]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. R. Hendrix of Company I of the 22nd Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter of 1864 and issued on March 10, 1864.

When Private Allen R. Hendrick of Company A of the 22nd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 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) A. R. Hendrix of Company I of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and transferred on August 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen R. Hendrix of Company I of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen R. Hendrix of Company I of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen R. Hendricks of Company I of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Alen" R. Hendricks of Company I of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen R. Hendricks of Company I of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen R. Hendricks of Company I of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private Allen R. Hendricks died approximately 81 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 3, 1864 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Conservative* reported: "THE TRIPLE-BARRED BANNER. NOTE – This song was composed in the Louisville Prison last January. It

appeared in the first number of the of the Camp Chase paper and led to something like a warning of suppression, from one of the prison authorities, who objected seriously to its tone. The air to which it is arranged is very fine, though not a familiar one and the writer is not quite sure that it is original.

O, Triple-barred Banner! The badge of the Free,
What coward would falter in duty to thee!
On, Southerners, onward 'till glory be won,
And out eagles in pride greet the gleam of the sun,
The daughters of Southland are kneeling in prayer.
That thy folds ever triumph in battle's fierce glare;
Then a welcome to suffering, to prisons and scars,
And Freedom's dear smile to the Stars and the Bars.

O' Triple barred Banner! The dread of the Foe,
When thou art advancing his might is struck low,
No stripes now, degrade thee, no symbols of shame,
All pure are thy lustres, all peerless thy fame,
We weep not, nor faint, as the sad hours roll-
They may shackle the body, they cannot the soul.
Then we come to troubles and battles and scars,
And Freedom's bright crown to the Stars and the Bars.

O' Triple barred Banner! Our joy and our pride,
Though scorned by invaders, by tyrants decried,
Fling forth all thy proud folds to shore and to sea,
For the heart of the Southland is beating for thee;
And our brothers are arming with nerve and with will,
To strike till the Northman is humbled and still,
Then a welcome to prisons and woundings and scars,
And Freedom's sweet smile to the Stars and the Bars!"

And on Thursday, November 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Allen R. Hendricks of Company I of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Allen Hendricks or spelled as Hendrix owned slaves in Pike County, Alabama.

834) Private Wesley HENDRIX - Inscription on tombstone #1149 reads "***W. HENDRIX CO. G 33 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Amy Birch was married to (Spelled as) Josiha Hendricks on February 18, 1824 in Telfair County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family name as Hendricks but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hendrix and will be listed this way. The census listed Wesley Hendrix, born about 1833 in Alabama and living in the household of Josiah Hendrix, born about 1802 in South Carolina and his wife Amy Hendrix, born about 1807 in Georgia. Other household members were: Rebecca Hendrix, born about 1832 in Alabama and Martha Hendrix, born about 1834 in Alabama and Samuel Hendrix, born about 1836 in Alabama and Mary Hendrix, born about 1837 in Alabama and Daniel Hendrix, born about 1840 in Alabama and Charles Hendrix, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Louisia Hendrix, born about 1844 in Alabama and Amanda Hendrix, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Lyia Hendrix, born about 1847 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Elender (A female) Hendrix, born about 1842 in Alabama. The household was living in Coffee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census also listed the family surname as Hendricks but again the compiler believes it was spelled as Hendrix due to post war tombstones etc and will be listed this way. The census listed Wesley Hendrix, born about 1834 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal estate as \$825.00 and it was noted his could not read nor write and was listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lezina Hendrix, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Nancy Hendrix, born about 1847 in Alabama and Salina S. Hendrix, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in Dale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newton and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1860.

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

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

disabled. Very few surrendered in North Carolina. The regiment was commanded by Colonels Samuel Adams [Find A Grave Memorial # 14686322] and Robert F. Crittenden, [Robert Flournoy Crittenden – Find A Grave Memorial # 55717244] and Lieutenant Colonels James H. Dunkin and Daniel H. Horn.[According to the Confederate Veteran Magazine Born 1822 died 1912]”

Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was known as the “Daleville Blues”

According to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865; Wesley Hendrix enlisted on March 29, 1862 at age 28 in Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Wesley Hendrix of Captain Cooper’s Company Alabama Volunteers* was mustered into Confederate service on March 29, 1862 at age twenty-eight and enlisted on March 8, 1862 and enrolled by Captain Reubin J. Cooper at Daleville, Alabama in Dale County, Alabama for three years or the war.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Wesley Hendricks of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of prisoners of war and sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi via Cairo, Illinois on January 14, 1863 and noted as captured at Perryville, Kentucky.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 Private Wesley Hendrix of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Daleville , Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Reubin J.) Cooper for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Price on June 30, “1862” and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 Private Wesley Hendrix of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Daleville , Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Reubin J.) Cooper and last paid by Captain Milner 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 Private Wesley Hendrix of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Daleville , Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Reubin J.) Cooper for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Milner on August 31, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated deserted at Missionary Ridge on October 2, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 Private Wesley Hendrix of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Daleville , Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Reubin J.) Cooper for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Milner on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated deserted October 2, 1863 and rejoined his command on November 23, 1863.

When Private Wesley Hendrix of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Westley Hendricks of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wesley Hendricks (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 33rd 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 (Spelled as) Wesley Hendricks of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 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) (Unable to transcribe given name) Hendricks of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wesley Hendricks of Company G of the 33rd 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 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wesley Hendricks of Company (And what appears to be Company E) of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wesley Hendricks of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "23," 1864.

Private Wesley Hendrix died approximately 191 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Kenosha, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Telegraph-Courier* reported: "Holland papers so the London Journals say, claim General Sherman as a native of that country, who immigrated to America after a commercial failure in Amsterdam. It is sufficient to dispose of that claim to say that General Sherman is a lineal descendant of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. We are not aware that he ever set foot on the soil of Holland – *Cincinnati Commercial*."

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wesley Hendricks of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Wesley Hendricks or spelled as Hendrix owned slaves in Dale County, Alabama.

835) Private Wesley HERNDON - Inscription on tombstone #1871 reads "**W. HENENDEN**
CO. I 57 GA. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner near the Tennessee River in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Herinnton but corrected to Herndon by an ancestry transcriber and will be listed this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Westley Herndon, born about 1838 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Rchd Herndon, born about 1809 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Charlott Herndon, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Roxann Herndon, born about 1833 in Georgia and George Herndon, born about 1839 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Safrona Herndon, born about 1843 in Georgia and Rachael Herndon, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Eliza A. Herndon, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 49 in Laurens County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wesley Herndon, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Richard Herndon, born about 1809 in Georgia and his wife Charlotte Herndon, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other family household members were: George Herndon, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Sophronia Herndon, born about 1843 in Georgia and Rachael Herndon, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Eliza A. Herndon, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in Laurens County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dublin and the census was enumerated in July 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wesley Herndon served in Company I in the 57th Georgia Regiment Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“57th Infantry Regiment [also called 54th Regiment] was organized during the spring of 1862. Many of its members were recruited in Troup, Peach, [Peach County was the last county created in Georgia in 1924 and made from Macon and Houston Counties] Montgomery, and Oconee [Oconee County was created in 1875 from Clarke County, Georgia] counties. This unit served in East Tennessee and Kentucky, [and] then moved to Mississippi where it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Champion's Hill and was captured in July, 1863, at Vicksburg. Exchanged and placed in General Mercer's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, the 57th was active in many conflicts from Resaca to Bentonville. During the Atlanta Campaign, from July 20 to September 1, it reported 54 casualties and in December, 1864, totalled [totalled] 120 effectives. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Colonel William Barkuloo, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44005360] Lieutenant Colonel Cincinnatus S. Guyton, [Cincinnatus Saxon Guyton – Find A Grave Memorial # 157656204] Major John W. Shinholser [died of chronic diarrhea on July 18, 1864 at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia] were in command.”

Company I of the 57th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Barkuloo Rifles”

He only has Federal POW Records and are listed his surname as Herndon.

When Private Wesley Herndon of Company I of the 57th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 26, 1864 near the Tennessee River he had been in Smith’s Brigade in Cleburne’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wesley Herndon of Company I of the 57th 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted captured near the Tennessee River on December 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wesley Herndon of Company I of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured near the Tennessee River on December 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wesley Herndon of Company I of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near the Tennessee River in Tennessee on December 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wesley Herndon of Company I of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 near the Tennessee River on December 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lesley Herndon (With an X near the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured near the Tennessee River on December 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wesley Herdon (With an X near the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near the Tennessee River in Alabama on December 26, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 15, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported: "ESCAPE OF THE MURDERERS – Washington, 14th. President Lincoln and wife visited Ford's theatre this evening, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present but that gentleman took the late train of cars for New Jersey. The theatre was densely crowded and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention but suggested nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, exclaiming ""Sic semper tyrannis!"" and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre and mounting a horse, fled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming: ""Hang him! Hang him!"" The excitement was of the wildest possible description and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance. There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard, ""Stand back and give him air!"" ""Has any one stimulants!"" On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal bone and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre and the Surgeon-General of the Army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition. On an examination of the private box blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single barreled pocked pistol was found on the carpet."

The compiler notes President Lincoln was die on the morning of April 15, 1865.

And on Saturday, April 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wesley Herndon of Company I of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Wesley Herndon did not own slaves in Laurens County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. HERNDON CO. I 57 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

836) Corporal William J. HENEGER - Inscription on tombstone #1237 reads **“CORP. W. J. HENNINGER CO I 13 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed the family name spelled as Heningar but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hemmings which the compiler disagrees with and will be noted as Heningar. The census listed William Heningar, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of James Heningar, born about 1820 in Virginia with what appears to be his wife Rebecca Heningar, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other household members were: John Heningar, born about 1842 in Virginia and Sarah Heningar, born about 1843 in Virginia and Jacob Heningar, born about 1847 in Virginia and Mary Heningar, born about 1849 in Virginia and Robert Heningar, born about 1854 in Virginia and George Heningar, born about 1859 in Virginia and noted as eight months old and William (Spelled as) Riffey born about 1844 in Virginia. The household was living in the Western District in Washington County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Emory and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal William J. Heneger Junior served in Company I in the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves and under notes said 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves (Smith's Battalion Virginia Reserves) and did not report an overview of the unit.

The inferences to this being the correct soldier are as follows: Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves had many soldiers from Washington County, Virginia. His Compiled Military Service Records stated he enlisted in Abington, Virginia which was located in Washington County, Virginia. And the distance from Abington, Virginia to Bristol, Tennessee where he was taken prisoner was a mere sixteen miles away. The compiler further notes today there is a Bristol, Virginia and a Bristol, Tennessee and the State line runs between the towns. However during the war Bristol, Virginia did not exist as a town.

Based upon prior experience of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves the soldiers were generally either fairly young or fairly old.

The compiler notes his service records are listed under the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves however that unit was not officially recognized by Confederate authorities until February 27, 1865 about 13 days after his death.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 16 to August 31, 1864 stated 3rd Corporal William J. Heneger Junior of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, 1864 at Abington, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Baldwin for the war and noted as never being paid and present for duty.

The compiler notes the 13th (Also known as Smith's) Battalion Virginia Reserves was organized June 3, 1864 with nine companies A to I and was officially designated the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves by Special Order Number 48 Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office dated February 27, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm J. Henniger of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, 1864 at Abington, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Baldwin for the war and noted as not paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough by direction from Headquarters of South West Virginia and East Tennessee on October 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Henniger (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of the 13th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war 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 Washington County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm J. Henniger of Company I of the 13th Virginia Battalion 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 captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) William J. Henniger of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. J. Henniger of Company I of the 13th Virginia Battalion Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. J. Hennenger of Company I of the 13th Virginia Battalion Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. J. Henninger of Company I of the 13th Virginia Battalion Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm. J. Henegar of Company I of the 13th Virginia Battalion Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported: "MOSEBY" This noted guerilla is now in Lynchburg and his wound having nearly healed he is expected to resume command of this outlaws. His gang since his absence has diminished in numbers and lost much of its prestige among the Secesh, who expect wonderful things upon the return of their pet chevalier."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Heneger Company I 13th Battalion Virginia (Cavalry) due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Heneger or similar surname spellings did not own slaves in Washington, County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. Wm. J. HENEGER CO. I 13 BATT'N. VA. RES. C.S.A."**

837) Private John H. HENRY - Inscription on tombstone #2126 reads **"JAMES H. HENRY CO. F 1 ARK. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862.

Approximate date of death at Camp Dennison, Ohio was 22 years old.

According to Gibson County, Tennessee marriage records (Given name spelled as Johnathan) Henry married (Given name spelled as July) Strother on April 15, 1836.

The 1850 United States census listed John Henry, born about 1839 in Tennessee and living in the household of J. G. (A male) Henry, born about 1819 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Julia Henry, born about 1823 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: James Henry, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Susan Henry, born about 1841 in Tennessee and William Henry, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Marion Henry, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Samuel Henry, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Alfred Henry, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 14 in Weakley County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

The compiler notes Gibson and Weakley counties are adjacent to each other in western Tennessee.

Speaking to Cathy Lattus, a genealogist at the Greene County library in Paragould, Arkansas she found information from the work of Mr. Rowland stating J. G. Henry had moved with his family to Greene County, Arkansas in 1856 from Tennessee. The compiler notes Clay County, Arkansas became a county in 1873 and during the war was then known as Greene County. (Special thanks to Damon Cluck for alerting me on the creation of Clay County from Greene).

The 1860 United States census listed his name as John H. Henry, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Jonathan J. Henry, born about 1819 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Julia Henry, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Susan Henry, born about 1841 in Tennessee and William Henry, born about 1844 in Tennessee and (Spelled as Marian) (A male) Henry, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Samuel Henry, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Thomas Henry, born about 1850 in Tennessee and George Henry, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Nancy Henry, born about 1856 in Arkansas. The family household was living in the Chalk Bluff Township in Greene County, Arkansas with the nearest Post Office reported as Chalk Bluff and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1860.

The compiler notes a red flag usually goes up when a soldier cannot be found with the Compiled Military Service Records or only has Federal POW Records. His name was not found within the 1st Arkansas Infantry.

The compiler wishes to thank Bryan Howerton of Arkansas who has a long standing reputation for his knowledge of Arkansas soldiers during the war. Mr. Howerton stated: "My suspicion is that J. H. Henry may be John H. Henry, Private, Co. F, 3rd Confederate Regiment Infantry. This man enlisted when the outfit was part of "Hindman's Legion", later splitting off to become Co. F, 1st Arkansas Battalion Infantry, later becoming Co. F, 18th (Marmaduke's) Arkansas Regiment Infantry, which was redesignated as the 3rd Confederate Regiment Infantry about January 31, 1862. Unfortunately, the surviving muster rolls of the 3rd Confederate do not include the period March to April 1862. John H. Henry was present when the organization was formed, and is missing on the rolls following the Battle of Shiloh." The compiler notes many of the soldiers from Company F of Marmaduke's 18th Arkansas did originate from Greene County, Arkansas and the United States census reports seem to indicate his correct name was John H. Henry and that the 3rd Confederate Infantry Regiment was with the 3rd Army Corps under General Hardee at the Battle of Shiloh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Confederate muster rolls within the Compiled Military Service Records listed John H. Henry as originally enlisting on July 27th 1861 and is found under the command of Marmaduke with the 18th Arkansas Infantry at fold3. Private John H. Henry was in Company F and reported his age as twenty-one (which dovetails with the age in the census) and enrolled for the duration of the war at Chalk Bluff, Arkansas and it was noted his traveling to place of rendezvous was thirty-five miles. The records validate Mr. Howerton's statements as it was redesignated as Company F of the 3rd Confederate Infantry Regiment in January 1862 and Private John H. Henry is noted as being present for duty. The compiler notes while the Battle of Shiloh was a huge engagement the number of Confederate soldiers named J. H. Henry from Greene County, Arkansas is extremely limited.

The newspaper *Cincinnati Gazette* dated April 18, 1862 listed his name as J. H. Henry with the 1st Arkansas Infantry with a listing of Confederate sick and wounded from the Battle of Shiloh on the transport the *Magnolia* which arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio on April 17, 1862. His name can be located on page one in column seven. The *Magnolia* left Pittsburgh Landing (The Union's name for the Battle of Shiloh) on April 14, 1862 at 12:30 p.m. The *Magnolia* had been rented by the State of Ohio on behalf of United States Sanitary Commission and brought back both Confederate and Union sick and wounded

soldiers from Shiloh. The compiler notes there were fifty-seven Confederate troops listed onboard the *Magnolia*. The compiler notes there were two other transports that also arrived in Cincinnati due to the battle one of which was the transport *Monarch*. The compiler further notes that Federal hospitals were flooded with wounded from Shiloh on points along both the Mississippi River and the Ohio River.

Federal POW Records listed a Private J. H. Henry with Company F of the 1st Regiment Arkansas Volunteers appearing on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of Ohio. The list was with the Medical Director's Office in Cincinnati, Ohio. It was noted that Private J. H. Henry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh and had been wounded and died as a result of a gun-shot wound and listed his death as April 23, 1862 at the hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

A copy of the original Camp Dennison burial records listed Private James H. Henry of Company F 1st Arkansas Infantry as died on Wednesday, April 23, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was buried in grave number 15 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery. The compiler notes these records were located at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio and it is now the compilers opinion that his given name was John and not James as reported by the Camp Dennison burial records.

Mr. Howerton further stated "It's a stretch, but it's conceivable that John H. Henry might have identified himself as a member of the old 1st Arkansas Battalion when captured. The Camp Dennison hospital record is kind of a fluke. There should be an accompanying POW record for the man. Most POW records include prison hospital records if the prisoner was admitted, but in this case there is only the hospital record." From the research gathered by the compiler, Mr. Howerton's assessments are valid. And the compiler notes this is not the first time given names and surnames and units have been misidentified at Camp Dennison and the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. The compiler notes that the efforts by the Quartermasters Department were not entirely successful in removing all of the Confederate dead to these two locations. Private Henry was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to the Camp Chase Cemetery in 1869.

The compiler notes according to the 1870 United States census the Henry household had moved from Greene County, Arkansas to Butler County, Missouri. (Given name spelled as) Jonathen G. Henry; born about 1816 in Tennessee with Julia Henry; born about 1822, in Tennessee. Other household members were: Thomas Henry; born about 1851 in Tennessee and George W. Henry; born about 1853 in Tennessee and Nancy Henry; born about 1857 in Arkansas. The household was living at Gillis Bluff, Missouri in Butler County and the nearest Post Office was listed as Poplar Bluff.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. H. HENRY CO. F 3 CONFED. INF. REG. C.S.A.”**

838) 2ND Lieutenant Littleton Fowler HENRY - Inscription on tombstone #2103 reads “JAS. J. ALBERTS CO. C 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.” / **“2D LIEUT. L. F. HENRY CO. B 19 TEX. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

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

According to United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; John William Henry, born in 1779 married Elizabeth Ward born in 1805 and the marriage took place in Arkansas.

The 1850 United States census listed Littleton Henry, born about 1834 in Arkansas and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Henry, born about 1779 in North Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Henry, born about 1804 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Samuel Henry, born about 1829 in Arkansas and Greene Henry, born about 1832 in Arkansas and Martha E. Henry, born about 1838 in Arkansas and Sarah Henry, born about 1843 in Arkansas. The family household was living in the Blue Bayou Township of Sevier County, Arkansas and the census was enumerated on November 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name as S. F. Henry (But corrected to Littleton Fowler Henry by an ancestry transcriber) and will be noted this way. The census listed L. F. (A male) Henry, born about 1835 in Arkansas and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,400.00 and a personal value of \$1,000.00 and living in the household of John Henry, born about 1780 in North Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Henry, born about 1805 in Kentucky. The family household was living in the Blue Bayou Township in Sevier County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Center Point and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. T. Henry served in Company B in the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry (Dawson’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

19th (Dawson’s) Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Nashville, Arkansas, in November, 1861. Many of the men were recruited in Crawford, Polk, Sebastian, and Yell counties. After being involved in the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern, the unit was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to Deshler’s, Liddell’s and Govan’s Brigade and consolidated with the 24th Regiment in September, 1863 and with the 8th Regiment in November. It participated in many campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood’s winter operations in Tennessee and fought its last battle at Bentonville. The 18th/24th lost thirty-eight percent of the 226 engaged at Chickamauga and the 8th/19th reported 16 casualties at Ringgold Gap and totaled [totalled] 363 men and 285 arms in December, 1863. During the spring of 1864 part of the 19th served in Dawson’s Infantry Regiment in the Trans-Mississippi Department. At the Battle of Atlanta the 8th/19th had 97 men

disabled and only a few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel C. L. Dawson; [Charles L. Dawson Find A Grave Memorial # 42635960] Lieutenant Colonels A. S. Hutchison [Augustus Simpson Hutchinson Find A Grave Memorial # 65868639] and P. R. Smith; and Majors Joseph Anderson, [Joseph H. Anderson Find A Grave Memorial # 22427763] David H. Hamiter and John G. McKean [John Gilbert McKean] Find A Grave Memorial # 100103498]

The compiler notes Reverend John William Henry has a Find A Grave Memorial, number 102172369.

His records are listed under L. F. Henry with the 19th Arkansas Infantry (Dawson's)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 18 to ----- stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. F. Henry of Captain Anderson's Company of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry* enlisted at age twenty-six on October 18, 1861 at Centre Point, Arkansas and enrolled by (Charles) L. Dawson for twelve months and traveling place of rendezvous was 25 miles and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company B of the 19th Regiment (Dawson's) Arkansas Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1863 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. F. Henry of Company B of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Centre Point, Arkansas and enrolled by (Charles) L. Dawson for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and duty status not reported.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. F. Henry of Company B of the 19th Arkansas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Saint Louis, Missouri by the Provost Marshal General Department of the Missouri to Camp Chase Columbus, Ohio on January 27 1863 under instructions from Washington. Roll dated Saint Louis on February 5, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post on January "16" 1863 and noted "The Arkansas Post prisoners were all transferred directly from the Boats in which they came up the river to the cars which took them East.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. (Unable to transcribe middle initial) Henry of Company B of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and under remarks stated sick.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. F. Henry of Company "I" of the 19th Regiment Arkansas appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 30, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Saint Louis, Missouri by order of Major General Curtis and noted a physical description age 27; height 5 foot 10 inches eyes blue hair dark complexion fair and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. F. Henry of Company B of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roster of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Volunteers organized November 21, 1861 for twelve months. Roster dated Camp 8th and 19th Arkansas on May 2, 1864. Date

of entry or muster into Confederate Service on October 18, 1861 and had been elected his rank of 2nd lieutenant and reorganized on August 13, 1862 and name of successor was F. O. Foggy and under remarks stated successor of B. C. Haller 2nd Lieutenant Company B.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. F. Henry of Company B of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roster of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry, organized November 21, 1861 and mustered into Confederate service November 21, 1861 for twelve months and re-organized on August 13, 1862 and roster dated May 5, 1864 at Camp near Dalton, Georgia.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 80 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the OAG Report as Lieut. L. F. Henry of the 19th Ark. Inf.).

The second soldier should be 2nd Lieutenant Littleton Fowler Henry Company B 19th Arkansas Infantry (Dawson's) CSA (NOT THE 19TH TEXAS) Littleton Fowler Henry was the son of Reverend John Henry and Elizabeth (Ward) Henry. Littleton Fowler Henry was shown as age 26 upon his enlistment (born about 1835) Littleton Fowler Henry enlisted in Company B 19th Arkansas Infantry (Dawson's) on October 19, 1861 at Centre Point, Arkansas. He was elected 2nd Lieutenant the same day he enlisted. He was 5'10" in height with blue eyes and dark hair and had a fair complexion. 2nd Lieutenant Henry was listed as being sick at Fort Hindman prior to the battle. It was in this atmosphere that 2nd Lieutenant Littleton Fowler Henry was taken prisoner. He was taken by boat to the Gratiot Steet Prison in St. Louis, Missouri with the rest of the prisoners and from there sent to the Camp Chase Prison by railroad. He arrived at Camp Chase on January 30, 1863.

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

2nd Lieutenant Littleton Fowler died approximately 26 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1863 at Warren, Ohio the newspaper *The Western Reserve Chronicle* reported: "THE SECOND CAVALRY – *The Columbus Journal*, in speaking of the 2nd Ohio Cavalry, which has been ordered to prepare to leave Camp Chase and report to General Rosecrans at Nashville, says: About 600 horses have been recently purchased by Captain Burr for this regiment. And, although obtained at the low average of \$88, they are the best lot of horses ever bought in Ohio for army service. Major Burnett has shown, in his inspection of these animals, that he has at least learned in the wide experience of the

regiment in the far West, what blood is fit for cavalry service. He had the entire number brought out of the stables, and placed abreast on the line of the National road. In a short time all the companies will be furnished-the division of horses being according to color.”

And on Wednesday, February 25, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. F. Henry of Company B of the 19th Arkansas at the Camp Chase Hospital due to meningitis.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. F. Henry of Company B of the 19th Regiment Arkansas appeared on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle or who died of wounds or disease and died on February 25, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) L. F. Henry of Company B of the 19th Regiment Arkansas 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 in Cincinnati, Ohio on April 20, 1863 and had taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas and the cause of death was meningitis on February 25, 1863 and died at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules L. F. Henry did not own slaves in Sevier County, Arkansas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“2ND LIEUT. L. F. HENRY CO. B (DAWSON'S) 19 ARK. INF. C.S.A.”**

839) Corporal James L. HEARN - Inscription on tombstone #1444 reads **“CORP. J. L. HEARN FERRELL'S BATT'Y LT. ART. GA. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Decatur, Alabama in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old.

According to the Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Charles Hearn married Nancy Wheeler on December 30, 1827 in Putnam County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed James Hearn, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Charles Hearn, born about 1808 in Georgia and living with his wife Nancy Hearn, born about 1809 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm Hearn, born about 1831 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Louiser E. (A female) Hearn, born about 1833 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Thos Hearn, born about 1835 in Georgia and Jason Hearn, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Darcas (A female) Hearn, born about 1841 in Georgia and Martha Hearn, born about 1843 in Georgia and Joseph Hearn, born about 1844 in Georgia and Amanda Hearn, born about

1846 in Georgia and John Hearn, born about 1767 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 800 in Troup County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

According to Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; James L. Hearn married Martha L. Britton on November 14, 1850 in Troup County, Georgia.

According to a Confederate widow's pension, she married James L. Hearn on November 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census noted the Hearn family was living with the Fomby family and also within the household were the Gibson family. The census listed (Spelled as) J. L. (A male) Hearn, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as an overseer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household within Hearn family and living with his wife (Spelled as) N. S. (A female) Hearn, born about 1824 in Georgia and (Spelled as) N. E. (A female) Hearn, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) C. A. (A male) Hearn, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) F. J. (A male) Hearn, born about 1857 in Georgia and Frances (A female) Hearn, born about 1859 in Georgia. The families were living in the Long Cane District in Troup County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Long Cane and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

The compiler notes he had previous duty with the 14th Battalion Georgia Light Artillery (Montgomery's) and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal James L. Hearn alternate name James Hearn served in Companies C and G of the 14th Battalion Georgia Light Artillery (Montgomery's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"14th Artillery Battalion was organized during the fall of 1862 with six companies. The unit was assigned to the Army of Tennessee but served detached much of the time as it was an administrative organization rather than a field command. The different companies served in Tennessee and in North Mississippi, and most were active in the Atlanta Campaign. It is not known how many members surrendered in North Carolina, but Batteries A and E no longer had cannons [and] were serving as infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Montgomery and Major Joseph Palmer were in command."

Compiled Military Service Records noted a letter from the United States Adjutant General's Office in Washington, D.C. dated November 29, 1938 and stated; "Respectfully returned to Director, Confederate Records Division, 403 State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.

The records show that James L. Hearn, a corporal of Company C, 14th Battalion Georgia Light Artillery, Confederate States Army, was enlisted May 6, 1862, at LaGrange, Georgia, by Captain C. B. Ferrell at age 33 years. He subsequently became a corporal of Company G of the Battalion, and in the latter part of 1862, this company became a part of Captain Anderson's Battery, Georgia Light Artillery, C.S.A. The muster roll of the Battery for March and April, 1863, shows him present, a private, but his name is not borne on the subsequent muster rolls on file which cover the period, in part, from July 1, 1863, to December 31, 1864. and no later record of him has been found as of that organization. A man of the

same served in Captain C. B. Ferrell's Battery, Georgia Light Artillery, C.S.A., and his name appears on a Receipt Roll for clothing showing date of issue as March 14, 1864. Union Prisoner of War records show that a Corporal of that name and organization was captured near Decatur, Alabama December 28, 1864, and imprisoned at Camp Chase, Ohio where he died February 26, 1865, of disease. There are no muster rolls on file in this office of the last named Battery. In the latter part of 1862, Company C of the first named organization became Captain C. B. Ferrell's Battery, Georgia Light Artillery C. S. A."

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 5th Corporal James L. Hearn of Company C of Montgomery's Battalion Georgia Light Artillery* enlisted on May 6, 1862 at LaGrange, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) C. B. Ferrell for the war and was mustered into Confederate service near Camp Golgotha near Griffin, Georgia on May 31, 1862 at age thirty-three and bounty due was \$50.00.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Captain Ferrell's Battery Georgia Light Artillery. The 14th (Also known as Montgomery's) Battalion Georgia Light Artillery was organized about May 1862 with four companies, A to D. In October 1862, two additional companies appear to have been organized by transfers from other companies of the battalion and reported as Companies F and G. Captain Wiggins' Battery Arkansas Light Artillery was temporarily attached to this battalion as Company E. The battalion appears to have been disbanded during the latter part of 1862 or the early part of 1863 and the companies afterward recognized as independent batteries.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 15 to June 30, 1862 and dated June 30, 1862 stated 5th Corporal (Spelled as) J. L. Hearn of Company C of the 14th Battalion Georgia Volunteers and enlisted on April 15, 1862 at LaGrange, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) C. B. Ferrell for the war and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 5th Corporal (Spelled as) Jas L. Hearn of Company C of the Montgomery Artillery appeared on a pay roll for bounty or the organization named above dated July 1, 1862 and volunteered on May 6, 1862 at LaGrange, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) C. B. Ferrell for the war and paid \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as James L. Hearn.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and dated October 4, 1862 and dated June 30, 1862 stated 5th Corporal (Spelled as) J. L. Hearn of Company G of the 14th Battalion Georgia Volunteers and enlisted on April 15, 1862 at LaGrange, Georgia and enrolled by Captain C. B. Ferrell for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

The compiler now notes his service in Ferrell's Battery Georgia Light Artillery.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal James L. Hearn served in Ferrell's Battery Georgia Light Artillery and under notes said see also 14th Battalion Georgia Light Artillery and did not report an overview of the unit.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Jas. L. Hearn of Ferrell's Battery Georgia Light Artillery appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and date of issue was March 14, 1864 and signed his name as Jas. L. Hearn.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. L. Hearn of Ferrell's Battery Georgia Light Artillery appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and date of issue was March 28, 1864 and signed his name as Jas. L. Hearn.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas. L. Hearn of Ferrell's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured near Decatur, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal James L. Hearn of Ferrell's Battery appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal James L. Hearn of Ferrell's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal James L. Hearn of Ferrell's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal James L. Hearn of Ferrell's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal James L. Hearn of Ferrell's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Private died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of the burial-place of the late Stephen A. Douglas."

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) J. Hearn of Ferrell's Battery due to chronic diarrhea.

His widow, M. S. Hearn received a Confederate widow's pension in Troup County, Georgia in 1891.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James L. Hearn did not own slaves in Troup County, Georgia.

840) Private James HERNDON - Inscription on tombstone #1817 reads "**JAS. HERNDON CO. B 4 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Hernden but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Herndon and will be noted this way. The census listed James Herndon, born about 1838 in Georgia and living in the household of Wyatt Herndon, born about 1800 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife Camilla Herndon, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jorratt (A male) Herndon, born about 1832 in Georgia and Nathaniel Herndon, born about 1842 in Georgia and Julia Herndon, born about 1844 in Florida and William Herndon, born about 1829 in Georgia. The family household was living in the 7th District in Gadsden County, Florida and the census was enumerated on November 21, 1850.

The compiler notes another James Herndon was living in Hamilton County, Florida however he was with the 5th Regiment Florida Infantry and survived the war and was known as James Perry Herndon.

The inference for James Herndon of Gadsden County, Florida as being the correct soldier is some of the soldiers from Gadsden County joined the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Herndon served in Company B of the 4th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Infantry Regiment was organized in the summer of 1861 at Jacksonville, Florida. The men were raised in the counties of Gadsden, Franklin, Madison, New River, LaFayette, Columbia, Marion, Levy, Liberty, Washington, Jackson, and Hillsborough. For a time it served in Florida, then was assigned to General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 1st Florida [Florida] Cavalry Regiment. The 4th was engaged at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, and saw action in North Carolina. It was organized with 983 officers and men and lost forty-two percent of the 468 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty percent of the 217 at Chickamauga, and eighty-nine percent of the 172 at Missionary Ridge. The 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863. The regiment surrendered 23 men in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wiles L. L. Bowen,

[Wylde Lyde Latham Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 89773942] Edward Hopkins, [Edward D. Hopkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 57030061] and James P. Hunt; Lieutenant Colonels Edward Badger [Edward Nathaniel Badger Find A Grave Memorial # 28418039] and M. W. Smith; [Matthew Whit Smith – Find A Grave Memorial #33149898] and Majors Jacob A. Lash [Jacob Alexander Lash taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and died of pneumonia as a POW at Johnson’s Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 7775674] and John T. Lesley. [John Thomas Lesley – Find a Grave Memorial # 7796892]”

Company B of the 4th Florida Infantry was known as “Beauregard Rifles”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James Herndon of Captain Hunter’s Company of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered into Confederate service on August 30, 1861 at Apalachicola, Florida at age twenty-one and enlisted on August 19, 1861 at Apalachicola, Florida for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1861 stated Private James Herndon of Captain Hunter’s Company (C) of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 30, 1861 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 30, 1861 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay 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 James Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 30, 1861 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton and last paid by Major A. Boyd on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 30, 1861 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 30, 1861 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 30, 1861 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton and last paid by Captain (James Junior)

McKay on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded in battle at Chickamauga, "Tennessee" on September 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 30, 1861 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton and last paid by Captain (James Junior) McKay on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded in battle at Chickamauga, "Tennessee" on September 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 30, 1861 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. Hurndon of Company B of the 4th Florida appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the May Hospital in Augusta, Georgia during the 4th quarter 1864 and issued on October 12, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. Herndon of Company B of the 4th Florida appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 4th quarter 1864 and issued on October 13, 1864.

When Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone, River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Herndon of Company B of the 4th 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 James Herndon of Company B of the 4th 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) Jas Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Private James Herndon died approximately 83 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 4, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported:
“UNFORTUNATE QUEENS – France has had sixty-seven Queens. Miserable lives they led. Eleven were divorced. Two executed. Nine died young. Seven were widowed early. Three cruelly treated. Three exiled. The rest were either poisoned or brokenhearted.”

And on Tuesday, April 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Herndon of Company B of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Herndon did not own slaves in Gadsden County, Florida.

841) Private Asher HERON - Inscription on tombstone #1418 reads “**ASHER HERON CO. K 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**” Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38787) stated: He was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 30, 1864.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled both as Herron and Heron. Fold3 has a death only for him and listed him buried in grave 1418 and died of pneumonia on February 24, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

In the ancestry citation listed above it also said he died on Friday, February 24, 1865 and died of pneumonia and was buried in grave 1418 at the Camp Chase Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

842) Private William A. HERRIN - Inscription on tombstone #1761 reads **“W. H. HERRAN CO. K 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Herrin, born about 1841 in Tennessee and living in the household of Beverly (A male) Herrin, born about 1813 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Sarah Herrin, born about 1809 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) A. J. (A female) Herrin, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Sarah E. Herrin, born about 1837 in Tennessee and John Herrin, born about 1838 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Bemmey (A male) Herrin, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Mary Ann Herrin, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Enoch Herrin, born about 1829 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 2 in Union County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 12 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Hervin but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Herrin and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed William A. Herrin, born about 1843 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Beverley (A male) Herrin, born about 1815 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Sarah Herrin, born about 1811 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: James B. Herrin, born about 1847 in Tennessee and also a member of Company A of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and also died at Camp Chase and Polly A. Herrin, born about 1848 in Kentucky and Thomas Herrin, born about 1851 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Webster County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clay and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

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

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

He only has Federal POW Records and they noted his name as William A. Herrin.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. A. Herrin of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain

(Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. "H." Herrin of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 26, 1865 at

And on Sunday, March 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Herrin of Company A of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

843) Private James B. HERRIN - Inscription on tombstone #1692 reads "**J. B. HERRING CO. E 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Bemmey (A male) Herrin in Tennessee and living in the household of Beverly (A male) Herrin, born about 1813 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Sarah Herrin, born about 1809 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) A. J. (A female) Herrin, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Sarah E. Herrin, born about 1837 in Tennessee and John Herrin, born about 1838 in Tennessee William Herrin, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Mary Ann Herrin, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Enoch Herrin, born about 1829 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 2 in Union County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 12 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Hervin but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Herrin and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed James B. Herrin, born about 1847 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Beverley (A male) Herrin, born about 1815 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Sarah Herrin, born about 1811 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William A. Herrin, born about 1843 in Tennessee and also was a member of Company A of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and also died at Camp Chase and Polly A. Herrin, born about 1848 in Kentucky and Thomas Herrin, born about 1851 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Webster County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clay and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

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

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. B. Herrin of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 18, 1865 at Springfield, Illinois the newspaper *The Illinois State Journal* reported: General Whiting, who died at Governor's Island, New York harbor, Friday, was in command of Fort Fisher when it was captured by our forces. He was about forty years of age. He was a Mississippian by birth and a graduate of West Point and next to Beauregard, was considered the ablest engineer officer in the rebel service."

And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. Herring (With an x above name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James B. Herrin did not own slaves in Kentucky.

844) Private Stephen HERRIN - Inscription on tombstone #905 reads "**S. HERRING CO. D 10 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

Not sure of correct surname spelling.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Herren. The census listed Stephen Herren, born about 1847 in Marion County, South Carolina and living in the household of Lewis Herren, born about 1811 in Marion County, South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Margaret Herren, born about 1817 in Marion County, Marion County, South Carolina. Other family household members were: William Herren, born about 1835 in Marion County, South Carolina (William was also a member of Company D of the 10th South Carolina Regiment Infantry and his surname was spelled as William P. Herrin on his service records) and Martha Herren, born about 1837 in Marion County, South Carolina and Jennet Herren, born about 1839 in Marion County, South Carolina and Margaret Herren, born about 1843 in Marion County, South Carolina. The family household was living in Marion County, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Stephen Herrin, born about 1848 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Lewis Herrin, born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mourning (A female) Herrin, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Jeannette Herrin, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Margret Julia Herrin, born about 1852 in South Carolina and Louis P. Herrin, born about 1853 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Marion County, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marion and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen Herrin served in Company D in the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Marion, near Georgetown, South Carolina, in July, 1861. Its members were raised in the counties of Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg, Marion, and Charleston. The regiment moved to Cat Island where many of the men suffered from typhoid fever, measles, [measles] and mumps. In March, 1862, it was sent to Mississippi, then in the Kentucky Campaign it was involved in the capture of Munfordsville. During the war it was assigned to General Manigault's and Sharp's Brigade and from September, 1863 to April, 1864, was consolidated with the 19th Regiment. The unit served with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 16 killed, 91 wounded, and 2 missing at Murfreesboro, and the 10th/19th had 236 killed or wounded at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 436 men and 293 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 20-28, the 10th Regiment lost

19 of 24 officers engaged and surrendered on April 26, 1865, with no officers and 55 men. The field officers were Colonels Arthur M. Manigault [Arthur Middleton Manigault – Find A Grave Memorial # 9255] and James F. Pressley, [James Fowler Pressley – Find A Grave Memorial # 18668907] Lieutenant Colonels Julius T. Porcher [Julius Theodore Porcher – Killed at Chattanooga Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 6602644] and C. Irvine Walker, [Cornelius Irvine Walker – Find A Grave Memorial # 9090100] and Major A. J. Shaw.”

His Compiled Military Service Records listed his surname as Herrin.

Company D of the 10th South Carolina Regiment Infantry were known at time as the “Marion Volunteers”

The 3rd Confederate Conscription Act in February 1864 changed the age limitations between 17 and 50 and young Private Stephen Herrin appears to have qualified for the draft.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private Stephen Herrin of Company D of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and enlisted on February 20, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia on enrolled by Colonel (James Fowler) Pressley for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital and recruited by enlistment and sent by Surgeon (Thomas P.) Bailey on March 30, 1864.

The compiler notes the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized for State service and most of the companies were accepted into the service of the Confederate States in August 1861 for twelve months but some appear to have been disbanded and others were added at various times until the regiment was finally composed of twelve companies. It was re-organized for the war in May 1862 and temporarily consolidated with the 19th South Carolina Infantry about January 1, 1863, this regiment forming six companies of the consolidated organization but each company of the original regiments was mustered separately. The 10th and the 19th 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 May 1, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina as Companies A and B of that battalion.

When Private Stephen Herrin of Company D of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 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) Stephen Herron (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 10th 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 at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

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

General Forrest had evacuated Pulaski, Tennessee on the night of December 24, 1864 a distance of about 75 miles from Nashville. By the afternoon of the next day Union troops under General Wilson were south of Pulaski, Tennessee in hopes of capturing many retreating Confederates when they ran into General Forrest who had set up an ambush for the Union troops. The encounter was called Anthony's Hill fought on December 25, 1864 and was a total Confederate victory with the once pursuing Yankees now running back north to Pulaski, Tennessee with Forrest in hot pursuit. General Forrest had done the seeming impossible task of protecting Hood's Army and broke off his pursuit after a few miles.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Herron of Company D of the 10th 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 January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Herron of Company D of the 10th 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 discharged on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Herron of Company D of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen Harrow (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "ROBBING A GRAVEYARD OF ITS FENCING – Within the past few nights, nearly all the fencing that encloses the Nashville City Cemetery has been taken away and burned. Several parties living in the neighborhood

were returned before the Recorder charged with the crime and a fine of twenty-five dollars imposed on each. The money thus obtained from those who committed the depredations should be immediately appropriated to rebuilding the fencing. The resting place of the dead should be held sacred and it behooves the proper authorities to replace as soon as possible the enclosure which has ruthlessly been taken away and if necessary hereafter to appoint a special policeman to preserve and protect it from the hands of those whose consciences will allow them to lay in waste the hallowed grounds.”

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Stephen Herrow of Company D of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Stephen Herrin did not own slaves in South Carolina by virtue of his age.

845) Private Samuel HERTZOGE - Inscription on tombstone #2062 reads **“SAML. HERTZOGE CO. B 6 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Kingsport, Tennessee in December 1864.

Federal POW Records listed his name as Samuel F. Hartzog.

He only has Federal POW Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel T. Hartzog alternate name Samuel F. Hartzog served in Company B in the 6th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“The 6th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862 with men from the central and eastern section of Kentucky. It was mustered into Confederate service in September. For a time the unit skirmished in Kentucky attached to Buford's Brigade, then it fought with J. H. Morgan. Most of its members were captured at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel J. Warren Grigsby, [John Warren Grigsby – Find A Grave Memorial # 62243843] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas W. Napier, [Thomas Wilson Napier – Find A Grave Memorial # 105824104] and Major William G. Bullitt. [William Grigsby Bullitt – Find A Grave Memorial # 93611289]”

Federal POW Records listed his name as Samuel F. Hartzog and only has Federal POW Records

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml F. Hertzog of Company B of the 6th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8,

1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured near Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. F. Hartzog of Company B of the "2nd" Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml T. Hartzog of Company B of the 6th 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 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml F. Hertzog (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 6th Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml F. Hartzog of Company B of the 6th Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml F. Hartzog of Company B of the 6th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel F. Heartzog of Company B of the 6th Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on February 17, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml F. Hartzoge of Company B of the 6th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Post Hospital on July 11, 1865 by direction of Commissary General of Prisoners, Brevet Brigadier General William Hoffman dated July 3, 1865 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Kings Post, Tennessee on December 13, 1865.

The compiler notes as of July 3, 1865 Camp Chase was no longer a Confederate prison and the guards of the 88th Ohio Infantry had been discharged. All Confederates were released with the exception of those who were sick and desired to stay in the hospital.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml Hertzoge of Company B of the 6th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a report of sick and wounded prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio for the month of August, 1865 and noted he had pneumonia.

Private died approximately 201 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 4, 1865 at Macon, Georgia the newspaper *The Macon Telegraph* reported: "COLD WATER WITHOUT ICE – For the benefit of people who cannot afford the luxury of ice, or are so situated that they cannot get it, we suggest the following expedient as a good substitute. It is simply this: Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water, be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be kept constantly wet; the evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside and reduce it to a low temperature. In India and other tropical countries, where ice cannot be procured, this expedient is common. Let every mechanic and laborer have a the place of his work two pitchers thus provided and with lids or covers, one to contain fresh water for the evaporation and he can always have a supply of cold water in reach."

And on Friday, August 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Samuel (Spelled as) Heartzog of Company B of the 6th Kentucky Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

846) Private Benjamin G. HESTER - Inscription on tombstone #1684 reads "**BENJ. G. HESTER CO. E 49 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 26 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed his given name (Spelled as) Benjamine however in the compilers opinion it should have been spelled as Benjamin and will be listed in this way. Benjamin Hester, born about 1838 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm hand and also noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Franklin (Spelled as) Bodien but corrected the surname to Bodine by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed Franklin Bodine, born about 1827 in Tennessee and his wife Elizabeth Bodine, born about 1832 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Sarah Bodine, born about 1850 in Alabama and Catharine Bodine, born about 1854 in Alabama and Mary J. Bodine, born about 1859 in Alabama and Louisa Hester, born about 1846 in Alabama. The household was living in the Western District of Marshall County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Guntersville and the census was enumerated on June 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin G. Hester alternate name B. G. Hester served in Companies E and F in the 49th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“49th Infantry Regiment [also called 52nd Regiment] was organized at Nashville, Tennessee, in February, 1862. Originally mustered into service as the 31st (Hale's) Alabama Infantry, its designation was changed to 49th during the spring of 1863. The men were recruited in the counties of De Kalb, Jackson, Marshall, Madison, Limestone, Lawrence, Colbert, [Colbert County was not first established until 1867] Lauderdale, Blount, and Morgan. It took an active part in the conflicts at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and Corinth. Later the unit was assigned to Beall's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and on July 9, 1863, about 500 men were captured at Port Hudson. Exchanged and reorganized at Cahaba, the 49th was attached to General Scott's and Shelley's Brigade, and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. The regiment sustained 113 casualties at Shiloh and many were disabled at Franklin and Nashville. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Jephtha Edwards, [Find A Grave Memorial # 6129006] Lieutenant Colonels William N. Crump [William Newton Crump – Find A Grave Memorial # 33103210] and John D. Weeden, [John David Weeden – Find A Grave Memorial # 106559230] and Major Thomas A. Street. [Thomas Atkins Street – Find A Grave Memorial # 63535867]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Benjamin G. Hester of Captain Gilbreath's Company of Marshall County, Alabama* enlisted on January 2, 1862 at Guntersville, Alabama (Located in Marshall County, Alabama) for twelve months and mustered into service at age twenty-four near Nashville on January 2, 1862.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company E of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry. This regiment successively designated as the 52nd Regiment (Hale's) Alabama Infantry and 31st Regiment (Edward's) Alabama Infantry and the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. G. Hester of Company E of the 49th Alabama Regiment appears as being paid on December 9, 1863 for services from January 1, 1863 to June 30, 1863 and was paid \$66.00 and the compiler notes a Confederate private was paid \$11.00 per month.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin G. Hester of Company E of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson on July 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj G. Hester of Company E of the 49th Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon their paroles. List dated Port Hudson July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. G. Hester of Company “I” of the 49th Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of paroled prisoners at Demopolis, Alabama who were captured at Port Hudson. List dated September 15, 1863 at Demopolis, Alabama and paroled on July 13, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. G. Hester of Company "F" of the 49th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter 1863 and issued on December 5, 1863 and under remarks stated prisoners on exchange.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Benj. Hester of Company E of the 49th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter of 1864 and issued on August 3, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. G. Hester of Company E of the 49th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 1, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj G. Hester of Company E of the 49th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of patients at Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on July 14, 1864 for febris intermittens and transferred on July 19, 1864 and noted his residence as Marshall County, Alabama and under remarks stated sent to C. C.

When Benjamin G. Hester of Company E of the 49th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Hester of Company "F" of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Heston (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "F" of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1863. 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) Benj Heston of Company "F" of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Heston of Company "F" of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Hestor of Company "F" of the 49th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 17, 1865 at

And on Friday, March 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj Hestor of Company "F" of the 49th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

847) Private Thomas Jefferson HESTER - Inscription on tombstone #1598 reads "**THOS. J. HESTER CO. C 65 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Franklin County, Alabama in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 53 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Thomas J. Hester married (Spelled as) Bersheba C. Link on June 7, 1836 in Lumpkin County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Jefferson Hester, born about 1812 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Barshala Hester, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Axex (A female) Hester, born about 1837 in Georgia and William Hester, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Annipy Hester, born about 1841 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Frogtown District of Lumpkin County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas J. Hester, born about 1811 and noted his occupation as a farmer and he and his family were living in the household of Joel Helton, born about 1832 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Abigaile Helton, born about 1832 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Milly Helton, born about 1800 in North Carolina and Francis Helton, born about 1855 in Georgia and John H. Helton, born about 1857 in Georgia and Benjamin K. Helton, born about 1859 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Bartheshba C. Hester, born about 1820 in North Carolina and Arnica (A female) Hester, born about 1840 in Georgia. The household was living in the Frogtown District of Lumpkin

County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Loudsville and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldiers was according to Confederate Compiled Military Service Records Thomas J. Hester enlisted on May 15, 1862 in Company C of the 65th Georgia Infantry at Loudsville, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas J. Hester served in Company C of the 65th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“65th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 using the infantry battalion of Smith's Georgia Legion as its nucleus. Some of the men were from Gilmer and Floyd counties. After serving in East Tennessee the unit was attached to J. H. Kelly's, J. K. Jackson's, and Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 65th fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, then was active in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it contained 291 men and 226 arms but was further reduced when it surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John S. Fain, [John Simpson Fain – Find A Grave Memorial # 14936850] William G. Foster, [William Green Foster – Find A Grave Memorial # 38725401] Robert H. Moore, [Robert Hughes Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 14758318] and Sumner J. Smith; [Robert Jewell Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 75109391] Lieutenant Colonel Jacob W. Percy; and Major Samuel F. Williams.”

Company C of the 65th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Dixie Rangers” many soldiers from White County, Georgia.

The compiler notes Lumpkin County and White County are adjacent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Hester of Company C of Fain's Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled by (John) H. Craven for three years and last paid by (James) J. Goodrum on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the infantry battalion of Smith's Legion Georgia Volunteers was increased to a regiment in March 1863 and designated Fain's Regiment Georgia Infantry which subsequently became the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Hester of Company C of Fain's Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled by (John) H. Craven for three years and last paid by (James) J. Goodrum on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled by (John) H. Craven for three years and last paid by (James) J. Goodrum on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) T. J. Hister of Fain's Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for pay during the 3rd quarter of 1863 and under occupation noted a teamster and period of service was July 1 to July 31, 1863 at .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Hester of the 65th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for pay in Frasier's Brigade on September 9, 1863 and period of service was August 1 to 31, 1863 at .25 cents per day and signed his name as Thos J. Hester.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled by (John) H. Craven for three years and last paid by (James) J. Goodrum on June 30, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated detailed on extra duty as regimental teamster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Craven for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Craven for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service as army supply train wagoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Craven for three years or war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as teamster at Calhoun, Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Hester of Company C of the 65th Georgia appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Supply Train for Army of Tennessee during February and March 1864 and nature of service was a teamster and term of service was February 20 to March 31, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Craven for three years or war and last paid by (James) J. Goodrum on December 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated teamster with supply train.

When Thomas J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865 he had been in Gist's Brigade in

Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 8, 1865 at Port Clinton, Ohio the newspaper *The New Herald* reported: "CURIOUS FACTS – The following curious facts with regard to our Presidents, appears from history:

George Washington, 1st President died without children. He was re-elected.

John Adams, 2nd President, had children. He was not re-elected.
Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President died without children. He was re-elected.
James Madison, 4th President, died without children. He was re-elected.
James Monroe, 5th President, died without children. He was re-elected.
John Q. Adams, 6th President, had children. He was not re-elected.
Andrew Jackson, 7th President had no children. He was re-elected.
Martin Van Buren, 8th President, had children. He was not re-elected.
William Henry Harrison 9th President, had children. He died in about one month after he was sworn into office.
John Tyler, 10th President, had children. He was not re-elected.
James K. Polk, 11th President, had no children, and declined a nomination for a second term.
Zachary Taylor, 12th President, had children. He died before the expiration of his term.
Millard Fillmore, 13th President, had children and was not re-elected.
Franklin Pierce, 14th President, had children, and was not re-elected.
James Buchanan, 15th President, had no children, and vous verrons.
From the above facts it appears that no President who ever had children, has been re-elected to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, who accepted the re-nomination and was re-elected.”

And on Wednesday, March 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. J. Hester of Company C of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to erysipelas.

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

The widow of Thomas J. Hester; B. C. Hester received a Confederate widow’s pension in Lumpkin County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas J. Hester did not own slaves in Georgia.

848) Private Benjamin HICKCOX - Inscription on tombstone #1628 reads “**BENJ. HICKCOX CO. G 3 MISS. 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 Benjamin Hickcox served in Company G in the 3rd Regiment Missouri 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 with men from Springfield and Newtonia, and Polk County. Many of its members had seen prior service in the Missouri State Guard. It served in Shelby's, C. Green's, and J. B. Clark's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department. The unit fought in Marmaduke's Expedition into Missouri, participated in numerous conflicts in Arkansas, and with Marmaduke, 9 at Helena, and 4 at Bayou Fourche. The regiment lost 2 killed and 5 wounded at Poison Spring, 6 killed and 31 wounded at Jenkin Ferry, and 19 killed and 110 wounded during Price's Expedition. In the spring of 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Colton Green, [Colton Greene – Find A Grave Memorial # 8572300] Lieutenant Colonels L. A. Campbell [Leonidas Adolphus Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 35025399] and L. C. Campbell, [Leonidas St. Clair Caldwell Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial #24741494] and Major James Surridge.”

Many soldiers in Company G of the 3rd Missouri Cavalry were from Cedar County, Missouri.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Benjamin Hickcox of Company G of 3rd Missouri Cavalry dismounted 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 Cockrell's Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Hickcox of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Missouri 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 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 27, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Hickcox of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Missouri Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Hickcox of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Missouri was admitted on December 26, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and sent from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a gun-shot fracture of right tibia upper 3rd caused by a con. ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and was finally transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 27, 1865 and noted as age thirty-four.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Hickcox of Company G of the 3rd Missouri Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Hickcox of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Missouri Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 28, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on February 1, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Hickcox of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Missouri Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Hickcox of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Missouri Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 3, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 37 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 12, 1865 at

And on Sunday, March 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj Hickcox of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Missouri Cavalry due to a gun-shot wound 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: **“BENJ. HICKCOX CO. G 3 MO. CAV. C.S.A.”**

849) Private Andrew J. HICKS - Inscription on tombstone #514 reads **“A. J. HICKS CO. C 34 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Saltville, Virginia in October 1864.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Andrew (Spelled as) Hix married Margaret Walters on August 18, 1848 in Wythe County, Virginia.

However according to a widow's pension by Margret A. Hicks she stated she was married to Andrew Hicks in 1858 in Wythe County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed Andrew Hicks, born about 1825 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$62.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Margaret Hicks, also born about 1825 in Virginia. Another family household member was William Hicks, born about 1846 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cedar Bluff and the census was enumerated on July 6, 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 18 which noted Private A. J. Hicks of Company C of the 34th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. A. Hicks and listed her Post Office as Cedar Bluff, Virginia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 55 the Post Office at Cedar Bluff was located in Tazewell County, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. J. Hicks served in Company C of the 34th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry (Witchers's Battalion, Virginia Mounted Rifles) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"34th Cavalry Battalion, formerly the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles, was organized in December, 1862. The unit served in A. G. [Albert Gallatin] Jenkins', W. E. [William Edmondson] Jones', V. A. [Vincent Addison] Witcher's, and B. T. Johnson's Brigade and first engaged the Federals in western Virginia. It had a force of 172 men at Gettysburg, returned to western Virginia [and] then was involved in operations in East Tennessee. During April, 1864, it contained 222 effectives, saw action at Piedmont, and served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley. The 34th disbanded at Lynchburg in April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Vinson A. Witcher, [Vincent Addison Witcher – Find A Grave Memorial # 67967968] and Majors John A. McFarlane [John Alexander McFarlane – Find A Grave Memorial # 163447068] and William Straton."

Company C of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry was known as the "McDowell Partisan Rangers" Many soldiers from McDowell County, (West) Virginia and Tazewell County, Virginia.

Private A. J. Hicks only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Hicks of Company C of the 34th Regiment Virginia 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 on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Hicks of Company C of the 34th Regiment Virginia 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 Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Hicks of Company C of the 34th Regiment Virginia 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 and sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Hicks of Company C of the 34th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Hick of Company C of the 34th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 24, 1864 at

And on Thursday, November 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. J. Hicks of Company C of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as “an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria.” “Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection.” The first National Thanksgiving was held in November was on November 24, 1864. And on November 24, 1864 at Albi, France the famous French painter Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec was born.

The compiler notes on the first National Thanksgiving in November on November 24, 1864 Dr. Flowers disinterred six Confederates from the Camp Chase Cemetery. It is the compilers opinion that the only thing that saved Private A. J. Hicks body from being disinterred was because his grave had started a new row located in the northern most part of the cemetery and the nearest to the guards at the Camp Chase prison.

On March 9, 1888 the widow of Andrew Hicks filed for a Confederate widow’s pension in Tazewell County, Virginia. She stated her name was Margaret A. Hicks and her husband Andrew Hicks was with Witcher’s Battalion and died at Camp Chase in 1864.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one named Andrew Hicks or Hix in Tazewell County, Virginia owned slaves.

850) Private George HICKS - Inscription on tombstone #1119 reads **“G. T. HIX CO. A 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes both the National Grave Locator governed by the National Cemetery Administration and the National Park Service listed his middle initial as T. However the NPS also listed an alternate spelling of George S. Hicks. Both sites listed him with the 1st Georgia Infantry.

Looking at fold3 they listed him as George S. Hicks but the card referred to him as George T. Hicks.

George T. Hicks only has Federal POW Records and no Confederate Compiled Military Service Records and his POW Records bounce back and forth from George S. Hicks to George T. Hicks.

Many of the 1st Georgia State Troops were taken prisoners during the Atlanta Campaign but as of yet there is no way to confirm he was with the 1st Georgia State Troops.

Private George Hicks died approximately 174 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. T. HICKS CO. K 1 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

851) Private Samuel S. HICKS - Inscription on tombstone #946 reads **“SAM’L S. HICKS CO. C 43 VA. BATT’N CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Fauquier County, Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; Kimble G. Hicks married Amanda Shackelford on June 23, 1835 in Frederick County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census (Spelled as) Saml Hicks, born about 1844 in Washington and living in the household of (Spelled as) Kimbler Hicks, born about 1809 in Washington and his wife (Spelled as) Manda Hicks, born about 1812 in Washington. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Rchel (A female) Hicks, born about 1777 in Washington and (Spelled as) Eveline (A female) Hicks, born about 1837 in Washington and (Spelled as) Kimbler (A male) Hicks, born about 1842 in Washington. The family household was living in Loudoun County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Samuel J. Hicks, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of Kimble G. Hicks, born about 1809 in Virginia and his wife Amanda F. Hicks, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other household members were: Kimble G. Hicks, born about 1842 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Bagget, born about 1841 in Virginia. The household was living in the Southern District in Loudoun County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Upperville in Fauquier County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel S. Hicks alternate name Samuel B. Hicks served in Company C of Mosby's Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Partisan Rangers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Mosby's Cavalry Regiment, formerly the 43rd Battalion, was organized in December, 1864. The battalion was formed in June, 1863, with five companies, later increased to eight. The unit served behind Federal lines in Northern Virginia and was the most effective command of its kind. The enemy forces were never safe and the area became known as "Mosby's Confederacy." In 1865 the unit was still strong with over 600 effectives, but after General Lee surrendered, Mosby assembled his men at Salem on April 21, and the command disbanded. The field officers were Colonel John S. Mosby, [John Singleton Mosby – Find A Grave Memorial # 3080] Lieutenant Colonel William H. Chapman, and Major A. E. Richards [Adolphus Edward Richards – Find A Grave Memorial # 7172702]."

The compiler notes his records are located under Samuel B. Hicks.

The compiler notes he was with Mosby's command.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January and February 1864 dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. B. Hicks of Company C of the 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Partisan Rangers) enlisted on February 1, 1864 in Fauquier County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Chapman and noted present for duty.

The compiler notes the 43rd (Also known as Mosby's) Battalion Virginia Cavalry Partisan Rangers was increased to a regiment about December 7, 1864 and designated Mosby's Regiment Virginia Cavalry Partisan Rangers.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. S. Hicks of Company C of Mosby's 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 a physical description was taken on May 17, 1864 age

20; height 5 foot 9 ½ inches; complexion fair; eyes blue; hair light and by occupation had been a student and told Union authorities his residence was Loudon County, Virginia and was sent to Camp Chase on May 18, 1864 and had been captured by the 1st New York Cavalry in Fauquier County, Virginia on May 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. S. Hicks of Company C of Mosby's Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 19, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain (Edward) Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted another physical description height 5 foot 9 ½ inches; age 20; eyes blue; hair light; complexion fair.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 Captain William McKinley celebrated his 22nd birthday in the Union Army. Much later on he would become the 25th President of the United States.

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sam'l S. Hicks of Company C of Mosby's Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither S. S. or S. B. Hicks owned slaves in Virginia by virtue of his age.

852) Private Winfield S. HICKS - Inscription on tombstone #2051 reads "**Wm. H. HICKS 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 19 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed his given name (Spelled as) Wingfield S. Hicks, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of William J. Hicks, born about 1813 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Margaret Hicks, born about 1811 in Pennsylvania. Other family household members were: John S. Hicks, born about 1831 in Georgia and Mary Ann C. Hicks, born about 1836 in Alabama and William C. Hicks, born about 1838 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Kentcher G. A. (A male) Hicks, born about 1843 in Alabama and Martha F. Hicks, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 2 in Montgomery County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed W. S. (A male) Hicks, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of W. J. (A male) Hicks, born about 1811 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife M. (A female) Hicks, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: J. S. (A male) Hicks, born about 1831 in Georgia and M. A. (A female) Hicks, born about 1837 in Alabama and K. G. A.

(A male) Hicks, born about 1844 and M. F. (A female) Hicks, born about 1850 and W. N. (A male) Hicks, born about 1840. The family household was living in Precinct 1 in Butler County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Starlinton and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Winfield S. Hicks served in Company H in the 23rd 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]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Winfield S. Hicks of Company H of the 23rd 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 Winfield S. Hicks of Company H of the 23rd 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 Winfield S. Hicks of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Winfield S. Hicks of Company H of the 23rd 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 Winfield S. Hicks of Company H of the 23rd 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Winfield S. Hicks of Company H of the 23rd Regiment "Tennessee" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Winfield S. Hicks of Company H of the 23rd Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1864 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 June 21, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, June 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. S. Hicks of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to phthisis and pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Winfield S. Hicks did not own slaves in Alabama by virtue of his age.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Winfield S. HICKS CO. H 23 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

853) Private Peter W. HIGDON - Inscription on tombstone #1390 reads **"P. W. HIGDON CO. F 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

"13th Cavalry Regiment (also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry) was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of

Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth.”

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter W. Hidgon of Company F of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter W. Hidgon of Company F of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter W. Hidgon of Company F of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at Macon, Georgia the newspaper *The Macon Telegraph* reported: "TORY OUTRAGES AT ASHVILLE, ALABAMA – Official information has been received in this city (says the *Montgomery Advertiser* of the 17th) from Ashville, that a band of Tories and negroes, 60 to 100 strong, visited that place last Saturday night, the 11th inst. They surrounded the house of Captain Stewart, Company C, Hardie's Battalion of Reserve Cavalry. He and Captain Rankin, Company G were in the house and in attempting to escape, Captain Stewart was killed and Captain Rankin wounded. They burnt Captain S's house and all its contents and Dr. Nixon's shop; set fire to the Court house; killed Mr. Wharton, agent for tax in kind and one of Captain S's men and wounded two others; broke open the jail and released fifteen prisoners and escaped without the loss of a man. Captain Stewart's company was absent on a scout towards the Tennessee River. Ashville is the county seat of St. Clair County."

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) P. W. Higden of Company F of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

854) Private Alton HILL - Inscription on tombstone #84 reads "**A. HILL CO. A 1 AND 7 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Green(e) County, Tennessee in October 1863.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Elijah Hill married Mary Polly Sharp.

The 1850 United States census listed Alton Hill, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Elijah Hill, born about 1802 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Hill, born about 1803 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Hazael (A male) Hill, born about 1827 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Clarvel (A male) Hill, born about 1829 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Carley (A female) Hill, born about 1831 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Paslan (A female) Hill, born about 1833 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Enzey (A female) Hill, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Nicey (A female) Hill, born about 1839 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Purley (A female) Hill, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Mary Hill, born about 1844 in Tennessee and North (A male) Hill, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Subdivision 17 in Campbell County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Alton Hill, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,200.00 and a personal value of \$700.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Hill, born about 1837 in Tennessee. Another family household member was Franklin D. Hill, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 6 in Union County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Raccoon Valley and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alton Hall of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 14, 1863 and had been sent from Camp Nelson, Kentucky by order of Colonel S. Griffin and noted as captured in Greene County, Tennessee on October 11, 1863.

Private died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 18, 1863, Franz Ferdinand was born at Graz, Austria. The Archduke's assassination on June 28, 1914 at Sarajevo started World War I.

And on Friday December 18, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22991) stated he died on Friday, December 18, 1863 on December 18, 1863 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. HILL CO. F 1 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

855) Private James F. HILL - Inscription on tombstone #434 reads **"F. HILL CO. D 30 GA. BATT'N C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

J. F. Hill's Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records are found with the 11th Georgia Cavalry.

The compiler notes the 30th Georgia Cavalry Battalion was organized by Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Young and the unit was also known in the field as Young's Cavalry Battalion. The unit had been formed for State service in May of 1864. The 30th Georgia Cavalry Battalion was absorbed into the 11th Georgia Cavalry with the addition of four companies. The 11th Georgia Cavalry was officially recognized by the Confederate authorities in Richmond, Virginia on November 14, 1864.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Hill of Captain Crawford's Company (Tugalo Rangers) of the 30th Battalion Georgia Cavalry* appeared on a company muster in roll at Mosey Creek Camp Ground in White County, Georgia and mustered into service on May 3, 1864 and enlisted on May 3, 1864 at Mosey Creek Camp Ground, Georgia and enrolled for the war and noted a physical description age 30; height 5 foot 10 inches complexion dark; eyes blue; hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and born in Georgia.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company D of the 11th Regiment Georgia Cavalry. The 30th Battalion Georgia Cavalry with the addition of four companies raised under authority of

the War Department where the conscript Act could not be enforced constituted the 11th Regiment Georgia Cavalry, by Special Order Number 271 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated November 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James F. Hill of Company D of the 30th Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. Hill of Company D of the 30th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James F. Hill of Company D of the 30th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 10, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James F. Hill of Company D of the 30th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 9, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 10, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured on "July" 2, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private James F. Hill of Company D of the 30th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 10, 1864 and noted as captured on August 2, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private James F. Hill of Company "B" of the 30th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured on August 2, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Private James F. Hill died approximately 89 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas F. Hill of Company "B" of the 30th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to congestive intermittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. F. HILL CO. D 30 GA. BATTN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

856) Private George W. HILL - Inscription on tombstone #2088 reads **“GEO. W. HILL VA. MIL. C.S.A.”** / **“THOS. CAYLOR CO. K 114 VA. MIL. C.S.A.”** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Monroe County, (West) Virginia in June 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Still but corrected to Hill by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Geo. Hill, born about 1825 and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Frances Hill, born about 1782 and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Emeline Hill, born about 1801. Other household members were: John Hill, born about 1823 and Jackson Hill, born about 1828 and Tolliver Hill, born about 1836 and Susan Hill, born about 1838 and Nancy Hill, born about 1840 and Wm. Hill, born about 1844 and (Spelled as) Lemuel (A male) Stains, born about 1844. The household was living in Division (Per actual census script) 39 and a half in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George Hill, born about 1827 and living in the household of Frank (Aka Frances) Hill, born about 1782 and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Emeline (A female) Hill, born about 1803. Another household member was Samuel Harris, born about 1846. The household was living in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Peterstown and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

The compiler notes his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records are located under George W. Hill of the 166th Virginia Militia. In the compilers opinion he should be recognized as being with that unit. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 22 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the OAG Report as G.W. Hill a citizen of Monroe County, [West Virginia].)

The first soldier should be Private George W. Hill Company A 166th Regiment, Virginia Militia CSA Private George W. Hill has 9 pages of Compiled Military Service Records with Company A 166th Regiment, Virginia Militia CSA. Although he is shown as enlisting in two different places, on two different dates both in Company A 166th Regiment, Virginia Militia, it is of my opinion that the most likely place was at Red Sulphur Springs, (West) Virginia on August 20, 1861, since he was from Monroe County (West) Virginia. His status was neither Present for duty or absent from duty which was normal for this regiment at this particular time period. Likewise his capture date his two different dates, one of June 22, 1862 and the other of June 17, 1862. Since June 22, 1862 only shows up once and June 17, 1862 shows up multiple times, my speculation is that he was captured on June 17, 1862. Private George W. Hill Company A 166th Regiment, Virginia Militia was captured by Colonel George Crook of the 36th Ohio

Volunteer Infantry in Monroe County (West) Virginia. {Colonel Crook would later become General Crook the famous Indian fighter, among those who surrendered to General Crook were Crazy Horse, the Apache nicknamed Crook, Nantan Lupan, which means "Grey Wolf". Although General Crook used Indian scouts with the Indians I have often wondered if he learned his craft by using some of his soldiers as scouts to track down these captures of Confederates such as Private George W. Hill during the war}

Private George W. Hill was listed as being 37 years of age (born about 1825) and stood 5' 9 and a quarter inches in height and had blue eyes, with light hair and sandy whiskers and had a fair complexion. His prior occupation had been listed as a farmer and his residence was listed as being from Monroe County (West) Virginia.

Private George W. Hill was taken to the Athenaeum Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia and arrived there on July 10, 1862. He was sent to Camp Chase with 20 others Confederate prisoners by railroad and arrived at Camp Chase located at Columbus, Ohio on July 14, 1862. Private George W. Hill would die at the Camp Chase Prison on July 27, 1862.

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

Juxtaposition:

On July 27, 1862 at

And on Sunday, July 27, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Sunday, July 27, 1862 due to unknown reasons.

He was buried on July 28, 1862 the following day in grave #22 at the East City Cemetery 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 George W. Hill 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: **“GEO. W. HILL CO. A 166 VA. MIL. C.S.A.”**

857) Private James W. HILL - Inscription on tombstone #1292 reads ***"J. W. HILL CO. B 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 32 years old.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; George Washington Hill married Sarah A. Moore in South Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed James W. Hill, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a student and had attended school within the year and living in the household of George W. Hill, born about 1803 in South Carolina and his wife Sarah E. Hill, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Rebecca S. Hill, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Thomas J. Hill, born about 1834 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Justina V. (A female) Hill, born about 1838 in Alabama and George F. Hill, born about 1840 in Alabama and John M. Hill, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Adella (A female) Hill, born about 1844 in Alabama and Laura L. Hill, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Greene County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on January 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. W. (A male) Hill, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a planter with a real estate value of \$20,000.00 and a personal value of \$23,700.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: R. H. (A male) Mobley, born about 1836 in Alabama and A. A. (A male) Mobley, born about 1839 in Alabama. The household was living in the Pleasant Ridge Precinct in Greene County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James W. Hill served in Company B in the 36th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Greene County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private James W. Hill of Company B of the 36th 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 James W. Hill of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James W. Hill of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James W. Hill of Company B of the 36th 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 2, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James W. Hill of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James W. Hill of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James W. Hill died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Wilmington, North Carolina an advertisement in the newspaper *The Daily Journal* was reported: "TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro woman named BETSEY and her son ELIAS belonging to Owen D. Holmes, of Brunswick County. The

owner of said negroes is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs. R. J. Jones Sheriff."

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Hill of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James W. Hill of Greene County, Alabama owned 21 slaves. Six females ages 40, 21, 14, 14, 13, 6 and 9 months old and fifteen males ages 38, 35, 35, 35, 28, 25, 25, 25, 16, 11, 4, 4 and 2 years old.

858) Private James M. HILL - Inscription on tombstone #1654 reads "**JAS. M. HILL CO. D 19 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 James M. Hill served in Company D of the 19th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th Infantry Regiment, organized at Huntsville, Alabama, in August, 1861, contained men from Blount, Cherokee, Pickens, Coosa, Chilton, [Chilton County, Alabama was named in 1870 and previously had been Baker County, Alabama] and Jefferson counties. After serving at Mobile the unit was ordered to Corinth and later fought at Shiloh under J. K. Jackson. Transferred to General Gardner's command, it was active in the Kentucky Campaign, then was brigaded under Generals Deas, G. D. Johnston, and Pettus, Army of Tennessee. The 19th participated in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville, North Carolina. It lost fifty-four percent of the 650 engaged at Shiloh, and reported 151 killed and wounded at Murfreesboro and 192 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, the regiment contained 347 men and 228 arms. It was badly cut up in the battles around Atlanta and many were captured at Franklin. Only 76 men were present when it surrendered. The unit was commanded by Colonels Samuel K. McSpadden and Joseph Wheeler, [He would later become the famous General Fightin' Joe Wheeler – Find A Grave Memorial # 6518] Lieutenant Colonels George R. Kimbrough [George Rufus Kimbrough – Find A Grave Memorial # 38645956 and confirmed by his wife's pension application in 1926 as being the Colonel of the 19th Alabama Infantry] and Edward D. Tracy, [Edward Dorr Tracy Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 81468222] and Majors Solomon Palmer [Find A Gave Memorial # 98040023] and James H. Savage."

Company D of the 19th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Jake Curry Guards" many soldiers from Cherokee County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 17 to October 31, 1861 stated Private James M. Hill of Company D of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September

16, 1861 at Huntsville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William) P. Hollingsworth for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated James M. Hill of Company D of the 19th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 14, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Hill of Company D of the 19th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on June 16, 1864.

When Private James M. Hill of Company D of the 19th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Deas' Brigade in Anderson's Division and in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Hill (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 19th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9, to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Hill of Company B of the 19th 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 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Hill of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Hill of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 10, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Hill of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 9, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 10, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Hill of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Hill of Company B of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 14, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "FIGHT AT RINGGOLD – A few nights ago Gatewood made a raid into Ringgold. The officer commanding at that place received information of the intended raid before nightfall and made proper disposition to meet it and when at the appointed hour the Johnnies rushed in, they were met by such a terrific volley of minie balls that they instantly beat a hasty retreat. William Patton, and a man named Steward were killed; Patton reached Lafayette and died there. Seventeen of Gatewood's men and seven of his horses are missing."

And on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Hill of Company "H" of the 19th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

859) Private John H. HILL - Inscription on tombstone #711 reads "**JNO. H. HILL CO. D 1 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 27 years old.

According to Tennessee, Compiled Marriages, 1851-1900, John H. Hill married Mary M. Westbrook on December 23, 1858 in Williamson County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed John H. Hill, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as an overseer and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary M. Hill, born about 1843 in Tennessee. Another family household member was (Spelled as) W. C. Hill, born about 1859 and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Subdivision of Williamson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Franklin and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. Hill served in Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Field's) and did not note an overview of the unit.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the NARA in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private J. Hill of Company D of the 1st Tennessee Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mary Hill and listed her Post Office as College Grove, Tennessee.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 741 the Post Office at College Grove was located in Williamson County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes the town of College Grove, Tennessee located in Williamson County is about 17.6 miles from Franklin, Tennessee.

General Ainsworth and staff listed in chronological order on January 6, 1865 which is correct in grave sequence.

He is listed under Field's 1st Tennessee Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 30 to December 30, 1862 stated Private John H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Franklin, Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant (Loving H.) Woldridge for two years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company formed Company F, 1st and 27th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) The 1st (Feild's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry was formed May 9, 1861, with ten companies A to K and re-organized in April or May 1862 when Company L was added to the organization. It was consolidated with the 27th Regiment Tennessee Infantry January 1, 1863, by order of General Bragg and formed the 1st and 27th Regiment Infantry (Consolidated) 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 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th, and 34th Regiments Tennessee Infantry and the 24th Battalion Tennessee Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1st Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Franklin, Tennessee by Lieutenant (Loving H.) Woldridge for two years or the war and last paid by Captain Dashiell on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital and bounty still due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private John H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Franklin, Tennessee by Lieutenant (Loving H.) Woldridge for three years and last paid by Captain Dashiell on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 1, 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee stated Private John H. Hill of Captain Oscar F. Atkeison's Company of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Franklin, Tennessee by Lieutenant (Loving) H. Woldridge for two years or the war and noted as present for duty and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private John H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Franklin, Tennessee by Lieutenant (Loving H.) Woldridge for three years and last paid by Captain Pilcher on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Hills of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 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) John H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee 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) John H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee 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 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 6, 1865 at

And on Friday, January 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Hill of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules the 1860 slave schedule noted there was a John H. Hill who lived in Williamson County, Tennessee who owned five slaves however he lived in District 1 and the John H. Hill who lived in the Eastern Subdivision in Williamson County although he was an overseer did not own slaves and was the soldier who died at Camp Chase.

860) Private Peyton C. HILL - Inscription on tombstone #1048 reads ***"P. C. HILL CO. H 1 GA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) P. C. (A male) Hill, born about 1832 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a railroad hand and what appears to be his wife Ellen Hill, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Ann Hill, born about 1857 and Leander (A male) Hill, born about 1859. The family household was living in the Etowah District in Floyd County, Georgia and no Post Office was reported and the census was enumerated on July 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Peyton C. Hill alternate name P. C. Hill served in Company H in the 1st Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Cavalry Regiment was assembled during the fall of 1861 at Rome, Georgia. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Meriwether, Floyd, and Lumpkin. The unit skirmished in East Tennessee and later took an active part in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign. During the war it served in Pegram's, Davidson's, J. J. Morrison's, Iverson's, and C. C. Crews' Brigade. It fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga [and] was active in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns, then participated in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. When the regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee, it had fewer than 50 officers and men. Its field officers were Colonels Samuel W. Davitte [Samuel William Davitte - Find A Grave Memorial # 38774185] and James J. Morrison - [Find A Grave Memorial # 83416665] Lieutenant Colonels A. R. Harper - [Armistead R. Harper born about 1835 died on October 28, 1863 from wounds] James H. Stickland - [Find A Grave Memorial # 16208574] and George T.

Watts - [Find A Grave Memorial # 6462711] and Major John W. Tench [John Walter Tench - Find A Grave Memorial # 27232371]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Hill of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on June 15, 1864 at Tallapoosa "Georgia" and enrolled by Captain (William M.) Tumlin for three years or during the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) P. C. Hill of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter of 1864 and issued in July 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Payton C. Hill of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal 17th Army Corps from July 16 to July 31, 1864 and forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted as captured in battle on July 21, 1864 and captured by the 3rd Division.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peyton C. Hill of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peyton C. Hill of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry 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 Peyton C. Hill of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending on 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peyton C. Hill of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 31, 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peyton C. Hill of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peyton C. Hill of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) P. C. Hill of Company H of the 1st Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Peyton C. Hill did not own slaves in Georgia.

861) Private Thomas HALL - Inscription on tombstone #453 reads ***“THOS. HILL CO. B 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 Thomas Hall served in Company B in the 6th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 6th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Escambia and Gadsden Counties in Florida and known as the “Gadsden Greys”.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 2 to April 30, 1862 and dated June 30, 1862 stated Private Thomas Hall of Captain Love's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida

Infantry* enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Rico's Bluff, Florida (Located in Liberty County, Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Samuel B.) Love for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and on sick furlough.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to November 12, 1862 stated Private Thomas Hall of Captain Love's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Rico's Bluff, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Samuel B.) Love for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital Knoxville October 20, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 10, 1863 stated Private Thomas Hall of Captain Love's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Rico's Bluff, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Samuel B.) Love for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 10 to March 13, 1863 stated Private Thomas Hall of Lieutenant Reeves' Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Rico's Bluff, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Samuel B.) Love for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from (Unable to transcribe) of Lieutenant Reeves' Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Rico's Bluff, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Samuel B.) Love for three years and last paid by Davidson on February 28, 1863 noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detached as forward guard at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private Thomas Hall of Lieutenant Reeves' Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Rico's Bluff, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Samuel B.) Love for three years and last paid by Davidson on April 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Thomas Hall Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Rico's Bluff, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Samuel B.) Love for three years and last paid by Davidson on June 30, 1863 noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Thomas Hall Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Rico's Bluff, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Samuel B.) Love for three years and last paid by Davidson on June 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Thomas Hall Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Rico's Bluff, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Samuel B.) Love for three years and noted as present for duty

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

When Private Thomas Hall of Company B of the 6th 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 Private (Spelled as) W. F. (With an X above the letters indicating incorrect initials) Hall of Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and then forwarded to the Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Hall of Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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 Thomas Hall of Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register 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 (Spelled as) Thos Hall of Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hall of Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 31, 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 "23", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos (Unable to transcribe surname) of Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Hall of Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "23", 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 12, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "TORNADO – St. Louis, November 10 – A tornado passed over the town of Chester, Illinois on Tuesday morning, blowing down fourteen houses. Colonel Jones and Chauncey Haskin and daughter were killed, Miss Emerson was mortally wounded and a dozen other citizens more or less hurt."

And on Saturday, November 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Thomas Hall of Company B of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to small-pox.

Compiled Military Service Records stated in 1951 Major General Edward F. Witsell of the Adjutant General's Office wrote the following letter; "Mr. Roumelle Bowen, Secretary of State Board of Pensions State of Florida Tallahassee, Florida; Dear Mr. Bowen: Reference is made to your communication of January 23, 1951 herewith returned. The records show that Thomas Hall, a private of Captain Love's Company, which subsequently became Company B, 6th Regiment Florida Infantry, Confederate States Army, enlisted May 3, 1862 at Rico's Bluff, Florida, age not shown. The company muster roll for January and February 1864, latest of file, shows him present. Union prisoner of war records show that he was captured July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia; imprisoned at Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky and Camp Chase, Ohio, where he died November 12, 1864 of disease. Sincerely yours."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"THOS. HALL CO. B 6 FLA. INF. C.S.A."**

862) Private Thomas M. HILL - Inscription on tombstone #949 reads **"THOMAS M. HILL CO. B 10 KY. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas M. Hill served in Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and did not note an overview of the unit.

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”.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos M. Hill of Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 25, 1864 at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd’s Moutain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas M. Hill of Company B of the 10th 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 (Edward) Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Private Thomas M. Hill died approximately 247 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "A LITTLE WANDERER – Under this head *The Washington Chronicle* relates the following: A soldier of the 14th New York heavy artillery, after an anxious search, found on Wednesday, in the First Ward of this city, his little son, about seven years old, who had been missing from his home in Albion, Orleans county, State of New York, since November 6th. It appeared the boy's mother was dead and the father married a second time a wife but not a mother for the little boy, who was, to say the least, neglected by her. The father went home on furlough and while there the boy kept his eyes and ears open. The father's furlough expired on the 1st of November and he returned to his regiment in Alexandria. In five days afterward the boy left his home for no one knew where, he fell in with a company of soldiers, who having learned he was going to visit his father at Alexandria, helped the young traveler on his way, by hiding him in the railroad cars. Finally he reached Washington and was found on our streets by one of the members of Rucker Engine Company, who took him in charge and clothed and fed him and afterward took him to the Central Metropolitan Police Office, where his smartness soon made a pet. While arrangements soon being made to find him a home in the Almshouse he is supposed to have become cognizant of the fact and when he was wanted he had started off again in search of his father. Meantime word had reached the father of the supposed whereabouts of his truant child and he entered upon a search, the result of which we have announced. The soldier tried to control his feelings of joy at finding his boy, but the effort well-nigh choked him."

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos M. Hill of Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

863) Private William M. HILL - Inscription on tombstone #1955 reads "**WILLIAM HILL CO. D 14 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Pocahontas County, West Virginia in January 1865.

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

According to the West Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971; George W. Hill was married to (Spelled as) Rebeca Jane Kendall in 1848 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed William M. Hill, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of George Hill, born about 1811 in Virginia and his wife Rebecca J. Hill, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other household members were: James F. Hill, born about 1834 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Clayburn (A male) Hill, born about 1837 in Virginia and Margaret J. Hill, born about 1839 in Virginia and Isaac C. Hill, born about 1841 in Virginia and Abraham W. Hill, born about 1848 in Virginia and Henrietta Hill, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as four months old and Elizabeth (Spelled as) Cruickshanks, (Crookshanks) born about 1800 in Virginia. The household was living in District 47 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm. Hill, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of George Hill, born about 1811 in Virginia and his wife Rebecca J. Hill, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Abram D. W. Hill, born about 1849 in Virginia and Henrietta T. Hill, born about 1850 in Virginia and Joel R. Hill, born about 1852 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lorenzo dow nicon (A male) Hill, born about 1854 in Virginia (Probably Lorenzo D. Nixon Hill) and (Spelled as) Retta L. A. (A female) Hill, born about 1856 in Virginia and Granville G. Hill, born about 1858 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Babe (A male) Hill, born about 1860 and noted as five months old. The family household was living in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Murphy and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to 31, 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. M. Hill of Company K of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on September 18, 1862 at Hillsboro, Virginia and enrolled by (Robert B.) Moorman for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Company K Company E and Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized by Special Order Number 208 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated September 5, 1862 with nine companies known as Jackson's Squadron Virginia Cavalry; the tenth company was formed of surplus men of the other companies. Two of these companies failed to join the regiment and others were assigned in their places.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. M. Hill of Company E of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Robert B.) Moorman 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 March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. M. Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Robert B.) Moorman for the war and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. Hill of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was paid \$500.00 on April 29, 1863 for one black horse at Salem, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Robert B.) Moorman for the war and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Robert B.) Moorman for the war and last paid by Captain (H. K.) Cochran on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Robert B.) Moorman for the war and last paid by Captain (H. K.) Cochran on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Robert B.) Moorman for the war and last paid by Captain (H. K.) Cochran on October 31, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated deserted December 1, 1864 in Luray Valley.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia "Infantry" C. S. A. appeared on a report of prisoners of war received at and transferred from Cumberland, Maryland during the month of January 1865. Report dated Cumberland, Maryland on February 16, 1865 and noted as captured in West Virginia on January 21, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from Cumberland, Maryland Headquarters Department of West Virginia during the month of March 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Cumberland, Maryland on May 15, 1865 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 13, 1865 and noted as captured in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia on January 20, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description age 21; height 5 foot 8 inches; complexion fair; eyes grey; hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and told Federal authorities his residence was Pocahontas County, West Virginia and had been arrested by the State Guards and sent to Camp Chase on February 13, 1865 and noted as captured in Pocahontas County, West Virginia on January 20, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Wheeling, West Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 13, 1865 and noted as captured in Pocahontas County, West Virginia on January 20, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from February 11 to 15, 1865 and specifically arrived on February 14, 1865 from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured in Pocahontas County, West Virginia on January 20, 1865.

Private William M. Hill died approximately 86 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 11, 1865 at Smyrna, Delaware the newspaper *The Smyrna Times* reported: “*The Chattanooga Gazette* learns that the government intends soon to vacate one of the large buildings on Lookout Mountain, which has been in use for some time as a hospital and parties are making preparations to open it as a hotel. Such a place of resort will be highly appreciated by the residents during the coming summer and will no doubt prove remunerative.”

And on Thursday, May 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. Hill of Company D of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Hill did not own slaves in Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

864) Private William H. HINES - Inscription on tombstone #497 reads “**W. A. HINES CO. I 41 GA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Hines, born about 1828 in Georgia and listed as a laborer, living in the household of Robert Hines, born about 1805 in Georgia and Julia A. Hines, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other household members were: Frances M. Hines, born about 1829 in Georgia (A male and probably spelled as Francis) and James Hines, born about 1831 in Georgia and Benj. Hines, (Later interrupted as Berry) born about 1835 in Georgia and Mary Hines, born about 1837 in Georgia and Andrew B. Hines, born about 1842 in Georgia and Martha Hines, born about 1844 in Georgia and Sarah Hines, born about 1849 in Georgia. The household was living in District 68 in Pike County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The compiler notes according to Georgia Marriages 1785-1950; William H. Hines was married to Elizabeth Jones on January 22, 1852 in Pike County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed William H. Hines, born about 1827 in Georgia and listed as a farmer with a personal real estate valued at \$100.00 and as the head of household and living with his wife Elizabeth (Spelled as Elisabeth) Hines born about 1830. Other household members were: William Hines, born about 1854 in Alabama and Mary C. Hines, born about 1856 in Georgia and Robert D. Hines, born about 1857 in Georgia and Julia C. Hines, born about 1859 in Georgia and what appears to be a brother-in-law, Dawson Jones, born about 1842 in Georgia. The household was noted as living in Heard County, with the nearest Post Office reported as Franklin and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1860.

The compiler notes something may have happened to the mother Elizabeth Hines because she is not found in the 1870 United States census. However some of her young children; Robert D. Hines and Julia Hines are found living with the Jones family in Carroll County, Georgia in the town of Bowdon in the 1870 census.

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

“41st Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in Cobb, Troup, Taylor, and Heard counties. The unit moved to North Mississippi, sustained heavy casualties in Kentucky at Perryville, and then returned to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, fought in the battles around Vicksburg, and was captured on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, the 41st participated in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville, and fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained 17 casualties at Chattanooga, contained 269 men and 218 arms in December, 1863, and totalled [totalled] 197 effectives in November, 1864. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels William E. Curtiss [William Ezra Curtiss - Find A Grave Memorial # 85411026] and Charles A. McDaniel, [Charles Addison McDaniel – Find A Grave Memorial # 64619733] and Majors John Knight [Find A Grave Memorial # 135994746] and Mark S. Nall. [Marcus S. Nall – Find A Grave Memorial # 60385215]”

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. (With an X above the letter A indicating the initial was incorrect) Hines enlisted in Company I of the 41st Regiment, Georgia Infantry on December 1, 1862 at Franklin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William B.) Thomasson for three years and last paid by (Captain Anderson) D. Abraham on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. H. Hines of Company I of the 41st Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1863 and issued on April 29, 1863 and signed his name as William H. Hines.

When Private William H. Hines of Company I of the 41st Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Hain (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Hines of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Hines of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 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 H. Hines of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Hines of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Hines of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Hines of Company I of the "45th" 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private William H. Hines died approximately 111 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 20, 1864 Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts wrote a letter to President Lincoln in part urging him to take a strong stand against the Confederate leaders of the rebellion.

The compiler notes Senator Sumner who had delivered an anti-slavery speech was beaten severely by Congressman Preston Brooks of Georgia in 1856.

And on Sunday, November 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Hines of Company I of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry (But corrected by General Ainsworth and his staff to Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry) due to small-pox.

According to the 1860 United States slave schedule William H. Hines of Heard County, Georgia did not own slaves in either Pike or Heard counties in Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. H. HINES CO. I 41 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

865) Private Benjamin F. HINELY - Inscription on tombstone #1634 reads **“BENJ. F. HINELY CO. K 63 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Pages 2,3,4 and 5 need to be added.

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

According to the Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Jacob (Spelled as) Hinely married Mary Magdalene Guyer on October 13, 1832 in Effingham County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hernly but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hinely and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed Benjamin Hinely, born about 1834 and living in the household of Jacob Hinely, born about 1812 in Georgia and his wife Mary Hinely, born about 1813 in Georgia. Other household members were: Amanda Hinely, born about 1838 and Emma Hinely, born about 1840 and Thomas Hinely, born about 1843 and Israel Hinely, born about 1845 and Sarah Hinely, born about 1846 and (Spelled as) Ebraigm (A male) Hinely, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as four months old and (Spelled as) W. Guger but probably Guyer, born about 1827. The household was living in Subdivision 26 in Effingham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Benjamin Hinely married Ann E. (Spelled as) Seckinger on May 13, 1855 in Effingham County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Heinly but the compiler believes it was spelled as Hinely and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) B. F. (A male) Hinely, born about 1833 in Georgia and noted his occupation as an overseer with a personal value of \$287.00 and

listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) A. E. (A female) Hinely, born about 1834 in Georgia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) A. A. (A female) Hinely, born about 1856 in Georgia. (The compiler notes in later census records her name appears as America Seckinger) The family household was living the Georgia Militia District 10 in Effingham, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Springfield and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

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

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

Company K of the 63rd Georgia Infantry had some soldiers from Chatham County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Hinely of Company B of the 13th Battalion Georgia Infantry* enlisted on August 26, 1862 at Thunderbolt Battery and enrolled by Major G. A. Gordon for three years or the war and pay due from August 26, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlisted since last muster.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Company B Phoenix Battalion; Company B 13th Battalion Georgia Infantry; Company K Gordon's Regiment Georgia Infantry and Company K of the 63rd Georgia Infantry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Benjamin F. Hinely of the 13th Battalion Georgia Infantry (Phoenix Riflemen) appeared on bounty pay and receipt roll and enlisted on August “29”, 1862 at Thunderbolt Battery and enrolled by Major (George) A. Gordon for three years or the war and received a \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Hinely of Company B of the 13th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 at Thunderbolt Battery and enrolled by Major George A. Gordon for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William) J. Neville 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) B. F. Hinely of Company B of the 13th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on "May" 26, 1862 at Thunderbolt Battery and enrolled by Major George A. Gordon for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William) J. Neville 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) B. F. Hinely of Company B of the 13th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 at Thunderbolt Battery and enrolled by Colonel George A. Gordon for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William) J. Neville on December 31, 1862 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Hinely of Company K of Gordon's Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 at Thunderbolt, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (George A.) Gordon for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Charles) J. White on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Hinely of Company K of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 at Thunderbolt, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (George A.) Gordon for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William) B. Brockett on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Hindley (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 at Thunderbolt, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (George A.) Gordon for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Charles) J. White on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick since August 19.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Hinely of Company K of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 at Thunderbolt, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (George A.) Gordon for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Charles) J. White on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Hinely of Company K of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 at Thunderbolt, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (George A.) Gordon for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Charles) J. White on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Hinely of Company K of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 at Thunderbolt, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (George A.) Gordon for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Charles J.) White on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Benjamin F. Hinely of Company K of the 63rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 23, 1864 he had been in Smith's Brigade in Cleburne's

Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Hinely of Company K of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Hinely of Company K of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated 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 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Hinely of Company K of the 63rd 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Hinley (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Hinely of Company K of the 63rd 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 23, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 12, 1865 at

And on Sunday, March 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Hinely of Company K of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

His widow, Ann E. Hinely received a Confederate widow's pension in Effingham County, Georgia in 1894. Using a combination of pension records and Compiled Military Service Records Sergeant John J. Jeffrey a member of Company K of the 63rd Georgia Infantry who was also taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and at Camp Chase stated he was with Private Benjamin F. Hinely when he died at Camp Chase and attended his funeral and saw him buried.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin Hinely of Effingham County, Georgia did not own slaves although he was listed in the 1860 United States census as being an overseer.

866) Private Benjamin H. HITT - Inscription on tombstone #653 reads "**B. H. HITT CO. D 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Henry Hitt married Sarah Riley on October 7, 1838 in Sumter County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname (Spelled as) Keitt but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hitt and upon looking at the actual copy of the census records the compiler agrees and will be noted as Hitt. The census listed Benjamin Hitt, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of Henry Hitt, born about 1805 in South Carolina and his wife Sarah Hitt, born about 1814 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Nancy Hitt, born about 1832 in Alabama and Lucinda Hitt, born about 1834 in Alabama and Martha C. Hitt, born about 1843 in Alabama and Margaret S. Hitt, born about 1846 in Alabama and Marshall Hitt, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 2 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on January 18, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is according to the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington DC in Record Group 94 on page 44 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records it noted that Private B. H. Hitt of Company D of the 36th Alabama Infantry had been taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign and listed his relative as Henry Hitt of Tuscaloosa Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin H. Hitt served in Company D in the 36th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"36th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in May, 1862, with men from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette, Sumter, and Monroe counties. The unit was involved in constructing the defenses at Oven and Choctaw Bluffs, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until April, 1863. Assigned to General Clayton's and later Holtzclaw's Brigade, it participated in difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama,

Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it continued the fight at Spanish Fort. At the Battle of Chickamauga it was reported that the regiment had 28 officers, 429 men, and 401 guns on September 19; and 20 officers, 338 men, and 316 guns on September 20. It sustained 147 casualties at Chattanooga, and mustered a force of 353 effectives in December, 1863, and about 300 in November, 1864. The unit lost 110 wounded and captured at Spanish Fort, and few were included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Thomas H. Herndon, [Thomas Hord Herndon – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406697] Robert H. Smith, [Robert Hardy Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406711] and Lewis T. Woodruff; [Lewis Thompson Woodruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 43032752] and Major Charles S. Henagan. [Charles Stuart/Stewart Henagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 52023958]”

Company D of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Tuscaloosa and Fayette Counties.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) B. H. Hitt of Company D of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll of clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on April 14, 1864.

When Private Benjamin H. Hitt of Company D of the 36 Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. H. Hitt of Company D of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj H. Hitt of Company D of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj H. Hitt of Company D of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent 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) Benj H. Hitt of Company D of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj H. Hitt of Company D of the 36th 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 to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj H. Hitt of Company D of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj H. Hitt of Company D of the 36th 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 by Captain Stephen (Edward) Jones in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Benjamin H. Hitt died approximately 144 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 Private (Spelled as) B. H. Hitt Company D 36th Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

867) Private David HICKS - Inscription on tombstone #1404 reads ***"D. HIX CO. C 12 KY. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Hopkinsville, Kentucky in December 1864.

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

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Hicks of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Hicks of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 23, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on December 26, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Hicks of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending December 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 26, 1864 and had been sent from Bowling Green, Kentucky and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Hicks of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Louisville, Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Hicks of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December "15" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Hicks of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from January 1 to 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Private David Hicks died approximately 58 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "SENTENCE COMMUTED – Lieutenant (Samuel Boyer) Davis, formerly keeper of the rebel prison pen at Andersonville, Georgia, who was arrested, tried and convicted a short time since by a military court-martial in Cincinnati of being a rebel spy and who was sentenced to be hung on Friday last at Johnson's Island has had his sentence commuted by the President to imprisonment at hard labor during the war, at Fort Delaware. At the time of his arrest Davis acknowledged that he was a bearer of dispatches from Canada to the rebel Government at Richmond, but protested against the charge made against him of being a spy."

The compiler notes Samuel Boyer Davis wrote an autobiography after the war and has one of the more interesting accounts of any soldier in the war. He had been arrested in Newark, Ohio and was kept a prisoner at Tod Barracks in Columbus, Ohio before his court-martial in Cincinnati).

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. H. (With a X by the initial H indicating an incorrect initial of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“DAVID HICKS CO. C 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

868) Private Elisha HOBBS - Inscription on tombstone #1769 reads **“ELISHA HOBBS CO. B 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Butler County, Kentucky in August 1864.

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

Kentucky United States County Marriage Records, 1783-1965 stated Alfred Hobbs married Theresa Toon in Washington County, Kentucky on June 21, 1828.

The 1850 United States census listed Elisha Hobbs, born about 1845 in Kentucky and living in the household of Alfred Hobbs, born about 1807 in Maryland and his wife Theresa Hobbs, born about 1806 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Sarah A. Hobbs, born about 1833 in Kentucky and Mary Hobbs, born about 1835 in Kentucky and Martha Hobbs, born about 1837 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Hobbs, born about 1839 in Kentucky and C. M. (A male) Hobbs, born about 1829 in Kentucky and James Hobbs, born about 1843 in Kentucky and William Hobbs, born about 1850 and listed as nine months old. The family household was living in District 2 in Graves County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Elisha Hobbs, born about 1847 in Kentucky and living in the household of Susan Yeager, born about 1808 in Kentucky and John B. Yeager, born about 1838 in Kentucky and noted as an idiot. The family household was living in Meade County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Garnettsville and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elisha Hobbs unassigned 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 27, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on February 1, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted captured in Butler County, Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elisha Hobbs 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky February 1, 1865 and noted captured in Butler County, Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elisha Hobbs unassigned 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted captured in Butler County, Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elisha Hobbs unassigned 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 3, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured in Butler County, Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

Private Elisha Hobbs died approximately 52 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) Elisha Hobbs of Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to diarrhea.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (54896) listed him with company B. The compiler notes the grave sequence fit into the day of March 27, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Elisha Hobbs did not own slaves in the State of Kentucky.

869) Private Reuben C. HOBBS - Inscription on tombstone #248 reads ***"R. C. HOBBS CO. E 38 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 39 years old based on enlistment age according to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865.

The 1860 United States census listed Reuben Hobbs, born about 1830 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sevinia Hobbs, born about 1832 in Alabama. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Evergreen and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

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

“38th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, and remained there until February, 1863. Men of this command were raised in the counties of Clarke, Washington, Conecuh, Mobile, Wilcox, and Fayette. It was assigned to Clayton's, then Holtzclaw's Brigade, and took an active part in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it suffered many hardships defending Spanish Fort. The regiment lost thirty-seven percent of the 490 engaged at Chickamauga, reported 214 casualties at Chattanooga, and totaled 272 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-27, it lost 12 killed, 88 wounded, and 24 missing, had 236 fit for duty in November, 1864, and surrendered about 80 on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles T. Ketchum [Charles Thomas Ketchum – Find A Grave Memorial # 16042300] and A. R. Lankford, [Augustus R. Lankford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38194669] Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Hearin, [William Jefferson Hearin – Find A Grave Memorial # 50541657] and Major Origen S. Jewett. [Origen Sibley Jewett – Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 91258835]”

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

The inference for this being the correct soldier is the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865, which stated Private R. C. Hobbs enlisted at Conecuh County, Alabama at age thirty-seven in 1862 in Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 7, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. C. Hobbs of Captain Martin's Company Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on April 7, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled for three years or during the war and received \$50.00 for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated a letter “Camp 38th Regiment Alabama Volunteers; Mobile, Alabama November 24, 1862. I hereby certify that R. C. Hobbs a private in my Company E was duly mustered into the service and was paid his bounty by Colonel Charles T. Ketchum on or about the 29th day of April 1862.

When Private Reuben C. Hobbs of Company E of the 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ruben C. Hobbs of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry had been admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase,

Ohio near Columbus, Ohio on September 3, 1864 and had been sent from the Camp Chase Prison and diagnosed for small-pox and under remarks stated had not been vaccinated for small-pox.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. C. Hobbs of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben C. Hobbs of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben C. Hobbs of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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) Reuben C. Hobbs of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reben C. Hobbs of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ruben C. Hobbs of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reubin C. Hobbs of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Reuben C. Hobbs died approximately 46 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 16, 1864 at

And on Friday, September 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. C. Hobbs of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Reuben C. Hobbs did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

870) Private William HODGE - Inscription on tombstone #901 reads ***“Wm. HODGE CO. G 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

Old Company C in the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company G of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and this company was known as the “Berrien Minutemen” Many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Hodge of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Hodge of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Hodge of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 26, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Hodge of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

871) Private E. M. HODGES - Inscription on tombstone #1627 reads "**E. M. HODGES CO. D 1 CONFED. INF. C.S.A.**" Ancestry listed him taken prisoner at Huntsville in January 1865.

So-called book of the Confederate Dead listed his name as Milton Hodges but other Records reported him as William F. Hodges and has a cross-over with William F. Hodges of the 21st Arkansas Infantry. Also listed as Doctor Milton Hodges and noted as captured in Alabama.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23250 – 365 – 38787 - 23167) of 54896 stated

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 12, 1865 at

And on March 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Sunday, March 12, 1865 due to typhoid fever and pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

872) Private Daniel J. HUFFMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1962 reads "**D. J. HOFFMAN CO. G 18 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.

The 1850 United States census listed Daniel J. Huffman, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Robert W. Huffman, born about 1815 in South Carolina and his wife Carolina Huffman, born about 1825 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Thomas W. Huffman, born about 1844 in Alabama. (Thomas was also a member of Company G of the 18th Alabama Infantry and enlisted in Jefferson County and taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and taken to Camp Chase but survived the war) and Sarah Huffman, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Adaline (A female) Nolen, born about 1827 in Tennessee and Porter Nolen, born about 1838 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 1 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his given name as David (But the compiler believes the census taker made an error and should have been Daniel and will be noted this way) Daniel Huffman, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of Robert Huffman, born about 1815 in South Carolina and his wife Sarah Huffman, born about 1825 in Alabama. (The compiler notes according to Find A Grave Memorial #10959523 that her full name was Sarah Carolina Huffman and it appears her maiden surname had been Noland) Other household members were: Thomas Huffman, born about

1845 in Alabama and Sarah J. Huffman, born about 1848 in Alabama and Margaret Huffman, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Robt M. Huffman, born about 1857 in Alabama and Melissa R. Huffman, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as three months old and M. J. (A male) Dunkin, born about 1843 in Alabama and Porter Nolan, born about 1839 in Tennessee. The household was living in the Williams Precinct in Jefferson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Elyton and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

The compiler notes Tuscaloosa and Jefferson Counties in Alabama are adjacent and that Birmingham, Alabama did not exist during the war but rather had been founded after the war.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel J. Huffman served in Company G of the 18th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Auburn, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Coffee, Pike, Coosa, Butler, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, and Covington. It was attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, then in March, 1862, moved to Tennessee. Assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, the unit took an active part in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was ordered to Mobile and placed under the command of Generals Slaughter and Cumming. The 18th moved again in April, 1863, and attached to General Clayton's and Holtzclaw's Brigade fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Returning to Mobile in January, 1865, it participated in the defense of Spanish Fort. The regiment totalled [totalled]858 men in January, 1861, but lost 20 killed and 80 wounded at Shiloh and fifty-six percent of the 527 engaged at Chickamauga. It sustained 209 casualties at Chattanooga and had a force of 275 effectives in November, 1864. The unit was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels E. C. Bullock, [Edward (Spelled as) Courtenay Bullock – died of typhoid fever in 1861 namesake of Bullock County, Alabama - Find A Grave Memorial # 30386744] James T. Holtzclaw, [James Thaddeus Holtzclaw – Find A Grave Memorial # 8758] Eli S. Shorter, [Eli Sims Shorter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339923] and James Strawbridge; [James Strawbridge 1821-1891 died in Louisiana] Lieutenant Colonels Peter F. Hunley [Find A Grave Memorial # 6858765]and R. F. Inge; [Richard F. Inge –Find A Grave Memorial # 81951121 born about 1830, died on September 24, 1863]and Majors William M. Moxley,[William Morel Moxley – Find A Grave Memorial # 166941773] Shep. Ruffin, and Bryan M. Thomas.[Bryan Morel Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 11092]”

Company G of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Yancey Guards” Many soldiers from Jefferson County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. J. Huffman of G of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

When Private Daniel J. Huffman of Company G of the 18th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l J. Huffman of Company G of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l J. Huffman of Company G of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dan'l J. Huffman of Company G of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l J. Huffman of Company G of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l J. Huffman of Company G of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l J. Huffman of Company G of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1865.

Private died approximately 127 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 13, 1865 at

And on Saturday, May 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. J. Hoffman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Daniel J. Huffman did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“DANIEL J. HUFFMAN CO. G 18 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

873) Private Joel M. HUFFMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1662 reads **“J. M. HOFFMAN CO. B 39 MISS. 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.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; Phillip Huffman married (Spelled as) Dorcas Wesbary on February 2, 1837 in Rankin County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed (Given name transcribed as) Jore but the compiler after looking at the actual copy of the census believes it was spelled as Joel and will be noted this way. Joel Huffman, born about 1844 in Mississippi and living in the household of Phillip Huffman, born about 1802 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Darcus (A female) Huffman, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Clark Huffman, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Phillip Huffman, born about 1842 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Rankin County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Mackendrie Huffman, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of Dorcus (A female) Huffman, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) A. C. (A male) Huffman, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Marshall Huffman, born about 1844 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Rankin County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Brandon and the census was enumerated on September 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joel M. Huffman alternate name J. M. Huffman served in Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“39th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, during the late spring of 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Simpson, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Hinds, and Monroe. About twenty-five percent of this unit was sick in June, and there were 29 officers and 541 men present for duty in July. Company I took part in the fight at Baton Rouge, then, assigned to General Beall's command, the regiment was captured at Port Hudson in July, 1863. After the exchange in December it totaled 220 effectives. Attached to Ross' and Sears' Brigade it was involved in the Atlanta Campaign,

Hood's Tennessee operations, and the defense of Mobile. The regiment reported 7 casualties at New Hope Church, 30 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 5 at the Chattahoochee River, and 48 in the Battle of Atlanta. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel W. B. Shelby, [Winchester Bledsoe Shelby – Find A Grave Memorial # 14297646] Lieutenant Colonel William E. Ross, and Majors R. J. Durr [Robert Jacob Durr – Find A Grave Memorial # 32745526] and W. Monroe Quin.”

Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Rankin Rebels”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Huffman of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 10, 1863 at Brandon, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Samuel C) Myers for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Huffman of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 10, 1863 at Brandon, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Samuel C) Myers for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Huffman of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 10, 1863 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) (Samuel) C. Myers for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Barnesville Hospital Georgia since July 25, 1864.

When Private Joel M. Huffman of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 he had been in Deas' Brigade in Johnson'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) Joel M. Hoffman of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 23, 1864 and the diagnosis was pleurisy and had been received from Franklin, Tennessee and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as age twenty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel M. Hoffman of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel M. Hoffman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel M. Hoffman of Company B of the 39th 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel M. Huffman of Company B of the "37th" Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville, (Kentucky) on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel M. Hoffman of Company B of the 39th 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 to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel M. Hoffman of Company B of the 39th 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 January 9 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel M. Hoffman of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joel M. Hoffman of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry at the hospital due to pneumonia.

Compiled Military Service Record's listed his surname as Huffman and has two separate Compiled Military Service Records one listed under Joel M. Huffman the other as J. M. Huffman.

The compiler notes his brother Phillip M. Huffman was also a member of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and he died in 1923 in Rankin County and his birth year was listed as 1842 and his surname was spelled as Huffman on his headstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Joel Huffman or spelled as Hoffman owned slaves in Rankin County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. M. HUFFMAN CO. B 39 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

874) Private Louis HOFFMASTER - Inscription on tombstone #742 reads **“L. HOFFMASTER CO. B 56 VA. REG. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Louis Hoffmaster, born about 1828 in Pennsylvania and noted his occupation as a ship carpenter and living in the household of Leonard Morris, born about 1820 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a landlord. Other household members were: Courtney S. Morris, born about 1841 in Virginia and Sarah Leffler, born about 1842 in Virginia and Napoleon Garrison, born about 1842 in Virginia and Madison Price, born about 1816 in Virginia and Mariah A. Price, born about 1846 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Prudentia F. Price, born about 1849 in Virginia. The household was living in Boone County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Peytona and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Louis Hoffmaster served in 2nd Company B in the 36th Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 2nd Kanawha Regiment, was organized in July, 1861. Assigned to Floyd's Brigade, the unit fought at Cross-Lanes and Carnifax Ferry in western Virginia, then moved to Tennessee. Here it was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After being exchanged it returned to Virginia and served in McCausland's and T. Smith's Brigade. The 36th went on to fight at Cloyd's Mountain and Piedmont, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations. It fought its last battle at Waynesborough. This unit reported 14 killed and 46 wounded at Fort Donelson, and there were 18 killed, 58 wounded, and 35 missing at Cloyd's Mountain. Many were lost at Third Winchester, and in mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels John A. McCausland [Find A Grave Memorial # 11029] and Thomas Smith, [Find A Grave Memorial # 23145011] and Lieutenant Colonels William E. Fife, [William Estill Fife – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549348] Benjamin R. Linkons, [Benjamin R. Linkous – Find A Grave Memorial # 30261910] and L. Wilber Reid.[L. Wilbur Reid]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11, 1862 to stated (Spelled as) Louis Hoofmaster of (1st) Company D 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry* listed his residence as Boone County, (West) Virginia and enlisted for one year and the term of service expired on June 1, 1862 and under remarks stated re-enlisted for the war and a \$50.00 (bounty) due.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became (2nd) Company B 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry. The 36th (Also known as the 2nd Kanawha) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized July 15, 1861, with ten companies but had been reduced to eight companies by August 28, 1861. It was reorganized May 15, 1862, with nine companies and the tenth company was added April 17, 1864. A number of companies appear to have been temporarily mustered as of this regiment in 1861."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Hoffmaster of (2nd) Company B 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1861 at Peytona, (West Virginia located in Boone County) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain Thompson on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to pay as 2nd Sergeant up to May 26, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Hoffmaster of (2nd) Company B 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1861 at Peytona, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James Whann) McSherry for the war and last paid by Captain (William M) Dunn on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Hoffmaster of (2nd) Company B 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1861 in Boone County (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James Whann) McSherry for the war and last paid by Captain (William M) Dunn 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 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Hoffmaster of (2nd) Company B 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1861 in Boone County (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James Whann) McSherry 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 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Hoffmaster of (2nd) Company B 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1861 in Boone County (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James Whann) McSherry 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 stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Hoffmaster of (2nd) Company B 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1861 at Peytona (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (James Whann) McSherry 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 (Spelled as) Louis Hoffmaster of (2nd) Company B 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1861 at Peytona (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (James Whann) McSherry 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 (Spelled as) Louis Hoffmaster of (2nd) Company B 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1861 in Boone County (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (James Whann) McSherry for the war and last paid by Captain (William M) Dunn on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to October 31, 1864 and dated October 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Hoffmaster of (2nd) Company B 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1861 in Boone County (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (James Whann) McSherry for the war and last paid by Captain (William M) Dunn on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated Prisoner of war since May 9, 1864.

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 (Spelled as) Lewis Hoffmaster of Company B of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and specifically arrived at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd’s Mountain, (West) Virginia on May 9, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Hoffmaster of Company B of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry was admitted on September 8, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and transferred from the prison and the diagnosis was small-pox and returned to duty on October 2, 1864 and under remarks stated not vaccinated and listed as age thirty-six.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Huffmaster (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 36th Regiment Virginia 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 at Cloyd’s Mountain, (West) Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Private Louis Hoffmaster died approximately 230 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 11, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported: “THE CONVICT SOLDIERS – We learn that about one half of the convicts of the Georgia Penitentiary, who were placed in the army under General Wayne, have deserted. The rest have acquitted themselves handsomely.”

And on Wednesday, January 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Lewis Hoffmaster of Company B of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

Chronological grave sequence by Genera Ainsworth and his staff.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Hoffmaster owned slaves in Virginia.

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

875) Private Jeremiah C. HOGAN - Inscription on tombstone #199 reads **“J. C. HOGAN CO. F 27 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Augusta County, Virginia in June 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jeremiah C. Hogan, born about 1844 living in the household of John Hogan, born about 1791. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Meldonta (A female) (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Meldonia) Hogan, born about 1826 and Mary E. Hogan, born about 1846 and George W. M. Hogan, born about 1849 and Joseph Kinnett, born about 1838 and Isabel (A female) Kinnett, born about 1842 and Judith F. Kinnett, born about 1844 and Ann E. Kinnett, born about 1838 and James Brown, born about 1840. The family household was living in Franklin County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hogans but the compiler believes it was Hogan and will be noted this way. The census listed Jeremiah Hogan, born about 1843 in Virginia and listed his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jeremiah Hogan served in Companies F and K in the 25th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Predecessor unit:

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

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under the 25th Virginia Cavalry and he had originally enlisted in the 27th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry but was transferred to Company F 25th Virginia Cavalry on April 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah Hogan of Company F of the 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry* enlisted in Roanoke County, (Virginia) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks states bounty due.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Thomas' Company, Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers; Company F 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry; and Company F 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Partisan Rangers, or Mounted Rifles (Also known as Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers) was organized about September 1, 1862. Captain Lyle's Company was added and designation changed to the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 159 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated July 8, 1864."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 26, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeramiah Hogan of Company K of the 27th Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles* enlisted on June 1, 1863 in Roanoke County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (George W) Thomas for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Lieutenant Deyerie's Detachment of Artillery. It subsequently became Company K 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. Hogan Company F of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 1, 1863 in Roanoke (County Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (George W) Thomas for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since June 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah Hogan of Company K of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted June 1, 1863 in Roanoke (County Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (George W) Thomas for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated transferred to Company F 25th Virginia Cavalry on April 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Hogan of Company F of the 25th Regiment

Virginia Cavalry enlisted June 1, 1863 in Roanoke (County Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (George W) Thomas for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war June 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Hogan of Company F 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Cumberland, Maryland on July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lexington, (Virginia) on June 11, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West) Virginia on June 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Hogan of Company F of the 27th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on July 1, 1864: Age twenty; Height five feet ten inches; Complexion dark; Eyes black; Hair black and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Roanoke County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Hunter in Augusta County, Virginia on June 9, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Hogan of Company F of the 27th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured in Augusta County, Virginia on June 9, 1864.

Private Jeremiah C. Hogan died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 13, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "Mrs. Sibley, the wife of General Sibley, who left the United States Army to take up arms against us in the Confederate service, made her appearance at Little Rock a few days ago and received the protection of our authorities. General Sibley accompanied her to the line of the Federal pickets, but was not permitted to come further, although he and General (Frederick) Steele were class-mates at West Point. Mrs. Sibley does not, it is said, adopt the sentiments of her husband in regard to the rebellion."

And on Saturday, August 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. C. Hogan of Company F of the "27th" Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jeremiah Hogan did not own slaves in Roanoke County, Virginia.

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

876) Bugler James HALBROOKS - Inscription on tombstone #159 reads **“J. HOLBROOK CO. K 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) James Halbrooks, born about 1836 and living in the household of Ezekiel J. Halbrooks, born about 1817 and what appears to be his wife Hannah Halbrooks, also born about 1833. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Winonah (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Nancy Catherine) Halbrooks, born about 1838 and Lucinda Halbrooks, born about 1840 and John Halbrooks, born about 1843 (And also a member of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry) and Amy Halbrooks, born about 1844 and (Spelled as) Hughy Halbrooks, born about 1846 and Ezekiel Halbrooks, born about 1849. The family household was living in the Somerville District in Morgan County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 5, 1850.

According to the Alabama United States County Marriage Records 1805-1967 James (Spelled as) Halbrook married Susan C. Livingston on August 30, 1855 in Morgan County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) John (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James) Halbrooks, born about 1837 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$100.00 and a personal estate value of \$200.00 and living with his wife Susan C. Halbrooks, born about 1835 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Henry J. Halbrooks, born in Alabama and Addison R. Halbrooks, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the North West Division in Morgan County and the nearest Post Office was reported as Somerville and the census was enumerated on the 2nd and 4th day of June 1860.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are his father's surname was spelled as Halbrooks and his children's surnames were Halbrooks. From the book "The History of the Muscle Shoals Baptist Association from 1820 by Josephus Shackelford on page 276 it stated "Elder Halbrooks (This would be Henry J. Halbrooks found in the 1860 census mentioned above) was born in Morgan County, Alabama on January 14, 1857. His father and mother were James and Susan Halbrooks. His grandfather on his father's side was Jefferson Halbrooks and on his mother's side Harry Livingstone. Another inference would be some of the soldiers in Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry/Ninth Alabama Cavalry had been from Morgan County, Alabama.

James and Susan Halbrooks had four children. 1) Henry Jackson Halbrooks born 1857 and died 1894. 2) Addison Ratliff Halbrooks he was born 1858 and died 1931. 3) John Francis Halbrooks born August 27, 1860 and died December 4, 1936. 4) James Huie Price Halbrooks, born 1864 and died 1939.

Alabama United States Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 stated both James and John (Spelled as) Halbrook were in Company K of the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry. And also in the Alabama United States Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 Both James and John (Surnames spelled as) Halbrooks were listed in Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and had been in Wheeler's Command for August 1862. (The compiler notes with the Alabama Muster Rolls the 7th Alabama Cavalry was listed as the 7th Alabama Infantry with the index) And that the captain was listed as James Stephenson and the 1st Lieutenant was J. W. Harper. Also it was noted the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry was changed to the 9th Alabama Cavalry on September 5, 1864.

And both James and John (Spelled as) Halbrooks were listed Alabama Confederate Service Records, 1862-1947 and are shown as being in Company K of the 7th Alabama Cavalry (Wheeler's Command) and dated August 1862.

Insofar as the brother John Halbrooks he survived the war and is listed in the 1870 United States census as John (Spelled as) Halsbrooks (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Halbrooks, born about 1841 and noted as a farmer and living with what appears to be his wife Nancy A. Halbrooks, born about 1845 in Alabama. Another household member was (Spelled as) Ardilla F. (A female) Halbrooks, born in 1870 and listed as four months old. The family household was living in Subdivision 37 in Morgan County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was listed as Decatur and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1870.

According to Find A Grave Memorial Number 12199027 John L. Halbrooks died on January 11, 1877 in Morgan County, Alabama and had been the son of Ezekiel and Hannah Halbrooks (See the 1850 census near the top of the biography) and had married Nancy Ann Crow on December 8, 1867.

The compiler notes there were two units from Alabama called the 7th Alabama Cavalry.

The Ninth Alabama Cavalry Regiment (designated Seventh Alabama Cavalry Regiment until 5 September 1864) was formed near Tullahoma, Tennessee in May 1863, by consolidating John C. Malone's Fourteenth and Zachariah Thomason's Nineteenth cavalry battalions, partisan rangers. The men and officers of the regiment were recruited from the counties of Cherokee, DeKalb, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan. The regiment was in Wheeler's corps during the entire war. It first served in Wharton's Brigade until December 1863, and was in many skirmishes. It was brigaded with the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifty-first Alabama cavalry regiments, first under General J. T. Morgan.

The 7th Alabama Cavalry regiment was organized at Newbern, 22 July 1863, raised as part of the brigade of General James H. Clanton. Recruits came from Greene, Montgomery, Pickens, Randolph, and Shelby counties. Ordered to Pollard, the regiment remained in that vicinity for nearly a year. In the fall of 1864, the 7th reported to General Nathan Bedford Forrest at Corinth, Mississippi and was reassigned to Rucker's Brigade. It took part in the raid on Johnsonville and was engaged in the fighting as General John Bell Hood moved up to Nashville.

The soldier in this biography was with the Ninth Regiment Alabama Cavalry however because he died prior to the designation of the Ninth Alabama Cavalry he was listed as being in the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

The following is what is said about the 9th Alabama Confederate Cavalry.

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

The compiler notes both James and John Halbrooks Compiled Military Service Records are mixed together under the name of James Halbrooks.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Bugler (Spelled as) Jas and listed above as also John Halbrooks of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry was on a list of soldiers in the Convalescent Camp at Dalton, Georgia who were received from St. Mary’s Hospital received on July 11, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Halbrook of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry was on a list of soldiers in the Convalescent Camp at Dalton, Georgia who were received from St. Mary’s Hospital received on July 25, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Bugler (Spelled as) James Halbrook of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register at the St. Mary’s Hospital in Dalton, Georgia and was admitted on June 28, 1863 and his complaint was debilities.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Halbrook of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register at the St. Mary’s Hospital in Dalton, Georgia and was admitted on June 28, 1863 and his complaint was debilities.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Halbrooks of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry* enlisted on March 10, 1863 at Unionville, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and was paid for use and risk of horse \$73.60 and this entry was added on August 1, 1903 by the clerks of General Ainsworth and Staff.

The above asterisk stated “This organization was subsequently known s the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.”

Federal POW Records stated “Private” (Spelled as) James Holbrooks of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by Brigadier General (Grenville Mellen) Dodge, Commanding Left Wing, 16th Army Corps and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and turned over to Major General Rousseau on April 2, 1864 for exchange. Roll dated Athens, Alabama April 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Alabama on March 21, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Bugler (Spelled as) James Halbrooks 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee April 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Summerville, "Tennessee" on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Bugler (Spelled as) James Halbrooks Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky, during the five days ending April 5, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 6, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Summerville, "Tennessee" on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Bugler (Spelled as) James Halbrook 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Summerville, "Alabama" on March 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Bugler (Spelled as) James Holbrook Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured in Summerville, Georgia on March 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Bugler (Spelled as) James Holbrooks Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 4, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Summerville, Georgia on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Bugler (Spelled as) James Holbrook Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General, District of Kentucky Louisville April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Summerville, Georgia on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Bugler (Spelled as) James Holbrook Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Brigadier General Stephen Gano Burbridge from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Summerville, Georgia on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Bugler (Spelled as) James Holbrook Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Summerville, Georgia on March 20, 1864. At the bottom of the page it stated entry cancelled. (The compiler notes he had been dead for a little more than three weeks)

(The compiler notes the various States ie Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia were noted as Bugler Holbrook being captured at Summerville. One set of Federal POW Records reported General G. M. Dodge as capturing the prisoner in Alabama. The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion stated "Athens, Alabama Scout in from Blount County (Alabama) reports provost guard at Gadsden only; one battalion at Somerville and all troops in valley had been ordered to Dalton, (Georgia). Signed G. M. Dodge Brigadier-General" The distance from Somerville, Alabama to Athens, Alabama is twenty-eight miles. Therefore the compiler believes he was taken prisoner at Somerville, Alabama located in Morgan County) The distance from Somerville, Alabama to Summerville, Georgia is about 125 miles.

Bugler James Halbrooks died approximately 45 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

In Plymouth, New Hampshire on May 19, 1864 the famous American author Nathaniel Hawthorne dies at age fifty-nine.

And on Thursday, May 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. Holbrook of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Halbrooks owned four slaves in the North West Division in Morgan County, Alabama. One male age 23 and three females ages 22, 18 and 3 years old.

(The following is a newspaper article about the widow of James Halbrooks)

On April 4, 1912 at New Decatur, Alabama the newspaper *The New Decatur Advertiser* reported: "Mrs. Susan Halbrooks spent Monday night with J. H. Wallace and family. She was on her way to her home near Shoal Creek. She had been visiting relatives in New Decatur and Hartselle. She says that she is too old to enjoy city life, as she is 76 and her gray hair shows the frosts of many winters."

The widow of James Halbrooks did not receive a widow's pension and died on December 15, 1915 and buried at the Shoal Creek Baptist Church Cemetery in Plot F-27 and has a Find A Grave Memorial Number 105621718.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"BUGLER JAMES HALBROOKS
CO. K 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

877) Corporal Allen W. HOLCOMBE - Inscription on tombstone #1739 reads **"CORP. A. W. HOLCOMB CO. B 11 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Campbell County, Virginia in June 1864.

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

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; Charles A. (Spelled as) Holcombe married Lucy J. Herndon on September 10, 1838 in Campbell County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Holcomb but over whelming other documents listed the surname as Holcombe and will be noted this way. The census listed Allen W. Holcombe, born about 1839 in Virginia and living in the household of Charles Holcombe, born about 1807 in Virginia and his wife Lucy J. Holcombe, born about 1819 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Ellis H. Holcombe, born about 1842 in Virginia (Ellis H. Holcombe was also listed in the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry) and (Spelled as) Belttie (A female) (Probably Bettie) Holcombe, born about 1844 in Virginia and Lucy A. Holcombe, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Thos A. Holcombe, born about 1850 and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Campbell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Allen (Spelled as) Holcombe, born about 1839 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and noted his occupation as a student and living in the hotel of (Spelled as) Wm A. Clement, born about 1814 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a Hotel keeper and his wife Mary G. Clement, born about 1817 in Virginia. Other motel occupants were: Nancy A. Clement, born about 1841 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Richd P. Clement, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as) R. W. (A male) Scott, born about 1806 in Virginia. The occupants of the motel were living in the Eastern District of Campbell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Campbell Court House and the census was enumerated on July 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 36 which noted Private A. W. Holcomb of the 11th Virginia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Charles Holcomb and listed his Post Office as Campbell County Court House located in Campbell County, Virginia.

Company B of the 11th Virginia Infantry was known as the "Southern Guards" The soldiers in the 11th Virginia Infantry were raised from Campbell and Botetourt and Montgomery and Fauquier and Culpeper and Rockbridge and Alleghany Counties in Virginia.

The compiler notes his surname is spelled as Holcombe on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 23 to June 30, 1861 and dated June 30 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen W. Holcomb of Captain Robert C. Saunders' Company (Southern Guards) 11th Regiment Virginia Volunteers* at age twenty-one was enrolled for service by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders on April 25, (1861) at Lynchburg, (Virginia) and mustered into service on April 27, (1861) at Richmond, (Virginia) and number of miles to place of muster-in was 120.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry. The 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized for State service during the month of May, 1861 and was accepted into the service of the Confederate States July 1, 1861 with ten companies which had been enlisted for one year. It was reorganized April 26, 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 and dated September 7, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen W. Holcombe of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 25, (1861) at Lynchburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain) Robert C. Saunders for one year and last paid on June 30, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1861 and dated November 13, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 25, (1861) at Lynchburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders for one year and last paid on August 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. H. (With a X by the initial H indicating an incorrect initial) Holcombe of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry was listed as sick in Campbell County, (Virginia).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia appeared on a register at the General Hospital at Petersburg, Virginia and was admitted on April 14, 1862 for acute diarrhea and returned to duty on May 7, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated November 2, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 25, 1861 at Lynchburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders for one year and last paid by Captain (David) Meade 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 and dated January 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 25, 1861 at Lynchburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders for one year and last paid by Captain (David) Meade 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 and dated May 10, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. W. Holcombe of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 23, 1861 at Yellow Branch, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders for one year and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Yellow Branch, Virginia was located in Campbell County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated May 23, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. W. Holcombe of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 23, 1861 at Yellow Branch, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders for one year and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick since March 19, 1863 returned to duty May 20, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia appeared on a register of the Confederate States Army General

Hospital at Farmville, Virginia was admitted for gastralgia on March 27, 1863 and returned to duty on May 15, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated August 12, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 25, 1861 at Lynchburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders for one year and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as returned to duty on July 25, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. W. Holcombe of Company B of the 11th Virginia Regiment for monthly pay from June 30 to August 31, 1863 being two month at \$11.00 per month and received a bounty of \$50.00 for total of \$72.00.

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. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 25, 1861 at Lynchburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders for one year and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated November 25, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 25, 1861 at Lynchburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders for one year and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. W. Holcombe of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 23, 1861 at Yellow Branch, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated was appointed from private to corporal on December 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. W. Holcombe of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 23, 1861 at Yellow Branch, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C. Saunders for one year and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Virginia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1864 and specifically issued on March 31, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. W. Holcombe of Company B of the 11th Virginia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on April 8, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated November 29, 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) A. W. Holcombe of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 25, 1861 at Lynchburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) C.

Saunders for one year and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at home while wounded by raiders on May 16 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th 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 on June 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Lexington, (Virginia) on June 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. W. Holcom (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia "Cavalry" C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on July 1, 1864; Age twenty-three; Height five feet seven inches; Complexion fair; Eyes dark; Hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Cabell County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by General (William W) Averell in Campbell County, Virginia on June 11, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia "Cavalry" appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured in Campbell County, Virginia on June 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia "Cavalry" name appears as 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 Campbell County, Virginia on June 11, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Corporal Allen W. Holcombe died approximately 263 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 23, 1865 at Hornellsville, New York the newspaper *The Hornellsville Weekly Tribune* reported: "TO DESERTERS – On the 11th instant, President Lincoln issued a Proclamation pronouncing the pains and penalties to be inflicted upon deserters from the army or navy, or of the removal of persons from any district to avoid the draft. He also offers pardons to any who have deserted, on condition that they return to duty or report themselves to a Provost Marshal previous to the 10th day of May next. Deserters so returning will be required to serve the full term of enlistment exclusive of their time of absence from desertion."

And on Thursday, March 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) A. W. Holcomb of Company B of the 11th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to rheumatism.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Allen W. Holcomb nor spelled as Holcombe owned slaves in Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. A. W. HOLCOMBE CO. B
11 VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

878) Private James HOLDEN - Inscription on tombstone #1202 reads **“JAS. HOLDEN CO. F
52 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 22 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James Holden, born about 1843 with no birth State listed and living in the household of R. J. Holden, born about 1823 in South Carolina and his wife Nancy A. Holden, born about 1823 in South Carolina. Other household members were: The family household was living in Militia District 1014 in Rabun County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on December 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Holden, born about 1844 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Jackson Holden, born about 1824 in South Carolina and his wife Nancy Ann Holden, born about 1826 in South Carolina. Other household members were: The family household was living in the Warwoman area of Rabun County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Warwoman and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Holden served in Company F in the 52nd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“52nd Infantry Regiment was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, in April, 1862. Many of its members were drawn from the counties of Habersham, White, Towns, and Fannin. It took part in the Cumberland Gap operations, [and] then moved to Kentucky and later Mississippi. Here the unit was assigned to General Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill. On July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell, it was part of the garrison that was captured. Exchanged and assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, the 52nd fought with the Army of Tennessee from Missionary Ridge to Nashville. Then on February 23, 1865, it was detailed to guard wagon trains from Columbus, Mississippi. During December, 1863, this unit totalled [totalled] 279 men and 197 arms, had 123 fit for duty in November, 1864, and the few that remained surrendered on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wier Boyd [Find A Grave Memorial # 14514340] and Charles D. Phillips, [Charles Duval Phillips – Find A Grave Memorial # 15576186] Lieutenant Colonel Solomon H. Van

Diviere, [Solomon Houston VanDiviere – Find A Grave Memorial # 46740316] and Majors J. J. Findley [James J. Findley – Find A Grave Memorial # 26591969] and John J. Moore. [John Jay Moore]”

Company F of the 52nd Georgia Infantry were known as the “Beauregard Braves”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is many of the soldiers in Company F came from Rabun County, Georgia and the census listed him as living there.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia appeared on a resister of payments on descriptive lists from period of service from March 1, 1863 to April 30, 1863 and paid on August 3, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

When Private James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth Barton’s 1st Brigade in Major General 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 16, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, James Holden a private of Company F Regiment 52nd Regiment Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with a X and written as James Holden and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 16, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in hospitals, paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 16, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners delivered off Mobile Harbor,

Alabama on August 4, 1863. And below stated "Roll indorsed: Off Mobile Harbor, August 4, 1863. Received of Lieutenant Winslow in charge of prisoners on board S. S. Crescent (611) six hundred and eleven prisoners."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Clayton, Georgia and enrolled by (2nd) Lieutenant (Thomas J) Holden for three years and last paid by Captain (John) Logan on February 28, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since September 20, 1863.

When Private James Holden of Company F 52nd 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) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Volunteers (Rebel) was admitted for measles on August 4, 1864 in barracks four of the Eruptive United States Army General Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky and returned to duty on August 21, 1864 and under remarks stated from the Military Prison and returned to the Military Prison and had been taken prisoner near Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 22, 1864 and listed as age twenty-two.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia was admitted to the Eruptive United States Army General Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from the Military Prison and the diagnosis was measles and transferred to the General Hospital on August 21, 1864 and below stated his age as twenty-two and had been in barracks four.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and had been sent from the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "14", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd 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 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 22, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 23, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private James Holden died approximately 173 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 at New York, New York the newspaper *The New York Times* reported: "BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED – The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the British schooner Fannse McRae, by the United States schooner Fox, off Saint Marks, Florida, with an assorted cargo. She was bound from Matamoras for Havana. Also of the capture of the rebel schooner Josephine, by the United States steamer Seminole on the 14th of January, off Brazos, Texas, with a cargo of 134 bales cotton from Galveston, bound for Matamoras."

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James Holden of Company F of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

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

879) Private Joseph B. HOLDER - Inscription on tombstone #1863 reads "**J. B. HOLDER CO. E 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Josephus Holder, born about 1834 and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Malachi Holder, born about 1803 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Colin (A female and corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Colen) Holder, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Melissa A. Holder, born about 1822 in Georgia and Nancy Holder, born about 1832 and Caroline Holder, born about 1836 and Mary Holder, born about 1838 and John Holder, born about 1840 and Asbury Holder, born about 1842 and James Holder, born about 1844 and (Spelled as) Saylor (A male but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Taylor) Holder, born about 1846. The family household was living in District 41 in Heard County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Joseph Holder, born about 1835 in Georgia and listed as a farmer with a real estate value of \$150.00 and a personal estate value of \$350.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Harriet Holder, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted as a housewife. Other family household members were: Josephine Holder, born about 1856 in Georgia and an ancestry transcriber listed her full name as Martha Josephine Holder and Dave J. Holder, born about 1859 in Georgia and an ancestry transcriber listed his full name as David Franklin Holder. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Randolph County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Buchanan and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that many soldiers of Company E of the 17th Alabama Infantry came from Randolph County, Alabama and that Randolph County is adjacent with Heard County, Georgia which he was living at in the 1850 census and both census reports have him being born about 1834.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph B. Holder served in Company E in the 17th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in August, 1861, with men from Coosa, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pike, Randolph, Monroe, Butler, and Russell counties. With 900 men the unit moved to Pensacola, then in March, 1862, it was sent to West Tennessee and assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade. After fighting at Shiloh and Farmington, the 17th was ordered to Mobile. Here it served under the Generals Slaughter and Cantey, and various companies were trained as heavy artilleryists. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee, still serving under General Cantey, and was

active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and the Battle of Bentonville. The regiment reported 125 casualties at Shiloh and 130 at Peach Tree Creek. It lost two-thirds of its force at Franklin and a number were captured at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. P. Jones, [Joseph Pickett Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 18099352] Virgil S. Murphey, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31128579] and Thomas H. Watts; [Thomas Hill Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 7419521] Lieutenant Colonels Robert C. Fariss, [Robert Clement Fariss – Find A Grave Memorial # 55706850] Edward P. Holcombe, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44062816] and John Ryan; and Majors Thomas J. Burnett [Thomas Jefferson Burnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 24750559] and S.A. Moreno.[Stephen A. Moreno – Find A Grave Memorial # 18091974]”

Company E of the 17th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Dowdell Rangers”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah B. Holder of Company E of the 17th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on October 29, 1864 at Conv Camp Wright.

When Private Joseph B. Holder of Company E of the 17th 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 Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Holder of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound of left thigh upper 3rd severe caused by a con ball (A medical term for a minie ball) and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on March 31, 1865 and listed as age thirty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Holder of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky March 31, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee March 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Holder of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Holder of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending April 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville,

Kentucky on April 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Holder of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Holder of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 3, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky on April 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos B. Holder of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Joseph B. Holder died approximately 100 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 14, 1865 at Harrisonburg, Virginia the newspaper *The Rockingham Register* reported: "10th Virginia Cavalry – The following members of Company H 10th Virginia Cavalry, are reported missing after our retreat from near Petersburg. It is supposed that none were killed: Calvin Wood, Michael Neff, Montgomery Johnson, Perry H. Bangher and Reuben Koontz. These are all Rockingham boys, all of them from Smith's Creek, except young Neff, from Timberville."

And on Friday, April 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) either initial I or J then B. Holder of Company E of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Holder did not own slaves in Randolph County, Alabama.

880) Private James M. HOLDER - Inscription on tombstone #1796 reads "***J. M. HOLDER CO. D MORELAND'S CAV. ALA. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near luka, Mississippi in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 34 years old based on the 1860 census.

The 1860 United States census listed John M. Holder, born about 1830 in Alabama and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal estate value of \$388.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Esther C. Holder, born about 1832 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Lucinda J. Holder, born about 1851 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Malissa (A female) A. Holder, born about 1854 in Mississippi and James A. Holder, born about 1856 in Mississippi and John W. H. Holder, born about 1858 in Mississippi and George R. Holder, born about 1860 and listed as one month old and Thomas Holder, born about 1839 in Alabama and George H. Holder, born about 1838 in Alabama. The family household was living in Tishomingo, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Burnsville and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Holder served in Company D of Moreland's Regiment Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Moreland's Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1863, at Russellville, Alabama, with men raised in Franklin [Franklin] County. Assigned to General Roddey's Brigade, the four-company battalion skirmished in North Alabama and Tennessee during the winter and spring of 1864-1864. Later it moved to Mississippi and took an active part in the fight at Tishomingo Creek. On May 18, 1865, it surrendered [surrendered] at luka, [Mississippi] The field officers were Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] M. D. Moreland [According to the 1860 United States census Micajah D. Moreland was living in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and was also a veteran of the Mexican War] and Major J. N. George."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to March 1, 1864 and dated September 14, 1864 stated (Spelled as) J. M. Holder of Company D of Moreland's Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1862 at Warren's Mills, Mississippi and enrolled by (Micajah D) Moreland for three years or the war and last paid on July 1, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted August 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Holder of Moreland'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 A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured near luka, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

The compiler notes luka, Mississippi was located in Tishomingo County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Holder of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 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 luka, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Holder of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured near luka, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Holder of Moreland's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 28, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured near luka, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Holder of Moreland's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured near luka, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Holder of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 3, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near luka, Mississippi on January 18, 1865.

Private James M. Holder died approximately 50 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 25, 1865 at Chico, California the newspaper *The Chico Weekly Chronicle-Record* reported: "The Del Norte, the first ocean steamship built in California, will be ready to make her trial trip in about three weeks. She is intended to run between San Francisco, Humboldt and Crescent City. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 187 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 3 inches; length over all 200 feet."

And on Saturday, March 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Holder with Moreland's Regiment Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

881) Private Jacob O. HOLLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1157 reads "**J. O. HOLLY CO. A 35 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 Jacob O. Holley served in Company H in the 35th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“35th Infantry Regiment was formed at La Grange, Alabama, in April, 1862, with men from Lauderdale, Franklin, Limestone, Madison, and Lawrence counties. It went to Louisiana and under the command of General Breckinridge was active at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. Later the unit fought with General Rust at Corinth and General Buford at Champion's Hill and Jackson. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee and was assigned to Scott's and Shelley's Brigade. The 35th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It was organized with about 750 men, lost 4 killed, and 21 wounded at Baton Rouge, and sustained heavy casualties [casualties] at Atlanta and Franklin. Only 55 officers and men surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Edward Goodwin, [Find A Grave Memorial # 94477899] Samuel S. Ives, [Samuel Spencer Ives – Find A Grave Memorial # 10169359] and James W. Robertson; [James Walthall Robertson – Find A Grave Memorial # 83632214] Lieutenant Colonel William H. Hunt; and Major A. E. Ashford. [Alva Elgin Ashford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38532330]”

Company H of the 35th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Lawrence County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Jacob O. Holley of Company H of the 35th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob O. Holly of Company H of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob O. Holly of Company H of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob O. Hally (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob O. Holly of Company H of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob O. Holley of Company H of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob O. Holley of Company H of the 35th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 37 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at Harrisonburg, Virginia the newspaper *The Rockingham Register* reported: "GUNBOATS – Two Confederate gunboats, which escaped from Savannah, are now at Augusta. One, the Sampson, was once a tow boat. She has two guns (at the bow and stern) and has a crew of fifty officers and men, in command by Lieutenant W. W. Caines, and is very substantial. The other the Macon, was constructed for a gunboat and is a steam propeller, has a larger crew than the Sampson is commanded by Lieutenant J. S. Kernard and carries six heavy guns. Both boats have been in engagements. The Sampson bears the marks of several shells and the Macon has been struck once."

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jacob O. Holley of Company H of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. O. HOLLEY CO. H 35 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

882) Private Robert H. HOLLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1210 reads **"ROB'T H. HOLLEY CO. B 1 FLA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert H. (Spelled as) Holly, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,540.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah Holly, born about 1844 in Florida. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Parrile A. (A female) Holly, born about 1859 in Florida. The

family household was living in Washington County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Vernon and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert H. Holley served in Company D in the 1st Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert H. Holley of (New) Company D 1st Florida Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on February 28, (1862) at Camp Walton, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Charles L) McKinnon for three years and last paid on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

“The 1st Regiment Florida Infantry was reduced to four companies and known as McDonell’s Florida Battalion. This battalion was consolidated with the six companies of Miller’s Battalion Florida Infantry about April 1862 and formed the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry. Miller’s Battalion was also known as 1st and 3rd Battalion Florida Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1862 and roll dated January 23, (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) Robert H. Holly (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of (New) Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted n February 28, (1862) at Camp Walton, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Charles L) McKinnon for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached duty service in _____ Brigade September 12, 1862.

From Wikipedia:

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

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

Union forces:

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

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

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

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

Attached Infantry

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

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

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

And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

"Their service with General Forrest completed, General William Bate's Division began their march toward Nashville on December 11, in horrible conditions. Lieutenant McLeod wrote of the first day's march, "it was the coldest day ever I saw & the wind blew all the time in our faces." Of the next day,

Washington Ives remembered, "many men were frostbitten and the ice was so thick the wagons did not disturb it." Arriving at the Confederate line near Tennessee's capital city on December 12, the Floridians could view the city and its surrounding fortifications. They discovered that in the intervening twelve days that they had been at work destroying the railroad near Murfreesboro, the Army of Tennessee had marched to within a few miles south of Nashville and then entrenched. Historians have pointed out that Hood's line, which stretched four miles from southwest to northeast, was terribly designed with "exterior lines of communication" and "highly vulnerable to an enemy development on either flank".

When Private Robert H. Holley of New Company D of the 1st Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Holley of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert H. Holley of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Holley of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Holley of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and received on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Holley of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Holley of Company D 1st Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been received from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Robert H. Holley died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 the famous naturalist Charles Darwin celebrated his 56th birthday.

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Holley of Company D 1st Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

Find A Grave Memorial 31481368 has an In Memory Tombstone for him in Holmes County, Florida. The compiler notes there was also a Robert Holly in Company G of the 7th Florida Infantry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert H. Holley did not own slaves in Washington County, Florida.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ROB’T H. HOLLEY NEW CO. D 1 FLA. INF. C.S.A.”**

883) Private Daniel HOLLIS - Inscription on tombstone #220 reads **“DOLAN HOLLIS CO. I 38 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 Daniel Hollis served in Company I of the 38th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“38th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, and remained there until February, 1863. Men of this command were raised in the counties of Clarke, Washington, Conecuh, Mobile, Wilcox, and Fayette. It was assigned to Clayton's, then Holtzclaw's Brigade, and took an active part in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it suffered many hardships defending Spanish Fort. The regiment lost thirty-seven percent of the 490 engaged at Chickamauga, reported 214 casualties at Chattanooga, and totaled 272 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-27, it lost 12 killed, 88 wounded, and 24 missing, had 236 fit for duty in November, 1864, and surrendered about 80 on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles T. Ketchum [Charles Thomas Ketchum – Find A Grave Memorial # 16042300] and A. R. Lankford, [Augustus R. Lankford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38194669] Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Hearin, [William Jefferson

Hearin – Find A Grave Memorial # 50541657] and Major Origen S. Jewett. [Origen Sibley Jewett – Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 91258835]”

Company I of the 38th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Alabama Grays” Many soldiers from Clarke County, Alabama.

When Private Daniel Hollis of Company I of the 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Darling Hollis of Company I of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Given name spelled as) Donlan (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864).

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 26, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: “Six hundred rebel officers, prisoners of war, are to be sent to Charleston harbor in a few days. It will be remembered that the rebel authorities, after exchanging the fifty officers first placed under fire at Charleston, sent six hundred more there for the same purpose. These six hundred rebel prisoners will receive the same treatment as may be applied to Union prisoners at that place.”

And on Friday, August 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. Hollis of Company I of the 38th Regiment Alabama 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.”

Compiled Military Service Record’s spelled his given name as Daniel; his father spelled his given name as David.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

884) Private Jesse Sinclair HOLLOWAY - Inscription on tombstone #2042 reads **“J. S. HOLLOWAY CO. C 37 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia, Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; the parents of Jesse Holloway; Patrick G. Holloway and Martha Parham were married on June 15, 1826 in Upson County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Halloway. (Spelled as) Jessie Halloway, born about 1829 with no birth State listed and noted his occupation as an overseer and living in the household of Martha Halloway, born about 1811 in Georgia. Other household members were: John Halloway, born about 1832 with no birth State listed and Thomas Halloway, born about 1834 with no birth State listed and Amy G. Halloway, born about 1838 with no birth State listed and Robt. Halloway, born about 1840 with no birth State listed. The family household was living in District 86 in Upson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 16, 1850.

According to Georgia, Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Jesse S. Holloway married Amanda Trice on December 23, 1852 in Upson County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed J. S. (A male) Holloway, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife A. Holloway, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other family household members were: M. J. (A female) Holloway, born about 1855 and J. G. (A male) Holloway, born about 1856 and W. A. (A female) Holloway, born about 1860 and listed as one month old. The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District 555 in Upson County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was noted as The Rock and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

The compiler notes there is an unincorporated town today named The Rock, located in Upson County, Georgia and it has its own zip code 30285.

The work of Lillian Henderson listed his full name as Jesse Sinclair Holloway.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jesse S. Holloway served in Company C in the 37th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“37th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 by consolidating the 3rd and 9th Georgia Infantry Battalions. Many of its members were from Murray, Jackson, Franklin, Elbert, and Hall counties. The unit was assigned to General Bate's, Tyler's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee.

It fought with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign, and was active in North Carolina. The 37th lost fifty percent of the 391 engaged at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 416 men and 265 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel A. F. Rudler; [Anthony Francis Rudler – Find A Grave Memorial # 7449207] Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Smith; and Majors Jesse J. Bradford, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26503318] Meredith Kendrick, [Killed at Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 40055731] and R. E. Wilson. [Robert Edmond Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 33455932]”

Company C of the 37th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Holloway Grays”.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Holloway of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of casualties of the 37th Georgia Regiment in the battles of Chickamauga, Georgia September 18, 19 and 20, 1863 and list dated near Chattanooga, Tennessee on September 21, 1863 and under remarks stated wounded in face slight.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse S. Holloway of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on February 6, 1863 at The Rock, Georgia and last paid by (J. S.) Panchen on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was formed in May 1863 by the consolidation of the 9th Battalion Georgia Infantry (Also known as the 17th Battalion Georgia Infantry) with companies B, C, E, F, and H of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse S. Holloway of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on February 6, 1863 at The Rock, Georgia and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reenlisted for the war January 29, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Jessie S. Holloway of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing on April 14, 1864 and signed his name as Jessie S. Holloway.

When Private Jesse S. Holloway of Company C of the 37th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Tyler’s Brigade in Bate’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse S. Holloway of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse S. Hallgway (With marks by the name indicating in incorrect spelling of the surname) of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse S. Hollaway of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse S. Holloway of Company C and corrected to the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Holloway (With an X by the name) of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry name appeared to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 15, 1865 and place of residence was Upson County, Georgia and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and noted as did not sign Oath and entry cancelled. Endorsement shows: "Roll of Prisoners of War released at Camp Chase, May 15, 1865, as per General Order Number 85 dated May 8, 1865."

Private Jesse Sinclair Holloway died approximately 161 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 14, 1865 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper *The Cincinnati Enquirer* reported: "There are 4,250 Confederate prisoners to pass through this city during the present week, from Camp Chase, at Columbus and Johnson's Island, en route for Louisville, Kentucky. Seven hundred arrived yesterday morning and left on the Louisville packets. About this number will come down daily all these prisoners being transported to Louisville at the expense of the Government."

AND

On June 14, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper *The Wheeling Daily Register* reported: "BETWEEN three and four hundred Southern prisoners arrived here yesterday from Camp Chase, they having been discharged from further duty. The military transportation office in this city was yesterday literally thronged with the men, who were anxiously awaiting transportation to enable them to return to their homes."

AND

On June 14, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper *The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* reported: "RELEASED FROM CAMP CHASE – Several hundred rebel prisoners, released from Camp Chase, arrived

here on Monday night. They remained here all day Tuesday, waiting for transportation South. Several of the Southern States were represented. The larger portion, however, were from Virginia and Maryland. Some of them looked rather seedy in the way of clothing, but all seemed robust and hearty, giving evidence that they have been well fed. Some of them have been prisoners from ten to twelve months, while others had been captured but a short time before their release.”

And on Wednesday, June 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. S. Holloway of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to phthisis.

The widow of Jesse S. Holloway, Amanda Holloway died a couple of years after his death on August 27, 1867 in Upson County, Georgia and is buried in the Trice Cemetery.

According to the 1860 Slave Schedules J. S. Holloway living in District 555 in Upon County, Georgia owned one male, age ten.

885) Private Daniel P. HOLMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1529 reads **“D. P. HOLMAN CO. C 15 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Dane (But after looking at the actual census it should have been Danl) P. (A male) Holman, born about 1843 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of David Holman, born about 1818 in South Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Anna Holman, born about 1819 in South Carolina. Other household members were: William S. E. Holman, also born about 1843 in South Carolina and Mary Holman, born about 1798 in South Carolina and Nancy Davidson, born about 1825 in South Carolina and Wiley (Spelled as) Jortner, born about 1820 in South Carolina. The household was living in Lexington District in South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Holeman but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Holman and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Danl P. Holman, born about 1842 in Lexington District South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of David Holman, born about 1817 in Lexington District South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Anna Holman, born about 1820 in Lexington District South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Elmar P. (A male) Holman, born about 1849 in Lexington District South Carolina and Elizabeth M. Holman, born about 1853 in Lexington District South Carolina and (Spelled as) Jno F. Holman, born about 1857 in Lexington District South Carolina and Mary Holman, born about 1800 in Lexington District South Carolina. The family household was living in the vicinity of Rocky

Well in Lexington District South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rocky Well and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's and Federal POW Records are listed under Daniel P. Holeman.

Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry was known as the "Lexington Rifles" Many soldiers from Lexington District South Carolina. Became Company H, in the 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Consolidated; April 9, 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private D. P. Holeman served in Company C in the 15th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"15th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, [Lightwood Knot Springs] near Columbia, South Carolina. Its members were raised in the counties [districts] of Richland, Union, Lexington, Kershaw, Fairfield, and Williamsburg. After serving on James Island, the unit moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Drayton's, Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 15th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Second Manassas to Gettysburg, [and] then fought with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. It returned to Virginia, saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the North Carolina Campaign. This regiment sustained 24 casualties at Second Manassas, 110 at Sharpsburg, 55 out of 404 at Fredericksburg, 54 at Chancellorsville, and 137 of the 448 at Gettysburg. It reported 3 killed and 11 wounded at Knoxville and had 1 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, it contained 162 men and surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels John B. Davis, [John Bunyan Davis – Find A Grave # 35778416] William D. De Saussure, [William Davis DeSaussure – Killed at Gettysburg -Find A Grave # 13399709] and Joseph F. Gist; [Joseph Fincher Gist – Find A Grave # 10027419] Lieutenant Colonels Richard Anderson [Richard H. Anderson – died 1861] and Frederick S. Lewie; [Frederick Sims Lewie – Find A Grave # 11172097] and Major William M. Gist. [William M. Gist – Killed near Knoxville, Tennessee – Find A Grave # 11425372]" The compiler notes his widow remarried, (Spelled as) Malvina Sarah Waring and was an accomplished author.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie's Company of DeSaussure's Regiment South Carolina Volunteers* was mustered into service near Columbia, South Carolina at Lightwood Knot Springs on September 10, 1861 and had enrolled on August 10, 1861 at Lexington, South Carolina by Captain Frederick Sims Lewie for the duration of the war.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. About April 9, 1865, the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard's South Carolina Reserves and formed the (New) 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865."

An entry within his Compiled Military Records from August 16 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a pay roll and signed his name as D. P. Holeman.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Assistant Quartermaster Daniel Crawford on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Hollman (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Assistant Quartermaster (Daniel) Crawford on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sent to Post Hospital Hardeeville March 19 and returned April 20, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (John I) Middleton on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (John I) Middleton on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent at hospital wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania July 2, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (John I) Middleton on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough at home in Lexington, South Carolina wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania July 2, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough at home in Lexington, South Carolina wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania July 2, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holeman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on August 16, 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (Frederick Sims) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent at hospital wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia by Captain A. D. Pratt and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864.

Private Daniel P. Holman died approximately 182 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 3, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper *The Semi-Weekly Standard* reported:

“EXEMPTS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES – NUMBER OF PERSONS EXEMPTED AS STATE OFFICERS:

Virginia = 1,894

North Carolina = 5,121

South Carolina = 807

Georgia = 8,229

Alabama = 1,880

Mississippi = 229

Florida = 119

East Louisiana = 20

East Tennessee = 39

Total = 17,288”

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. P. Holman of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Daniel P. Holman did not own slaves in Lexington County, South Carolina.

886) Private Jesse C. HOLMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1092 reads **“J. C. HOLMAN CO. C 7 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Pulaski, Tennessee in September 1864. *

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jesse C. Holman, born about 1841 in Indiana and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Holman, born about 1810 in Kentucky and his wife Sarah Holman, born about 1812 in Kentucky. Other household members were: James H. Holman, born about 1831 in Indiana and Henry F. Holman, born about 1833 in Indiana and Martha Jane Holman, born about 1834 in Indiana and George M. Holman, born about 1837 in Indiana and Polly Ann Holman, born about 1840 in Indiana and Amanda M. Holman, born about 1843 in Indiana and Catharine Holman, born about 1845 in Indiana and Joseph S. Holman, born about 1847 in Indiana and Rebecca Holman, born about 1849 in Indiana and Jacob (Spelled as) Demaree, born about 1828 in Indiana and John White, born about 1816 in England and Joseph Hannah, born about 1824 in Ohio. The household was living in Johnson Township in Ripley County, Indiana and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jesse C. Holman, born about 1840 in Indiana and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of William Holman, born about 1811 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Gabrilla Holman, born about 1821 in Kentucky (The compiler notes Mary had died after 1850) and Amanda Holman, born about 1842 in Indiana and Sarah C. Holman, born about 1844 in Indiana and Joseph T. Holman, born about 1848 in Indiana and Mack Bates, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Anny Bates, born about 1850 in Kentucky and Rebecca Holman, born about 1850 in Indiana and (Spelled as) Eliza E. (A female) Holman, born about 1852 in Indiana and (Spelled as) Arabella (A female) Holman, born about 1858 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Laurabella Holman, also born about 1858 in Kentucky and John Hull, born about 1840 in Kentucky and Joseph Hull, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Mary Hull, born about 1810 in Ohio. The household was living in McCuistians District in Ballard County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Woodville and the census was enumerated on August 25, 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 52 which noted Private J. C. Holman of Company C of the (Confederate) 7th Kentucky Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was William Holman and listed his Post Office as Woodville, Kentucky.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 571 the Post Office at Woodville, Kentucky was located in McCracken County, Kentucky.

The compiler notes Ballard and McCracken Counties in Kentucky are adjacent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Holman of Company C of the 7th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1864 at Blandville, Kentucky and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Blandville, Kentucky was located in Ballard County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Holman of Company C of the 7th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1864 at Blandville, Kentucky and enrolled for the war and had received no pay and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse C. Holman of Company C of the 7th 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 A. D. C. (Aide De Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee October 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse C. Holman of Company C of the 7th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. (With a X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) C. Holman of Company C of the 7th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio of October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse C. Holman of Company C of the 7th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse C. Holman of Company C of the 7th Regiment Kentucky 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 Pulaski, Tennessee on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse C. Holman of Company C of the 7th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse C. Holman of Company C of the 7th 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 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on September 29, 1864.

Private Jesse C. Holman died approximately 112 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper *The Cincinnati Enquirer* reported: "WISCONSIN must be a chilly region to live in. *The Chippewa Union* says that the thermometer was down to thirty-eight degrees below zero there, on the morning of the 18th of January. It is remarkable that a universal coagulation did not ensue."

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jessie C. Holman of Company C of the 7th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither J. C. Holman of Ballard County or McCracken County, Kentucky owned slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JESSE C. HOLMAN CO. C 7 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."**

887) Private Marquis De Lafayette HOLMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1554 reads **"M. L. HOLMAN CO. F 14 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 19 years old.

The 1850 United States census spelled the surname as Holmes but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Holman and the compiler agrees and will be this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Lafayette Holman, born about 1844 in Mississippi and living in the household of John Holman, born about 1785 in South Carolina. Other household family members were: (Spelled as) Elizabeth (A male) but corrected to Elijah by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees and spelled as Elijah Holman, born about 1821, in South Carolina and Margaret Holman, born about 1823 in South Carolina and Narcissa (A female)

Holman, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Carroll County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) M. D. L. (A male) Holman, born about 1845 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. D. T. (A male) Culbertson, born about 1787 in South Carolina and living with his wife (Spelled as) Narcissus Culbertson, born about 1796 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) J. T. (A male) Culbertson, born about 1831 in Alabama and (Spelled as) N. (A female) Culbertson, born about 1835 in Alabama and (Spelled as) S. F. (A female) Culbertson, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) N. E. (A female) Culbertson, born about 1848 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) J. T. (A male) Holman, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Narcissus Ross, born about 1859 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) R. (A male) Farish, born about 1835 in Alabama and (Spelled as) A. H. (A female) Culbertson, born about 1838 in Alabama. The household was living in Winston County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Louisville and the census was enumerated on October 5, 1860.

He had prior service with Company I of the 35th Mississippi Infantry and was transferred to the 14th Mississippi Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private M. L. Holman alternate name Marquis L. Holman served in Company I of the 35th Regiment 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 15 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. Holman of Company I of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, (1862) at Louisville, Mississippi and enrolled by (William Sullivan) Barry for three years or for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. Holman of Company I of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, (1862) at Louisville, Mississippi and enrolled by (William Sullivan) Barry for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. Holman of Captain O. C. Watson's Company of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on May 15, (1862) at Louisville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company I of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. Holman of Company I of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, (1862) at Louisville, Mississippi and enrolled by (William Sullivan) Barry for three years 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) M. L. Holman of Company I of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, (1862) at Louisville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William Sullivan) Barry 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 from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. Holman of Company I of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Louisville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William Sullivan) Barry for three years or war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. Holman of Company I of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Louisville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated transferred to the 14th Mississippi November 14, 1863 by order of General Johnson (Johnston) special order number 236.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated four months pay being from the thirtieth of June 1863 to the Thirty-first day of October 1863 at eleven dollars per month. I certify that I have endorsed this payment to Private M. L. Holman of Company I of the 35th Regiment received at Canton, Mississippi on the twenty-third day of December 1863.

Company F of the 14th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Beauregard Rifles"

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Marcus L. Holman alternate name Marquis L. Holman served in Company F in the 14th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

Private Markus L. Holman was transferred from the 35th Mississippi to the 14th Mississippi Infantry after the fall of Vicksburg.

When Private Marquis De Lafayette Holman of Company I of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore's Brigade in Major General 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, M. L. Holman a private of Company I Regiment 35th 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 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as M. L. Holman and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. Halman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 35th 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."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Marcus L. Holman alternate name Marquis L. Holman served in Company F in the 14th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"14th Infantry Regiment [also called Beauregard Rifles] was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, in October, 1861. The men were from the counties of Clarke, Oktibbeha, Lauderdale, Winston, Lowndes, Monroe, and Tishomingo. Sent to Kentucky then Tennessee, it was captured at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After being exchanged, it was attached to Tilghman's and Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The regiment saw action at Coffeeville and in various conflicts around Vicksburg. A detachment was captured when that city fell in July, 1863. Later it was attached to J. Adams' and Lowrey's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 14th was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's

Tennessee operations, and the fight at Bentonville. It was organized with 1,034 officers and men, had 650 effectives in February, 1862, and had 24 officers and 287 men fit for duty in April, 1863. The unit surrendered with no officers and 40 men. Its commanders were Colonels George W. Abert, [George William Abert Jr. – Find A Grave Memorial # 12916160] William E. Baldwin, [William Edwin Baldwin – Find A Grave Memorial # 10831 – the compiler notes the Find A Grave contributor noted him with the 17th Mississippi Infantry and in the compilers opinion this was in error and should have been the 14th Mississippi Infantry] and Washington L. Doss, [Washington Lafayette Doss – Find A Grave Memorial # 131096265] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert J. Lawrence [Find A Grave Memorial # 19484433] and M. E. Norris. [Marion E. Norris – Find A Grave Memorial # 13324428]”

Company F of the 14th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Beauregard Rifles”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 5, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Pierce B.) Dugan and last paid by (William W.) Doss on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined by transfer from Captain Watson’s Company (I) 35th Mississippi Regiment by order of General Johnston.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Marquis L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on November 5, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Pierce) B. Dugan for one year and last paid by (William) W. Doss on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and noted the Company re-volunteered for the war since last muster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marquis L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a bounty roll of the organization name above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office Richmond, Virginia March 2, 1864 for April 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) M. L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 5, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Pierce B.) Dugan and noted as present for duty.

When Private (Spelled as) Markus L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in a Confederate field hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 he had been in Adams’ Brigade in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marquis L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry (Rebel) was admitted on December 20, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from the field hospital at Nashville and diagnosed for a gun-shot of right malar bone and had been caused by a con ball which was short for a

conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and had been wounded at Franklin, (Tennessee) on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on February 14, 1865.

The compiler notes the right malar bone was a medical term for a cheek bone.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marcus L. Holman of Company F of the 14th 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 February 14, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marcus L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 16, 1865 and had been sent 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) Marcus (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect given name spelling) L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marcus L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 15, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marks L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 17, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marcus L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Marquis De Lafayette Holman died approximately 16 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Dayton, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Empire* reported: "CAPTURE OF FORT WHITE – Philadelphia, March 6 – The transport Massachusetts has arrived and reports that our naval forces

captured Fort White, a splendid work, mounting seventeen heavy guns, just below Georgetown, South Carolina. The sailors and marines landed and took possession of Georgetown. The rebels charged on them in the streets, but were gallantly repulsed with the loss of several killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was one man. Admiral Dahlgren's flagship, the Harvest Moon, on her way down, was sunk by a torpedo. All hands were saved except the ward room steward."

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Marcus L. Holman of Company F of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules M. D. L. Holman owned one male slave age twelve.

888) Sergeant David HOLMES - Inscription on tombstone #978 reads "***SERG'T D. HOLMES CO. E 33 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed David Holmes, born about 1827 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Owen (Spelled as) Conerly, born about 1817 in North Carolina and his wife Ann. L. (Spelled as) Conerly, born about 1822 in Louisiana. Other household members were: The household was living in Police District 3 in Pike County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David Holmes, born about 1827 in Mississippi and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,200.00 and a personal value of \$2,000.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other family members were: John A. Holmes, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Emily E. Holmes, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Pike County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Holmesville and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal David Holmes was discharged a sergeant and served in Company E in the 33rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"33rd (Hurst's) Infantry Regiment organized late in 1861, contained men from Amite, Wilkinson, Leake, Franklin, and Pike counties. The unit fought at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge, [and] then was assigned to General Rust's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It took part in various engagements during the Vicksburg siege and for a time was stationed at Jackson. Continuing under the command of General Featherston, the 33rd served with the Army of Tennessee through the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. It lost 16 killed, 83 wounded, and 54 missing at

Peach Tree Creek, had 85 officers and men fit for duty in December, 1864, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Jabez L. Drake [Jabez Leftwich Drake – killed during the Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave # 108413375] and David W. Hurst, [David Wiley Hurst – Find A Grave # 8751054] Lieutenant Colonels John Harrod [John Harrod – killed during the Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave # 37395387] and William B. Johnson, [Survived the war] and Major Robert J. Hall. [Robert J. Hall - noted as a colonel – Find A Grave 114059282]”

Company E of the 33rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Holmesville Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to August 31, 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 22, (1862) at Holmesville, (Mississippi) (Located in Pike County) and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Lamkin for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

“The 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was known for a short time after being organized as Hurst’s Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 1st and 22nd Regiments and the 1st Battalion Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Holmesville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Lamkin for three years or 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 March and April 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 22, (1862) at Holmesville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Lamkin for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Holmesville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Lamkin for three years or war and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at Mobile, (Alabama).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Holmesville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Lamkin for three years or war and last paid by (Alfred F.) Strawn on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Holmesville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Lamkin for three years or war and last paid by (Alfred F.) Strawn on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Holmesville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John) T. Lamkin for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Holmesville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John) T. Lamkin for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to sergeant April 13, 1864 to which time pay due him as corporal four months due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Pike County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) T. Lamkin for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing since July 20 in action at Peachtree Creek.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Holmesville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John) T. Lamkin for three years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured July 20, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) D. Holmes of Company E 33rd Mississippi Regiment appear on a list of casualties in Featherston's Brigade in the engagement near Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated missing.

When Sergeant David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 20, 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, (1864) and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) David Holes (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) David Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Daniel (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi 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, Ohio by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Sergeant David Holmes died approximately 180 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported: "HARD ON THE INDIANS – Governor Connelly, of New Mexico, urges in his annual address, that the Sierra Madre and our mountain regions must be swept, as with a broom, of the savage Indians that inhabit them. From these mountains has yet to come the treasure, in gold and silver that is to cancel our enormous national debt and supply us in all time to come with the metallic wealth which is to defray the expenses of all future wars and make us the most independent people of earth."

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Danl Holmes of Company E of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David Holmes owned one slave a female age sixteen according to the 1860 slave schedule.

889) Private Mead HOLMES - Inscription on tombstone #235 reads "**MEAD HOLMES CO. B 1 LA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Natchez, Mississippi in December 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 9, 1864 at

And on Friday, September 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Friday, September 9, 1864 due to typhoid fever.

In Washington, D.C., on September 9, 1864 President Lincoln's cabinet meets and trading for cotton with the enemy is discussed. The President and cabinet take the position that trade should be open to all who wish to participate.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"MEAD HOLMES CO. B 1ST BATT'N STATE GUARDS LA. CAV. C.S.A."**

890) Hiram HOLSTON - Inscription on tombstone #1843 reads **"H. HOLSTON CO. B 4 LA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hiram Halston with an alternate name as Hiram Holston served in Company B in the 4th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Infantry Regiment, organized at New Orleans, Louisiana in April, 1861, contained men from New Orleans and the parishes of St. Helena, Lafourche, West Feliciana, Plaquemines, West Baton Rouge, and East Carroll. The unit served on the gulf coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, and then moved to Tennessee where it was engaged in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It saw action at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was on duty at Port Hudson until March, 1863. Sent to Jackson and later Mobile, it then was assigned to Quarles' and Gibbon's Brigade. The regiment participated in the Atlanta and Hood's Tennessee campaigns, and in 1865 returned to Mobile. It sustained 209 casualties at Shiloh, had 403 present for duty in July, 1862, totalled [totalled] 374 men and 391 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. The 4th was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry W. Allen, [Henry Watkins Allen – Find A Grave Memorial # 10815] Robert J. Barrow, [Robert James Barrow – Find A Grave Memorial # 42930290] and S. E. Hunter, [Samuel Eugene Hunter – Find A Grave Memorial # 78933802] Lieutenant Colonel William F. Pennington, and Majors E. J. Pullen [Edward J. Pullen] and Thomas E. Vick."

Company B of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was known as the "Bienville Rifles" Many soldiers from Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September to October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. Holston of (New) Company B 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 29, 1863 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Robert L) Pruyn for the war and had never been paid 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. Holston of (New) Company B 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 29, 1863 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Robert L) Pruyn for the war and last paid by Captain (James G) Kilbourne on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. Holston of (New) Company B 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 29, 1863 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Robert L) Pruyn for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) H. Holston of (New) Company B 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted in November 1863 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Robert L) Pruyn for one year and last paid on May 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since December 17, 1864.

When Private Hiram Holston of Company B of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hiram Holston of Company E of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 1, 1865 and noted as capture near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hiram Holston of Company E of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hiram Hulston (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 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 17, 1864.

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

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

Private Hiram Holston died approximately 95 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 11, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "General Lee lost the two most efficient, officers in his army by the death of General A. P. Hill in the late battles before Petersburg and the capture of General Ewell by General Sheridan on Thursday last. Hill and Ewell were second only to the illustrious Stonewall Jackson."

AND

PROVOST BUSINESS – Sarah E. Brannon, of Knox County, Tennessee; Anna Suttles; Bell Hand, and Anna Williams, of Madison, Indiana, four prostitutes, were ordered to be confined in the Female Military Prison."

And on Tuesday, April 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Hiram Holston of Company E of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

891) Private C. HONEBERRY - Inscription on tombstone #1170 reads "***C. HONEBERRY CO. B 15 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Hopkinsville, Kentucky in December 1864.

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

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Honeberry of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending December 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 26, 1864 and had been sent from Bowling Green, Kentucky and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Honeberry of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Honeberry of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 23, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Honeberry of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Honeberry of Company C of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from December 26 to 31, 1864 and Camp Chase, Ohio specifically arrived on December 27, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December "15", 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "It would be but an act of simple justice if the Federal Congress should appropriate the sum of \$34,179,246, the present estimated value of slave property in Kentucky, to be distributed among the slaveholders of this State in the event of our Legislature accepting the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. This suggestion is made by Governor Bramlette in his special message transmitting the amendment to the Legislature. Kentucky has already endured a severe trial in consequence of this unnatural war. Her losses have been great. She has manfully stood by the Government against rebellion. The step of emancipation will necessarily be attended by difficulties and the General Government, in consideration of these difficulties, should cheerfully appropriate the sum covering the present valuation of slave property in the State. We hope that Governor Bramlette's proposition will be accepted by Congress."

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. Honeberry of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia in prison number two at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone is would read: **“C. HONEBERRY CO. C 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

892) Private Eugene L. HOUGHTON - Inscription on tombstone #1226 reads **“E. L. HONLON CO. B 14 LA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Chicot County, Arkansas in April 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eugene Houghton of Company B of the 13th Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 20, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois and noted as captured in Chicot County, Arkansas on April 25, (1864).

Private died approximately 238 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: “THE RELIGION OF PRISONERS – There are in the prisoners camp in Elmira, New York, at the present time, 1,611 rebel prisoners who make a profession of religion. They have come from twelve different States- Virginia and North Carolina furnishing the largest number: 542 are Methodists, 547 Baptists, 110 Presbyterians, 242 Catholics and the remainders are distributed amongst the less prominent religious denominations.”

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Monday, February 13, 1865 due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“E. L. HOUGHTON CO. B 13 LA. BATT’N. PAR. RANGERS”**

893) Private Francis McDaniel HOOD - Inscription on tombstone #1964 reads **“F. M. HOOD CO. G 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the 1850 United States census Francis M. Hood, (And corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Francis McDaniel Hood) born about 1842 and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. C. Hood,

born about 1802 in South Carolina and living with his wife Nancy (Holden) Hood, born about 1804 in Georgia. Other family household members were: James Hood, born about 1826 in Georgia and Martha Hood, born about 1828 and Melinda Hood, born about 1831 and Lucy Hood, born about 1833 and (Spelled as) Wm Hood, born about 1834 and (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to (Nancy Amanda Hood) born about 1840 and Emma Hood, born about 1844 and Ann B. Hood, born about 1847. The family household was living in District 41 in Heard County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 14, 1850.

According to the 1860 United States census the family surname was spelled as Hoard (But corrected to Hood by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees and will be spelled this way) The census listed Francis McDaniel Hood, born about 1844 in Georgia and had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm C. Hood, born about 1802 in South Carolina and living with his wife Nancy B. Holden Hood, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Delinda (A female) Hood, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Nancy Amanda Hood, born about 1840 in Georgia and Ann H. Hood, born about 1849 in Georgia and Emily H. Hood, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 2 in Coosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Olive and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Francis M. Hood served in Company G in the 54th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company G of the 54th Alabama Infantry was known as the “DeKalb Rifles” and had many soldiers from DeKalb County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Hood of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on April 15, 1863 at Notasulga, Alabama (The compiler notes the town is currently located in both Lee and Macon Counties in Alabama and that Lee County was established in 1870) and enrolled by Captain (John) H. Christian for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "Six companies of the 1st Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi Regiment and four companies of the 40th (Walker) Tennessee Regiment were consolidated October 9, 1862 by Special Order Number 59 paragraph 29 Headquarters, Jackson, Mississippi dated September 29, 1862 to form the 50 Regiment Alabama Volunteers and this designation was subsequently changed to the 54th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. The 1st Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi Regiment was also known as the 4th Regiment Confederate Infantry and the 40th (Walker) Tennessee Regiment was also designated the 5th Regiment Confederate Infanfy."

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Hood of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Hood of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Hood of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama 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 Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Hood of Company G of the 54th Alabama Infantry name appears as signature to a on 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private Francis M. Hood died approximately 269 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 14, 1865 at London, England the newspaper *The Reynolds's Newspaper* reported: "*The Cincinnati Commercial* publishes the following letter from a Confederate officer: TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL – I desire, through your columns, to express my profound abhorrence of the deeds resulting in the death of President Lincoln. I wish also to mention that in passing through the prisons where are still confined several thousands of my comrades I heard of no one so fallen from the level of our common humanity as to be in any sense gratified at this atrocious murder. The sentiment on every side was that of indignation at so cowardly an attempt and of regret as its successful completion. In the name of right let the obloquy and the punishment fall in united horror upon the guilty, but not upon men who have had neither part nor lot in the matter; who in other affairs may have erred in judgment but certainly not in heart, since countless sacrifices attest their sincerity and whose strength in case of ultimate Federal success can be merged once more in the common resources far more readily by the Divine policy of brotherly kindness than by an exercise of bitter and vindictive feeling. Over the ark of a wise Government two seraphs bend. One of these is clear-eyed Justice, but the other is warm-hearted Mercy. I am sir, very respectfully your obedient servant. W. S. Hawkins, Colonel C.S.A. Office of Agent for C. S. Prisoners, Camp Chase, Ohio April 18."

And on Sunday, May 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. M. Hood of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Hood owned slaves in Coosa County, Alabama.

894) Private Curtis HOOKS - Inscription on tombstone #508 reads "**CURTISS HOOKS CO. B 59 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee in February 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed his given name as Corlis but corrected to Curtis by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed Curtis Hooks, born

about 1828 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Mills, born about 1769 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Mills, born about 1772 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary Bailey, born about 1832 in Georgia and Jesse Bailey, born about 1837 in Georgia. The household was living in Division 91 in Washington County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 21, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriages Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978 Curtis Hooks married Clarissa L. Walker on April 3, 1851 in Washington County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed Curtis Hooks, born about 1825 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a planter with a real estate value of \$800.00 and a personal value of 2,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Carisa Hooks, born about 1830 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Dauren but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Dawson, (A male) Hooks, born about 1851 in Georgia and Della Hooks, born about 1853 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Benj (A male) Hooks, born about 1856 in Georgia and John Hooks, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in Hancock County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mayfield and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Curtis Hooks served in Company B in the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“59th Infantry Regiment was formed in the spring of 1862 with men from Jackson, Whitfield, Crawford, Worth, and Turner counties. After serving for some time in Georgia and North Carolina, the unit moved to Virginia. Early in 1863 it was attached to General G. T. Anderson's Brigade where it remained for the balance of the war. The 59th fought at Gettysburg, moved with Longstreet to assist Bragg at Chickamauga, then served in the Kentucky Campaign. Returning to Virginia, it took part in the conflicts at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, the Petersburg siege north of the James River, and the Appomattox operations. The unit lost more than twenty-five percent of the 525 engaged at Gettysburg and sustained 69 casualties from May 6 to April 14 and 85 from August 1 to December 31, 1864. Fifteen officers and 251 men were present at the surrender. Its field officers were Colonel Jack Brown; [William A. Jackson Brown – Find A Grave Memorial # 28991680] Lieutenant Colonels Bolivar H. Gee, [Bolivar Hopkins Gee – Find A Grave Memorial # 62325050] Charles J. Harris, [Charles Jenkins Harris – Find A Grave Memorial # 53029437] and George R. Hunter; [George Russell Hunter – Find A Grave Memorial # 145570601] and Majors Mastin G. Bass [Maston Green Bass – Find A Grave Memorial # 15647405] and William H. Fickling [William Hampton Fickling – Find A Grave Memorial # 29873802 the compiler notes this is not his photograph on the memorial.]”

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 Hooks of the 59th Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. C. L. Hooks and listed her Post Office as Warthen's Store, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 70 the Post Office at Warthen's Store was located in Washington County, Georgia.

The compiler notes Hancock and Washington Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

The compiler notes his body with others was disinterred by an unknown hand (Doctor Flowers and company) on November 24, 1864 yet he is the only one to have a tombstone.

Company B of the 59th Georgia Infantry was known as the "Jackson Guards" and had many soldiers from Washington County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 8 to June 16, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the (Jackson Guards) Jack Brown's Regiment, Georgia State Troops* enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for the war and noted as present for duty. A remark stated "The Jackson Guards, Captain Collins' Company, was regularly re-organized by the election of officers on the 23rd day of April 1862, being an old company of State Troops and regularly mustered into the Confederate service on the 8th day of May, 1862."

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B, 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 8, 1862 and dated May 8, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Captain John G. Collins' Company B and enlisted on May 8, (1862) at Macon, (Georgia) and enroll by Captain (John G) Collins for the war and paid \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8, (1862) at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years and last paid by (Benjamin Franklin) Bruton 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) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Benjamin Franklin) Bruton 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) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years or the war and last paid by (Captain Benjamin Franklin) Bruton 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) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8,

1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years and last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years and last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8, (1862) at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured February 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8, (1862) at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured on February 22, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8, (1862) at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured on February 22, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured February 22, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John G) Collins for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured February 22, 1864 Strawberry Plains, (Tennessee)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and confined on February 28, 1864 and released on April 8, 1864 and disposed of by being sent to Camp Chase and under remarks stated 111 O.V.I.

The compiler noted the 111th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was probably the unit that captured Private Hooks at Strawberry Plains which was located just outside of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 8, 1864 and noted as captured on February 28, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59 Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Strawberry Plains, (Tennessee) on February 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the "39" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky April 12, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee on February 29, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59 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 Strawberry Plains, (Tennessee) on February 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59 Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending April 15, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee on February 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59 Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on April 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13 1864 and noted as captured at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee on February 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59 Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee on February 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59 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 by Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee on February 29, 1864.

Private Curtis Hooks died approximately 222 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 22, 1864 at Evansville, Indiana the newspaper *The Evansville Daily Journal* reported: "Mr. Lincoln majority on the popular vote bids fair to exceed half a million votes. Nothing like it has occurred in the history of the nation. We presume the Southern Confederacy and Europe understands what it means." And on Thanksgiving Day on November 24, 1864 the same day the body of Curtis Hooks was stolen from his grave at the Camp Chase Cemetery Sherman's Left Wing was bearing down on his home in Washington County, Georgia. Sherman's Army would march into Washington County, Georgia on November 26, 1864. And in Hancock County, Cavalry under Union Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick raided the southern part of Hancock along the Ogeechee River, destroying farms and burning cotton.

And on Tuesday, November 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Curtis Hooks of Company B of the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

His widow, Mrs. C. L. J. Hooks filed for and received a widow's Confederate pension in Washington County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Curtis Hooks was a slave owner and had one male slave age 25 on the 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CURTIS HOOKS CO. B 59 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

895) Private Asa S. HOOVER - Inscription on tombstone #203 reads **"ASA S. HOOVER BARRAT'S CO. 19 VA. REG. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Braxton County, West Virginia in January 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Asa Hoover; born about 1840 living in the household of John; born about 1814 and Lucinda Hoover; born about 1812. Other household members were: Jesse Hoover; born about 1837 and Westly (Wesley) Hoover; born about 1843 and William Hoover; born about 1845 and Francis Hoover; born about 1847. The household was living in district four, Braxton County, Virginia. The census was taken on August 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled as Ara (But the compiler believes it was Asa and will be noted this way) Hoover; born about 1840, in Virginia and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Hoover; born about 1815, in Virginia and Lucinda Hoover; born about 1810, in Virginia. Other household members were: Wesley Hoover; born about 1842, in Virginia and William Hoover; born about 1844, in Virginia and Francis Hoover; born about 1846 in Virginia and Granville

Hoover; born about 1848, in Virginia and Caroline Hoover; born about 1850, in Virginia. The household was living in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Braxton and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1860.

The following is cited from the *History of Braxton County and Central West Virginia* by John Davison Sutton page 184. "Nearing the close of the Civil War, the Timings of which mention has been heretofore made, were harassing the citizens and trying to press men into the Confederate service, also looking after those who had become tired of the service, and returned to their homes. In order to protect themselves, they organized a company with John D. Barnett as Captain, J.M. Hoover as 1st lieutenant, Silas Hosey, 2nd lieutenant and George Hoover as orderly sergeant. We have a partial list only of the members of the company. These men saw but little service as a company; they participated in the Battle of Bulltown only, and through their organization avoided being further molested or taken by the army."

The compiler notes the Battle of Bulltown, West Virginia was fought in October 1863 in Braxton County and was a Union victory.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records reported him as a bushwhacker.

The compiler notes some of the soldiers listed with Barnett's Company had had previous duty with the 19th Virginia Cavalry.

Federal POW Records reported Asa S. Hoover of Barnett's Company taken prisoner on January 26, 1864 in Braxton County, [West] Virginia and was charged with being a bushwhacker and arrested by Captain Fisher. Federal POW Records reported him transferred to the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling, West Virginia where a physical description was made on February 1, 1864. "Age twenty-three; Five foot ten and one half inches in height; Gray eyes and dark hair with a florid complexion." Asa S. Hoover told Federal authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and stated his residence was Braxton County, [West] Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated he was sent from Wheeling, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 2, 1864 and arrived at the Camp Chase Prison on February 3, 1864. Federal POW Records at ancestry (24119) reported he was held in prison number three in mess number fifty-one. The compiler also notes in that mess and prison were William Hoover and J.M. Hoover.

Federal POW Records stated Asa S. Hoover's name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance dated June 10, 1864 and told Union authorities he had been conscripted into the military and had deserted.

Private Asa S. Hoover died approximately 194 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 15, 1865 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln telegraphs General Sherman near Atlanta, Georgia. "If the government should purchase, on its own account, cotton Northward of you and on the line of your communications, would it be an inconvenience to you, or detriment to the Military service, for it to come to the North on the Railroad?"

And on Monday, August 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Private (Spelled as) Asa S. Hoover of Barnett's Company died of acute diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Asa S. Hoover did not own slaves in the State of Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ASA S. HOOVER BARNETT'S CO. VA. C.S.A."**

896) Private James D. HOOKER - Inscription on tombstone #1755 reads **"J. HOOTER CO. K 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Randolph County, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850 James D. Hooker married Nancy Jane Stover in Bath County, Virginia on January 13, 1842.

The compiler notes it appears that James D. Hooker and Nancy Jane Stover would later be separated.

According to the 1850 United States census James Hooker, born about 1846 in Virginia was living in the household of James Hooker, born about 1823 in Virginia and living with his wife, Nancy Hooker, also born about 1823 in Virginia. Other household family members were: William Hooker, born about 1843 in Virginia and Catharine Hooker, born about 1844 in Virginia and John Hooker, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 8 in Bath County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1850.

According to the 1860 United States listed James D. Hooker, born about 1847 and noted his occupation as a carpenter and living in the household of family surname spelled as Furkinier (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Fulknier and will be noted this way. The head of the household was Andrew Fulknier, born about 1829 and what appears to be his wife Mary Fulknier. Other family household members were: Ellen S. Fulknier and James A. Fulknier and Daniel Fulknier. The household was living in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Peterstown and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1860.

The compiler notes another 1860 United States census in which three of the members of the 1850 census were living in Barbour County, (West) Virginia. The 1860 census listed Nancy Hooker as the head of the household and born about 1823 in Virginia and also William Hooker, born about 1843 in Virginia and Julia C. Hooker, born about 1845 in Virginia and the compiler notes her full name was Julia

Catherine Hooker. The two women were listed as servants and the male as a farm laborer. The family household was living in Barbour County, West Virginia. As Federal POW would report James D. Hooker listed his residence as Barbour County even though he had enlisted in Monroe County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes James D. Hooker had duty with a prior Confederate unit and will be noted.

The inference for this being the correct soldier that died at Camp Chase is his enlistment at Union, (West) Virginia located in Monroe County, (West) Virginia in which James D. Hooker was listed as living in the 1860 United States census. However there was another James D. Hooker, born about 1823 in Virginia and (Spelled as) James Hooker in the 1850 United States census. This James D. Hooker had duty with the Company B (And enrolled by Captain Miller) of the 8th Battalion Virginia Reserves 1st Battalion Valley Reserves. This James D. Hooker would survive the war and be found as James D. Hooker in both the 1870 and 1880 census with the a 1823 and 1824 birth dates and born in Virginia and would die in 1895 in Virginia and his widow (Lucinda Hooker) would file for a pension and used his unit as Captain Miller's Company Valley Reserves.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 3 to October 13, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) James D. Hooker of Company B of the 108th Regiment Virginia Militia enlisted August 3, (1861) at Union, (West) Virginia and under remarks stated in service twenty days and discharged by colonel for sickness.

Company K of the 19th Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Gilmer County, (West) Virginia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Hooker of Company "B" Campbell's Company 19th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on February 6, 1864 and made his signature with an X.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Hooker of Company K of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and made his signature with an X.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Hooker of Company K of the 19th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 30, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Hooker of Company "D" of the 19th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on May 25, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Hooker of Company "D" of the 19th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on June 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James D. Hooker of Company K of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, West Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry,

and forwarded November 2, 1864 from Clarksburg, West Virginia to the Wheeling, West Virginia Military Prison en route for Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Roll dated Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont, Clarksburg, West Virginia November 2, 1864 and to Federal authorities his residence was Barbour County, West Virginia and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Hooker of Company K of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and listed a physical description; Age seventeen, Height five feet seven, Complexion fair, Eyes brown, Hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Barbour County, West Virginia and had been arrested and captured by the 8th Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, (1864) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James D. Hooker of Company K of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war received at Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 5, 1864 and carried another physical description; Age 17; Height 5' 7" Complexion dark; Eyes black; Hair black and told Federal authorities he had been born in Bath County, Virginia and had been a farmer by occupation and listed his residence as Barbour County, West Virginia and had enrolled for duty in February 1861 in Augusta County, Virginia and had belonged in Jackson's Brigade and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling November 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Beverly, (West Virginia) on October 29, (1864) and arrested by the 8th Ohio Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Hooker of Company K of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November "29" 1864 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Hooker of Company "C" of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 20 to 25, 1864 and specifically arrived on November 23, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and under remarks stated desire to take the oath and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Private James D. Hooker died approximately 122 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 25, 1865 at Coshocton, Ohio the newspaper *The Coshocton Tribune* reported: "Brigham Young, in his message to the Legislature of Deseret, at the beginning of the present session, manifests considerable anxiety to get into the Union and recommends that in order to smooth the way, the laws of the Territory of Utah be enacted and put in force by the Deseret Legislature. He gives a glowing picture of the moral and material prosperity of the Territory."

And on Saturday, March 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. Hooker of Company "C" of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James D. Hooker did not own slaves in Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. D. HOOKER CO. K 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

897) Private Finesce Ewing HOPKINS - Inscription on tombstone #878 reads **"EWING HOPKINS CO. D 12 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 23 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Finesce E. Hopkins, born about 1841 in Tennessee and living in the household of Nathan S. Hopkins, born about 1811 in Tennessee and living with what appears to be his wife, Jane Hopkins, born about 1820 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Cullin P. Hopkins, born about 1843 in Tennessee (And also a member of Company I of the 12th Tennessee Consolidated Infantry and survived the war and his tombstone stated his name was spelled as Cullen Perry Hopkins) and Rebecca I. Hopkins, born about 1846 in Tennessee and John T. Hopkins, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Frances (A female) Hopkins, born about 1850 in Tennessee and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Civil District 17 in Carroll County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 16, 1850.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. E. Hopkins of Company I of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted May 30, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated at home on furlough.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Company I 12th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 12th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) was formed June 16, 1862 by consolidation of the 12th and 22nd Regiments Tennessee Infantry. It appears to have been temporarily consolidated with the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry about October, 1862 but each company f the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 154th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2nd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. E. Hopkins of Company I of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted May 30, (1861) at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and under remarks stated sent home furloughed not since heard from.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on May 2, 1863 near Shelbyville, Tennessee stated Private (Spelled as) F. E. Hopkins of Captain John H. Sturdivant's Company of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 30, (1861) at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee and under remarks stated sent home sick not since heard from was thrown out.

When Private Finesce E. Hopkins of Company I of the 12th Tennessee Consolidated Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Vaughn's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ewing Hopkins of Company D of the 12th 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 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ewing Hopkins of Company D of the 12th 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 August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ewing Hopkins of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ewing Hopkins of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ewing Hopkins of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Erwin Hopkins of Company G of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private F. Ewing Hopkins died approximately 164 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at McGregor, Iowa the newspaper *The North Iowa Times* reported: "The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Savannah. She left New York for Liverpool July 15, 1819 and went across in twenty-six days. The first steamers from Europe, across the Atlantic, were the Great Western from Bristol and the Sirius from Cork. They both arrived in New York April 23rd 1838."

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Ervin Hopkins of Company G of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

The compiler notes his given name of Finesce was obtained from the *Camp Chase Chronicles* and the source was Rich Fischer.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"F. E. HOPKINS CO. I 12 TENN. CONSOLIDATED REG. C.S.A."**

898) Sergeant Robert B. HOPKINS - Inscription on tombstone #1154 reads **"SERG'T R. B. HOPKINS CO. K 5 TENN. CAV. 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 Robert B. Hopkins alternate name R. B. Hopkins and discharged as a sergeant served in 2nd Company K in the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"5th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Paris, Henry County, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its members were recruited in Henry and Benton counties. The unit fought at New Madrid, Shiloh, and Perryville before being assigned to Strahl's, Stewart's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During December, 1862, it was reduced to five companies, and consolidated with the 4th Tennessee Volunteers. It participated in the various campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned

to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. This regiment lost 8 killed, 68 wounded, and 12 missing at Perryville, and the 4th/5th reported 76 casualties at Murfreesboro, 33 at Chickamauga, and 63 at Missionary Ridge. In December, 1863, the 5th totalled [totalled] 167 men and 106 arms, but only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Jonathan J. Lamb, [Killed May 1864 in Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 7071061] William E. Travis, [William Edward Travis – Find A Grave Memorial # 33115333] and Calvin D. Venable; [Calvin Davenport Venable – Find A Grave Memorial # 76421905] Lieutenant Colonels John D. C. Atkins [John DeWitt Clinton Atkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 6005885] and William C. Swor; [Find A Grave Memorial # 47851670] and Major Bryan B. Bunch, Jr.”

A Company Muster-In roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 9, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins of Captain John A. Lauderdale’s Company 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers* was mustered in a Camp Brown, Tennessee on August 9, 1861 and enrolled on May 25, (1861) at Memphis, Tennessee for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company was known at various times as Captain Lauderdale’s Company; Captain Ward’s Company; 1st Company L and 2nd Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service on May 20, 1861 with twelve companies A to M and transferred to the service of the Confederate States on August 9, 1861 and reorganized on May 6, 1862 with ten companies, A to K. About December 1862 it appears to have been consolidated with the 4th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and in the latter part of 1864 the 4th, 5th, 31, 33rd, and 38th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865 the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to July 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins of (2nd) Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on March 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated elected to corporal May 6.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins of (2nd) Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, (Tennessee) and last paid on September 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins of (2nd) Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Memphis, (Tennessee) 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 1st Corporal (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins of (2nd) Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers

enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Memphis, (Tennessee) and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May 12, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins Captain J. B. Ward's Company of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers at roll taken at Guy's Gap, (Tennessee) and had enlisted on May 25, 1861 for one year at Memphis, (Tennessee) and noted as present for duty. An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins of (2nd) Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Memphis, (Tennessee) and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins of (2nd) Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, (Tennessee) and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Corporal (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins of (2nd) Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May "20", 1861 at Memphis, (Tennessee) and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated Sergeant from January 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins of (2nd) Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May "20", 1861 at Memphis, (Tennessee) and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to fill vacancy January 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) R. B. Hopkins of (2nd) Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Memphis, (Tennessee) and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant Robert B. Hopkins of 2nd Company K of the 5th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Hopkins Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 31,

1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Hopkins Company K of the 5th 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 January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Hopkins Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee 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 on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Hopkins Company K of the 5th 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 Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Hopkins of Company K of the 5th 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Hopkins of Company K of the 5th Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from January 16 to 31, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant Robert B. Hopkins died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 Thomas Alva Edison celebrated his 18th birthday.

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Hopkins of Company K of the 5th Regiment Tennessee "Cavalry" due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. R. B. HOPKINS 2ND CO. K 5 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

899) Private Jefferson HORNBERGER - Inscription on tombstone #1481 reads **"J. HORNBERGER CO. C 2 ARK. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jefferson Hornbarger, born about 1841 in Tennessee and living in the household of John Hornbarger, born about 1810 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Frances Hornbarger, born about 1808 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: James C. Hornbarger, born about 1833 in Tennessee (James was also a member of Company C of the 2nd Arkansas Mounted Rifles) and (Spelled as) Hosey (A male) Hornbarger, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Washington Hornbarger, born about 1838 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 1 in Henderson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jefferson Hornbarger, born about 1842 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and attending school within the year and living in the household of J. E. (A male) Hornbarger, born about 1810 in Tennessee and living with what appears to be his wife Frances Hornbarger, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Another family household member was John H. Hornbarger, born about 1840 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Cadron Township in Van Buren County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Quitman and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jefferson Hornbarger served in Company C in the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Regiment Mounted Rifles was organized by J. McIntosh at Osage Prairie, near Bentonville, Arkansas, in July, 1861. It was formed with 662 officers and men, but in January, 1862, there were 820 present. The unit fought at Wilson's Creek and Elkhorn Tavern, [and] then was dismantled. It served under General Churchill during the Kentucky Campaign and later was attached to General McNair's and D. H. Reynold's Brigade. The regiment fought at Murfreesboro and Jackson and in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It reported 55 casualties at Wilson's Creek, 11 at Richmond, [Kentucky] and 120 at Murfreesboro. Of the 125 engaged at Chickamauga, forty-two percent were disabled. Only a few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Benjamin T. Embry, Harris Flanagin, [Harris T. Flanagin – Find A Grave Memorial # 18487] James McIntosh, and J. A. Williamson; [James Adams Williamson – Find A Grave Memorial # 80864734] Lieutenant Colonels Henry K. Brown [Henry Kirkham Brown – Find A Grave Memorial # 5681916] and J. T. Smith; [James T. Smith – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] and Majors J. P. Eagle [James Philip Eagle – Find A Grave Memorial # 19640] and William Gipson [Find A Grave Memorial # 48113204]."

His Compiled Military Service Records are with the 2nd Mounted Rifles Arkansas.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jefferson Hornbarger of Captain King's Company, Battalion of Arkansas Mounted Riflemen* was

mustered in at Camp near Bentonville, Arkansas on July 20, 1861 at age nineteen and enrolled on July 20, 1861 by Captain King for twelve months at Camp near Bentonville, (Arkansas) and traveling place of rendezvous was 230 miles and evaluation of horse of \$120.00 and equipment valued at \$6.00.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. Hornbarger of Captain King's Company McIntosh Regiment appeared on a report of killed and wounded in Colonel McIntosh's Regiment at the battle of Oak Hills, Missouri August 10, 1861 and under remarks stated dangerously wounded.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jefferson Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Arkansas Rifles had lost his horse at the battle of Oak Hills, Missouri on August 10, 1861 and reimbursed for the loss of his horse by the Confederate States in the amount of \$120.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Jefferson Hornbarger of Captain King's Company 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen was enrolled at age nineteen on July 20, 1861 by Captain James McIntosh for twelve months at Camp (McRae) and traveling place of rendezvous was 200 miles and evaluation of horse was \$120.00 and equipment valued at \$6.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Jefferson Hornbarger of Captain King's Company 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen was enrolled at age nineteen on July 20, 1861 by James McIntosh for twelve months at Camp (McRae) and traveling place of rendezvous was 250 miles and evaluation of horse was \$120.00 and equipment valued at \$6.00 and under remarks stated on detached service at Cantonment Bee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to February 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jefferson Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Camp McRae and enrolled by James McIntosh for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeffison Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles enlisted on July "2", 1861 at Camp McRae and enrolled by James McIntosh for twelve months 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) Jeff Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Camp McRae at age nineteen and enrolled by James McIntosh for twelve months and evaluation of horse was \$120.00 and equipment as \$6.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeff Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles enlisted

on July 20, 1861 at Camp McRae at age nineteen and enrolled by James McIntosh for one year and last paid on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay of horse at .40 cents per day \$24.80.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeff Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Camp McRae and enrolled by James McIntosh for one year and last paid on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated received bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated January 14, 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) Jeff Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles (Dismounted) enlisted on July 20, (1861) at Camp McRae and enrolled by James McIntosh for one year and last paid on August 31, (1862) and had received a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) Jeff Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles (Dismounted) enlisted on July 20, (1861) at Camp McRae and enrolled by James McIntosh for one year and last paid on January 1, 1863 and paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeff Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Camp McRae, Arkansas and enrolled by James McIntosh for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeff Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Camp McRae and enrolled by James McIntosh for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay for horse at .40 cents per day \$24.40.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeff Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Camp McRae and enrolled by James McIntosh for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and a \$50.00 bounty was paid and at .90 cent stoppage was ordered by General -----.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jefferson Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Camp McRae and enrolled by James McIntosh for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeff Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles

enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Camp McRae and enrolled by James McIntosh for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeff Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Mounted Rifles enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Camp McRae and enrolled by James McIntosh for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick since June 30, 1864 .40 cents for horse \$24.40.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Jefferson Hornberger (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Cavalry appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia on July 11, 1864 at the Ocmulgee Hospital and had been in Reynolds Brigade and noted his Post Office as West Point and his disease was chronic diarrhea and general debility and disposition was 60 days.

When Private Jefferson Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Arkansas Mounted Rifles was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Reynold'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) Jefferson Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Regiment Dismounted 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 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jefferson Hoonbarger (With an X by the surname indication an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Regiment Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jefferson Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Regiment Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jefferson Hoonbarger of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Regiment Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville,

Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jefferson Hornbarger of Company C of the 2nd Arkansas Mounted Rifles 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 17, 1864.

Private Jefferson Hornbarger died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1865 at Lewiston, Maine the newspaper *The Sun-Journal* reported: "A Rebel Pirate – New York, 28th – The schooner Dearborn from Saravilla reports she was boarded on the 8th instant off Cape Antonio by a rebel privateer who after asking several questions bore up for the Island of Grand Cayman. She was bark rigged, one smokestack about 300 tons burthen and painted lead color. Saw here again on the 9th."

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. Hornberger (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C (And corrected at the top of the page to 2nd Arkansas Mounted Rifles) due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jefferson Hornbarger did not own slaves in the State of Arkansas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. HORNBERGER CO. C 2ND MTD. RIFLES ARK. C.S.A."**

900) Private Henry HORTON - Inscription on tombstone #1585 reads **"H. HORTON CONSCRIPT ALA. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Blount, County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to Alabama, Select Marriages, 1816-1942 the parents of Henry Horton were Malinda Oden and William Horton who were married on August 3, 1837 in Blount County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry Horton, born about 1847 in Alabama living in the household of William Horton, born about 1806 in Tennessee and living with his wife Malinda Horton, born about 1817 in Alabama. Another family household member was Thomas Horton, born about 1840 in Alabama and he too would die and be buried at the Camp Chase Prison. The family household was living in the Eastern Subdivision in Blount County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Summit and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Horton of the 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Blount County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Horton of the unassigned conscripts appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Blount County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Horton of the unassigned conscripts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Blount County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Horton of the unassigned conscripts 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 Blount County, Alabama on January 15, "1864".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Horton of the unassigned conscripts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Blount County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private Henry Horton died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at New York, New York the newspaper *The New-York Times* reported: "INUNDATION AT NASHVILLE – Nashville, Tennessee, Saturday March 4, 1865. The heavy rains for the past three days have caused a great rise in the river, which is over its banks. The city is entirely surrounded by water and the lower part of it is completely submerged. On the railroad running south much damage has been done by the washing away of bridges. The trestle bridge of Stone Rover, near Murfreesboro, has been swept away; also the one at Franklin. There is no interruption as yet on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The river rose seven feet yesterday and last night and it is still rising. Much damage has been done to property in the vicinity of the flood. It is believed that the flood will be the greatest ever known. Two soldiers of the Ninth Indiana were drowned yesterday in Edgefield."

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henry Horton of the unassigned conscripts due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner with his brother Thomas B. Horton who also died at Camp Chase and is buried in grave number 1524. The compiler notes he also was with the unassigned conscripts.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry Horton did not own slaves in Blount County, Alabama.