

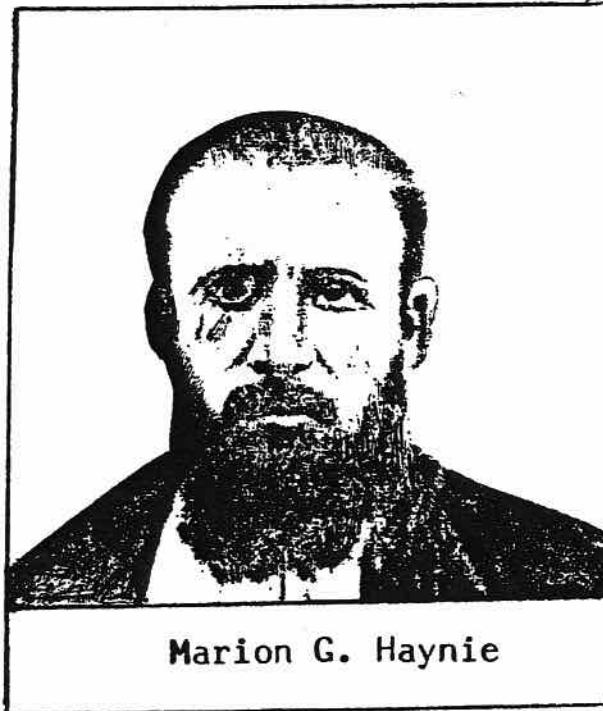
The Forgotten Regiment

A day by day account of the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment, CSA (1861-1865)

by
Rex Miller



Colonel John Snodgrass
Jackson County, Alabama

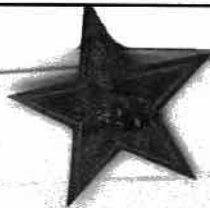


Pvt., Company C
55th Alabama
(1842-1915)

Dedicated to:

Lenar Belle Haynie Thompson

(Grandmother of the Author and
daughter of Marion G. Haynie)



JOHN SNODGRASS

CONFEDERATE ARMY

Jackson county produced several great soldiers. Gen. Jno. B. Gordon was from that county and left there to go into the army. There has always been good land in Jackson and good land produces good people, the world over. The Snodgrass family have been strong, sensible reliable people for generations.

John Snodgrass was born in Jackson county in 1836 of the family that came to Alabama as pioneers. He was the nephew of Gen. Benjamin Snodgrass, who lived and died in the county. Mr. Snodgrass was a merchant and lived quietly and prospered until the war came on and he left his business from a sense of duty and entered with enthusiasm into the Confederate army. He was captain in the Second Confederate regiment and went at once to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's command. He led his company at Shiloh and distinguished himself. He was with his command in the campaigns about there until the year of his enlistment expired. He then went with part of his men, who were his neighbors, into Norwood's batallion and fought in the campaigns as far south as Baton Rouge and as far north as Shiloh until 1863. He was then merged into the Fifty-fifth Alabama and was made colonel and his neighbor, John Norwood was lieutenant colonel. He fought to the end of the war in the western army, a large part of the time commanding Scott's brigade. In it were five Alabama regiments and one from Louisiana and one from Arkansas. He led the brigade after the battle of Franklin. Col. Snodgrass' military career was highly honorable and began with the first campaign and ended with the last.

After the war Colonel Snodgrass returned to his home in Jackson much the poorer for his patriotic military service. He quietly gathered the remains of his property and as soon as he could, opened his store for business and the peaceful tenor of his life was resumed and those terrible four years of war became part of his life history and the merchant took the place of the commander and the colonel sold goods over his counter to the private who had fought with him at Shiloh and on the bloody field of Franklin. The quiet life was more agreeable to the veteran who was still young. He lived long after the war, respected and honored by the men who knew him best.

Such was the life history of one Jackson county merchant who went as a soldier and rose to high command and led a brigade most creditably and fought his regiment with distinction on many fields and then returned to his business with his soldiers, officers and privates as his neighbors and customers. There were many such soldiers in both armies.

Note provided by Janet B. Parks (2014): In the document above, Colonel John's paternal uncle, George Benjamin Snodgrass, is identified as a "General." Evidence suggests, however, that he actually held the rank of Colonel. Charles Cox, a descendant of George Benjamin, told me that he thought that some record keepers had mistaken "Geo." for "Gen." The same error appears on p. 90 of this book. Col. George Benjamin Snodgrass was Thomas Snodgrass' brother and served in the Indian Wars, not the Civil War. Col. John Snodgrass, whose Civil War regiment is the topic of this book, was an older brother of David Nathan Snodgrass. The document above and the attached pin are currently in the possession of D. Nathan Parks, Jr., Montgomery, TX. The pin is possibly a Confederate veteran's pin and is inscribed "*Col. John Snodgrass CSA 55th Ala.*"

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Rex Miller

Revised Edition
Fifth Printing
1995

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Patrex Press
16205 White Creek Cove
Austin, TX 78717

Printed and Bound in USA.

On January 18, 2014 Dr. Rex Miller, of Round Rock, TX, very graciously granted me permission to duplicate this book for my family members. Thank you Dr. Miller. Our family is forever indebted to you for preserving an important part of our history.

Janet B. Parks
Bowling Green, OH
January 2014

CONTENTS

Illustrations	vi	
Foreword	ix	
Acknowledgements	x	
CHAPTER 1	Fighting for the Confederacy in the West	11
CHAPTER 2	Norwood's Battalion	22
CHAPTER 3	Snodgrass' Battalion	27
CHAPTER 4	The Fighting 55th Takes Its Place	33
CHAPTER 5	Activites in Mississippi	42
CHAPTER 6	The Atlanta Campaign	49
CHAPTER 7	Battles of Franklin and Nashville	69
CHAPTER 8	The Final Days	81
CHAPTER 9	Field and Staff	90
CHAPTER 10	Captains and Their Companies	102
CHAPTER 11	Prisoners of War	132
CHAPTER 12	Muster Roll for the 55th Alabama	174
CHAPTER 13	Southern Cross of Honor	286
Bibliography	293	
About the Author	295	
Index	296	

ILLUSTRATIONS

MAPS	page
Civil War Map of Jackson County, Al	16
Loring's Retreat from Baker's Creek	45
Location of the 55th at Cassville	53
New Hope Church Troop Positions	55
Atlanta Campaign	57
Travels of the 55th Alabama in the Atlanta Campaign	67
Map of the Battlefield of Nashville, Tennessee	77
Battle of Bentonville, NC	84
Travels of the 55th Alabama, 1861-1865	88
PICTURES AND SKETCHES	Page
General P.G.T. Beauregard, CSA	13
Captain Arthur Beard Carter, CSA	25
Major General William Wing Loring, CSA	38
General Joseph E. Johnston, CSA	40
Photocopy of a Release for Pvt. Jesse Herron	43

PICTURES AND SKETCHES	Page
Letter of Resignation: Lt. John Spotswood	50
General John Bell Hood, CSA	59
Battle of Ezra Church	63
Lt. General Alexander P. Stewart	71
Bridge at Franklin over the Harpeth River	74
Bridge over the Cumberland River, Nashville	78
James Bennett House	86
Paroling Rebel Prisoners at Greensborough, NC	87
Johnnie Comes Marching Home	89
Colonel John Snodgrass CSA	91
Captain Jessinion W. Maddox, Co. C, 55th AL, CSA	109
Entrance to Camp Chase Cemetery, Columbus, OH	137
Grave of George Jenkins, Co, I, 55th AL, CSA	140
Grave of 1st Sgt. William T. Venable, Co. E, 55th	142
Camp Douglas, Chicago, IL	144
Fort Delaware As It Looks Today	148
Sketch of Military Prison, Johnson's Island, OH	154
Cemetery on Johnson's Island, Ohio	154
Johnson's Island Prison, Sandusky, Ohio	155

PICTURES AND SKETCHES	Page
Parade of Hoffman's Battalion at Johnson's Island	155
Doubling up to keep warm in a flimsy barracks.	156
Confederate Prisoners Braving the Snow.	157
Confederate Prisoner's Play Program	158
Colonel Ambrose A. Stevens, USA	161
Camp Morton, 1865	161
Brig. Gen. Thomas Mooße Scott	175
Southern Cross of Honor	292

Foreword

For over one hundred years the war has been over. However, nowhere has the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment of volunteers, CSA, been given its due for the job done when its country called. The Regiment was made up of men from all parts of Alabama, but most of them were from Northern Alabama. They were not slave holders in most instances, just plain farm boys who did not want someone to tell them they could not do what they thought the Constitution said they could do.

The 55th was a low profile regiment. It did not make any efforts to win popularity or to be singled out for acts of bravery and courage. It just did its job—day, after day, after day. The Regiment started with over 1,000 men and ended with less than 50 who could claim to have served the entire four years and still be able to go home on their own power.

The motivating force behind doing this research, that culminated in this book, was a driving desire to know how life was really lived during four years of hell. It was also the desire of a small boy who always wanted to know why "Southern Pride" and stubbornness was always uppermost in his mother's mind when she scolded him. Today, we know why this Southern Pride and stubbornness has survived. It was the driving force behind one of the hardest fought wars in modern times.

Acknowledgments

As you know, no book can be written without the aid of many persons. This one is no exception. Many people have contributed their time, research efforts, and abilities to getting this volume off the press and into your hands.

The author would like to thank some of them by mentioning their names here. Others, too numerous to list, are also worthy of thanks for their contributions.

Harry V. Barnard is to be thanked for his contributions. He helped with the maps and day-to-day routine of the 27th Alabama, which was part of the same brigade as the 55th and shared its fortunes and misfortunes.

Marjorie L. Lord, interlibrary loan librarian, at the State University College, Buffalo, New York spent many hours looking up reference materials and obtaining the same for use by the author.

Mr. Phil Gerace helped with the photography and graphics. Mrs. Marie Rose of Anniston, Alabama did some searching and came up with some interesting information and pictures.

Maurice Jones, Decatur, Alabama did some investigations and reported his results. Mr. Allen Nunnally of Anniston did some background research on the Nunnally family and contributed to Captain Nunnally's background information. Mrs. W.H. Christian, Jr. of Williamsburg, Virginia furnished a picture of Captain Carter.

Others who contributed to the search were: Mrs. Sadie Timmons, Public Library of Anniston, Alabama, Mrs. Helen Steiner Rice of Longview, Texas, descendant of James Harvey Mayes of Company C, Mrs. A.V. Hall, President-General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Mr. Charles W. Crawford of Memphis.

Chapter 1

FIGHTING FOR THE CONFEDERACY IN THE WEST

Fighting did not break out until 1862. However, the causes for the Civil War or War Between the States were many and cannot be pinpointed here with the exception of a couple of generally accepted reasons.

In the late 1850's the United States was sharply divided. The North was populated by a large number of immigrants and based its economy upon industry and agriculture. The atmosphere of the country was optimistic and forward looking. The population of the northern states was 22,000,000.

In the South the growing of cotton had become the top economic factor for the region. In order to grow and gin this crop it was necessary to have large numbers of cheap labor. This labor-intensive crop demanded a different type of thinking than the industrial north. The people naturally thought of their local interests and the state of the economy. The differences in political and social ways made for some interesting debates in Congress and the press. Clashes became widespread and spilled over into the general population. Slavery was one of the issues that became personal to the southerners since they had a need for this cheap source of labor. However, they, too were becoming aware of the cost of keeping slaves in terms of care, food and clothing. The time was almost ripe for change.

This change was forced upon the people of the South by a number of factors. It appears that the North had a number of anti-slavery proponents who did not want slavery to exist in any part of the nation. This movement became violent when, in 1859, John Brown, a religious fanatic, seized the Armory at Harper's Ferry. He was going to use this as a base for his 'religious crusade' to free the slaves in the South.

Ironically enough, Colonel Robert E. Lee was placed in command of U.S. Marines who took Brown prisoner. Brown was hanged for treason. This aroused widespread indignation in the north especially among the anti-slavery forces. Abraham Lincoln was running for President about this time. When Lincoln was elected the southerners saw but one way to keep their slavery as an institution and way of life. They seceded from the Union. This meant they had to establish their own nation. The first state to secede was South Carolina on December 20th, 1860. South Carolina was joined by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. They met in Montgomery, Alabama and elected Jefferson Davis President of the Confederacy. He was sworn in as president on February 9, 1861.

A couple of days after Lincoln was inaugurated, the President of the Confederacy called for 100,000 one-year enlistments by volunteers and received, by the middle of April 1861, 35,000 men. At this time the army of the Confederacy was twice the size of the army of the United States.

Many of the forts in the South were manned by Union troops, The garrison at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor was one of these. Lincoln attempted to supply the troops in the Fort when the Confederates under General Pierre G.T. Beauregard opened fire upon the Fort. The Fort surrendered on April 14, 1861. With the bombardment of the Fort the first shots were fired in what became a long affair lasting four years. The North still considered the South as part of the Union and this meant the persons fighting the North were rebels or resurrectionists. Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion. Virginia was not pleased with this decision and seceded. Once Virginia seceded so did Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina. By May 20, 1861 there were 11 states armed and in open rebellion of the Union. On May 24th Kentucky declared neutrality. All southern ports were blockaded by Lincoln as a measure



General P.G.T. Beauregard

of forcing the rebels to capitulate.

The numbers were decidedly on the Union's side. There were 22,000,000 people in the northern states compared to only 5,500,000 whites in the South.

The Southern Army consisted of local militia and volunteer companies. Some were new recruits to fill out the company ranks. The men were poorly trained and had very little equipment with which to sustain a large effort for any period of time. However, they did volunteer and they did fight.

It was really a "civil" war since brothers fought brothers and fathers and sons were divided in their allegiances. Lincoln, for instance, had a problem in his own family for his wife had a brother, three half-brothers, and three brothers-in-law fighting with the Confederates.

Caught in the middle of this fight were the people of northern Alabama. Most of them did not want to fight. After all, this was a rich man's war and it would be a poor man's fight. All they wanted to do was be left alone to do things the way they had done for many years. They had enough trouble making a living from the soil. However, they too were caught up in the "fever" of the time and volunteered to defend their hearth and home.

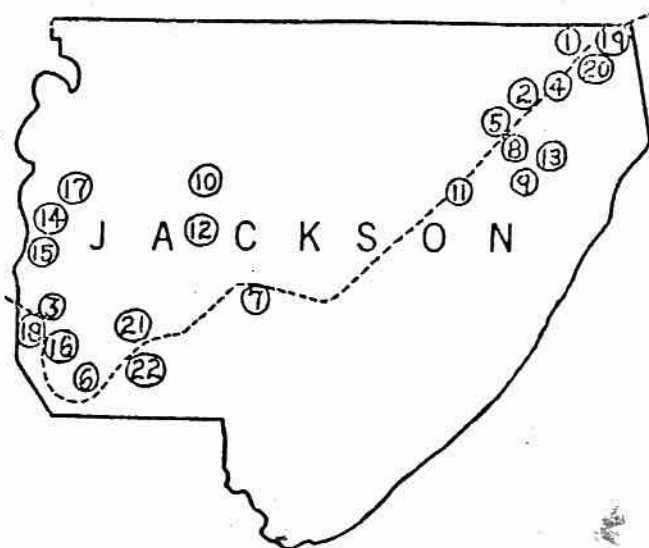
Calhoun County, Alabama had only 17,169 whites and 4,370 blacks in its 610 square miles in 1860. Jacksonville served as the seat of this northeast Alabama county. Oxford was a small town in the southern part of the county with about 800 persons while Cross Plains (now Piedmont) had 350 inhabitants. Yet this county sent 18 infantry companies, 5 cavalry companies, and many supplies to the Confederacy for its fight against the northerners. Company C, Oxford Rifles, was organized by Jesse W. Maddox and took its place, in the lineup for the fight to defend home and hearth.

This company later became part of the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment. It fought at Shiloh and was heavily engaged on that Sunday morning in Tennessee.

Cherokee County was somewhat larger in area but smaller in population than Calhoun County. With 15,321 whites and 3,039 blacks the Cherokee County people were called upon to furnish 17 companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry to the Confederacy. This picturesque county with its many rugged hills and mountains had a generally light soil with a clay subsoil. However, there were many fertile valleys that furnished "plowing area" to grow crops to support its 18,000 inhabitants. Coal was one of the abundant minerals in the county with an iron works to make use of the supply. The courthouse was located at Centre where most of the troops volunteered for Company B and Company K of the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment. In some cases Cedar Bluff was the enlistment site since it was the former seat of justice and about the same size as Centre.

Jackson County was established in 1819 when Alabama became a state. It had over 1,000 square miles of area, but a population of only 14,811 whites and 3,472 blacks in 1860. The county was rugged and mountainous with much wild scenery. The land was light but coves, valleys and river bottoms made it very productive.

Jackson County had a saltpeter cave which was of importance to the Confederacy as this potassium nitrate (KNO_3) was the prime ingredient of the black gunpowder used at the time. Scottsboro was the seat of justice. The local inhabitants numbered only 357. Larkinsville had 200 and Stevenson about 250. These were mentioned as the enlistment centers for the companies of this region. Larkinsville and Stevenson were both occupied most of the war period by Union troops so a number of the 55th were captured while sneaking home to visit for a day or two.



KEY TO CIVIL WAR MAP OF JACKSON COUNTY

1	Bridgeport	Skirmishes	11	Hunt's Mill	Skirmish
2	Bolivar	Skirmish	12	Trenton	Reconnaissance
3	Paint Rock Bridge	Affairs	13	Caperton's Ferry	Affair
		Skirmishes			Scouts
4	West Bridge	Action	14	Sink Springs Valley	Scout
5	Stevenson	Skirmishes	15	Clear Springs Valley	Scout
6	Woodville	Affair	16	Paint Rock Station	Skirmish
		Attack on Union Pickets	17	Duckett's Plantation	Skirmish
		Scout	18	Paint Rock	Skirmish
7	Larkinsville	Affair	19	Hoq Jaw Valley	Skirmish
		Skirmishes	20	Ludd's House	Skirmish
8	Crow Creek	Reconnaissance	21	Boyd's Station	Expedition
9	Cross Island	Reconnaissance	22	Stevens Gap	Skirmish
10	Nashville	Expedition			

From: The History of Jackson County, page 28.

Like other portions of the Tennessee Valley, Jackson was laid waste by the ravages of war. The courthouse and several houses in Bellefonte were burned by the northern troops. A number of actions and skirmishes took place at Stevenson and Bridgeport. The citizens were prone to bushwack Union detachments as they passed through. Some of the local property was burned in response to the harassing of supply trains and bushwacking.

Marshall County had 9,596 whites and 1,872 blacks in 1860. It was a county rich in coal, iron ore, mill-stone grit, and other minerals. Guntersville served as the seat of justice to a village of 144 inhabitants. Marshall consisted of only 600 square miles making it one of the smaller northern Alabama counties.

Madison County, another of the northern counties was established in 1808 as the second county created before Alabama became a state. It was one of the largest of these northern counties in 1860 with a population of 11,685 whites and 14,574 blacks. It had the richest agricultural soil in the Tennessee Valley. A spur of the Cumberland jutted into the county, forming a picturesque range of low mountains. Huntsville, was the seat of justice and the social and intellectual capital of the Tennessee Valley. It was located 203 miles north of Montgomery. As was mentioned before, most of these counties north of the Tennessee River were occupied by Union troops during the entire war. This made it difficult to recruit for the Confederate army. It also posed some interesting situations for Confederate army men home on leave.

Jackson County furnished the "Jackson Hornets," a company of men organized by Captain John Snodgrass of Scottsboro. The company was mustered into the service of the Confederacy at Corinth on the 9th day of June 1861. Once at Corinth the Hornets were assigned to Martin's

Regiment of Volunteers. Then, on August 10, 1861 while Snodgrass was home on leave, the company was attached to and became known as Company D of the 25th Mississippi Infantry Regiment. Colonel Martin was not too sympathetic to Captain Snodgrass' request to be assigned to his proper place in the regiment. Since he outranked all other captains by date of appointment into the Confederate service, Snodgrass was supposed to be placed to the right of the regiment. Instead, the colonel had placed a Mississippi company in that position. Therefore, getting no sympathy or action from Martin or Colonel John S. Bowen, who ordered Colonel Martin to place Snodgrass where he was, Snodgrass appealed directly to the Major General. This was General Leonidas Polk then in command at Camp Beauregard, Kentucky.

Evidently Snodgrass received no satisfaction from General Polk since it wasn't until January 31, 1862 that he was assigned to the 2nd Regiment of Confederate Infantry. His company became Company D of the 2nd at that time.

After the Battle of Shiloh (April 6, 1862) the Conscript Law was passed. It was May 1862 before the April 22nd Act was effective. One of the men who joined up before being conscripted (drafted) was Marion G. Haynie. He enlisted in Company C on April 21, 1862. This was one day before the conscription law was passed and placed into effect.

After the Conscript Law went into effect, in May 1862, Captains Snodgrass and Taylor's companies of the 2nd Confederate Regiment united with Clifton's 4th Infantry Battalion as Companies F and G. The battalion was known afterwards as 4th, 15th, or 16th. In February 1863, it was consolidated with Norwood's 6th Infantry Battalion to form the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment. From May 1862 to February 1863, it was known as the 16th Infantry Battalion of Alabama.

Clifton later joined the 18th Partisan Rangers and this

allowed Snodgrass to move up to command the battalion. Snodgrass knew of Norwood's Battalion so his five companies of Alabamians were combined with the six companies of Snodgrass to form the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Snodgrass was made colonel and Norwood (John H.) was made lieutenant colonel.

ORGANIZATION OF THE 55th ALABAMA INFANTRY REGIMENT, CSA

6th Battalion Alabama Infantry

Major John H. Norwood—commanding. Later Lt. Colonel
Company A Capt. J.H. Jones Company I 55th
Company B Capt. A.B. Carter Company G 55th
Company C Capt. J.W. Evans Company E 55th
Company D Capt. Hardin Long Company F 55th
Company E Capt. John H. Gibson Company H 55th

Snodgrass' Battalion (Known as the 4th, 6th, 15th, 16th

Lt. Col. John Snodgrass—commanding. Later Colonel
Company A Capt. D.C. Daniel Company B 55th
Company B Capt. Cain Glover Company J 55th
Company C Capt. Peter Nunnally Company C 55th
Company D Capt. W.M.G. Randle Company K 55th
Company E Capt. Isaac Henry Company G 55th
Company F Capt. J.F. Bridges Company D 55th
Company G Capt. J.B. Dickey Company A 55th

Joseph H. Jones, Company I, 55th became major and was killed at Peachtree Creek.

John H. Gibson became major in the 18th Alabama Battalion of Partisan Rangers. Killed at Chickamauga.

J.B. Dickey of Company A, became major of 55th

Unit Sizes

The Union army had companies of 100 men at full strength. Three were officers and 97 were enlisted men. There was one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant. The non-commissioned offices consisted of a first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one waggoner and eighty two privates.

The regiment consisted of 10 companies. The regimental staff consisted of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant (a lieutenant), one quartermaster (lieutenant), one surgeon, one assistant-surgeon, one sergeant-major, one regimental quartermaster-sergeant, one regimental commissary-sergeant, one hospital steward, two musicians, and twenty-four bandmen. The band was later abolished. Average strengths of the regiment ran from 150 to 500. Full regiments called for 1,000 men. The Confederate army was organized along the same lines in terms of regiments.

Brigades were formed of two to five regiments. The average brigade was four to five regiments. Two or more brigades were required to make a division. Federal divisions averaged about 6200 men while the Confederates averaged 8700. It took two or more divisions to make a corp. Two or more corps made an army. There were sixteen Federal and twenty three Confederate armies. Armies existed as independent organizations. The Confederates used brigadier generals to command brigades. Major generals commanded divisions, lieutenant generals commanded corps and the armies were commanded by four star generals. The Union did not have ranks above major general except for one lieutenant general, a rank given to Grant when he took over command of the entire Union army.

It is interesting to note how these organizations were re-organized after each major battle. It is also of interest

to note that in some cases captains were commanding brigades in the last battles of the war. The numbers were simply not there and the units were combined to reach full strength or at least operational levels.

A total of 2,128,948 men served in the Union army. Of this number 75,215 were regulars and 1,933,779 were volunteers. There were 46,347 draftees and 73,607 draft-substitutes.

There was between 1,227,890 and 1,406,180 men in the Confederate army. These are estimates since accurate numbers are not available. It is interesting to also note that one-in-eleven or one-in-nine of the total population of all ages, races and both sexes is represented by these numbers.

Ages of the soldiers ranged from 14 and 15 to 65. The Union army had at least 100,000 soldiers 16 years old. There were another 100,000 who were only 15 at the time of service. About one-in-ten of the Union army was sixteen or less. The Confederacy had to resort to all ages toward the end of the war. Cadets from military academies were used to form a line of battle in a number of engagements.

Chapter 2

NORWOOD'S BATTALION

John Henry Norwood was an impressive man. He was 6 feet tall with brown hair and black eyes. Under the brown hair and behind the black eyes was a brain that had been educated in the public schools of Jackson County, Alabama. He had been sent to school for three years in Tennessee at Irving College. After college he read law in his native village and was admitted to the bar in 1852 at the age of 24. By the time he was 27 he had been appointed probate judge and was elected to this position shortly thereafter. It was in the position of judge that he found himself when the discussions got underway and secession was the topic that everyone discussed. However, John Henry Norwood was more a man of action than talk. He enlisted as a lieutenant in Hal Bradford's Company which was assigned to the Second Alabama Infantry Regiment. Bradford had gone to school with Norwood and they had both practiced law in the same village. Norwood's family had served in the War of 1812 and the fight that led to the Creek Indians leaving Alabama. His father had come to Alabama from Virginia in 1820. At the time of his death, John Henry's father was a major general of the state militia. It was John Henry's family background that the Confederate States Army realized could be valuable to the cause. Therefore, he was permitted to resign his commission in the Second and go home on a recruitment mission.

Once back in Jackson County, he was able to raise five companies of about 100 men each. After having recruited them and since everyone knew of his family's background and previous military status, it was only natural that the men elected him their commanding officer.

Since five companies made up a battalion it called for a major to take command. Norwood was elected major

(later lieutenant colonel) of the 6th Alabama Volunteer Battalion of Infantry usually referred to as Norwood's Battalion.

Camp Cheatham in Tennessee was the training camp for the new battalion. It was there that Norwood's Battalion was assigned to Colonel William Andrew Quarles' 42nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Quarles was a lawyer and very political. He had practiced law at Clarksville, Tennessee for a number of years before the war. Clarksville was the location of Camp Cheatham.

Quarles' Regiment, with Norwood's Battalion assigned as part of the complement of troops, was assigned to aid in the defense of Ft. Donelson, a small outpost on the Tennessee River near the town of Dover. It was there, in February 1862, that the Battalion saw action against Grant's troops.

Ft. Donelson was outmanned and captured by General Ulysses Grant on February 16, 1862. In the capture there was an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 Confederate prisoners of war to march off North to camps hastily erected to hold them. This was one of the important victories for Grant and had much to do with his rapid advancement thereafter.

Quarles was captured along with Norwood. Their men were sent either to Camp Douglas in Chicago or to Camp Chase in Columbus, Ohio. Columbus was the checking-in point for the officers. Norwood arrived at Chase on March 1st. By that time they had decided to imprison field grade officers (major and above) at Ft. Warren in Massachusetts. So, John Henry Norwood was sent by train to Massachusetts on March 4th and arrived there on the 6th.

Not all of Norwood's officers were content to be gentlemen soldiers. Some of them were very actively seeking means of escape and to return home to again do battle with the enemy. One of the officers was a young lieutenant by

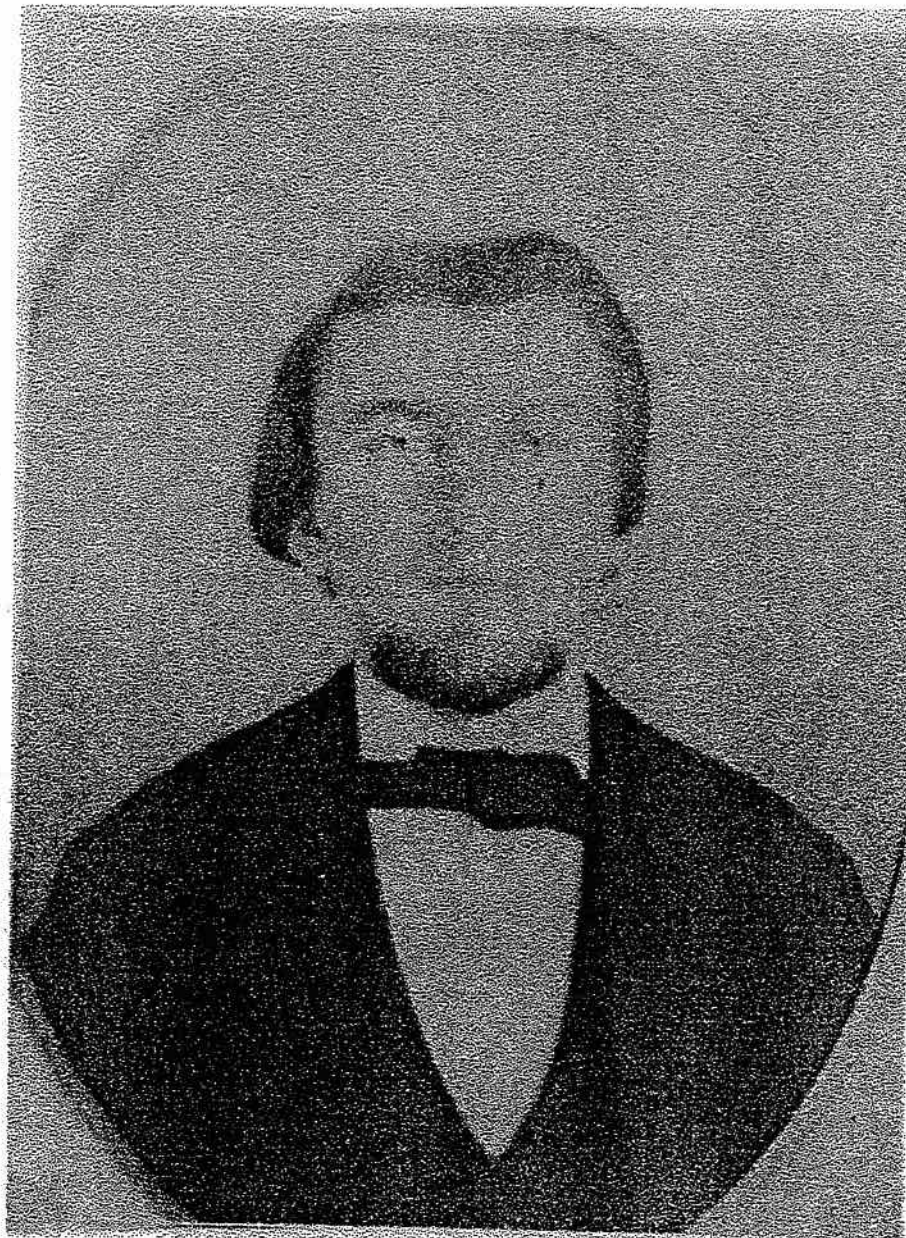
the name of Arthur Beard Carter.

Northern prison officers had determined to send the company grade officers (lieutenants and captains) to Johnson's Island near Sandusky, Ohio. On the way to Johnson's Island, Carter was able to get off the train and find his way back to his own lines. On the way back he ran into some of Nathan B. Forrest's troops who had waded through ice cold water on the night of February 15th at Ft. Donelson and escaped. He joined Forrest and served with him till he could reach Corinth, Mississippi on June 12th, 1862.

Carter was eager to see action, but his company was still in enemy prison camps. Some of the stragglers, and sick, who had since recovered, were hanging around the camp at Corinth. They had been reorganized and had already picked their officers. Carter wrote a letter to Major Brent, Acting Adjutant General, asking that he be assigned to a command.

His request was quickly honored and he was assigned to Colonel Snodgrass' Battalion. It was in this unit that he fought at the Battle of Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862. Carter had a busy spring and summer. A brief summary of his activities reads like this:

He escaped from the enemy on the 24th day of April, 1862. Carter arrived in Corinth on the 29th day of May 1862. He served in Colonel Forrest's command until the 9th of June 1862. From the 12th of June to September 27th, 1862 he was in the 4th Alabama Battalion. He had been captured in February, served time in Camp Chase as a prisoner of war, escaped and fought with Forrest's outfit and then arrived at Corinth to join Snodgrass to fight at the Battle of Baton Rouge in August. It would not be appropriate, at this point, to mention his final charge and reward. This can be read later in a biographical



Captain Beard Carter

sketch of the company commanders.

While Carter was actively engaging the enemy instead of reposing in a prisoner of war camp, Colonel Norwood was being watched by some very capable guards at Ft. Warren. Norwood arrived in Massachusetts on March 6, 1862. He was exchanged on July 31st of the same year. Three Union lieutenants were deemed the equivalent of a lieutenant colonel and they were released in exchange for Norwood.

Norwood presented himself for further service upon reaching Richmond. He was sent to Vicksburg where, on September 20th his men were returned and declared exchanged. It took about a week to reorganize the outfit for on September 27th Norwood's Battalion was once again together. Lieutenant Arthur Beard was elected Captain of Company B.

The newly reorganized unit was marched off to Jackson, Mississippi to join with Snodgrass' Battalion to become the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment in February of 1863. During September they were in Jackson, Holly Springs, Ripley and back to Jackson again in October. They arrived at Port Hudson, Louisiana in December and stayed there until April 1863. Nothing of significance happened during the winter months except the boredom of winter camp.

Chapter 3

SNODGRASS' BATTALION

John Snodgrass was 6-feet 1-inch tall. He made a striking figure in his gray uniform for he had gray eyes to match. His complexion was fair and his hair was dark. Snodgrass was interested in the militia and the weekly drill sessions that took place in Scottsboro before the war broke out. This appealed to him since he was young, handsome and interested in the ladies. The uniform made a striking figure even more noticeable to the proper ladies of the town.

The military life had appealed to John since there had always been a family tradition of service from the early days of the revolution. He was the son of Thomas and Caroline (Martin) Snodgrass. Jackson County, Alabama was his home and birthplace. His father was also a native of Jackson County. In fact, his whole family lived in the county in and around Bellefonte (today known as Hollywood). John was the great-grandson ^{new} of Colonel William Snodgrass of Tennessee. The Colonel had served his country well in the Revolutionary War during 1777 to 1779.

John Snodgrass received his early education from his cousin, Alex Snodgrass. Once John had been properly prepared by his cousin, he was sent to Huntsville to finish his education. His education finished, he returned to Bellefonte and became a merchant. This was his occupation when the War Between the States showed signs of becoming a reality. He was eager to go and finish this job of showing the North that the South had a right to its own destiny. One of the first to enlist as a Confederate, he was commissioned with the rank of captain and placed in command of the Jackson Hornets. Since he had raised the company from local men he was well acquainted with their needs. They picked up their squirrel rifles and shotguns and marched off to train for

their part in freeing the South. The Confederate Army wasted no time in assigning these Jackson County Hornets to the Second Confederate Regiment and sent them off to Florida to see duty there while the issue of Pensacola was being solved. General Albert Sidney Johnston was in command of the regiment and a number of others. Johnston later became one of the most respected southern generals. Only to be killed at the Battle of Shiloh.

In November 1861 Snodgrass' Company was assigned to Colonel John D. Martin's First Mississippi Valley Regiment at Ft. Pillow. He had been mustered in on the 9th of June and this was 5 months later to the day. John had arrived at Corinth on June 9th with his men and now they were assigned to a regiment he did not especially like. He was 25 at the time and interested in a beautiful girl back home. In fact, he was so interested that he took leave in October and went home to marry Mary Jane Brown. It was while he was home that his company was assigned to the Mississippi Regiment. This was an assignment he did not want. For he wanted to be assigned to a regiment of Alabama men. Besides, the General had assigned his company an inferior position in the regiment. Inasmuch as Snodgrass' company had seniority it should have been given preference in placement within the regiment. Much correspondence was generated concerning this assignment.

His letters to the general commanding went unheeded until later when another organization was made necessary. Once Ft. Donelson had fallen and the Confederacy lost over 12,000 men killed, wounded or captured, it was thought necessary to have more men in and around the Tennessee and Mississippi area. This meant that Snodgrass and his men were pulled back to aid in the defense of the region. His unit was then reassigned, along with Clifton's, to become the 4th Alabama Battalion of Infantry. As part of Clifton's command it fought at Murphreesboro, Tennessee February 23, 1862. The Fourth was part of Breckinridges' reserve brigade

while in Tennessee. It had been under the command of Lt. Col. Conoley while in Pensacola.

Once the Murphreesboro fight had caused them to withdraw from Tennessee they regrouped at Corinth and Albert Sidney Johnston made his plans for attacking Grant and Sherman at Pittsburgh Landing (Shiloh).

On Sunday, April 6, 1862 John Snodgrass was engaged at Shiloh as company commander. He was assigned to Traubue's Brigade for the Battle of Shiloh. His men did a creditable job and he was complemented for his men and his men's actions under fire. During the battle he was wounded in the head. After the retreat from Shiloh, Snodgrass was allowed to return home for a few days to recuperate. His men were in Corinth where Beauregard withdrew after Johnston's death at Shiloh. Major J.M. Clifton had been in command of the 4th Alabama during the April 6th and 7th battle at Pittsburgh Landing.

John returned to the encampment at Corinth after his trip home and was elected Lt. Colonel and placed in command of what was once Clifton's Battalion. Clifton had decided to take command of another unit. Snodgrass had drilled his men and was feeling very confident when he was sent to aid in the capture of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. However, it was in May 1862 that the Conscript Act (draft law) was actually placed into effect to replace the men lost at Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, and at Shiloh. This played a role in obtaining replacements.

One of the replacements who joined Company C of the 4th Alabama on April 22nd during a recruitment drive by Captain Jesse Maddox was Marion G. Haynie, great-grandfather of the author. Marion Haynie was a typical 19 year-old farmer who had migrated to Alabama early in life in search of the perfect farmland that had been promised to those who would farm the newly acquired Indian lands. Haynie was

inducted into the Confederate Army at Oxford , Alabama and sent immediately to Corinth, Mississippi. At Corinth Haynie served as a replacement for one of the 30 men that Traubue had lost in the Battle of Shiloh on April 6th and 7th.

Captain Peter Nunnally took command of Company C and tried to shape up Haynie and the men who had accompanied him to Corinth. In April they thought the job was done well enough to march off to Louisiana and see what could be done about keeping the Mississippi River open to Confederate traffic.

The new recruits had very little actual training before they were shipped off to find the Yankees and try to destroy them. A few days of close-order drill was about all that was available as combat training. Men were expected to be able to fire their own weapons.

On a foggy August morning, in 1862, a Lieutenant Todd, brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, was serving in the Confederate Army. He was riding his horse near the old graveyard in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Todd stumbled upon an encampment of his brother-in-law's men. Before Todd could wheel around and return toward his own unit a bullet struck him and he tumbled from his horse, an incident to cause undue alarm and lifelong marital problems for Abraham Lincoln since his wife never forgave him for her brother's death. This was the beginning of the Battle of Baton Rouge--early on the morn of August 6th, 1862. Most of the battle took place in and around the cemetery and the county courthouse.

Casualties of the battle or skirmish were suffered on both sides. Major Alexander of the 4th Alabama was struck in the chest by a bullet and died instantly in the middle of the road. Others were wounded including the new recruit, Marion G. Haynie. This was to be Haynie's only wound for

the entire war. He was struck in the knee, but managed to return with his outfit to fight for the rest of the war without personal injury except for a finger tip that got in the way of a horse's teeth.

In February of 1863 Snodgrass' 4th Battalion and Norwood's 6th Battalion were consolidated into a new organization. They became the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment, CSA. Norwood was elected second in command and retained his lieutenant colonelcy. Snodgrass was elected colonel and was given command of the regiment. They were placed in Buford's Brigade which had a strength of 900 effectives reporting for duty. Buford was a very large man, weighing in at about 300 pounds. He had trouble getting a horse to carry him. He later changed from infantry to cavalry. After the war his Kentucky horse farming was unsuccessful and he committed suicide.

Previous to the consolidation, the 4th Battalion had been at Fort Jackson, Louisiana from April 18th to 28th, 1862. In fact, it was there that Private Haynie joined the battalion after leaving the induction center at Corinth. June was hot and active since the battalion was at Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 28th when it was bombarded. They had been at the Battle of Corinth on October 3rd and 4th and also saw action at Murfreesboro (Battle of Stone's River) on December 31, 1862. They had been marching across Mississippi in a number of manuevers and were at Jackson, Mississippi on October 10th and at Port Hudson, Louisiana on December 20, 1862 before being shipped off to Tennessee for Murfreesboro at the end of the month.

The Battalion had a number of designations during this time. The 4th Alabama Infantry Battalion had also been known as the 16th Alabama Infantry Battalion from May 1862 to February 1863.

Once Snodgrass' and Norwood's Battalions were consolidated they made history in a number of battles and actions

as the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment. In most instances, the 55th did its job well, but little mention was ever made of it in the reports that emphasized more dashing commanders. Snodgrass was not the type of individual who sought recognition nor looked for praise. Neither did he hand it out. He was of the school of thought that you did your job and did it well and that was reward enough.

Chapter 4

THE FIGHTING 55th TAKES ITS PLACE

Winter of 1862-63 was spent at Port Hudson, Louisiana where the 55th was stationed from the 20th of December 1862 until April 6, 1863. It was here during February of 1863 that Norwood and Snodgrass agreed to the consolidation of their battalions into a regiment. This was part of the reorganization that took place in the Army of the West after the Battle of Corinth in October.

Reorganization went something like this---Norwood's 6th Battalion of Alabama Infantry had Major John H. Norwood commanding. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel. His five companies were:

Norwood Designation	Commanding Officer	Regimental Designation
Company A	Captain J.H. Jones	Company I
Company B	Captain A.B. Carter	Company G
Company C	Captain J.W. Evans	Company E
Company D	Captain Hardin Long	Company F
Company E	Captain John H. Gibson	Company H

Snodgrass' battalion was known as the 4th, 15th, and 16th at various times before reorganization. John Snodgrass was in command of the 4th Alabama during the Battle of Baton Rouge on April 5, 1862. At that time he was a lieutenant colonel. John was promoted to colonel and placed in command of the newly organized 55th. Major G.L. Alexander had been killed on August 5th when 10 of the enlisted men were wounded. John H. Gibson had been promoted due to time in grade, to major, to replace Major Alexander. Gibson had been commander of Company E of the 6th Battalion.

The 4th Alabama Infantry Battalion had been organized as follows:

Snodgrass Designation	Commanding Officer	Regimental Designation
Company A	Captain D.C. Daniel	Company B
Company B	Captain Cain Glover	Company J
Company C	Captain Peter Nunnelley	Company C
Company D	Captain W.M.G. Randle	Company K
Company E	Captain Isaac Henry	Company G
Company F	Captain J.F. Bridges	Company D
Company G	Captain J.B. Dickey	Company A

The 55th Alabama was organized with 12 companies. Most of the assignments were made according to letter, starting with A. Date of enlistment determined the letter designation. The 55th was placed in Brigadier General Abraham Buford's Brigade. Buford was a West Point man from the class of '41. He had served in the Army and fought in Mexico. He resigned in 1854 and devoted himself to his stock farm in Kentucky. General Buford was cousin to two Union Army generals. It is said he was a rather large man and gave his horse a workout just to carry him about. He loved a parade and on one occasion when the troops were idle, but the general wanted them to practice their drills, he deliberately marched his command into the reviewing stand because his men were not rated number one on the parade ground. It is reported that many young ladies who had come a long way to witness the show were very much disturbed and many fainted.

Not too many days were left, once Spring had arrived, for the men to be left idle. Their services were needed to stem the threat to the Mississippi River and the State of Mississippi. They left Port Hudson for Jackson, Mississippi on April 6, 1863—one year after the Shiloh incident. On April 7th they were 25 miles along the road and stopped at Clinton, Louisiana. On the 8th they marched 12 miles and camped on the bank of the Amite River. April 9th was a better day so they marched all of 20 miles and were now only 5 miles from Osyka, Mississippi. On the 10th of April they arrived at Osyka. The 13th and 14th were spent boarding a train to take them to Jackson. Once they arrived in Jackson

they were marched about 2 miles out of town where they went into camp.

This traveling meant much weary footwork. Some of the men had no shoes. It should be remembered here that some of them had never worn shoes so it wasn't too much of a hardship during the spring and summer. It was just that people observing them marching along barefoot were not always aware of this fact. In some cases the shoes didn't fit and were a constant source of irritation so they preferred to march barefoot.

The encampment was brief. There was hardly time to find a place to sit and cook their food till orders came to move out. On the 16th they were ordered to Tennessee. They boarded the train in Jackson, but were sidetracked about 30 miles from Meridian, Mississippi. On the 17th they boarded the train again. This time they only traveled 30 miles and arrived at Meridian. On the next day, the 18th, they left Meridian at 4 A.M. and arrived at the Tombigbee River in Alabama at noon. There they took a boat to Demopolis, Alabama. Then they had to get off the boat and board a train for Selma. Once they arrived at Selma they took another steamer, the Henry J. King, for Montgomery. The steamer arrived at Montgomery at 9 A.M. on April 19th.

That was an event filled year for Private Marion G. Haynie. He had been through Alabama, into Mississippi, and down to Louisiana. He had been shot at and missed and shot at and hit. Haynie had been on a train, he had been on foot, and he had ridden on a steamer. That was some experience for a farm boy who had never seen much more than the northern portion of one county in northern Alabama. However, he was learning fast the ways of the army. For, just as he arrived at Montgomery he was ordered back to Jackson. So he boarded the boat and went back to Selma and arrived there at sundown. The next day he was loaded on a box car and sent off to Meridian. He arrived at Meridian at 2 A.M. and was ordered to Jackson, and from there to Big

Black Bridge about 18 miles east of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Things were very unsettled at this time since Grant was threatening this part of Mississippi. He wanted to take Vicksburg and open the Mississippi River to Union traffic and at the same time cut the Confederacy in two. His movements in and around Jackson, Mississippi indicated his intentions. The troops in this section of the Confederacy were kept on the move. By so doing they were giving Grant the impression there were more men than he had planned for. That meant the 4th Alabama and the 6th Alabama battalions were now part of the troop movements as the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment. As such, they were ordered to move to the Big Black Bridge and were there on April 25th. However, they only stayed a few days for on the 6th of May they were marched toward Grand Gulf and camped by the Big Black Bridge. On May 10th they marched four miles and reached Big Black Bridge again at 10 P.M. on the night of May 12th. At daybreak they took positions in the breastworks at Big Black Bridge. Some of the troops went to Edward's Depot. On May 15th they moved toward Jackson.

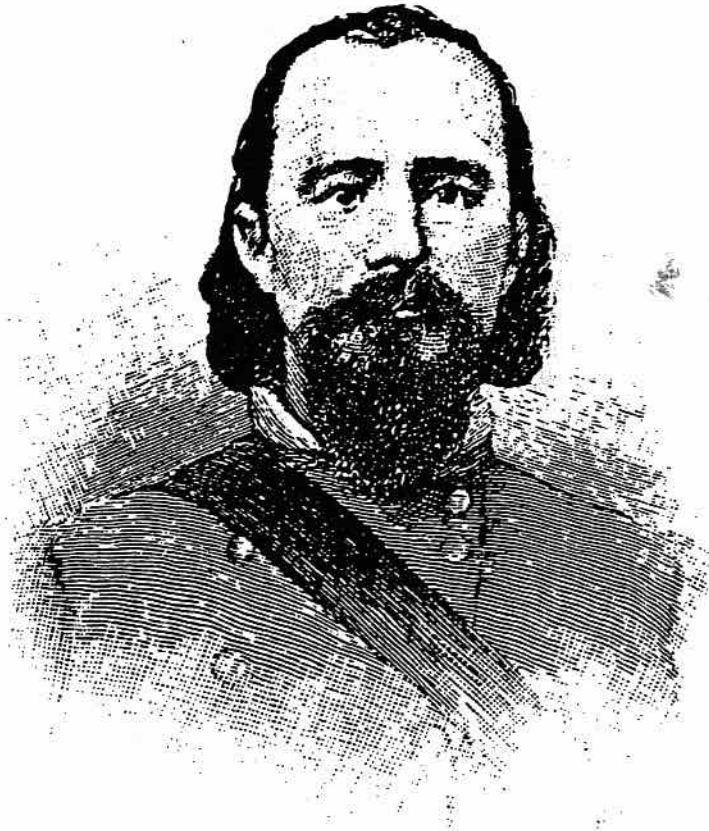
Unknown to the men in the ranks, big things were happening and they were to become part of them. Grant was trying to take Vicksburg, but ran into Johnston at Jackson on May 14th. the Battle of Jackson rendered that city a shell with most of it burned to the ground. General Pemberton was in command of the Confederate troops in the Mississippi area. On May 9th General Joseph E. Johnston replaced Pemberton in command of Confederate forces defending Jackson and Vicksburg. Pemberton, However, chose to regard himself as still in command. He regarded Johnston's orders as suggestions and he preferred to keep his command separate rather than unite forces, as Johnston repeatedly urged. Grant entered Jackson, then quickly marched against Pemberton before the two armies could be united. General Sherman destroyed Jackson, thus depriving the Confederate forces of the vital rail center. General Sherman had already made a name for himself while serving

under Grant at Ft. Donelson.

The 55th was part of Buford's Brigade. Buford's Brigade was assigned to William Wing Loring's Division. Loring was a one-armed bachelor who had seen service in Mexico where he lost his arm. He was very particular about his dress and behavior. His 5'9" figure cut a trim, even though stout, presence. He was described on August 1, 1863 by Leslie's Illustrated Weekly as "one of the best officers in the southern army. His personal characteristics are those of a gentleman, treats everybody with profound respect, and espouses the cause of the rebels because he believes it just. He dresses magnificently, and aims to secure the confidence of his men. He is a jovial, good-hearted fellow, and worthy of a better cause." After much hesitation, General Pemberton marched out to delay Grant's approach to Vicksburg. On May 1 Loring moved his troops to Port Gibson by way of Edward's Depot. Next day, while marching near Grindstone Ford of Bayou Pierre, he learned that General Bowen, who had been defending the road to Port Gibson, had been badly defeated by Union troops. After crossing the bridge over Bayou Pierre, Bowen had destroyed it. A Union force marched toward the ford to cut off Bowen's retreat to Vicksburg.

On May 13 Generals Loring and Stevenson rejoined Bowen in a strong position south of Edward's depot. Their left flank lay along the railroad, and the right was near Baker's Creek. Next morning Pemberton called a council of senior officers and read a dispatch from General Johnston, who reported the presence of two or three Union divisions at Clinton, nine miles from Jackson. He recommended an immediate, combined attack, for time was essential.

The council of war reached no consensus. Two generals wanted to march on Clinton at once in accordance with Johnston's recommendation, others were in favor of falling back toward Vicksburg. Still others preferred to strike at Union communications lines, while keeping a path of retreat



MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM W. LORING, C. S. A.

open. When Pemberton finally decided to obey Johnston's orders, it was too late. Heavy rains had made the roads almost impassable, and Union armies were already converging on him.

The fighting became furious, and Stevenson's column broke under the charge, while Loring and Bowen were already heavily attacked. Pemberton's orders added somewhat to the confusion. After much moving of troops, often without notifying their commanders, Pemberton sent Loring an urgent message to cover his retreat to the ford and began to withdraw to Vicksburg. Stevenson and Bowen were expected to hold the ford until Loring's division crossed. But, when Loring approached the ford he found it held by Union troops and covered by cannons.

Soon after this Loring met Dr. Williamson of Edward's Depot, who offered to guide the troops to another ford of Baker's Creek. They marched until midnight, but Baker's Creek was swollen from the recent rains and the ford was impassable. They were without supplies and ammunition was low. There was no route open by which they could reach Vicksburg.

After consulting brigade commanders, Loring decided to cut his way through the Union forces between Raymond and Utica, to join General Johnston. The march resumed. In the distance the sky was aglow as Union troops burned Edwards Depot, and on all sides were Union campfires. At times they passed so close to the Union camps that they could hear the soldiers' voices. Without rest or food Loring's men continued their march, making 40 miles in 24 hours. They reached Crystal Springs on the evening of May 17 and went into camp. On the 18th they marched through Crystal Springs and on 13 miles to the Pearl River. On the 19th they marched, or walked was more like it, 13 miles down the road toward Jackson. On the 20th they reached Jackson at 2 P.M. and marched another 4 miles out of Jackson on the Canton Road



General Joseph E. Johnston

near a creek where they camped till the 26th. General Johnston was very pleased to have the command saved since Pemberton had retreated toward Vicksburg to await Grant's seige.

Pemberton had been completely routed and his forces divided. He reached Vicksburg with only 30,000 men and few supplies. Some men of the 55th were able to retreat with the main column and found themselves inside the enforcements that protected the city.

Marion Haynie escaped the battlefield with Loring. He reported in later years that he had never been so scared in his life. They tried to walk through the woods at night. There was no moon and they stumbled along into trees, ditches, and all kinds of weeds and swamps. The streams were filled and the roads were muddy. They had nothing to eat and every man was for himself. They were chased by Federals all night long and ran most of the time as long as they could. He could remember sliding down sides of ditches and cliffs thinking he would be shot any minute.

Chapter 5

ACTIVITIES IN MISSISSIPPI

The retreat from Baker's Creek made a very definite impression on those who were fortunate enough to escape. Some members of the 55th were not in the group that escaped with Loring's Division. They were taken up in the mad rush toward Big Black Bridge. Once past the bridge they headed for the safety of Vicksburg. There they stayed until July 4th when they were released by the Federals on word that they would not fight again until properly exchanged. Each man was given a slip of paper with his promise. Most of them were signed with an "x" since they could not read or write. Captain Randle of Company K was also captured at Vicksburg so he signed as a witness for each man from the 55th.

While the 55th was at Jackson the other men were under attack inside Vicksburg. Grant had surrounded the city and caused a state of seige to exist. The 55th along with the others from Loring's Division were deployed by Johnston in applying pressure on Grant to try to relieve Pemberton's state of seige. That accounts for the movements of the troops after they arrived at Jackson from the Battle of Baker's Creek.

On May 31st at 4 A.M. the 55th was marched out on the Canton Road and arrived at a little station north of Jackson at sunrise. There they took the train to Canton. They camped two miles southeast of Canton in a grove. This type of movement made Grant concerned for his own safety. He was caught between Pemberton inside Vicksburg and Johnston at his back in Jackson. A flanking movement by Johnston was Grant's greatest worry at the moment so he sent troops out to make sure Johnston was occupied. On June 5th the 55th and its companions marched through Canton, took the Yazoo

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 7th A. D. 1863

To All Whom it May Concern, Know Ye That
Isaac Herron a *Private* of Co. *F 55* Regt
of the United States Forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its Garrison, by Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. A., Commanding, on the 4th day of July, 1863, do in pursuance of the terms 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 held 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 of soldiers, against the United States of America until duly exchanged by the proper authorities.

Isaac Herron
Isaac Herron

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Miss. this 7th day of July, 1863.

W. M. G. Randle
Asst. Parolling Officer

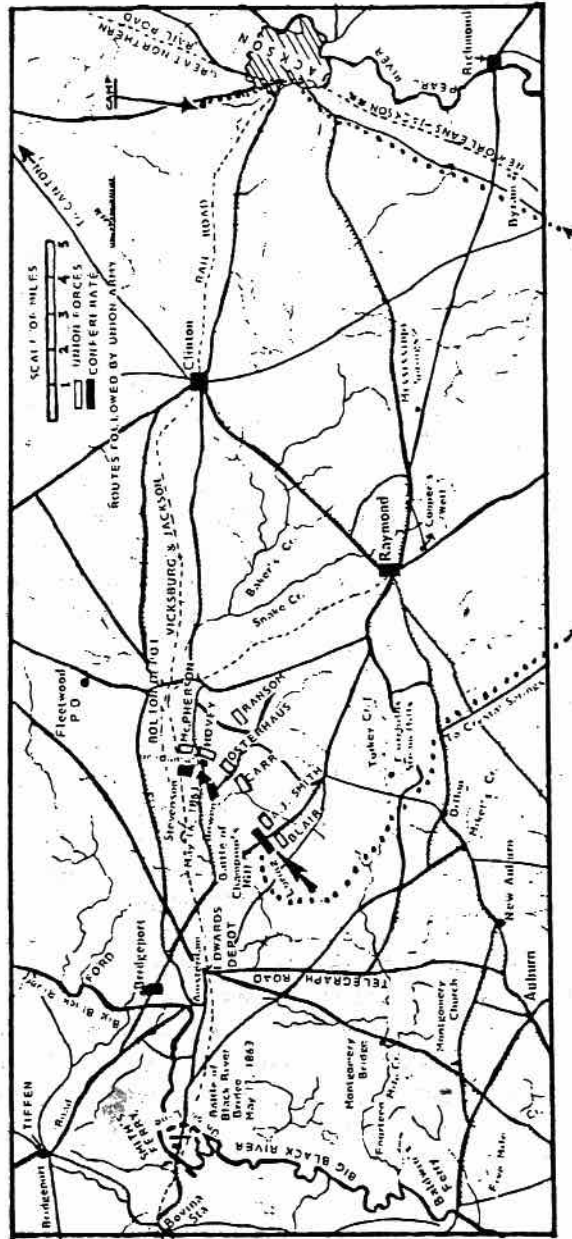
W. M. G. Randle

Photocopy of a release for Pvt. Isaac Herron of Company F, 55th Alabama. Note that Captain W.M.G. Randle signed as a witness. Randle was Company K commander.

City road and arrived at the Big Black River at 11 A.M. They camped on the river 6 miles beyond the bridge. Next day they broke camp and marched for 5 miles. On June 7th they marched another 5 miles to Benton, a small town six miles from Yazoo City. June 9th was more marching and 5 miles were covered to Cyprus Creek. The next day, the 10th, the troops marched to Moore's Ferry on Big Black River and on the 12th they crossed Big Black River, camped half a mile below, near a railroad crossing. Two days later on the 14th they were marching again. This time it was only 6 miles, but instead of being on the Jackson road they found themselves on the wrong road so they had to march back and then 5 miles out from camp. Encampment was in a grove in front of Mrs. Fulton's residence.

Marching was the order of the day. Movement was necessary to cause Grant to become concerned over his entrenchment in front of Vicksburg. On June 29th the troops again hit the road for a march to Big Black River and encampment at Beattie's Bluff. Next day it was on to Vernon. All this time Grant was concerned about Pemberton's breaking out of Vicksburg and uniting with Johnston. On July 1st Johnston decided to move his troops, the 55th was part of them, toward Vicksburg. They marched in the direction of Vicksburg to Birdsong's Ferry on the Big Black River. Next day it was marching again, this time they camped on Cane Creek.

On July 3rd Pemberton was in no condition to fight. Everyone was on very short rations and all the mules had been killed for food. Nothing was left inside the city to sustain human beings for long. He met with Grant to discuss terms. Grant gave him the conditions for surrender.



Loring's retreat from Baker's Creek or Champion's Hill. Loring's Division left the battle scene and headed for Crystal Springs. From Crystal Springs they marched to Jackson where they joined General Johnston.

The next day, July 4th, 1863, Pemberton accepted Grant's terms and surrendered Vicksburg. On hearing this Johnston knew he was too close to Grant and on the 6th of July began to retreat toward Jackson. They camped near Clinton on the way. Next day, the 7th, they marched through Clinton and reached Jackson at 6 P.M. Encampment was on the Pearl River.

Grant, on the afternoon of the 4th, sent Captain William M. Dunn of his staff to Cairo, the nearest point where the telegraph could be reached, with a dispatch to the general-in-chief. It read as follows:

The enemy surrendered this morning. The only terms allowed is their parole as prisoners of war. This I regard as a great advantage to us at this moment. It saves, probably, several days in the capture, and leaves troops and transports ready for immediate service. Sherman, with a large force, moves immediately to Johnston, to drive him from the State. I will send troops to relief of Banks, and return the Ninth Army Corps to Burnside.¹

On the 9th of July Confederate General Gardner, who commanded Port Hudson, surrendered to General Banks. This opened the Mississippi River to the Union. With the surrender of Gardner and Pemberton, there was very little left for Johnston to do but defend Jackson where he now had the remaining troops concentrated. On the 9th Sherman appeared in front of the works that Johnston had thrown up. Johnston expected Sherman to attack immediately. He posted the troops so that Loring was on the right, then Walker, French and Breckinridge were on the left, while the cavalry under Jackson observed the fords of Pearl River above and below the town. Sherman, instead of attacking at once, began intrenching and constructing batteries, finding hills

¹Battles and Leaders, Volume III, page 535.

from which he could throw a cross fire of shot and shell into all parts of the town. There was spirited skirmishing with light cannonading on the 11th, and Johnston telegraphed President Davis that if the position and works were not bad, want of stores would make it impossible to stand a seige. Johnston said, "If the enemy will not attack, we must, or at the last moment withdraw. We cannot attack seriously without risking the army."²

On the 12th there was heavy cannonade from the Federal batteries and a feeble assault was made on Breckinridge's line. The assault was repulsed. Illinois regiments lost heavily in the assault. The following days a bombardment was kept up. The Federals destroyed the railroad and extended their lines into the city. On the night of the 16th Johnston withdrew his army toward Meridian, where he made his headquarters. He had lost 71 killed, 504 wounded, and 25 missing. The federals had lost more since they had made the assaults. The Federal losses were 130 killed, 762 wounded, and 231 missing.

Sherman immediately set about destroying the town. On the 18th Sherman reported to Grant that "We have made fine progress today in the work of destruction. Jackson will no longer be a point of danger. The land is devastated for thirty miles around."³

The retreat began on the night of the 16th. On the 18th the troops camped at Lime Creek till the 21st. Then they marched 9 miles and camped on the bank of a creek. Two days later, 23rd, they moved another 3 miles to a new camp. On July 29th they marched 8 miles to Forest Station. Then they marched another 3 miles and camped.

Water for the stock became scarce after 12 days at Forest Station so they moved about a mile beyond. Then the next day, 11th of August, they marched to Lake Station.

²Evans, Clement A. Confederate Military History, Volume 12, page 162.

³Ibid., p. 163.

August 17th was moving day again. They marched through Newton and camped on the creek about 3 miles out of town; two days later it was time to move again. This time they marched to the railroad station, boarded the train and went to Morton, Mississippi. There they stayed till September 30th when they moved out on the Canton Road. On the 1st of October they moved out again and camped on the bank of the Pearl River. Next day they arrived at Canton and occupied the same camp they had left four months earlier. The next day they moved 3 miles northeast of town and camped in an oak grove.

For about two weeks things were calm around the winter camp, but on October 16th they marched to the depot. They took a train, and arrived in Grenada at 2 P.M. Camp was made on the bank of the Yalabusha River. Next day they were ordered back to Canton so they boarded the train and arrived back at Canton at 3 A.M. and marched out to meet the enemy who was advancing on Clinton. On the 19th with the enemy threat passed they moved back into the old camps three miles from Clinton. There they again went into winter camp.

Chapter 6

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN

Winter camp became boring after a time. Men left to go home, even if they did not have permission to do so. In order to prevent wholesale desertions the officers decided to allow men to go home and do some recruiting while there. The 27th Alabama Infantry Regiment which was part of the same brigade as the 55th were allowed to march off toward northern Alabama as a regiment to recruit replacements for those men lost in Mississippi.

However, 1864 began with some activity. On February 4th the troops were marched into Canton and back to camp again. The next day they marched from camp into Canton, and then 9 miles down the road toward Jackson, crossed the Pearl River and camped nearby. Next day, the 6th, meant marching 16 miles. The 7th was another march for the old camp of 4 months previous. They wound up at Morton's Station only to leave the next day to march toward Jackson for 6 to 8 miles. Sherman's troops were met there. A battle line was formed and a small skirmish was the excitement for the day. The next three days were spent retreating from Sherman's troops until the 14th when they passed through Marion, Mississippi at daylight. Marion was not far enough from Sherman's men so they kept marching until they crossed the Alabama line at sunrise of the 15th. Next day they reached the Tombigbee River, but didn't cross the river till the next day about 3 A.M. and camped 5 miles from Demopolis. On the 18th they moved to a camp about one mile outside of Demopolis. They stayed in camp near Demopolis until the 23rd then marched west and camped 5 miles from the starting point, after crossing the Tombigbee. Two days later on the 25th, camp was moved to the mouth of the Black Warrior River, where it empties into the Tombigbee.

At this time things settled down. Sherman's men

Demopolis Ala Feb 24 1864

The Hon. Sec. War.

Sir

I have the honor to tender my resignation as 1st Lt. Co A 53rd Ala Regt. My 3 years enlistment will expire the 26th of this month, and I desire to go in the Cavalry. The Co with which I am now has 4 Commissioned, 7 non Commissioned Officers and only 8 privates. I believe that it is preferable to serve as a private in a good-large Company, to serving as an Officer in a small one. I therefore ask that my resignation be accepted, and also respectfully ask that the Comdg Genl order me relieved from duty immediately.

Respectfully

Jno C Spotswood 1st Lt Co A
53rd Ala Regt

were again content to settle down in Mississippi while some of them were transferred to Tennessee for the attack on Atlanta.

Snodgrass and his entire regiment reenlisted on March 11, 1864. On March 24th Snodgrass was given a 30-day leave to visit home. He had already been home under orders during September and October 1863. This would be the first time home in 5 months. The entire northern part of Alabama above the Tennessee River was in the hands of the Federals. The trip home meant many days of evading the enemy and the ability to move about without attracting attention.

Grant was ordered to Washington about the first of March 1864, and was promoted to lieutenant general. He was placed in charge of all Federal armies. Sherman then assumed command of the Union forces at Chattanooga. The capture of Atlanta was his immediate objective.

Most of the troops who had been sent out on furlough in northern Alabama were contacted and told to report back to Dalton, Georgia immediately. This took some time since the 27th had difficulty all along the way, however, they did arrive at Montevallo at 9 A.M. on the 7th of May, just in time to catch the train. The train left at 10 P.M. after loading all day.

May 8th found the men on board the train all day. They passed through Talladega at noon and arrived at Blue Mountain (Anniston today) a little later since it was only 25 miles north of Talladega. The railroad ended at Blue Mountain so the troops had to march to Rome, Georgia where the railroad could be used. So, about 3 P.M. the march to Rome began. On the 9th they marched 27 miles passing through Jacksonville where ladies lined the streets waving at the soldiers and wishing them luck in Georgia.

Next day they crossed the Georgia line and reached

Rome on the 11th at 11 A.M. There they boarded a train, passed through Kingston on the way to Resaca. Next day they arrived at Resaca at 2 A.M. No time was lost as dawn brought the 13th and a quick march out to face the Yankees.

Loring's Division, three infantry brigades and two batteries from General S.D. Lee's command, with 5,145 for duty and a detachment of 550 from French's Division, reached Resaca on May 10, 11, and 12th.

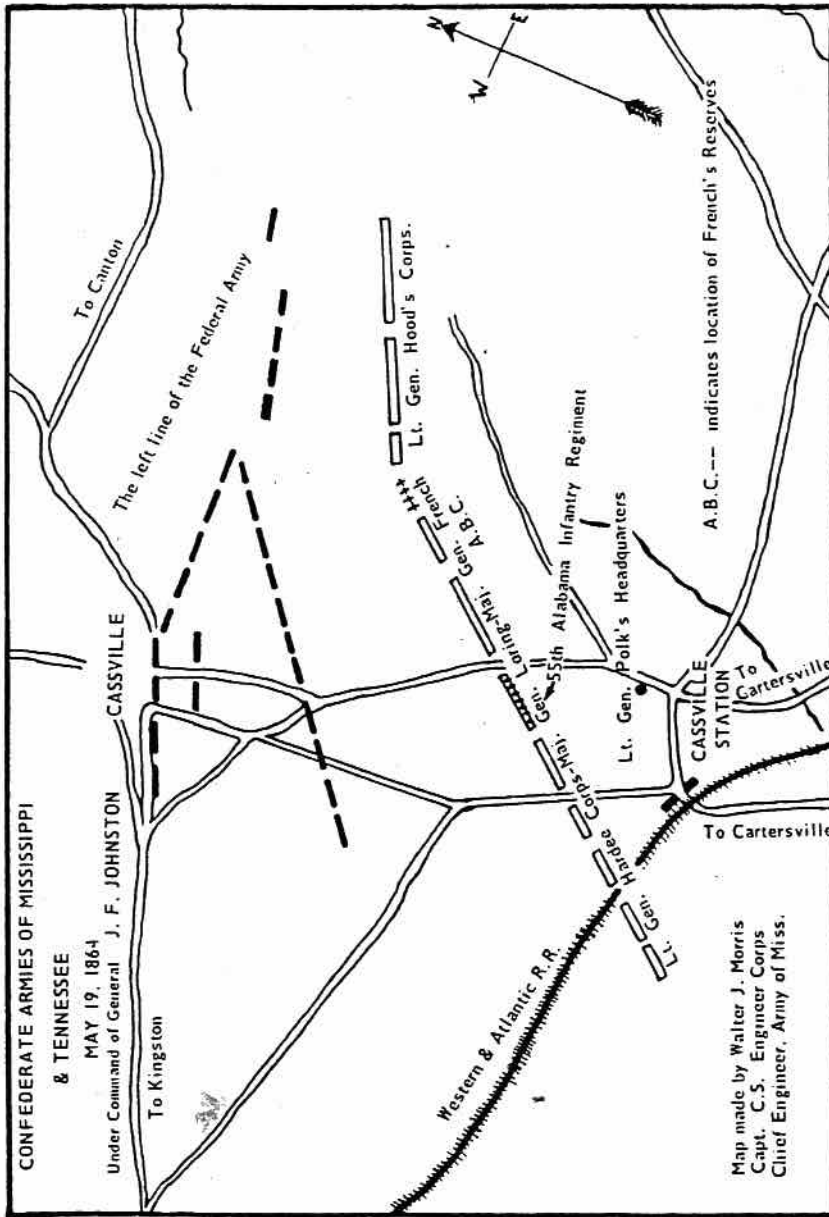
At Resaca General Johnston had at least 67,000 men for battle and 168 pieces of artillery. General Sherman had 104,000. This meant the odds were against Johnston by 104 to 64.

Johnston was informed on the afternoon of the 15th that the Federals were crossing the Oostanaula River below his left, and retired in order to protect his supply line to Atlanta. Brief halts were made at Calhoun and Adairsville.

The men in the 55th Alabama marched in retreat all night of the 16th. They crossed the Oostenaula River at daylight, passed through Calhoun and camped 3 miles south of the town. On the 17th they fought rear guard actions and continued retreating to Adairsville. The 55th and 27th Alabama Regiments were at Cassville on the 18th of May. Johnston arrived the next day. There he selected what seemed to him to be a suitable position for battle.

Soon after dark Generals Polk and Hood together expressed the opinion that the Federal artillery would render their positions untenable the next day, and urged Johnston to abandon the ground immediately and cross the Etowah River.

Again the men retreated toward Atlanta. On May 20th they passed through Cartersville and crossed the Etowah River. Johnston retired to Alatoona Pass. Sherman crossed



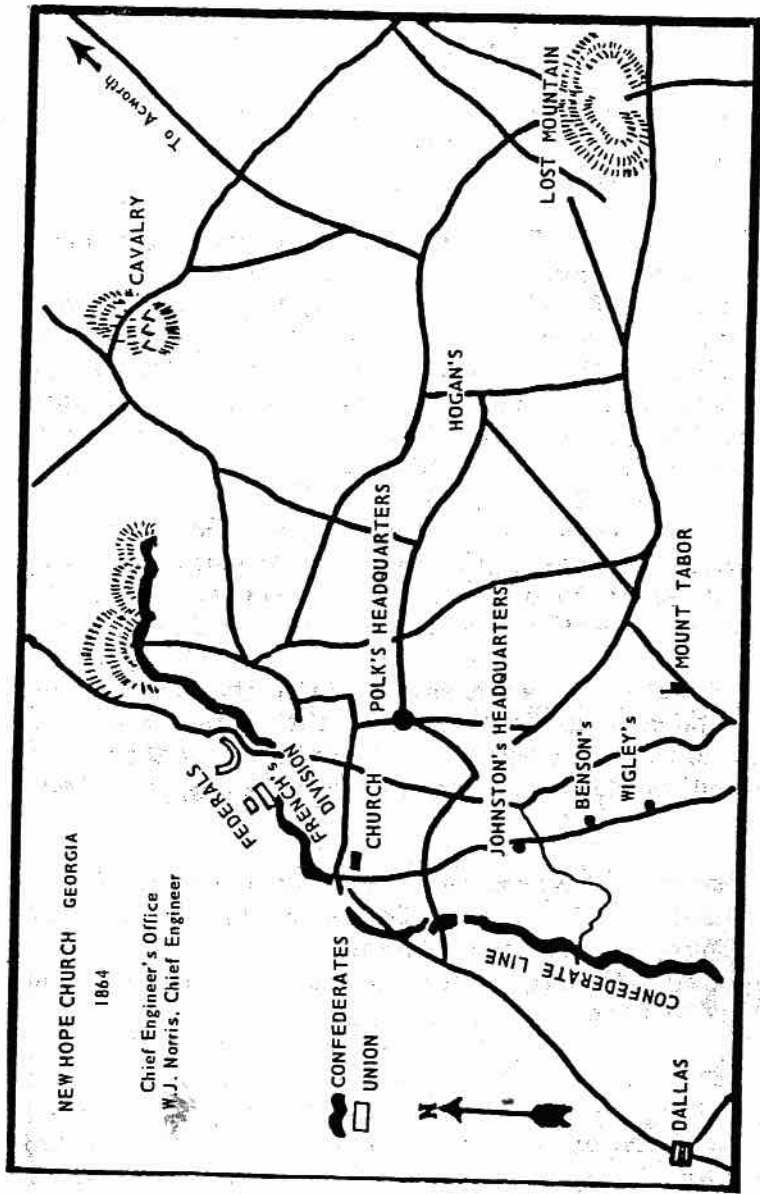
Note the location of the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment during the Cassville engagement.

the Etowah River above Rome and advanced in the direction of New Hope Church, west of Marietta. The men of the 55th thought they were retreating in a southeasterly direction on the 23rd, but Johnston was forming for another encounter. On the 24th the regiment was still retreating along with the rest of Johnston's men. On the 25th of May Sherman moved up in the Confederate front and endeavored to turn Johnston's right, but the latter thwarted the move by skillfully shifting his forces toward the railroad.

Severe fighting took place between portions of the hostile armies in the vicinity of New Hope Church and Pickett's Mill from May 25 until June 4th. Sherman avoided a general engagement. After finding he couldn't maneuver Johnston into a disadvantageous position for battle he returned on June 6th to the railroad. Johnston then withdrew his troops and placed them on Kennesaw Mountain right in front of the enemy. This maneuvering involved the 55th Alabama. They were fighting all day on the 25th and marched at night and fought again each day till June 5th when they started to march. They wound up near Lost Mountain on the 6th and camped on the railroad, 3 miles north of Marietta on June 8. On the 15th they moved to the foot of Kennesaw Mountain. On the 19th they marched to the other side of the mountain. On the 20th they were on the extreme eastern end of Kennesaw where the Marietta road curves around the base of the mountain.

Kennesaw Mountain had two crests. One of the crests is slightly higher than the other. A saddle is formed between the two crests. Johnston placed big guns on both crests. On the morning of June 22 a furious bombardment opened on the Federals below. The solid shot, high explosive, shells and grape struck the Union camps with accuracy. By noon a general and disorderly retreat of Union forces was under way. It continued all day and all night.¹

¹Key, William. The Battle of Atlanta, Twayne Publishers, New York, 1958, p. 35.



The line up of Confederate and Federal troops at New Hope Church.

Sherman was angered with the bombardment. He drew his main forces out of range and ordered 140 big guns brought up and concentrated on the Confederate battery positions atop Kennesaw's twin peaks. For two whole days the Federal battery of 140 guns poured a ceaseless fire on the Gray artillery positions.²

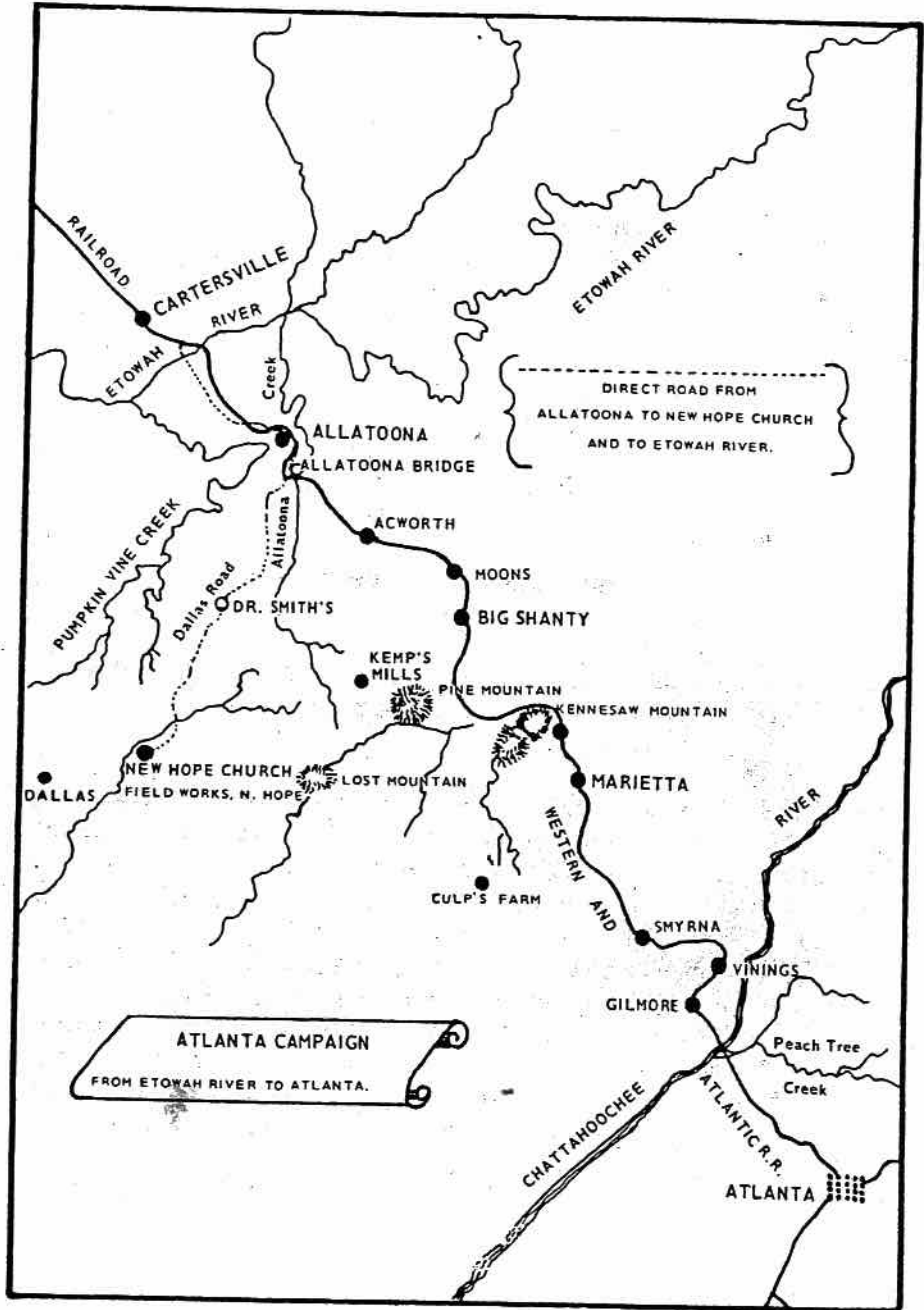
On June 14th General Polk was on Pine Mountain with General Johnston when Sherman saw him through his binoculars and directed a shot in Polk's direction. The artilleryman was very accurate. The shot went through Polk knocking him off his horse. The death of Polk brought Loring the position of Corp commander. Scott had taken over as brigade commander of the 57th, 55th, and 12th Louisiana along with the 8th Arkansas back in March of 1864. Scott had previously been commander of the 12th Louisiana. General Thomas M. Scott was originally from Georgia and spent most of his adult life in Louisiana. His birthplace was Athens, Georgia. Scott weight in at about 95 pounds. He was General Buford's replacement. Buford tipped the scales at around 300 pounds.

During the battle of Kennesaw Mountain the dry leaves caught fire and burned rapidly around the Union wounded. The hot sun had dried everything to a crisp. Confederate officers suspended hostilities until the disabled soldiers were moved.

McPherson marched toward the Chattahoochee River on July 2nd, and Johnston fell back to Smyrna Station. On July 3rd the 55th began its retreat toward Atlanta. On the fifth they marched all night and halted in the morning at the Chattahoochee River.

Sherman crossed the Chattahoochee with two corps above Power's Ferry on the eighth. On the ninth the 55th Alabama and its brigade members crossed the Chattahoochee and camped in the woods nearby. On the tenth they rested until

²Ibid., p. 35.



nightfall and began to march again until midnight. They had fallen back to behind secured fortifications. These positions were located on the southern bank of Peachtree Creek only a few miles from Atlanta.

While the troops were behind the fortifications much was going on in Richmond that would affect their fate. The Confederate government had grown displeased by Johnston's conduct of the campaign. In ten weeks of campaigning, Johnston was backed up against Atlanta and there was no assurance that he would even try to hold that center. This set of circumstances led President Davis to remove General Johnston from command.

On July 17th Davis ordered Johnston removed from command. In great haste Johnston wrote out an order relinquishing his position and thanking the soldiers for their courage and devotion. By the afternoon of the 18th he had left Atlanta and the Army of Tennessee in the none-too steady hands of John Bell Hood.

No one was happier about the removal of Johnston than Sherman. Sherman knew of Hood's boldness and carelessness.

John Bell Hood was 33 years old when he was placed in command of all the troops in Atlanta. He had been a bright brigade commander and did a splendid job as a division commander. However, he had suffered a paralyzed left arm from a bullet wound at Gettysburg and had lost his right leg at the hip during the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863. He did not give up easily and was determined to be of service at all costs. Some think he may have been taking a derivative of laudanum to ease his pain and some think this may have affected his judgment. He had been promoted over the others who were serving under him at his new command.

Hood found himself in a particularly serious position.



General John Bell Hood

On July 19th, the Army of the Cumberland crossed Peachtree Creek. As the Army advanced, it drifted west. This caused a gap to develop by afternoon. This gap in the northern line between Thomas on the right and Schofield in the center made Hood think he should concentrate the corps of Hardee and Stewart against Thomas. The 55th Alabama was part of Stewart's Corp. Hood had hoped to overwhelm Thomas before McPherson could turn to his aid. Hood sent Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham and the cavalry to defend the area east of Atlanta. The attack on Thomas was set for 1 P.M. on July 20th.

Early in the morning of the 20th, while the Southerners were preparing to assail the right of the Federal line, the Northerners east of Atlanta moved west along the Georgia Railroad toward the city. Their progress was so rapid that Hood felt it necessary to shift his army to the right in an effort to strengthen the forces defending the eastern approaches to Atlanta. This movement led to such confusion in the Confederate ranks that the attack against Thomas was delayed for about 3 hours. When the Southerners were finally ready to strike, Thomas's men had had time to establish and partly fortify a position on the south side of Peachtree Creek.

What Hood had planned as a quick blow against an unprepared enemy thus developed into a headlong assault against a partially fortified line. For several hours the Southerners threw themselves against the Federals. Most of the attacks were halted before they seriously threatened the Union position, but for a short while it appeared that some of Hardee's men would sweep around the left of Thomas' line and win a great victory. Hastily, Thomas assembled artillery batteries and directed their fire against the Southerners. Eventually the Confederates were driven back.¹

¹McMurry, Richard M. The Road Past Kennesaw, U.S. Depart. of the Interior, Washington, DC, 1972, p.44.

In order to put the battle into perspective take a look at the losses suffered by the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment in this one assault at Peachtree Creek.

Lieutenant Colonel John Norwood was wounded. He never returned to action after this battle. Major J.H. Jones was killed. The adjutant, J.C. Howel of Cherokee, was killed. Captain Peter Nunnally of Company C was wounded. Captain J.M. Thompson of Company D was wounded. Captain John W. Evans was killed as was Captain Arthur Beard Carter of Company G while Captain J.H. Cowan was among the wounded.

The Regiment was much reduced by the constant fighting on the retreat from Dalton, but entered the Battle of Peachtree Creek with 22 officers and 256 enlisted men. The lost and killed numbered 14 officers and 155 men. This left only 8 officers and 101 enlisted men in the regiment. This was a very well enrolled regiment after the Peachtree Creek engagement. Other regiments suffered equally with the 55th and some lost almost everyone in the regiment. However, one of the 101 survivors was Marion G. Haynie. He survived without injury to fight again and again and again.

Northern casualties in the Battle of Peachtree Creek were reported at 1600. Estimates of Southern losses range from 2500 to 10,000. It seems now that 4700 is a reliable estimate of the Confederate casualties.²

Late at night on July 21st the 55th Alabama fell back near Atlanta. On the morning of July 22nd Sherman found the Southerners gone from his immediate front and concluded that Atlanta had been abandoned. However, as his armies pushed forward, they discovered that the defenders had only fallen back to a new position.

Hardee had tried to flank the Northerners, but failed in his attempt. However, General McPherson was shot by one

²Ibid., p. 44.

of the southern sharpshooters while McPherson was checking his troop placements. The Battle of Atlanta had become a loss for both sides. McPherson was one of Sherman's most trusted generals and a personal friend. For the second time Hood had lashed out at his opponent and had been thrown back with the loss of about 8,000 men to the Union casualties of 3722. No accurate figures were available.

For several days after the Battle of Atlanta, there was a lull in military activities around the city. Both sides were reorganizing. Sherman placed Major General Oliver O. Howard in command of the army that McPherson had led. On the Confederate side, Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee replaced Cheatham as commander of the corps that had originally been Hood's.

On July 26th Sherman decided to make his next move. He was intent on cutting the railroads south and west of Atlanta. He determined to swing Howard's Army of the Tennessee around from his extreme left to his extreme right. The movement began that afternoon and by nightfall of the 27th, Howard's men were west of Atlanta. Early the following day the advance was resumed. The only effective opposition came from a small body of Confederate cavalry.

On the 28th Hood had become aware of Sherman's objective and movements. He sent Lee and Stewart (this included the 55th Alabama) with their two corps to block Sherman's movement. Lee and Stewart went west along the road to the little settlement of Lickskillet. By noon the opposing forces were in the area of a meeting house known as Ezra Church, about 2 1/2 miles west of Atlanta. The Southerners tried to stop the Northerners from crossing the road. A series of assaults were mounted against the XV Corps. The Federals had not had time to entrench, but they had piled up logs and church benches. For 4 to 5 hours the assaults went on, but the Confederates attacked piecemeal with separate units moving forward rather than striking as a



The Battle of Ezra Church, July 28, 1864.

unified force. In so doing they lost another 5,000 men and the Yankees came out of the battle with only 600 reported casualties. Hood had once again lost big.

On July 30th the 55th was withdrawn back to within 3 or 4 miles of Atlanta where they stayed a day before moving to East Point. Then on the 1st of August they moved again 3 miles closer to Atlanta. While the infantry sat inside the Atlanta fortifications the cavalry under Wheeler was sent by Hood to destroy Sherman's line of supply at Marietta. Wheeler did some damage, but it was only temporary since Sherman's repair crews were very efficient. Eventually, the Confederate cavalry drifted into Tennessee and did not rejoin Hood until the campaign was over. This left Hood without a means of keeping posted on Sherman's activities.

The 55th was moved out and down to the railroad on the 15th of August. Then on the 16th they were ordered back to East Point. It was two weeks later that the march to Jonesboro began. Jonesboro was located about 20 miles south of Atlanta. Just before daylight, they arrived at Jonesboro. They were immediately ordered back to Atlanta.

By the time Hood got the picture from his commanders in the field, he realized what was happening and knew that Atlanta could not be held any longer. During the night of September 1-2 he evacuated the city. Supplies that could not be carried were burned. Hood's men moved far to the east of the city to pass around Jonesboro and join Hardee at Lovejoy's Station. On September 2, Mayor James M. Calhoun surrendered Atlanta to a party of Federal soldiers. On September 3rd the 55th reached Lovejoy Station after being the last to leave the City of Atlanta.

Hood planned to draw Sherman after him into Alabama and Tennessee. On September 28th the 55th was part of the plan as they started to retreat northward. The next day they crossed the Chattahoochee River at Pumpkintown and Phillip's

Ferry.

Sherman left a strong garrison in Atlanta and followed Hood northward for several weeks. Sherman then detached a strong force to deal with the Confederates and returned to Atlanta.

October 2 saw the 55th still retreating north and past Flint Hill Church. On the 4th they skirmished at Acworth, and reached Dallas on the 6th. On the 10th they marched to Coosaville, 10 miles southwest of Rome, via Cedartown and Cove Springs.

On the 11th they crossed the Coosa River and marched in the direction of Resaca to Dalton by way of Sugar Valley Post Office. Then on October 13th they marched toward Gadsden, Alabama and camped at Villanow. Hood met Beauregard at Gadsden and discussed whether to go to Tennessee or chase Sherman in Georgia.

The 55th was marching through northern Alabama near the valleys and hills they knew as kids. Some could no longer delay a trip home and took off even without official permission. The trip reads something like a diary. The 15th of October—At a crossroads in a valley 9 miles south of Lafayette. On the 16th they camped near Lafayette. The 17th they were on the road to Gadsden and camped 3 miles from the fork of Alpine, Summerville, and Gaylesville road. They arrived in Gadsden on the 18th well in advance of Hood's main force. They awaited the arrival of the rest of the force till the 22nd and then marched out on the road to Guntersville. On the 27th they reached Decatur.

One of the men on the march from Atlanta was Albert T. Goodloe. He later wrote about his experiences. Goodloe used his diary for refreshing his memory. When he reached Decatur he was part of the same brigade as the 55th Alabama. Goodloe was in the consolidated regiment made up of the

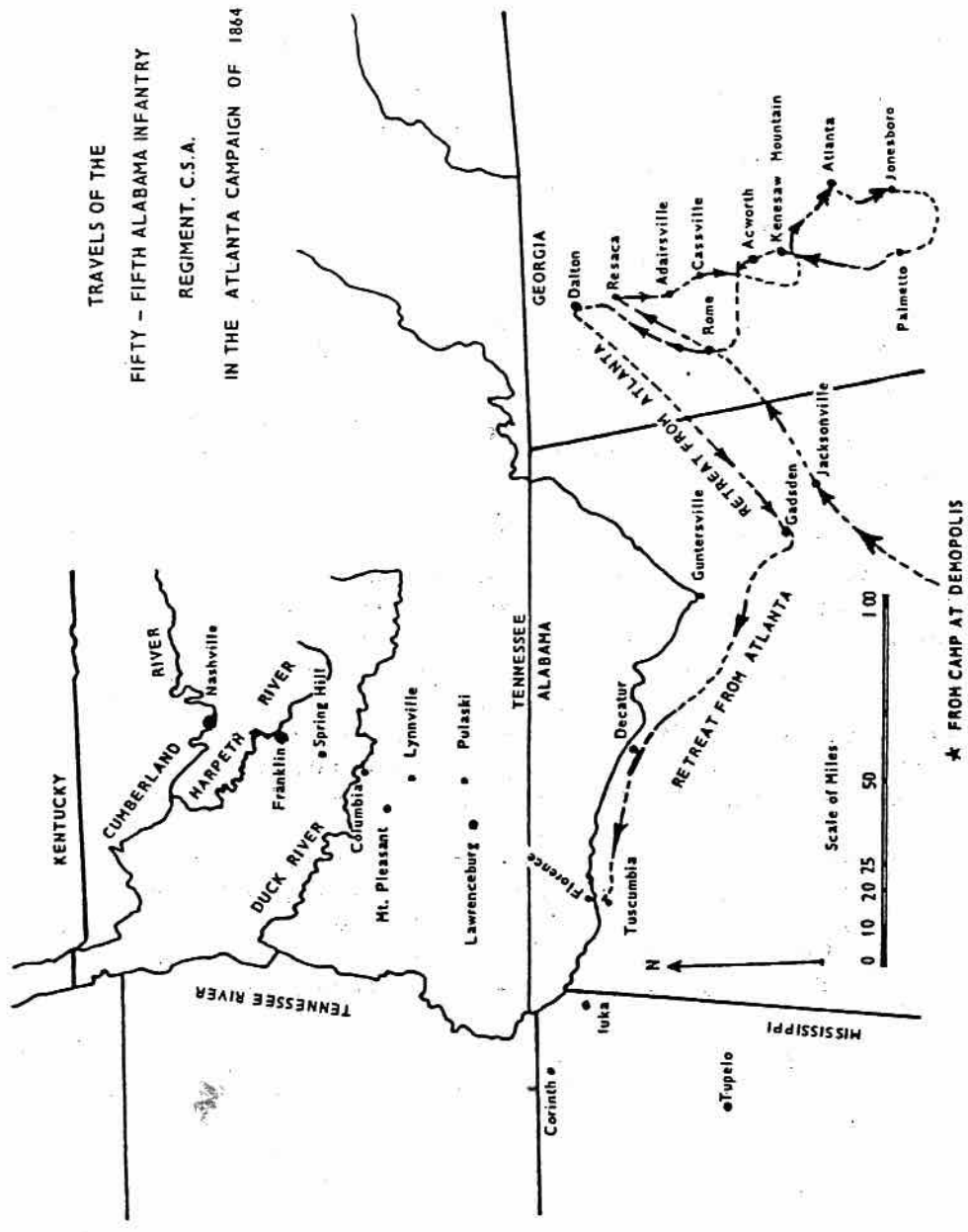
27th, 35th, 49th Alabama regiments. They had consolidated on the Kennesaw line, June 20th 1864 because of the losses each regiment had previously suffered. Goodloe was assigned to duty in Companies C and G of the Thirty-fifth Alabama. The following sums up the operations of the unit while engaged with the garrison of Michigan troops stationed at Decatur, Alabama while the Southerners were on their march from Atlanta to Tennessee.

Our northward movement through Georgia and into North Alabama after the evacuation of Atlanta was characterized by a number of interesting incidents, a few of which I will name.

There were quite a number of Yankee garrisons captured by our troops, and among them the one at Dalton, composed of negro soldiers, about one thousand in number, who had been armed and reenforced by Yankees. Of course they were commanded by white officers. These negroes declared with great earnestness and feeling when captured that the Yankees forced them into service, and when our troops charged them in their fortifications they offered no resistance whatever. They were but too glad to surrender to Southern soldiers, and thus relieved of Yankee domination, of which they had already had too much. They turned their guns over to us as quickly as they could, eagerly calling our attention to the fact that they were perfectly clean inside, as evidence that they had not been fired off. And, indeed there was the complete absence of the smut of burnt powder in their new and beautiful Springfield rifles. Only one negro's gun had been fired off, which was accidental and did no harm.

In what was supposed to be a feint on Decatur, Alabama, October 26-28, our regiment suffered a great deal. As we approached this place, which was strongly fortified, our regiment was the advance guard of the army, and companies B and D the advance guard of the regiment. These two companies waded the Flint River early on the morning of October 26,

TRAVELS OF THE
 FIFTY - FIFTH ALABAMA INFANTRY
 REGIMENT, C.S.A.
 IN THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN OF 1864



★ FROM CAMP AT DEMOPOLIS

after we had had a dark, rainy, muddy before-day march, and stood picket beyond it until the pontoons could be put down for the balance of the troops to pass over, and then we were thrown forward to skirmish with the Yankees. They were cavalry and they soon came to view, but scarcely offered any resistance. By a little strategem we drew them into an ambush which we had formed, and would have effectually ruined them had not about half our guns failed to fire from having been rained on so much after they were loaded. As it was, a number of saddles were emptied, and the coats of the Yankees not shot spread straight out behind them, and they beat about the hastiest retreat that I had ever witnessed. The scene was actually ludicrous, and we could not but yell them on with hearty bursts of laughter, albeit we felt disappointed that we had not brought down the last one of them.

At this juncture our-entire regiment was formed into a skirmish line for the brigade, and approaching very close to the fortifications around Decatur, we were ordered to lie down and await further orders. A battery of our field artillery was planted in our immediate rear, and a duel engaged in with the Yankee heavy guns until night set in, there being no little sprinkling of musketry in the meantime. Our position was an exceedingly exposed one, and we suffered the loss, in killed and wounded, of some of our best men.

Other casualties occurred at other times and in other commands, though not generally of a very serious nature for war times, until we drew off from Decatur, October 29, and went to Tuscumbia to make arrangements for crossing the Tennessee River, and going forward to Nashville.³

On October 31st they arrived at Tuscumbia. There they rested till November 20th when they crossed the River.

³Goodloe, Albert T. Confederate Echoes, Publishing House of the M.E. Church, South. Nashville, 1907, pp. 291-293.

Chapter 7

BATTLES OF FRANKLIN AND NASHVILLE

During the period from October 31 and November 20 the Hood Army rested and picked up absentees who returned to the ranks. However, there were other problems that caused delay. The delay had much to do with the results of later days. Hood wanted the railroad to Decatur repaired. In fact, nothing had been done about it on the 1st of November. He had expected on his arrival at Tuscumbia to find additional supplies, and to cross the river at once. However, he had to wait for the railroad to be repaired before he could obtain enough supplies to support him on his drive to Nashville.

General Beauregard remained two weeks at Tuscumbia and in its vicinity, during which interval the inaugurated campaign was discussed anew at great length. General Sherman was still in the neighborhood of Rome, and the question arose to whether Hood should take trains and return to Georgia to oppose his movements south, or endeavor to execute the projected operations into Tennessee and Kentucky. Hood was for going into Tennessee. He thought that Thomas would immediately overrun Alabama if he marched to confront Sherman. Hood labored under the illusion that he could strike Sherman in the rear and then march off to Virginia to aid Lee in escaping Grant's trap.

Hood was aware of the fact that the delay at Tuscumbia was in the best interests of Sherman, but he still thought he could get between Thomas' forces and Nashville and rout them. These convictions of Hood conterbalanced his regret that Sherman was permitted to traverse Georgia unopposed.

On the 19th of November the cavalry was ordered to move forward toward Nashville. On the 20th Stewart's Corps, which included the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment,

crossed the Tennessee River and camped north of Florence on the Lawrenceburg road. Cheatham's Corps marched along the Waynesboro road. Hood had hoped for a rapid march to get behind Schofield's forces, then at Pulaski, before they could cross the Duck River. The march was resumed next day and continued to the 27th. The troops reached Columbia, Tennessee, by way of Mount Pleasant. Forrest was out front operating against the Federal cavalry. The Federals at Pulaski became alarmed and by forced marches reached Columbia before Hood could cut them off. On November 28th at 2 A.M. the 55th Alabama entered Columbia. The next day, the 29th, they moved 6 miles above Columbia and crossed the Duck River and camped at Spring Hill.

Stewart's Corps consisted of French, Walthall, and Loring's divisions. In Loring's Division was Featherston, Adams and Scott's brigades. Scott's brigade consisted of the 27th, 35th and 49th Alabama Infantry regiments consolidated, the 55th Alabama Infantry, the 12th Louisiana and the 57th Alabama. Stewart's Corps was formed on the right of Hood's battle plan. They tried to get into position on Cheatham's Corps right, but darkness set in and it was about 11 or 12 o'clock before they bivouaced for the night.

Hood decided upon the events for November 30th, in his own words:

I hereupon decided, before the enemy would be able to reach his stronghold at Nashville, to make that same afternoon a final effort to overtake and rout him, and drive him into the Big Harpeth River at Franklin, since I could no longer hope to get between him and Nashville, by reason of the short distance from Franklin to that city, and the advantage which the Federals enjoyed in the possession of the direct road.

At early dawn the troops were put in motion in the direction of Franklin, marching as rapidly as possible to overtake the enemy before he crossed the Big Harpeth,



Lieutenant General Alexander P. Stewart

eighteen miles from Spring Hill. Lieutenant General Lee had crossed the Duck River after dark the night previous, and, in order to reach Franklin, was obliged to march a distance of thirty miles. The head of his column arrived at Spring Hill at 9 A.M. on the 30th, and, after a short rest, followed in the wake of the main body.

Stewart's Corps was in order to march; Cheatham followed immediately, and Lieutenant General Lee brought up the rear. Within about three miles of Franklin, the enemy was discovered on the ridge over which passes the turnpike. As soon as the Confederate troops began to deploy and skirmishers were thrown forward, the Federals withdrew slowly to the environs of the town.¹

The battle that followed is well marked in the literature of the time. The Battle of Franklin can best be described by one who was in the midst of the carnage.

Sam Watkins took part in the battle and described it later in a moment of disgust and outrage.

I had made up my mind to die—felt glorious. We pressed forward until I heard the terrific roar of battle open on our right. Cleburne's Division was charging their works. I passed on until I got to their works, and got over on their (the Yankee's) side. But in fifty yards of where I was the scene lit up by fires that seemed like hell itself. It appeared to be but one line of screaming fire. Our troops were upon one side of the breastworks, and the Federals on the other. I ran up on the line of works, where our men were engaged. Dead soldiers filled the entrenchments. The firing was kept up until after midnight, and gradually died out. We passed the night where we

¹Battles and Leaders, Volume 4, pp. 432-433.

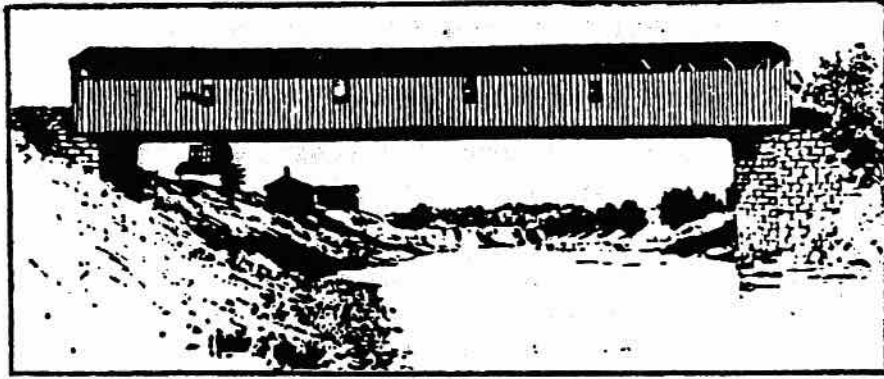
were. But when the morrow's sun began to light up the eastern sky with its rosy hues, and we looked over the battlefield, O, my God! what did we see! It was a grand holocaust of death. Death had held high carnival there that night. The dead were piled the one on the other all over the ground. I never was so horrified and appalled in my life. Horses, like men, had died game on the gory breastworks.²

Some of the great toll of Confederates could be chalked up to the repeating rifles that the Federals had at Franklin. Stewart's men were subjected to the repeating rifles. The infantry of Loring and Walthall struck an unexpected obstacle in the railroad cut, and were forced to change front and move by the left flank. They were then subjected to massed fire from the Federal batteries in Fort Granger and others as well from the hill directly in front on which ten guns were stationed across the river. These divisions charged through the Osage Orange abatis, and struck the Federal line where it was defended by Casement's Division armed with the new breech-loading repeating rifles.³

The official records tell the story of the casualties suffered by the brigades. Featherston's brigade was on the left, Adam's brigade in the center and Scott's brigade on the right making up Loring's division. Scott's brigade was held in reserve at first and brought up later as the line closed in at the center once forward action started. This probably will account for the low loss in Scott's brigade. However, Scott was wounded by a missile from a cannon and was sent home to see no more action. On Scott's being put out of action, the senior colonel—John Snodgrass—took command of the brigade and led it to Nashville.

²Watkins, Sam R. Co. Aytch.

³Crownover, Sims. The Battle of Franklin, Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Vol.XIV, No. 4, December 1955, p.23.



Bridge at Franklin over the Harpeth River, looking up-stream.

Featherston's brigade lost three battle flags—Third, Twenty-second, and Thirty-third Mississippi regiments. Adams' brigade lost one flag, that of the Fifteenth Mississippi regiment. Colonel Snodgrass reported that Scott's brigade did not lose any of its battle flags.

Report of Killed, Wounded and Missing in Loring's Division In the Engagement of November 30, 1864, near Franklin, Tennessee

Command	Killed		Wounded		Missing		Totals
	Offi- cers	Men	Offi- cers	Men	Offi- cers	Men	
Featherston's Brigade	16	60	22	178	4	72	352
Adams's Brigade	10	34	39	232	1	21	337
Scott's Brigade	2	29	23	125	2	6	187
Total	28	123	84	535	7	99	876

This report was filed the 9th of December, 1864 while the troops were entrenched at Nashville.

To the obtain some idea as to the total slaughter that took place at Franklin take a look at the losses that 20,000 men under Hood suffered. He lost 6,202 killed and wounded, almost one-third of the command in the fight. Schofield lost 2,326 of his 22,000 men manning the works at Franklin.

Twelve Confederate generals were lost. Generals Cleburne, Gist, Granbury, Adams and Strahl were killed outright, and the next day the dead bodies of all five were laid out on the back gallery of the McGavock house. General John C. Carter was fatally wounded. General Gordon was

captured. Generals John C. Brown, Manigault, Quarles, and Scott were wounded. In addition to the generals, fifty-three regimental commanders were battle casualties.

The day after the battle at Franklin the 55th marched over the Harpeth River and went into camp. On December 3rd they were near Nashville and on the 14th they were in front of Nashville.

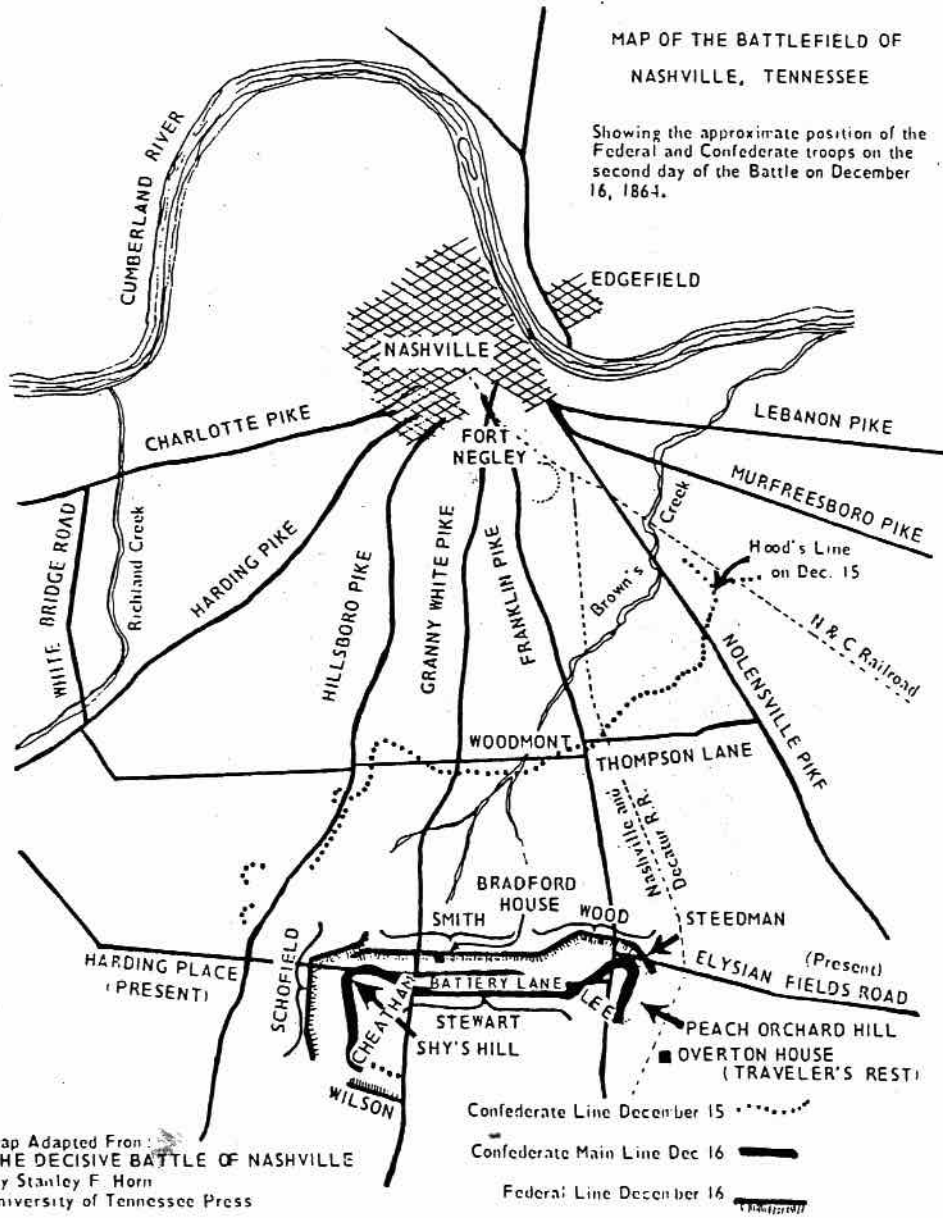
Hood moved slowly up to Nashville. He was waiting for reinforcements from Texas to help him with his journey into Kentucky. However, the longer he waited the stronger Thomas became behind his defenses at Nashville. The weather was cold and the ground was frozen. Horses had a hard time standing and walking. Thomas did not attack until he was fully prepared. Hood had given him ample time to build his strength. On December 15th Thomas left his fortifications and launched his attack on Hood.

Lee's Corps was placed in the center and across the Franklin Pike. Stewart occupied the left and Cheatham the right--their flanks extending to the Cumberland River. Forrest was used to fill the gaps between them and the river. On the 10th of December Stewart instructed his men to dig works in the rear of their flanks, which rested near the river. These were not finished by the 15th when Thomas launched his attack. Thomas did gain the advantage on Hood's left by nightfall. The next morning, the 16th, saw a renewal of the Battle of Nashville. About noon Thomas had a division massed near the center of the line and under the cover of artillery was able to blast a hole large enough to get his men through.

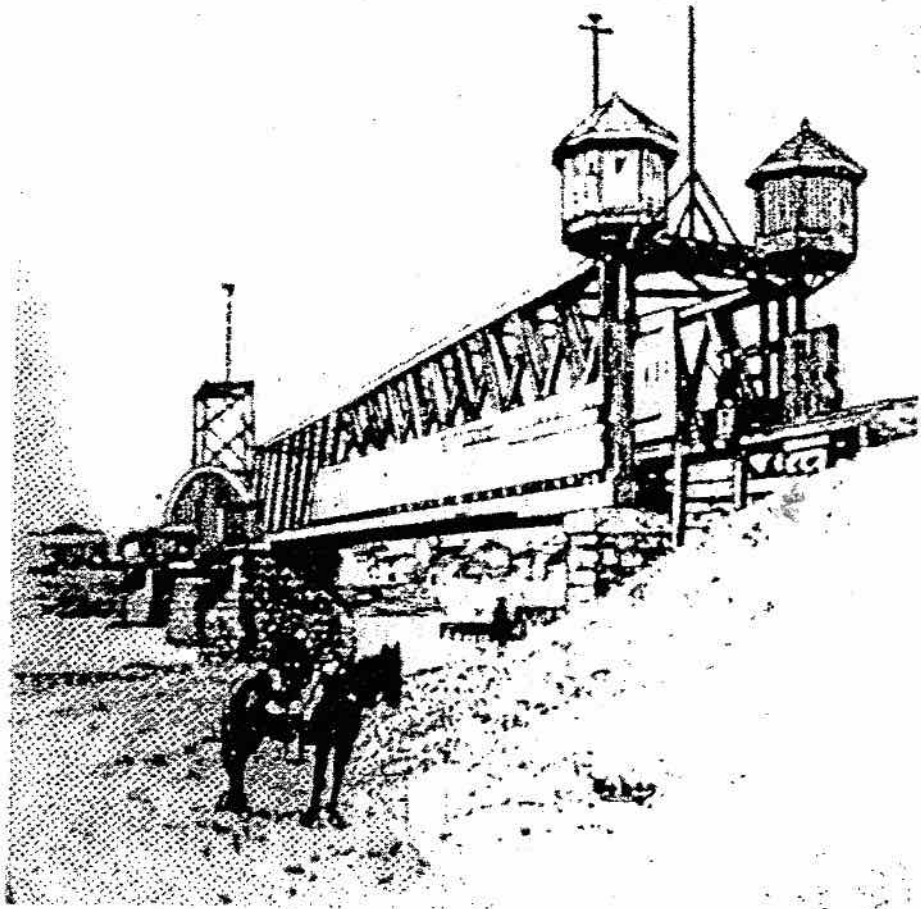
The Confederate line, thus pierced, gave way. The Confederates abandoned the field in mass confusion. All efforts to rally the troops failed and then everyone took care of himself as barefooted soldiers with ragged clothes ran as fast as they could for the nearest cover. Along

MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Showing the approximate position of the
Federal and Confederate troops on the
second day of the Battle on December
16, 1864.



Map Adapted From:
THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE
By Stanley F. Horn
University of Tennessee Press



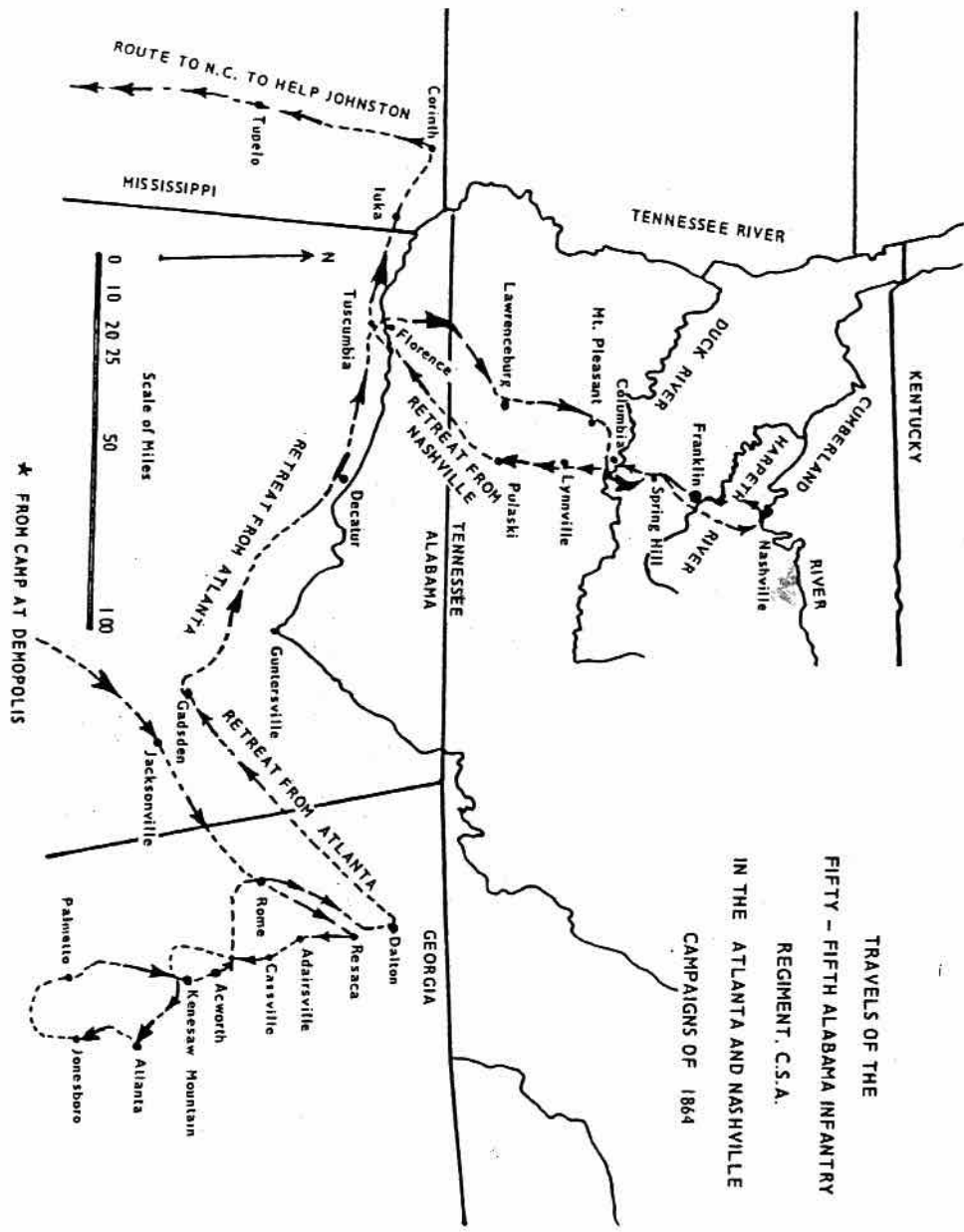
Bridge over the Cumberland River at Nashville.

about Brentwood some of the troops were rallied and formed into brigades and regiments. However, many of them headed south and kept going.

General James H. Wilson's Federal cavalry did give chase to the retreating troops and followed them to the Tennessee River. On the 17th of December the 55th Alabama and the 27th Alabama in what was left of their brigade, retreated to Franklin. From there they marched as a unit to Spring Hill and bivouacked. On the 18th they were at Columbia and made it to Pulaski by the 21st where the remnants of the regiments were reunited. By Christmas Day they began arriving at Bainbridge, Alabama and were safely across the Tennessee line. On the 29th they passed through Tuscumbia and by the 31st they reached Iuka, Mississippi and from there went to Corinth. Corinth was an assembly area and from there they went to Tupelo on the 10th of January, 1865. Cheatham's Corps was the last to arrive at Tupelo.

January 13th Hood sent a telegram to the Secretary of War: "I request to be relieved from the command of this army." On the 23rd of January, 1865 Hood bade farewell to the army.

No one was sorry to see Hood leave the army. He lived till 1879 in New Orleans where he died of yellow fever together with his wife and one of his children. He is buried in Metairie Cemetery in New Orleans. His grave is above ground. The tomb is in his wife's family name: Hennen.



Chapter 8

THE FINAL DAYS

Hood had resigned and still the war continued. The troops were needed not in Mississippi, but in North Carolina where Sherman had now progressed in his goal to hit Lee from the south. Johnston was once again reinstated as commander and the troops in Mississippi were eager to make the trip to North Carolina to join Johnston in a last ditch effort to stop Sherman.

Many of the troops did not return to camp after the Nashville battle and retreat. Most of the Northern Alabama natives went home to see the family. While at home the Federal troops rounded them up and made them sign paroles. This effectively put them out of commission for the rest of the war.

On January 20, 1865 the roll call at Tupelo showed that Stewart's Corps had only 5,833 men and officers. There were 22,367 reported absent. The corps was reorganized for the trip to the Carolinas. On December 10th just one month previous, Major James B. Dickey was commanding the 55th Alabama while Colonel John Snoggrass took over as commander of Scott's brigade. In fact Dickey was in command of the regiment at Nashville. However, things changed from the time the troops were reorganized for the Carolinas and the previous month. The 27th, 35th, and 49th Alabama regiments were consolidated and Captain W.B. Beeson was placed in command. The 55th had Captain Peter Nunnely of Company C in command on March 31, 1865. The 57th Alabama had Captain Rubin H. Lane in command and the 12th was under the command of Lieutenant Joseph L. Reno. The entire brigade had Captain John A. Dixon in command. The numbers had been so reduced that all the brigade barely equalled a fully equipped company. In fact, Stewart's whole command amounted to only 900 men when he got to North Carolina—the size of a

small regiment.

Out of Tennessee retreated the fragments of as grand an army as was ever marshalled on any field of battle, and marching across one corner of North Alabama, they went to West Point, Mississippi. Remaining there only a few days, they took the train for Mobile February 1, 1865, reaching there the next morning. The day following they went on a boat to Tensas Depot, where they took the train for Montgomery, and from there onward, until they reached Midway, Georgia, near Milledgeville, February 7, where the railroad gave out. There they began their march at 2 o'clock the afternoon of February 12 for Mayfield, where they again took the train February 14, for Graniteville, S.C., by way of Augusta.

Leaving there February 16, they passed through Newberry and having gone a day's march beyond that place they returned to it and took the train to Pomara. From there they marched through Union C.H., and on to Chesterville, where they again took the train, and passing through Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Goldsboro, they reached Kinston, on the Neuse River, at noon, March 9th. There they quit the train with the utmost promptness and marched forward four miles to the front, where they took their position on the line with the army already there, to engage at once, and until after night, in a heavy skirmish with the Yankees.

The next day an assault was made on the enemy's works, without carrying them, by the Tennessee troops, with considerable suffering on our part, for the purpose, we were told, of diverting their attention from Hoke's Division, which was in danger of being captured by them. It seems that General Hoke had undertaken to make a flank movement on the enemy, which was about to issue in the loss of his division. March 10th the army retired from the front after dark to one mile above Kinston, and the next morning it was on the march

regularly, and fell back through Goldsboro and on to Smithfield. Saturday, March 18, leaving Smithfield, they took a southeast course, and after marching about fifteen miles, went into camp near Bentonville.¹

The next morning, 19th of March, having gone about two miles forward, they encountered the enemy, and the battle of Bentonville was fought.

There were too few Confederates to effectively cause Sherman any great damage. Sherman outnumbered Johnston about 5 to 1. Some last minute charges were affected and some heroic acts performed, but it was not enough to turn the tide. Johnston had about 14,100 men made up of Hardee's command brought from Savannah and Charleston; Stewart's command brought from Mississippi and Hoke's Division which came from the Army of Northern Virginia. Hoke's Division took most of the attack launched by Sherman. Stewart's men were brought up to try to reinforce Hoke. Johnston had tried to stop Sherman's drive, but only succeeded in delaying him. The formation of the Confederate line along the Clinton road, near the crossing of the Goldsboro road took place before the Union positions had been developed. (See the map). Subsequently, the Confederates deployed to the west and south to oppose the Union advance on both sides of the Goldsboro road.

General Slocum gave this report of the Battle of Bentonville from the Union perspective.

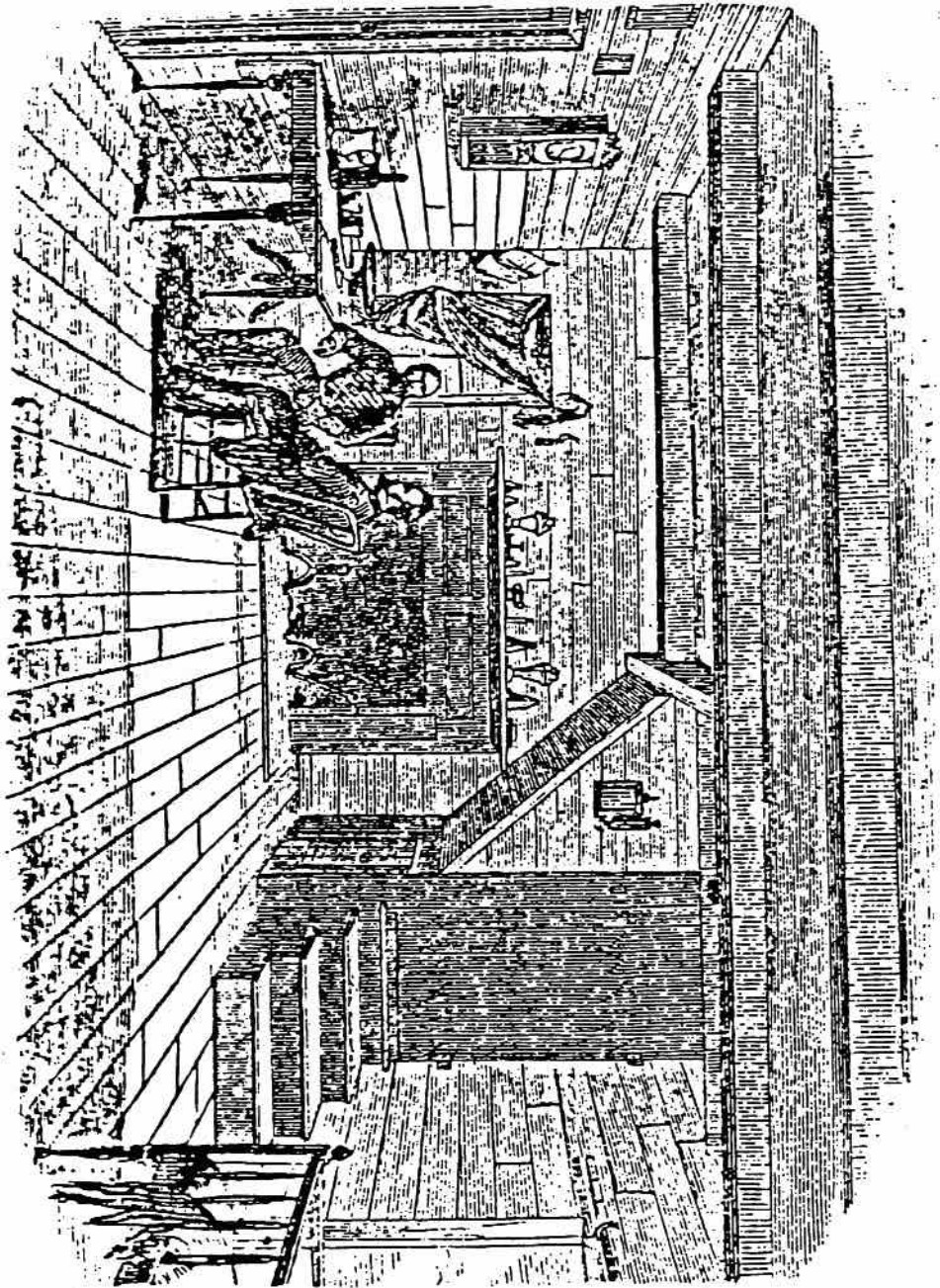
The enemy fought bravely, but their line had become somewhat broken in advancing through the woods, and when they came up to our line, posted behind slight entrenchments, they received a fire which compelled them to fall back.

¹Goodloe, Albert Theodore, Confederate Echoes, Publishing House of the M.E. Church, South, Smith & Lamar, Nashville, 1907, pp. 122-124.

The assaults were repeated over and over again until a late hour, each assault finding us better prepared for resistance. During the night Hazen reported to me, and was placed on the right of the Fourteenth Corps. Early on the next morning Generals Baird and Geary, each with two brigades, arrived on the field. Baird was placed in front of our works and moved out beyond the advanced position held by us on the preceding day. The 20th was spent in strengthening our position and developing the line of the enemy. On the morning of the 21st the right wing arrived. This wing marched twenty miles over bad roads, skirmishing most of the way with the enemy. On the 21st General Johnston found Sherman's army united, and in position on three sides of him. On the other was Mill Creek. Our troops were pressed closely to the works of the enemy, and the entire day was spent in skirmishing. During the night of the 21st the enemy crossed Mill Creek and retreated toward Raleigh. The plans of the enemy to surprise us and destroy our army in detail were well formed and well executed, and would have been more successful had not the men of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps been veterans, and the equals in courage and endurance of any soldiers of this or any other country.²

The battle was more significant than indicated here. It was the last of the war in the Carolinas and spelled the end of Johnston. They withdrew and were 4 miles north of Smithfield on March 31st. On April 10th they passed through Raleigh. During this time Johnston and Sherman were meeting at a number of locations to discuss surrender. Johnston surrendered and Sherman accepted, but the President (Andrew Johnson and cabinet) did not accept the conditions Sherman had given Johnston. Therefore an uneasy period existed until April 26th when the final surrender of Johnston took place in the James Bennett House.

²Battles and Leaders, Volume 4, p. 695.



James Bennett House. Scene of Johnston's Surrender,
April 26, 1865. (Harper's Weekly, May 27, 1865, p. 332)

On April 24th the last roll call gave Loring's Division 1,980 effectives. This roll call was taken at Greensboro.

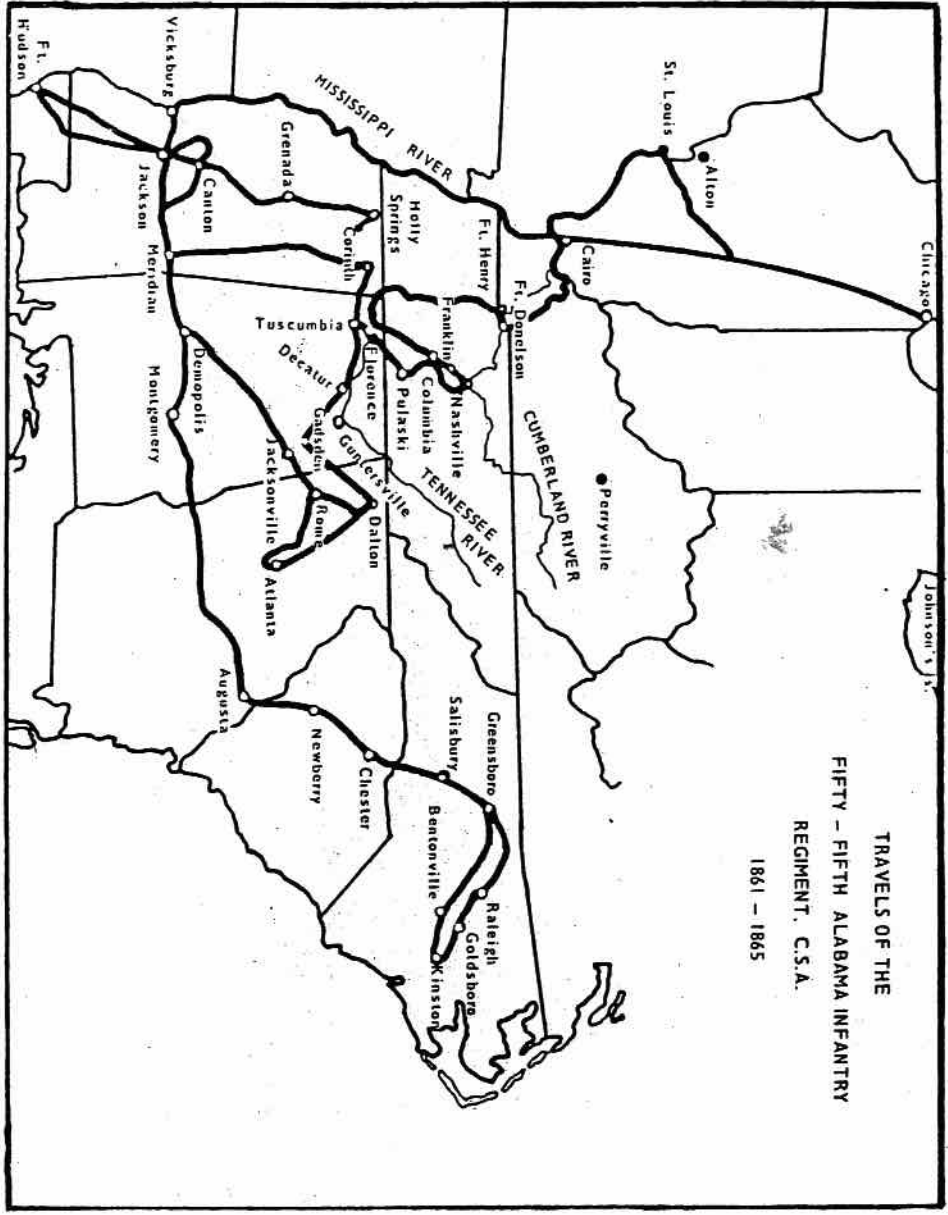
Some of the men didn't wait around for the parole. They left ahead of time. Some wanted to keep fighting so they tried to join the forces beyond the Mississippi River. Those who stuck around and were granted their parole were also given a little over one dollar in silver as mustering out pay. Since the Confederate money was of no value the only money they had was one dollar and a quarter.

According to Issac J. Rogers of the 27th Alabama Infantry, "In a few days the tattered volunteers were paroled at Greensboro, and marched to Salisbury where food and \$1.25 in coins from the remaining funds of the army were given to each man."³

³Barnard, Harry V. Tattered Volunteers, The Twenty-Seventh Alabama Infantry Regiment, CSA, Hermitage Press, Northport, Alabama, 1965, p. 47.



PAROLING REBEL PRISONERS AT GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA
(Harper's Weekly, June 3, 1865, page 340. Sketch by Davis)





Johnnie Comes Marching Home [sketched by Andrew M'Callum],
(Harper's Weekly, June 24, 1865. p. 388.)

Chapter 9

FIELD AND STAFF

Sixteen men were involved as staff members of the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment during the war. They served long and hard years. The membership changed from time to time, but during the four years of service as battalions and as a regiment, there were but 16 men who carried out the regimental duties. These were Alabama's young men with a future. They were educated and privileged young men. Each had a promising future. But, the war demanded their undivided attention and total commitment. This trying period made a great difference between whether or not these young men would live to develop their potential or be sacrificed to a lost cause. John Snodgrass was one of those men of promise.

As commanding officer of the 55th Alabama, John Snodgrass seemed adequately suited. His ancestry suggested that he would develop into a field commander with some degree of feeling and ability. He was the son of Thomas and Caroline (Martin) Snodgrass. John was born May 19, 1836 in Jackson County, Alabama. He was one of those born right after the Indians had been sent west and Alabama declared open to white settlers.

Thomas Snodgrass (John's father) was a native of Jackson County. John's grandfather was also known as John Snodgrass. John, the elder, married Jane Long who was a resident of Bellefonte. Her father and mother, John and Ruth (Burns) Martin, also lived at Bellefonte. Colonel John was the great-grandson of Colonel William Snodgrass of Tennessee. Colonel William was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. John Snodgrass, the younger, was the great-great-grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Marshall) Martin. Elizabeth Martin delivered dispatches to General Green during the Revolutionary War. Her daughter had taken the dispatches from a courier. John Snodgrass was a nephew of ~~General~~ Benjamin Snodgrass. Benjamin Snodgrass was, at onetime, a resident of Jackson County.

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more
research
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Colonel

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Colonel John Snodgrass

John received his early education from his cousin, Alex Snodgrass. He was then sent to Huntsville to finish his education. John was a merchant at Bellefonte when the war broke out. He enlisted in May of 1861. He entered the Confederate States Army with the rank of Captain for he had raised one of the first companies in the country. His company served in Martin's Second Confederate Regiment under General Albert Sidney Johnston. John was wounded in the head while fighting at Shiloh in April of 1862. This was a battle that saw General Johnston killed during the height of the action.

On October 13, 1862 John Snodgrass and Mary Jane Brown were married. She was the daughter of Jeremiah Brown of Old Woodville. The Browns were Episcopalians. John joined them after the war in building the Episcopalian Church in Scottsboro.

After the defeat at Shiloh, where Snodgrass was wounded, the Confederate Army was reorganized in Mississippi. John was pulled out of the 25th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, at his own request, to form a battalion of six Alabama companies. The battalion was called the 4th, 10th or 16th Alabama Volunteer Battalion at various times between Shiloh and February 1863.

Snodgrass was made lieutenant colonel in command of the battalion. He led this command at Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862 and at Corinth and until February 1863. In February Norwood's five companies of Alabamians were combined with Snodgrass' six companies to form the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment.

Snodgrass was made lieutenant colonel of the 4th Alabama Regiment on May 8, 1862 and then promoted to colonel of the 55th on February 23, 1863.

As with any family, there are stories handed down from generation to generation. The Snodgrass family is no different than any other.

The story has been told that during the war he was at home on leave to see his wife and new baby. The alarm was sounded, "The Yankees are coming!" Colonel John hastily crawled through a secret door into the attic over the kitchen and a heavy chest of drawers was pulled over the door. The black nurse noticed that one of his army boots had been left in his wife's room; the boot was thrust under the cover of his wife's bed. The house was searched by the Yankees, but the soldiers left without finding either Colonel John or the boot. The piece of furniture that hid the door is treasured today by Colonel John's descendants.

Snodgrass shared the fortunes of the 55th Alabama and those of the Western Army until the end of the war. He was in command of Scott's Brigade at the end. Scott was wounded at the Battle of Franklin. His brigade consisted at that time of the 12th Louisiana (Scott's old regiment), 9th Arkansas, 27th, 25th, 49th, 55th, and 57th Alabama regiments. This was the organization from the Battle of Franklin till Hood left Tennessee. The regiment and the brigade, what was left of it, fought at Franklin after covering the retreat from Atlanta. They were also engaged at Nashville. From Nashville they reached Johnston in North Carolina before he surrendered. They fought with Johnston at the last battle in Bentonville, North Carolina.

Snodgrass was mustered out of the service at Atlanta. His oath of allegiance was administered by first lieutenant W.H. Bracken, assistant provost marshal for the Department of the Cumberland at Nashville, on May 18, 1865. Next, day, his birthday, he left for home and a new beginning, at age 29. The young man had grown old and seasoned in four short years.

Snodgrass was described in his oath papers, as being six feet one inch tall with gray eyes, a fair complexion, and dark hair.

He went back to Scottsboro, Alabama to resume the life he had set aside in order to serve his country and the cause.

After the war Snodgrass was engaged in a number of enterprises at Scottsboro, Alabama. He was a merchant before the war and after the war he operated a store, a cotton gin, and various other businesses. Snodgrass was active in church and civic affairs and was well respected by the Confederate veterans of the county.

John moved a large frame house his father owned in Wood's Cove to Scottsboro. Two of the Browns built brick houses nearby and the place was called Episcopal Hill. John's father and grandfather had prospered in Jackson County and he was eager to do the same. The elders had owned farms and were landowners of some magnitude near Old Bellefonte (now called Hollywood, Alabama).

Civic responsibility seriously brought John to serve as chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic Party in Scottsboro and as such he was a delegate to the national convention that named Grover Cleveland a presidential candidate. His wife, Mary Jane Brown, was the granddaughter of Samuel and Margaret (Gwynne) Williams. His wife's mother was of the Virginia line who owned Gwynne's Island. They traced their ancestry to a common ancestor of the King of England. Politics and government was stressed at home while he was growing up.

John and Mary Snodgrass had two children: Elizabeth who married R. Emmet Saunders of New Decatur, Alabama and Thomas who married Fannie Ashbridge. Fannie and Thomas had two sons. Elizabeth Snodgrass Saunders had a son and a daughter.

John Snodgrass died on August 19, 1888 in Tullahoma, Tennessee. The Jackson County Sentinel published this obituary for Colonel John Snodgrass:

Last Sunday at 11 O'clock, a.m. Col. John Snodgrass of Scottsboro died at Tullahoma, Tennessee of complications of diseases. Being

in bad health he went to the springs at Tullahoma on the 7th inst., for recreation. His condition was, however worse than was anticipated, and he gradually grew worse until death resulted. His remains were brought home Sunday night, and after funeral services in the Episcopal Church on Monday morning the remains were laid to rest in the Scottsboro cemetery with Knights of Honor ceremonies. The funeral procession was the largest, perhaps, ever witnessed in Scottsboro.

His wife survived him and made application for a widow's pension to the State of Alabama in 1920, indicating that she lived to be more than 78.

JOHN H. NORWOOD

Second in command of the 55th Alabama Regiment was another of Alabama's finest. John H. Norwood came from a prosperous and well-to-do family. His father, Henry Norwood, was a planter, sheriff, major general of the State Militia and a member of the Alabama legislature.

Henry was born in Franklin County, Tennessee and died in July of 1840 at Bellefonte, Alabama. He was the son of Samuel Norwood who lived near Winchester, Tennessee. The early American ancestors were of Englishstock and settled in Virginia and North Carolina. Henry Norwood was a man of good education and came to Alabama as a planter and slave owner. He located in Jackson County in 1820. Henry served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812; was a captain in the Creek and Seminole Wars in Florida (1836-1840); and at the time of his death was both sheriff and major general of the state militia. He married twice. His first wife, Aletha, was a daughter of George Caperton who was originally a Virginian who moved to Georgia and later to Alabama. There were six children by the first wife, Aletha. John Henry Norwood was number four. John had two older brothers and a sister.

John Henry Norwood was born November 23, 1828 at Bellefonte, Jackson County, Alabama. He was educated in the public schools of Jackson County and spent three years in Irving College, located in Tennessee. He read law in his native village and was admitted to the bar in 1852. John was appointed probate judge in 1855 and shortly thereafter was elected to succeed himself, holding office until March of 1861 when he resigned for military service.

Norwood entered the Confederate Army as a first lieutenant in Bradford's Company of the Second Alabama Infantry Regiment. He resigned his office in a few months to return home and raise five companies which became Norwood's Battalion. The battalion was assigned to the 42nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment. Norwood was elected lieutenant colonel and placed in command. Norwood was captured, along with his battalion, at Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862. On March first he was at Camp Chase located at Columbus, Ohio. He left Camp Chase in Columbus for Fort Warren, Massachusetts on March fourth. Norwood arrived at Fort Warren on March 6th, 1862. He was released and exchanged for three second lieutenants. They were:

A. King of the 62nd New York Volunteers (may have been Pennsylvania).

J. Pulford of the 5th Michigan Volunteers.

H. McCumman (could have been J.C. McKernan) of the 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Inasmuch as one lieutenant colonel was worth three second lieutenants, the exchange was agreed upon and made at Aiken's Landing, Virginia. Norwood was actually released and turned over on August 5th, 1862 by General Orders 118 which declared him exchanged. At the time of exchange, Norwood was six feet tall, had black eyes and brown hair. He had already seen his

share of the action in less than one year of active duty. He had been to Florida, to Tennessee, Ohio and Massachusetts and home again through Virginia. He got a few days at home and had to report to Mississippi where the remnants of his outfit languished, awaiting new assignments. Some of the men had not been at Fort Donelson. Some were sick and some were outside the Fort on other duties when the Fort came under attack. They were spared the trip to Fort Douglas in Chicago where the enlisted men were sent or to Johnson's Island in Lake Erie off Sandusky, Ohio, where the officers of company rank were sent.

Norwood was not one to shirk his duty. He returned to duty to fight until the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, outside of Atlanta. It was there that he received serious wounds and was allowed to return home to recuperate.

While at home recuperating the war wound down before he was physically fit to return to action. He did not rejoin his battalion after the Atlanta campaign.

Norwood resumed his law practice and in 1865 was elected to the state senate. He practiced law with a lifelong friend, Hal C. Bradford. Norwood was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1875. He was again elected probate judge of Jackson County in 1866 and was in this position at the time of his demise.

Norwood was an extensive planter, and at one time sheriff. He was a member of the Christian Church, a Democrat, and a Mason.

Judge Norwood was married December 25, 1856 to Margaret, daughter of John N. and Mary Netherland of Bellefonte. Margaret's parents, born in Virginia, settled in Alabama during its pioneer period. They, too had prospered in the early days of the State.

John Norwood died November 12, 1891 and was buried in Norwood Cemetery in Bellefonte, Alabama. His wife, Mary A. Netherland, was born January 26, 1835 and died July 14, 1903. She rests beside him.

JOHN H. JONES

Not all the young men of Northern Alabama were able to return home and resume interrupted careers. Some of the best were left behind to fill unmarked graves. One of the bright young men who didn't make it home was Major Joseph H. Jones. He enlisted in the Confederate Army on November 23, 1861. Jones joined the W.A. Quarles Regiment at Camp Cheatham, Tennessee for one year. He served as orderly sergeant for one month and six days.

On November 13, 1861 Jones was elected first sergeant of Company I, 42nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment. This was the designation given to Quarles' regiment at the time.

William Andrew Quarles was born a Virginian. However, he moved to Kentucky at the age of five. He went back to Virginia to get a law degree and settled down in Clarksville, Tennessee to practice. He served as a judge, supervisor of banks for the state and as president of the Clarksville & Louisville Railroad. Quarles was active in politics. In 1861, when the 42nd Tennessee was formed, he was elected colonel. He was also captured with the regiment at Fort Donelson. Quarles later became a general and took part in the campaign for Atlanta. At Franklin, Tennessee he was wounded and captured. Quarles resumed his profession after the war.

December 9, 1861 saw Sergeant Jones promoted to captain of the company he had served as sergeant. Captain Jones was captured with the rest of the regiment at Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862. He was

transferred to Johnson Island from Camp Chase on April 26, 1862. Jones left the prisoner of war depot near Sandusky, Ohio on September 1, 1862. This time he was on his way to Vicksburg, Mississippi to be released on September 20th. The regiment was reorganized nine days later. The company in which Jones served broke away from the 42nd Tennessee. This company and four others became the 6th Alabama Battalion. John H. Norwood was placed in command for he had been released and exchanged earlier. Later, this battalion joined with Snodgrass' 4th Alabama Infantry Battalion to become the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Once the 55th was organized, Jones became captain of Company I again. This allowed him to keep his rank and his company intact.

On March 7, 1864 Major Jones (promoted to major on February 23, 1863) was in Selma, Alabama at the Confederate Arsenal. He picked up 60 Colt Navy pistol castings. He paid an extra two dollars and a half for one that had been silver plated. He wanted the silver plated one for his personal use.

On July 20, 1864, he made good use of the silver plated Colt pistol, but it did not save him from his destiny. Major Jones was part of the casualty list on that day near Atlanta. He suffered and died of wounds. His last battle was at Peach Tree Creek.

JOHN C. HOWEL

John C. Howel enlisted as a private in Captain Clifton's Company of Cherokee Guards. This later became Company B of the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Howel's enlistment dated from December 1, 1861 when he enlisted at Nashville with the rest of Clifton's Company. The term of enlistment was for one year.

As a private in Company A of the 4th Alabama Battalion he was detailed as a clerk in the adjutant's office on March 10, 1862. This was the usual practice

for those who could read and write. Since he had shown some signs of leadership and could read and write, the -second lieutenantcy became available on May 8th, 1863 and he was elected to fill the vacancy. Howel was then attached to Company B of Snodgrass' Regiment.

Howel also showed up on November 1, 1861 as a lieutenant of Company A of the 10th Alabama Battalion at a camp near Abberville, Mississippi. His records show that he was in the 16th Alabama Battalion (also known as the 10th and the 4th Battalion) in Mississippi on November 22, 1862. Howel was named acting adjutant of the 55th on July 21, 1863.

Howel received a gunshot wound in the left leg while in action around Atlanta. He was captured and sent to the 20th Army Corps' Third Division Hospital near Vining Station, Georgia on July 24, 1864. On July 27th his left leg was amputated. July 30th found him suffering from complications and he died that day at Kingston, Georgia in the U.S. General Field Hospital. Howel became another victim of the Peachtree Creek Battle. The 55th lost heavily on that day. The tally of victims among the field and staff officers shows the degree of damage suffered by this regiment.

Field and Staff Officers of the 55th

Snodgrass, John	Colonel
Norwood, John Henry	Lt. Col.
Clifton, James M. (Transferred)	Capt. & Major
Dickey, Joseph	Major
Jones, Joseph H. (Killed at Peach Tree Creek)	Major
Alexander, George L. (Killed at Baton Rouge)	Major
Gibson, John H. (Transferred to the 18th Alabama Battalion of Partisan Rangers. Killed at Chickamauga)	Major

Stephens, Absolem	Capt. (Acting Quartermaster)
Stephens, William S.	Capt. (Acting Q. Sergeant).
Trippe, John Henry	Surgeon (Left at Franklin)
McReynolds, Lee D.	Asst. Surgeon
Frazier, Robert	Chaplain
Bynum, Bart P.	Chaplain for Regiment
Frazier, Julius	Sergeant Major
Snodgrass, Benjamin	Lieutenant, Adjutant
Howel, John C.	Lieutenant, Act. Adjutant

James M. Clifton organized a company early in the war. He fought for a time with the Snodgrass Battalion before it was under Snodgrass' command. Clifton was transferred out of the 4th Alabama on April 15, 1862. This was during the reorganization and reassignments that resulted from the Shiloh losses. George Alexander was killed at Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862. John H. Gibson, senior captain was then made major. Gibson left to join the 18th Alabama Partisan Rangers — a group of home guard cavalry. Gibson was killed at Chickamauga.

John Trippe, the regimental surgeon, lead an interesting life. Trippe was placed under arrest by General Featherston in August 1864. On June 30, 1864 Trippe had failed to pass the Board for Senior Surgeon. He was dropped from the rolls. On September 27, 1864 he was given orders revoking the original orders relieving him and he was told to report to General Lee for duty in December of 1864. It was on December 17, 1864 that he was left to take care of the wounded at Franklin, Tennessee during the retreat from Nashville. No further record can be found of Trippe. Doctors were not exchanged, -but allowed to treat their patients on either side. They usually moved freely on the battlefield and in temporary hospitals with little harrassment from the other side. Trippe probably went home to his practice after the war.

Chapter 10

CAPTAINS AND THEIR COMPANIES

Their names are forever recorded on Confederate war records. Their florid signatures grace the thousands of requests for clothing, payment for services, and discharges for disability. Their ranks span the spectre of army service from private to company commander. When historians of note put together accounts of great battles and great triumphs, they seldom mention the names of those commanders who served at the field level, where the heat of battle took away a life here, a shattered leg there and a heretofore great reputation.

From the company level of the "forgotten regiment" however, there emerges a succinct picture of the lives of those forgotten men. They were from the same general area of northeast Alabama. They enlisted with local units that had stirring names such as the Oxford Rifles and the Cherokee Guards. They served valiantly in battles that were widely known, such battles as Nashville, Atlanta, Vicksburg, and Donelson. When the war subsided, many returned to their communities and served productive lives. For many others the war was the terminus. They left their legacy buried under a seldom read grave marker in some Southern cemetery where the loblolly pines and hewy oaks cast shadows across them.

Company A

With the promotion of Captain Joseph B. Dickey to major, the next commander for the company was a former second lieutenant named J.M. Campbell. Campbell first appeared as a 25 year-old private in Captain D.R. Hundley's Company, Martin's Regiment of Volunteers.¹ Lieutenant

¹Also known as Company D, 25th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, later Company A of the 55th Alabama.

Campbell became a part of the 55th Alabama on September 1, 1862. He served with the 55th until he was wounded at the Battle of Peachtree Creek. On July 22, 1864 his wounds were acting up and he required hospitalization.

John C. Howel was also a second lieutenant with A Company but his misfortunes went beyond hospitalization following the battle of Peachtree Creek. Howel was mustered into the war effort on December 1, 1861, as part of the Cherokee Davis Guards. He served as a second lieutenant in Snodgrass' Regiment of Alabama Volunteers. On July 24, 1864, following a serious wound at Peachtree Creek, Howel's left leg was amputated. The wound, however, was of such severity that the lieutenant died at the U.S. General Field Hospital, Kingston, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Company A, 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment

Captains

Dickey, Joseph B. (promoted major)
Campbell, J.M. (also Second Lieutenant)

Lieutenants

Campbell, J.M. 3rd, 2nd
Spottswood, John E., 1st

Sergeants

Drake, T.B.	Fay, Patrick	Hill, Isaac V.
McCoy, D.F.	Ragsdale, A.J.	Trent, T.B.

Corporals

Cobb, E.	Hannah, A.T.	Moore, T.R.
Franklin, T.J.		

Privates

Adams, John S.	Anderson, B.J.	Bird, J.M.
Bawhaugh, Geroge	Bradley, George	Byrd, James L.
Byrd, J.M.	Cobb, Thomas	Cobb, W.D.
Dickey, G.A.	Edwards, Henry C.	Fowler, J.L.
Green, Aquilla C.	Franklin, M.	Hannah, James A.
Heathcock, D.F.	Herrin, John W.	Jenkins, J.K.P.
Johnson, Henry G.	Knox, Joe	Lee, J.M.

Privates

McBroom, W.C.	McCoy William	McGinn, James
McMullen, G.A.	Mobley, H.M.	Moon, J.A.
Moore, Blackstone	Moore, Benjamin	Morris, Robert C.
Myers, Lanson	Newburn, Thomas	Pattie, William
Phillips, W.H.	Ragsdale, James	Ragsdale, William F.
Reese, David C.	Reid, A.W.	Reid, John M.
Rinehart, James H.	Rinehart, Thomas	Robberts, John L.
Russell, Joe A.	Servill, M.L.	Severs, J.P.
Sharp, C.W.	Sisk, D.W. (Z.W)	Sisk, G.A.
Sisk, M.A.	Sisk, W.P.	Sisk, Zachariah W.
Smoot, J.L.	Stewart, George	Terry, John H.
Tubb, James C.	Turner, William	Vincent, W.H.
Watson, James	Womack, James	Yarbrough, William

(On March 26, 1864, Company had only 8 privates, 7 non-commissioned officers and 4 commissioned officers.)

Company B

This company's commander enlisted in the little town of Cedar Bluff in northeast Alabama on September 25, 1861. David C. Daniel was a member of the Cherokee Davis Guards. Within fourteen months of his muster date, Daniel was elevated to second lieutenant. By May of 1863 he had risen to captain of Company B. Daniel held this position until the cessation of fighting in the spring of 1865.

Company B was one of the largest units of the 55th Alabama. During 4 years the company had 6 commissioned officers, 8 sergeants, 4 corporals, a flag bearer, and 150 privates.

Daniel enlisted in Captain James. M. Clifton's company. The company was mustered in at Nashville on November 2, 1861 for one year. They were having trouble at first with getting permission to provide their services to the Confederacy:

"To the Hon. L.P. Walker,
Sec. of War. Dear Sir: We have this day organized a
volunteer company to be known as the Cherokee Davis Gardes,
and I hereby make a tender of there Service to the Confedera-
ted States, with the hope that we may be received and at an
earley day receive Marching orders. J.M. Clifton" (spelling
by Clifton)

List dated Gaylesville, Cherokee County, Ala.,
August 7, 1861.

When Clifton was promoted to major of the 4th Alabama
Battalion. Daniel was made Captain of Company B. This
occurred on May 8, 1863 on the reorganization of the units.
Daniel had been in Clifton's Company A as a lieutenant.
Captain Clifton served as Cherokee County's representative
in the State Legislature in 1853. This gave him wide
knowledge of the county and its inhabitants. It was an easy
matter for him to sign up a group of men large enough to
form a company.

Once his company was combined with others, Clifton
became the major in command of the 4th Alabama Infantry
Battalion.

Note that in the company roster there are a number of
Cliftons. Later, when Clifton left this company he took
his son with him to the next assignment. Others of the
family also followed him.

Company B, 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment

Captains

Daniel, David C.

Clifton, J.M. (later transferred to another unit)

Lieutenants

Daniel, John Mc., 3rd, 2nd

Emerson, Edward H., 1st

Howel, John C., 2nd
Knight, P., 2nd, 1st
Wilder, James W., 3rd, 2nd

Sergeants

Angle, Reubin B.	Clifton, George J.	Clifton, L.A.
Elam, James B.	Gentry, J.W.	Griffin, J.S.
Watson, Daniel G.	Wood, William B.	

Corporals

Cannon, J.M.	Davenport, William A.J.
Wood, B.A.	Ewing, J.P.

Flag Bearer

Farrow, W.H.

Privates

Akin, John	Allen, Alfred J.	Allen, Columbus H.
Allen, Hiram L.	Allen, John H.	Allen, Mark
Allin, L.	Angle, John	Angle, Thomas
Angle, William M.	Arthur, Marion	Arthur, Joel
Askew, Robert M.	Baker, A.T.	Baker, Charles
Bannister, Wm. G.	Bates, B.R.	Blackwell, James F.
Bone, Hardaman	Brewer, Henry	Brewer, Thomas
Brewster, James M.	Burnell, Henry C.	Butler, Thomas J.
Cannon, Arthur M.	Cannon, John	Cannon, Thomas M.
Cannon, William A.	Clark, Mills,	Clayton, T.V.
Clifton, Elijah	Clifton, Elijah G.	Clifton, Hiram A.
Clifton, Thomas B.	Cobb, J. M.	Cobb, Samuel
Collier, Calip M.	Collins, David	Cooley, John W.
Cox, William	Culpeper, Rufus W.	Culpepper, Joel M.
Daniel, Chisohm W.	Daniel, James H.	Daniel, Nathaniel H.
Davis, John M.	Dozier, M.L.	Drake, E.H.
Drake, Harrison	Drake, Samuel	Emerson, M.H.
Fowler, Solomon	Gentry, James P.	Graham, William M.
Gray, Jackson	Gray, Lienallen	Green, Francis M.
Hall, D.V.	Hall, J.E.	Hampton, R.G.
Harwell, James M.	Harwell, Julius S.	Hawkins, J.P.
Headrick, Franklin	Hendrix, L.B.	Henry, William D.
Herring, V.E.	Higgins, Abram P.	Hill, James A.
Holloway, Samuel C.	Howel, Theodore F.	Howell, J.S.
Hurley, John C.	Johnson, Perry A.	Junier, Anthony J.

Kelley, J.B.	Kelly, William	Kenley, William
Kiker, C.	King, William	Lancaster, John T.
Ledbetter, Robert	Lewis, Anderson	Long, James M.
Maddox, James W.	McCullagh, Daniel	McDonald, James C.
McIlwain, John W.	McReynolds, Lee D.	Miller, T.B.
Miller, J.J.	Miller, Langford A.	Miller, William M.
Min, J.T.	Moore, Allen J.	Moore, George D.
Moore, Lewis J.	Moore, Judge L.	Mormon, Alexander
Metcalf, C.	Metcalf, W.S.	Murphy, Felix J.
Obriant, H.G.	Owens, Lewis A.	Owins, Hue
Parker, John J.	Penderson, John W.	Reece, David C.
Reed, James M.	Rhodes, Benjamin	Roberts, J.L.
Rodgers, James	Saintclair, Noah	Sears, William
Shamblin, A.	Sharp, M.	Shoemaker, William P.
Smith, W.A.	Sparks, G.	Stallings, John W.
Stallings, Samuel	Stallings, William H.	Steel, Alexander
Swancey, James Virgil	Taylor, Stephen H.	Thomas, W.L.
Treadaway, Comelius	Treadaway, Elius	Treadway, Daniel E.
Trigg, William	Tucker, Daniel H.	Tucker, Jacob
Tucker, Jessee	Waid, L.B.	Webb, Thomas J.
Wells, Mathew K.	Whit, L.A.	Wilder, John F.
Wiley, George	Williams, John W.	Williams, W.H.
Wilson, Daniel H.	Wilson, Rener S.	Wood, B.L.
Wood, T.B.	Woodal, A.J.	Woodal, D.P.

Company C

Jessinion Washington Maddox was forty-eight years old when war broke out between the states. He had several contributions to make to the war effort from his home in Calhoun County, Alabama. His wife, Margaret Melissa Hughes, had blessed him with twelve children, two of whom served in the Confederate Army.

Jesse Maddox's greatest contribution to the effort, however, was the organization of Company C of the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Concentrating on the young men who were

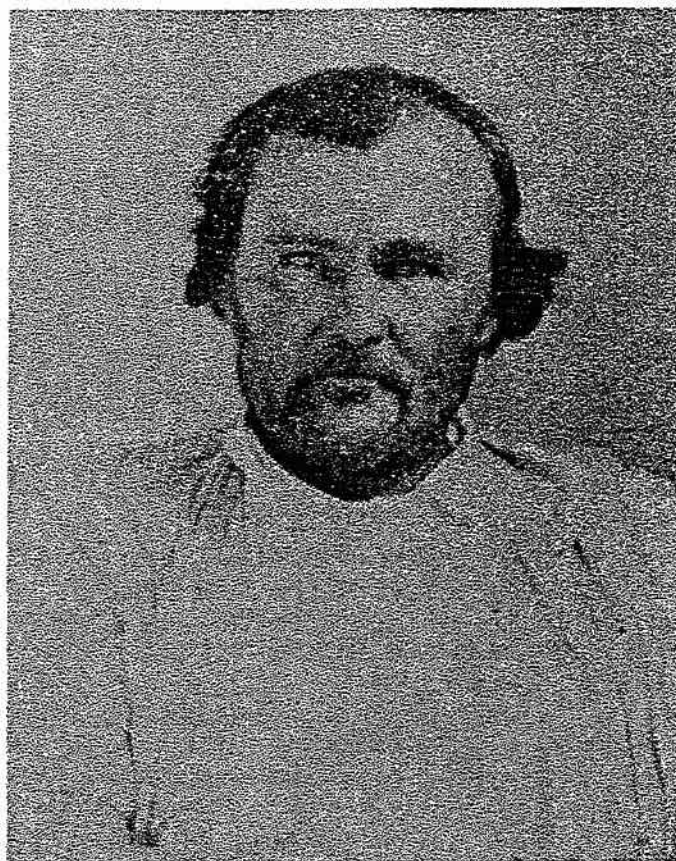
available around that area of northeast Alabama—the little town of Oxford in particular—Maddox assembled a unit that came to be known as the Oxford Rifles.

His efforts were not of an unrewarding nature to him. Southern blood had found its course through his being since his birth in the wilderness of Tennessee. His father, John Maddox, and mother, Rebecca Teague, were Southerners who traced their ancestry to the early states of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. Jesse's wife and her family also had ties back to the South Carolina area.

Jesse's fourth child and first surviving son (a first-born son died in infancy) was twenty-four when the irrepressible conflict erupted. His name was Chesley Benton. Chesley married twice, his first wife—according to family tradition—was killed by bees while carrying her first child. This tragic event occurred just as the war was beginning and Chesley waited until after the war—December 19, 1867—before marrying again, this time to Annie Graves Majors.

Jesse and Margaret's fifth child, John, was killed at the Battle of Sharpsburg, Maryland on September 7, 1862. He was serving with the 10th Alabama Regiment. John was only 22 at the time of his death. John was never married.

The Maddox name had rich roots in the early history of Calhoun County (formerly called Benton County). Jesse's father had been appointed as one of the five county commissioners on January 12, 1833. This would have been one of the first appointments since the county was organized only the month prior to this date. John Maddox followed an unlikely "Universalist" religion while his wife was atuned to the more traditional Missionary Baptist faith. Rebecca Teague Maddox lived to be eighty years old. She was blind several years before her death. This Maddox family moved into the Calhoun County area of the state around 1827 and were among



Jessinion W. Maddox, organizer of Company C, 55th Alabama
Infantry Regiment, CSA (Picture furnished by Mrs. Marie Rose
of Anniston, Alabama)

the first land owners in Benton County (now Calhoun County).

Jesse Maddox survived the hardships of the war and died August 27, 1876, in Etowah County. He was buried at Hopewell Church Cemetery in St. Clair County. St. Clair County is just across the Coosa River from Calhoun County where the Oxford Rifles were organized.¹

The Maddox family information is presented here to show a typical commander at the company level. The organizer and recruiter had to be someone who had experience in working with people and was somewhat of a politician. This family was typical of the first settlers in Alabama.

Company C had the distinction of serving under two fine captains. One of the captains recruited the other. Captain Jesse W. Maddox, a grimly-appearing figure with penetrating eyes and a receding hairline, was a captain with the Oxford Rifles when he recruited Peter Nunnely as 2nd Lieutenant of the unit. Nunnely served with Company C when it was part of the 10th and 16th Battalion. Nunnely was promoted captain on May 8, 1862. His record also reflects an overnight stay in the 1st Mississippi Confederate Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi on March 11-12, 1864. He was wounded on July 20, 1864 at Peachtree Creek.

Company C, 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment

Captains

Maddox, Jesse W.

Nunnely, Peter

Lieutenants

Allen Elbert H., 1st

Jones, Henry B, 1st

Stokes, William L., 3rd

¹Information on the Jesse Maddox family furnished by Mrs. Marie Rose of Anniston, Alabama, the family genealogist.

Sergeants

1st Sergeant Jasper Woodruff
Allen, E.D. Brickhouse, James H. Caver, Columbus J.

Sergeants (Continued)

Maise, James H. (Mayes) Mattison, Peter E.
McGee, G.F. Pew, R.N. Whitworth, J.A.
Williamson, J.A.

Corporals

Beason, James T. Forbes, Michael Holifield, William
Lanford, Wilbert Murphy, D.M. Bowden, Timothy

Privates

Andrew, John	Andrews, Thomas	Bailey, J.T.
Baker, Washington	Baronett, A.J.	Beck, John E.
Bently, J.W.	Blackstock, W.C.	Brocky, Nimrod M.
Burke, Samuel D.	Burkhouse, J.	Burks, Alfred J.
Butterworth, M.R.	Cabiness, T.S.	Cain, Robert C.
Calaway, G.W.	Calvert, Memory C.	Clark, D.J.
Clark, Joseph	Clark, Thomas	Clay, G.W.
Coalman, W.	Coker, J.R.	Colrent, Mem C.
Cranford, John T.	Crow, George W.	Crow, Thomas B.
Curry, W.L.	Davis, Bonney J.	Davis, G.A.
Davis, James	Davis, J.B.	Davis, Silence L.
Davis, Simeon J.	Davis, J.T.	Dewett, John
Dison, Isham	Donohue, John	Easley, John W.
Easternook, John	Edmondson, Alison F.	Embrey, Thomas J.
Embrey, Thomas R.	Ford, Oliver	Gallaher, John H.
Gantley, Benjamin	Garrett, Richard	Glasner, F.H.
Gore, W.M.	Griffin, George T.	Griffin, William E.
Grogan, Patrick T.	Gurley, M.B.	Haynie, Marion G.
Hamby, James W.	Hamby, John F.	Hanna, William F.
Hannan, James	Harbin, William T.	Harman, Elihu
Harris, M.S.	Harrison, J.H.	Harrison, Robert
Hawkins, Miller W.	Hawkins, W.M.	Heinon, H. (Hiene)
Henderson, Isaac T.	Henderson, James M.	Henderson, Preston A.
Henderson, T.	Henderson, M.F. (Wm.F)	Henson, J.W.
Hicks, B.A.	Hindman, Jesse M.	Hollenger, W.H.
Houston, Henry	Jerrett, J.	Johnson, John

Privates (Continued)

Jones, J.S.	Kent, Barney R.	Kenum, George W.
King, Robert	Knight, John W.	Knighton, Green S.
Knighton, W.T.	Lockley, Elijah	Lawson, J.W.
Leadbetter, W.	Leslie, Mastin B.	Masey, J.M.
Mashburne, Henry J.	McComack, Alexander	McComack, Thomas
McComack, Joseph	Miller, James C.	Millsom, J.T.
Mils, R.J.	Mock, A.H.	Mondine, J.H.W.
Moon, Dr. F.	Morgan, John C.	Mulinax, William H.
Murphy, Emanuel	Murphy, Henry	Murphy, Lewis
Murphy, Mann (Daniel ?)		Neelon, Matthew
Nunnelly, B.B.	Nunnelly, James F.	Nunnelly, James H.
Oconel, Morgan	Oliver, Daniel	Oliver, Hiram
Oliver, John W.	Oliver, Lewis	Oliver, Stephen
Owen, G.	Panel, William	Parnel, J.E.
Perris, E.B.	Philips, Franklin	Pinson, Enoch
Ponder, J.F.	Pool, D.D.	Powel, William P.
Prichard, William S.	-	Pyles, J.L.
Roberson, C.F.	Robinson, J.M.	Robison, Columbus
Ross, Samuel	Roy, J.M.	Scarborough, A.B.
Searlor, A.B.	Smith, Joseph	Smith, W.S.
Spivy, Q.E.	Spriggins, Robert	Strickland, John M.
Teague, James R.	Teague, Levi B.	Thomson, John
Tinsley, Isaac	Wallace, William C.	Waters, H.
Watson, Joseph	Watt, Silas	Wheeler, William K.
Williams, James T.	Wood, J.W.	Wood, W.H.
Woodroff, Green S.	Woodruff, Caleb	Woodruff, Frank
Woodruff, Green L.	Woodruff, William H.	Wright, D.A.

Company D

Two captains shared command of Company D during its existence. Captain James T. Bridges first surfaced as an enlistee at Corinth, Mississippi, on June 9, 1861. Two years later he became D company commander, but he only served in this position until July '63. A letter written to the Secretary of War, James A. Seddon, tendered Bridges' resignation due to ill health. J.H. Trippe, regimental

surgeon, certified to Bridges' disability due to chronic diarrhea of long standing.

Bridges' resignation opened the position of commander to a second lieutenant by the name of James M. Thompson. Bridges was only 23 when he enlisted in Snodgrass' Jackson Hornets. Thompson was about the same age since he was 22 when he joined up. Thompson joined up at Corinth in the late spring of 1861 and was commissioned with Company F of the 4th Alabama Battalion on July 5, 1862. This unit later merged with the 55th to become Company D. Thompson obtained a 30-day furlough on July 20, 1863. At that time he was a second lieutenant, but on July 24th he became Captain of Company D.

On September 22, 1864 the surgeon reported Thompson wounded in a report dated at Palmetto, Georgia. August 19th reports show him near East Point, Georgia and wounded in that action.

Company D was not a large company since it did not ever have its full strength in men.

Company D, 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment

Captains

Bridges, J.T.
Thompson, James M.

Lieutenants

Robertson, John R. 3rd
Thompson, James M., 2nd, 1st
Thorp, L.S., 2nd

Sergeants'

Bridges, J.O.
Carmichael, Alexander
Gaddis, H.R.
Williams, Samuel G.

Campbell, G.B.
Flowers, Thomas V.
Jackson, H.M.
Wright, Thomas H.

Corporals

Austin, Thomas A.
Mitchell, William

Chandler, R.F.

Musician

Williams, Richard C.

Privates

Anderson, A.	Atchilla, Benjamin	Austin, L.A.
Berry, G.W.	Berry, S.H.	Campbell, R.J.
Carroll, James	Chambers, William M.	Coffee, A.J.
Cook, Smith	Crabtree, J.W.	Davis, D.C.
Davis, J.W.	Davis, R.R.	Dunham, Lewis
Farnham, L.E.	Garland, Samuel	Garrett, Lewis
Haigwood, E.N.	Haigwood, John A.	Haigwood, William M.
Harman, W.J.	Harris, John C.	Hill, Amos
Igo, Solomon	Isbell, John F.	Kennedy, J.W.
Kimbel, J.	Lamb, J.M.	Ledbetter, Samuel B.
Markham, J.T.	McClenden, A.J.	Mitchell, H.E.
Mitchell, J.R.	Moody, T.J.	Mooreland, B.F.
Mosley, A.	Noble, J.R.	Proctor, Thomas
Print, John O.	Putnam, Wilson	Robbins, M.R.
Robbins, R.H.	Robertson, Hickman	Rosson, Abner
Saunders, W.W.	Scott, N.G.	Seamans, J.B.
Sisk, Wesley E.	Stogdon, James	Thompson, John
Tubb, John H.	Vaughan, James A.	Veach, Stephen
Warren, Melville D.	Webb, John Jackson	Williams, John F.

Company E

Company E had three captains but information available covered only two of them. The three men were Isaac Henry (failed the exam so was discharged), Newton McCulloch (very little known about him), and John W. Evans.

John Evans stands out in this trio having enlisted at Camp Cheatham, Tennessee, on November 13, 1861. He was elected captain on September 27, 1862, while assigned to Company E, 6th Battalion Alabama Infantry. This company subsequently became Company E of the 55th. Evans figured prominently in regimental operations until struck by a bullet at Peachtree Creek. Suffering from wounds of the

chest and abdomen, he was transferred to the "rebel ward" of the federal hospital in Vining, Georgia on July 26, 1864. He died the same day.

September 27, 1862 was the date of re-organization of released men of the 42nd Tennessee who had been captured at Ft. Donelson. New company commanders were chosen at that time. Evans was one of those chosen.

Eleven hundred and four prisoners of war were released on September 20, 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi. No time was lost in getting the units organized and ready for battle. They had been transported by the steamer John H. Done from their Ohio prison camp. These men were not officially declared exchanged until November 10, 1862. On November 8 there was an exchange of higher ranking officers of the 42nd and other captured units at Aiken's Landing, Virginia. The union officers were handed over in Virginia once the Confederates knew that the Vicksburg exchange was completed.

Company E, 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment

Captains

Henry, Isaac (failed exam, discharged)
McCulloch, Newton
Evans, John W.

Lieutenants

Caperton, James G., 2nd	Evans, John W., 1st
Childers, John M., 2nd	Johnson, Samuel, 1st
Clapp, Alex B., 2nd	Kelly, S.W., 2nd
Doss, James P., 1st	

Sergeants

Doss, R.P.	Evans, A.J.
Findly, Andrew W.	McDuffee, William
Morgan, James	Neugent, John
Rowan, B.D.	Southerland, James M.
Venable, William T.	

Corporals

Gross, Thomas
Perry, James

Pendergrass, Nathaniel F.

Privates

Askew, Joshiah	Bain, Allen	Boyles, Thomas B.
Brown, Albert M.	Brown, Franklin P.	Brown, James
Brown, W.R.	Bryant, W.H.	Corlitt, S.S.
Cox, Mames E.	Davis, William	Dawson, J.D.
Findly, R.P.	Findly, W.A.	Frost, Daniel L.
Garland, John	Gilbreath, M.M.	Hamlin, J.R.
Hibbs, Samuel	Hillin, Thomas	Holbrook, T.N.
Holland, J.B.	Holland, T.L.	Homblin, James
Kelley, R.A.	Kirksey, Jacob	Land, Miles W.
Langston, Jessee	Logan, Thomas	Nelson, David
Nelson, John	Nelson, Richard	Noris, Jackson
Norris, J.J.	N—th, James	Patterson, George W.
Patterson, Thomas D.	Pendergrass, James	Pendergrass, Moses
Pickle, B.	Pool, A.W.	Rester, Francis E.
Reynolds, William R.	Roden, James	Roden, Jacob
Rowan, Elisha	Southerland, John	Stockton, A.J.
Stockton, John	Storce, Enoch	Story, Melvin
Story, R.M.	Swafford, Jackson	Swafford, William W.
Tucker, Arch	Tucker, George	Tucker, William
Waffer, William M.	Winfrey, Clement C.	Welsh, John B.
Williams, James A.	Wofer, William M.	

Company F

Captain William D. McCampbell was not a very large man by physical standards. But, he did possess a certain amount of survivability that eluded many of his peers. McCampbell was born May 1, 1834 in Jackson County, Alabama. He was always slight of build and at maturity stood only 5 feet 6 inches tall. He had grey eyes and dark hair. With the coming of the war, he put his affairs in order and crossed the state line to enlist at Camp Cheatham near Nashville. McCampbell became a captain on September 27, 1862 during the re-organization of those released from federal prisons after their capture at Ft. Donelson.

McCampbell fought conscientiously with his regiment throughout the war and was one of the few members who voluntarily surrendered, took the Oath of Allegiance, and went home.

He signed the Oath on May 15, 1865 after having surrendered on the 13th. The 30-year old veteran returned home to his wife Martha. Martha Jane lived from 1843 to 1932. His family consisted of his wife plus Minerva E (1850-1904); P.H. (1851-1907); and S.F. (1858-1908). McCampbell lived the rest of his life in Jackson County and died there on April 27, 1886. He was buried in Mt. Carmel Cemetery near Bridgeport, Alabama.

Company F, 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment

Captains

Long, Hardin

McCampbell, W.D.

Lieutenants

Grider, William M., 2nd

McVay, John A., 1st

Robertson, John R., 2nd

Sergeants

Burch, William F.
Hockersmith, William R.
Sherby, J.C.

Cloud, Wm. G.
Owens, W.R.
Smith, William

Corporals

Stokes, John W.
Thomason, William

Swaim, Silas C.

Musician

Ulrich, Richard

Privates

Blake, John S.
Cannon, James
Clauders, William
Cooper, Baltimore
Gibson, John A.
Grubbs, Jesse
Hackersmith, E.J.
Herendon, M.H.
Jenkins, Thomas C.
Lowery, Adam
Maxwell, W.G.
McIlwain, R.C.
Payne, William J.
Rice, Isaiah
Rose, G.M.D.
Sanders, Wiley W.
Thomas, J.L.
Wallace, R.M.
Wilson, S.W.

Blake, William
Caudell, S.D.
Coats, Thomas B.
Cox, Alexander
Glasscock, James L.
Grubbs, Perry
Hambelton, A.W.
Hill, Thomas J.
Lamb, W.R.
Mason, James
McCampbell, Alexander
Owens, John F.
Pogue, W.J.
Rice, James
Russell, T.P.
Smith, Daniel
Thomason, Matthew M.
Wells, Henry H.
Wilson, Young

Buffington, James M.
Christian, John L.
Coats, W.R.
Daniel, Harden
Glasscock, W.S.
Hackersmith, Esquire G.
Hawk, Joseph
Jackson, Alexander
Lawrence, J.R.
Maxwell, G.W.
McCampbell, Evonder
Patterson, F.C.
Presnell, Martin A.
Riddle, Thomas
Sampley, Thomas A.
Stewart, Jere M.
Truss, J.S.
Williams, Lorenzo D.
Wood, Martin F.

Company G

Arthur Beard Carter was born March 8, 1837 to Joseph Motley Carter and his first wife Salena Coffee. Arthur Beard Carter was one of 18 children Joseph had by two wives.

Carter was mustered November 9, 1861 at the age of 24.

He was one of the first enlistees at Camp Cheatham. He joined what became Colonel Quarles' Regiment—the 42nd Tennessee Infantry.

Carter was first lieutenant of Company H before it was captured at Ft. Donelson on February 16, 1862. He was sent, with the rest of the regimental officers to Camp Chase (Columbus) Ohio, where he was received on March 1, 1862. During the time he was being transferred to Johnson's Island, Ohio near Sandusky, he escaped.

On June 12th Carter arrived at Tupelo, Mississippi and wrote a letter to the Adjutant General noting he had no superior officer present (all of whom were captured at Ft. Donelson). He escaped from the enemy on April 24 and arrived at Corinth on the 29th of May 1862. He served with Forrest's Command until the 9th of June then joined the 4th Alabama Battalion. At Tupelo he found the remnants of his company (those who were not captured), but they were already officered and consolidated. He then wished to be permitted to join some other corps and tendered his resignation as first lieutenant of company H of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry.

Carter was elected captain of Company B of the 6th Battalion of Alabama Volunteers (Norwood's Battalion) which was made up of those captured and exchanged at Vicksburg on September 20, 1862. The reorganization on September 27th saw Carter made captain. He had been assigned to Snodgrass' Battalion from June to September.

Captain Carter was killed at the Battle of Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864 while commanding Company G of the 55th Alabama in an attack across an open field.

On September 30, 1864 the ranks of the companies were pretty thin. Companies E and G were consolidated and Alonzo S. Mitchell of Company G was made commander of the two companies during the rest of the war. By consolidation of

organizations about April 9, 1865, this regiment became part of the 27th Consolidated Alabama Infantry Regiment. Mitchell was 1st lieutenant of Company C of the 27th. He was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865 in accordance with the terms of the Military Convention entered into on April 26, 1865.

Mitchell was with the Norwood Battalion from the beginning, but was not captured at Ft. Donelson since he was in the hospital at Springfield, Tennessee at the time of the Fort's capture.

Company G, 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment, CSA

Captains

Henry, Isaac (Transferred)
Taylor, F.M.
Carter, Arthur Beard
Mitchell, Alonzo S. (Commanded as lieutenant)

Lieutenants

Douglas, J.H.
Robbins, John O., 2nd

Sergeants

Farris, E.N.
Fennell, Hubbard H.
Fennell, Isham W.
Grammar, Luban M.
Johnson, William A.
McJohnson, William
Nally, William M.
Troop, James M.

Corporals

Dalton, James C.
Gautney, M.V.
Grammar, John T.
Ramsey, James
Webster, -----

Privates

Baird, David Barber, John M. Beam, R.E.

Beem, Rudy E.	Bevel, William	Boyles, Charles
Boyles, James M.	Boyles, John H.	Brannon, Ben
Burrow, James	Clapp, B.S.	Cornelius, Jessee
Cox, Jefferson	Craig, Nathaniel	Cross, Hugh
Davis, H.E.	Duncan, Henry	Elgin, William H.
Elkins, R.L.	Evans, R.M.	Evans, Thomas J.
Everette, John	Farris, George Dudley	Farris, N.Thomas
Fletcher, Andrew J.	Fletcher, D.R.	Fletcher, J.W.
Foster, J.V.	Garvin, William A.	Gavin, William A.
Grammar, James R.	Green, J.M.	Hackett, Thomas
Haynie, William A.	Hodges, Thomas	Hodges, Thomas, II
Huston, T.T.	Isenhower, D.	Jett, Benjamin G.
Jett, James H.	Jett, John	Johnson, S.Y.
Jones, E.	Jones, James,	Jones, John T.
Kelly, Thomas E.	Kennedy, L.P.	King, William
Laughinore, Marcus	Laughinore, Monroe	Ledbetter, M.T.
Lewis, George T.	Lewis, John	Lewis, Robert
Lewis, Thomas L.	Lewis, William,	Manning, John
Maroney, Walter	Martin, Robert	Martin, William R.
McGatherly, James	Nixon, R.G.	Norman, W.E.
Parris, E.C.	Petty, James F.	Reagan, William
Reagan, Francis M.	Reed, William	Rich, John
Ruby, Charles	Shannon, Thomas	Shipp, Jonathan
Smith, C.W.	Spence, Robert	Stockton, James
Sulcer, Andrew	Taylor, W.J.	Thomas, R.M.
Tidwell, Samuel K.	Troop, William C.	Wildman, William M.D.
Willcher, John T.	William, Hiram	Winters, J.T.
Woodall, Joseph A.		

Company H

James H. Cowan, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Cowan of Jackson County, Alabama, was twenty-three years old when he enlisted at Camp Cheatham, Tennessee in 1861. His career followed the ill-fated 42nd Tennessee into Ft. Donelson. When captured he was sent to Johnson's Island near Sandusky, Ohio. He was released from Johnson's Island and returned to the Confederacy at Vicksburg in September of 1862. He was

Brown, George W.	Carleton, J.H.	Church, Lafayette
Clifton, James M., Jr.		Clifton, James R.
Deratt, Boston E.	Duncan, Alexander	Duncan, James
Edwards, Matthew	Elkins, R.L.	Foster, Hugh C.
Gay, A.J.	Gay, Martin J.	Gay, W.J.
Goforth, J.N.	Gowan, William	Graves, John R.
Gwin, Glias	Hampton, Chapley	Hampton, Charles
Hartly, Calvin	Holder, Dempsey	Holder, Joseph
Hornbuckle, R.A.	Howard, Lafayette	Hurl, F.D.
Ivey, Marcus	Keys, Isaac N.	Kiney, Thomas
King, W.R.	Maxwell, Jesse G.	McNutt, J.W.
Morris, J.B.	Netherland, John M.	Nevels, J.L.
Nicholas, Wade	Norwood, William H.	Ovadean, G.A.
Pratt, James M.	Rawden, John	Roberts, P.L.
Roden, A.J.	Roden, H.J.	Surratt, Boston E.
Shook, William L.	Smith, D.C.	Smith, Nicholas
Smith, Ralph	Sratt, Daniel J.	Talbert, Green
Talbert, John L.	Thornhill, William A.	Willbanks, Elias P.
Wilson, C.L.		

Company I

Alexander Sisk of Jackson County, Alabama enlisted as a private at Camp Cheatham in 1861. Sisk was later promoted to second lieutenant of Company A of the 6th Battalion of Alabama Volunteers when the reorganization of released POW's was accomplished. No record has been found of Sisk's capture with the rest of his men at Ft. Donelson or of his release from captivity.

On March 27, 1863 Sisk is reported being made captain of Company A of the 6th Battalion of Alabama Infantry. This company later became Company I of the 55th.

As of June 9, 1864 Sisk is dropped from the register of commissioned officers. Other reports indicate that he left without official sanction. As the army puts it he went

AWOL (absent without official leave).

Captains Wheeler and Jones were also in command of Company I. Captain Jones was promoted to major and his biography is located under Staff in Chapter 11.

A.L. Wheeler joined W.A. Quarles' Regiment (42nd Tennessee) at Camp Cheatham on November 13, 1861. He served as a private in the regiment until September 27th when they reorganized. On the 27th he became 2nd lieutenant of Company A, 6th Battalion of Alabama Volunteers (Norwood's Battalion). Norwood's Company A became Company I of the 55th.

Wheeler became Captain of Company I when Alexander Sisk decided to leave without official orders in June of 1864.

Company I, 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment, CSA

Captains

Jones, Joseph H., promoted to major
Wheeler, A.L., also served as 2nd Lt.
Sisk, Alexander, went AWOL

Lieutenants

Parks, Thomas, 1st
Wheeler, A.L., 2nd

Sergeants

Allen, John D	Grayson, L.F.	Green, S.H.
Harp, Phillip	Murphy, T.J.	Roberts, D.M.
Russell, W.L.	Swafford, John A.	Taylor, James

Corporals

Armstrong, William L.	Horton, Samuel D.	Ivy, J.S.
McKay, J.W.	Sublett, D.S.	

Privates

Allison, John	Ambrester, W.M.	Askbrom, Z.
Ausbrooke, William E.	Austin, G.W.	Bladles, John
Beedle, John	Broadway, J.D.	Broadway, Nicholas

Brewer, Emerson	Bridges, James C.	Bryant, J.H.
Busby, Alex	Cain, James	Cain, R.D.
Carter, W.A.B.	Counts, McC.	Counts, T.B.
Darwin, W.D.	Daubs, F.	Davis, John
Davis, Reuben C.	Denison, O.	Derrick, G.W.
Derrick, T.J.	Derrick, W.P.	Dickerson, J.D.
Dickenson, A.G.	Dickenson, C.B.	Dudley, A.
Dudley, Joseph	Dudley, Thomas	Farmer, D.C.
Finney, J.R.	Finney, W.W.	Fondren, John
Gray, G.L.	Green, Richard B.	Grimmett, R.D.
Hawkins, William	Henshaw, A.H.	Henshaw, Albert
Henshaw, Newton	Hillion, Nathaniel	Holder, J.G.
Hood, J.G.	Hood, J.W.C.	Hood, James
Hood, John W.	Hood, W.A.	Ivy, Benjamin
Ivy, W.G.	Jackson, William A.	Jenkins, John
Jenkins, William	Kitchen, John	Leverton, L.A.
Maples, I.H.	Pennington, J.H.	Raines, John W.
Robertson, Thomas N.	Shields, J.H.	Simmon, James
Smith, F.H.	Sparks, M.L.	Starkey, John B.
Stephens, Hiram	Stephens, Newton	Sterms, James M.
Stockdale, Thomas	Stogsdale, Richard	Stogsdale, Thomas
Sublett, J.B.	Swaim, John	Tanksley, Riley
Taylor, Miles C.	Tipton, B.W.	Trice, James T.
Vandiver, R.E.	Vaughan, John M	Ward, William T.
Webb, Ellis	Wheeler, John V.	Wrinkle, Caswell T.
Young, J.L.	Young, William S.	(Wrinkle may be Ragle)

Company J

This company was organized by Captain John T. Stewart at Coloma, Alabama (Cherokee County) on January 13, 1862. It was mustered into service at Nashville, Tennessee. Company J was originally Company B of Snodgrass' Battalion until the 55th was organized.

Coloma is located on the road from Piedmont to Centre at the home place of Fred Roberts in the Goshen Valley.

Captain Stewart with some of his company lost their lives in the battle of Shiloh and were buried there¹. His grave is not known. There is, however, a marker to his wife's grave which indicates his name, death, et cetera. His wife is buried in Carmel Cemetery in Coloma.

Captain Stewart's home was located in Cherokee County and is now known as the Bob Ray Place.

Cain Glover was also company commander of Company J, but declined the captaincy. Robert Wright and William M.G. Randle were also commanders of Company J. However, they were also commanders of Company K and were in command when Companies J and K were later consolidated. See Company K for Randle and Wright biographies.

Company J, 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment, CSA

Captains

Stewart, John T., Age 41

Glover, Cain (resigned, did not accept captaincy) Age 34

Wright, Robert J., Age 28

Randle, William M.G., companies J & K consolidate, Age 31

Lieutenants

Glover, Cain, 1st, Age 34

Jackson, Francis M., 2nd, Age 29

Stewart, Alexander O., 3rd, Age 27

¹Casualties of Company J at the Battle of Shiloh:

Captain John T. Stewart, age 41, killed.

1st Sgt. William H. Garmany, wounded, age 22.

Pvt. Daniel Davis, age 25, wounded. Died May 26,

1862 of wounds at Columbus Hospital, Mississippi.

Pvt. Jesse Jackson, killed.

Pvt. James P. Marshall, wounded. Died April 22, 1862
of wounds at Columbus Hospital, Mississippi.

Sergeants

Garmany, William H., Age 22
Grippe, William H., Age 26
Jackson, John E., Age 27
Reedy, George E., Age 29

Corporals

Williams, Joseph G., Age 27
Tracy, Anderson C., Age 38
Harris, Richard H., Age 18
Evans, Robert C., Age 24

Privates (age in parenthesis)

Acker, William S. (57)	Adkinson, William H. (21)
Atchsey, Andrew J. (35)	Anderson, James R. (19)
Baker, John T. (18)	Bridges, Benjamin M. (22)
Bridges, Henry H. (25)	Black, John A. (18)
Black, George A. (17)	Black, Jerome R. (18)
Bedingfield, Thomas J. (26)	Coffee, Aurelius (19)
Coffee, Webster G. (22)	Carr, Lorenzo D. (19)
Catlette, Jackson V. (20)	Chapman, Zora B. (25)
Causey, Washington W. (21)	Davis, Daniel (25)
Davis, Joshua (22)	Davis, Henry (18)
Davis, Thomas (18)	Donaldson, William (60)
Dawkins, Reubin (27)	Dawkins, George J. (28)
Dempsey, John Y. (35)	Everett, John (17)
Easterwood, Elisha (26)	Ellingburg, Archibald M. (22)
Fuller, Romanus S. (18)	Graham, William H. (29)
Graham, Calvin (39)	Gilbert, Richard (22)
Gross, Joseph (44)	Hansard, Thomas P. (17)
Harbin, John J.M. (25)	Heath, John (25)
Hunt, Benjamin F. (26)	Ivy, Enos P. (17)
Jackson, William J. (17)	Jones, Columbus (27)
James, Francis M. (24)	Kirk, Benjamin F. (17)
Knight, Tilman H. (29)	Marrison, John (22)
Miller, James H. (22)	McKurley, Samuel A. (27)
Marshall, Thomas W. (32)	Mitchum, Nathan J. (54)
Nelson, John (21)	Poole, Young A. (28)
Pugh, James O. (33)	Payton, John W. (18)
Robin, Issa (36)	Rhodes, Benjamin (36)

Stalling, James T. (18)
Sparks, Shelton (22)
Sparks, King (21)
Sankesly, Daniel (56)
William, Samuel M. (23)
Wells, William (34)
White, Peyton (18)

Sparks, William S. (24)
Sparks, Terry G. (17)
Shaver, Duncan (19)
Vanderford, Oliver H. (28)
Woodward, James (16)
Welch, Bedford (24)

Company K

Robert J. Wright enlisted as a private in Captain D.R. Hundley's Company of Martin's Regiment of Volunteers. Enlistment was on August 10, 1861 in Memphis, Tennessee for a period of one year. This was Quarles' regiment. Wright was 28 years old. Wright became first sergeant of Company D of the 2nd Regiment of Confederate Infantry on December 31, 1861. On August 31, 1862 he was promoted to first lieutenant officially. It was a short promotion and lieutenantancy since the next day he was elected captain. Wright got the job since Cain Glover did not want the captaincy and Wright was the senior lieutenant in the battalion. He was appointed to or succeeded to the office of captain on August 30, 1862. He was promoted to captain before his 1st lieutenantcy was official. John E. Spottswood became 1st lieutenant to fill Wright's previous position in the company. Wright remained in command till June 30, 1863.

It should be kept in mind, at this point, that Companies A, H, and I became companies B, D and A respectively, 1st Battalion Mississippi Sharpshooters. Companies B and D became Companies D and A respectively, 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Companies F and K were consolidated and formed a new company, C, of the 1st Regiment of Missouri Infantry. Company C became Company K of the 7th Regiment of Kentucky Infantry (mounted). Company G became new company I, 9th Regiment Arkansas Infantry and Company E probably became Company E of the Second Regiment of South Carolina Artillery.

William M.G. Randle enlisted in Captain James M. Clifton's company of Cherokee Davis Guards on September 25, 1861 at Cedar Bluffs, Alabama for a period of one year. He was mustered in with the rest of the company at Nashville on November 2, 1861. Randle started his enlistment as second sergeant.

On February 25, 1862 Randle was detailed to commissary duties in Company A of the 4th Alabama Battalion of Volunteers. Then, on May 8, 1862 he was elected captain of Company D of the 4th Battalion. In the action at Baton Rouge, Louisiana on August 5, 1862 he was reported slightly wounded.

Captain Randle was captured at Vicksburg when the city fell to General Grant on July 4, 1863. He did not withdraw with his division after the Battle of Baker's Creek (or Champion's Hill). His company was busy retreating with the rest of the troops at the time the Confederates decided to withdraw to a more secure position. They kept retreating until they were inside of Gettysburg and stayed there until they were forced to surrender.

Randle could have been detailed to protect the wagons which pulled back to Vicksburg with Pemberton. Some of the regiment or battalion, as it was then known, was sent to aid the forces around Vicksburg. Randle could have been one of those—the records are not definite in how he got to Vicksburg. He was captured with the city and released on July 6th when he signed an oath. Randle also signed the paroles for all the privates captured in his regiment.

Randle was assembled with the rest of the Vicksburg parolees at Demopolis, Alabama. The Captain was placed in command of Company A, Detachment of Paroled Prisoners.

Although he was not declared exchanged, he reported for duty and once again commanded Company K of the 55th

Corporals

Beasly, Robert
King, John S.
Weaver, Jacob A.

Brooks, James K.
Randle, W.N.

Privates

Baker, A.T.
Bedingfield, Thomas
Bell, Samuel
Boman, Ephraim
Canada, John
Comer, C.H.
Davis, Thomas, Sr.
Downing, Dan
Henderson, H.
Kirby, Reuben R.
McGenn, H.
Mitchum, Thomas
Moseley, John A.
Nixon, Abner
Parks, Charles
Perry, H.N
Richy, Robert
Sharp, Ira
Smith, James
Webb, Thomas

Baker, James C.
Bell, H.C.
Blight, J.R.
Boman, George
Canada, Darling
Davis, H.S.
Dean, Jacob
Fleming, W.C.
Horn, Sparling
Love, Thomas
Miller, George W.
Mobly, James H.
Nelson, John N.
Pardue, Foster B.
Paty, Elijah S.
Ragin, Willis
Sharks, N.
Simonton, F.
Smith, John B.

Baker, Thomas B.
Bell, Jessie C.F.
Boman, Daniel
Boman, John
Canant, James H.
Davis, Thomas, Jr.
Dearling, Job
Gant, J.F.
Kirby, Robert R.
McCulloch, T.F.
Miller, Samuel P.
Moody, G.G.
Nixon, William H.
Parker, Robert E.
Paty, H.M.
Reedy, E.
Sharp, Alving J.
Sims, Thomas
Strange, Robert B.

Chapter 11

PRISONERS OF WAR

War generates prisoners. Both sides must decide what to do with those who are captured. The keeping of prisoners can be expensive in both time, money and the men to guard them. The exchange of prisoners can be both beneficial and a hindrance. Once prisoners are exchanged, it is well to expect they will show up again in the fighting lines. Examples of exchanged prisoners who are recaptured show up here in this chapter list where some were captured two or three times. In most cases they escaped or were exchanged.

On July 12, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln through the Secretary of War, authorized Major General John A. Dix at Fortress Monroe "to negotiate a general exchange of prisoners with the enemy." The ensuing cartel, signed by General Dix for the Federal Government and by Major General D.H. Hill for the Confederate States of America, was announced in AGO General Order 142, September 25, 1862. The articles of this agreement stipulated a detailed scale of equivalents as the basis for exchange—"man for man and officer for officer," But a commanding general or admiral, for instance, was the equivalent of 60 privates or common seamen. The cartel also dealt with the problem of civilian prisoners and the actual mechanics of parole and exchange, and it prohibited further military service of released prisoners of war. The negotiators did not anticipate that large numbers of prisoners of war would be held either in the Confederacy or in the North, and they made no provisions for the uniform treatment of captured soldiers.

AGO General Order 187, November 15, 1862, detailed Major General Ethan Hitchcock as Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners. Until early in 1863 the system of exchange agreed upon in the cartel apparently was respected

by both sides, but the unwillingness of the Confederacy to exchange "man for man" and to agree to the exchange of colored troops or their white officers led to its breakdown.

Late in 1864 Secretary Stanton designated Major General Benjamin F. Butler at Fortress Monroe to negotiate for and effect prisoner exchanges; and Commissioner Hitchcock for a time, as he reports to Stanton, "have very little to do in the matter of exchanges." Butler, indeed, conducted his work in this field under the title "Commissioner of Exchange," and Stanton authorized other commanders "to open communications with the enemy, and to effect exchanges whenever they could be made on equal terms."¹

Too many men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, to handle. The entire city was surrounded by Federal troops and the Confederates were paroled. Each was issued a parole which he signed. The signature (in most cases the person's mark) was witnessed by an officer. In the case of the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment most of the men escaped capture when they followed Major General Loring, their Division Commander, to Jackson after the Battle of Champion's Hill (Baker's Creek). Those who got mixed up with the rest of the forces retreated back to Vicksburg with the supply train and the wounded. Some were captured at Big Black River and the rest inside Vicksburg. The officer in charge of witnessing the signatures for the 55th Alabama was Captain William M.G. Randle, who was to be captured again at Franklin in November 1864 and sent to Johnson's Island prison.

The paroled men were sent to Enterprise, Mississippi. There they awaited exchange while encamped. Most of the Alabama regiments were sent to Demopolis, Alabama and some were allowed to go home to visit and recruit. Once declared exchanged they were again assigned to front line duties.

¹U.S. Government Printing Office, National Archives Holdings, page 325.

An example² of the General Orders that declared an exchange is shown below:

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 14. } Richmond, February 1, 1864.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, February 1, 1864.

Exchange Notice No. 8.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the U. S. authorities, whether officers, soldiers, or civilians, received at City Point before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture belonging to the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Most of the men captured at Ft. Donelson were sent to Camp Douglas in Chicago. A great number of the captured from the Shiloh battle wound up in Camp Chase in Columbus, Ohio. Officers of company grade were sent to Johnson's Island. Some were sent to Ft. Warren in Boston Harbor. Those sent to Ft. Warren were major and above.

ALTON

Alton was not one of the notorious prison camps. It was a military prison used for transferring captured men from one point to another. It was a place to put men who were too sick for the trip from Camp Douglas in Chicago to Vicksburg for exchange.

² O.R., Series II, Vol. VII, p. 920.

Three men from the 55th were located at Alton at one time or another during the war. Two of them died in prison there. The other was transferred to Pt. Lookout, Maryland.

Alton, Illinois

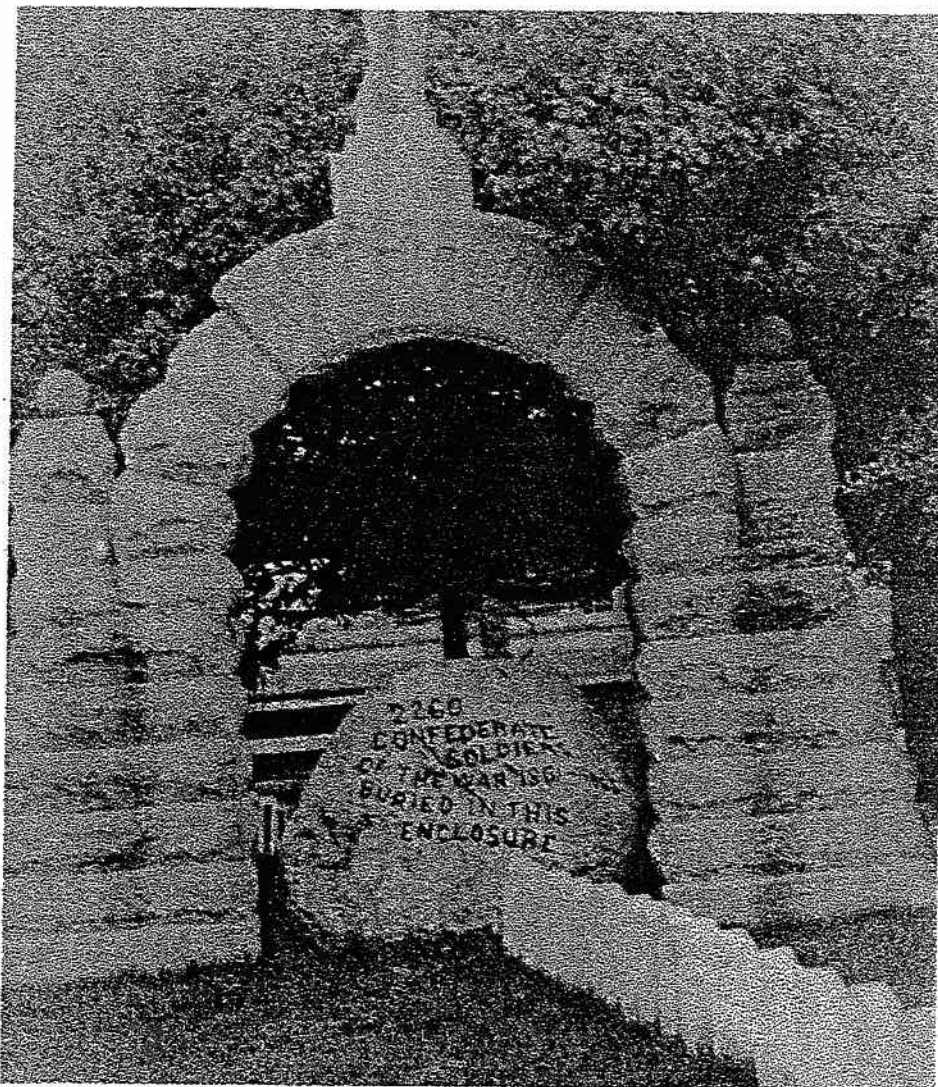
<u>Name</u>	<u>Co.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Captured at:</u>	<u>Date</u>
Blake, William	F	Pvt.	Egypt, Miss.	12-28-64
Tallant, John L.	H	Pvt.	Calhoun, Ga.	5-16-64
Woodward, James	J	Pvt.	Holly Springs, Ms	12-22-62

=====
Tallant was captured at the Battle of Resaca.
Blake and Woodward died at Alton.

Camp Chase

Camp Chase was originally a camp of instruction for Union troops. It was turned into a prison to accommodate the prisoners captured at Forts Henry and Donelson in February 1862. It was used till the end of the war. Conditions there were similar to those at Camp Morton in general features, as were also those at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois, which was however, abandoned for prison purposes in 1862.

Camp Chase was the confinement place for many members of the 55th Alabama. In fact nine of them still lie within 1/3 mile of the original site. Many members of the 55th were unable to cope with the rigors of the winters in northern latitudes and died of diarrhea and pneumonia as well as the results of many months in the field without proper clothing, shelter or food. Nine members of the regiment remain buried in Columbus, Ohio only a few blocks from the original Camp Chase. The cemetery is located near one of the main streets in Columbus and is very well maintained today. It is located adjacent to a Catholic church and school. Small children play within two feet of the resting soldiers without realizing what the men died for or why they are there.



Entrance to the cemetery at Columbus, Ohio where 2,260 Confederates from Camp Chase are buried.

CAMP CHASE (Columbus, Ohio)

Name Co. Rank Captured at: Date

*Died in prison. Confederate Soldiers who died in prison:
 1,977 buried in cemetery near Camp Chase.
 93 buried in city cemetery, southeast of Columbus.
 31 buried in cemetery at Camp Dennison.
 **Name appears on more than one prison camp roll.

Anderson, Aaron	H	Pvt.	Columbus, TN	12-21-64
Bradley, George	A	Pvt.	(Retreating from Nashville) Marshall Co., AL	1-15-65
Braudaway, N.B.	I	Pvt.	(At home after retreating from Nashville) Nashville	12-16-64
** (Broadway, Nicholas)	G	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
*Boyles, Charles	I	Pvt.	(Died: December 9, 1864.) Atlanta	Grave No. 579) 7-20-64
*Cain, James H.	E	2 Lt.	(Died: June 4, 1864.) Wakefield, AL	Grave No. 2024) 1-27-64
**Childers, John M. (Childress)	B	Cpl.	Lawrenceville, GA	7-27-64
Clifton, Hiram A.	F	Pvt.	Jackson Co., AL	9-1-63
**Coats, Thomas B.	J&K	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Dawkins, George	K	Pvt.	Franklin, TN	11-30-64
**Dean, Jacob	K	Pvt.	Franklin, TN	12-17-64
**Dearling, Job (Dam)	I	Pvt.	(Retreating from Nashville)	
**Dudley, Job (Dam)	D	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
**Dunham, Lewis	K	Sgt.	Scott Co., MS	2-18-64
Dyche, R.E.			Nashville	12-16-64

CAMP CHASE (Columbus, Ohio)

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
Franklin, N.	A	Pvt.	Marshall Co., AL	1-15-65
**Frazier, Julius	-	(At home after retreating from Nashville) Sgt.- Major	Atlanta	7-20-64
Grammar, James R.	G	Sgt.	(Battle of Peachtree Creek) Nashville	12-17-64
**Grammar, John T.	G	Cpl.	Franklin	12-17-64
**Graves, John R.	H	Pvt.	(Retreating from Nashville) Columbia, TN	12-22-64
Harp, Phillip (Pipkin)	I	Sgt.	(Retreating from Nashville) Spring Hill, TN	12-17-64
*Jenkins, George	I	Pvt.	(Retreating from Nashville) Nashville	12-16-64
*Jenkins, William	I	(Died March 3, 1865. Grave No. 1588) Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Keys, Isaac N.	H	(Died February 5, 1865. Grave No. 1080) Pvt.	Jackson Co., AL	2-7-65
McCampbell, Alexander J.	F	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
*Mitchell, William	D	Cpl.	Scott Co, MS	2-11-64
*Raines, John W.	I	Pvt.	Franklin, TN	12-17-64
Sisk, Wesley E.	D	Pvt.	(Retreating from Nashville) Franklin, TN	12-18-64
**Sterms, James M. (Stevens)	I	Pvt.	(Retreating from Nashville) Nashville	12-16-64
*Stogsdelle, Thomas	I	Pvt.	Rogersville, TN	12-31-64
Stokes, John W.	F	Cpl.	(Retreating from Nashville) Nashville	12-15-64



As you can see the grave marker is #1518. The prison records indicate he is in grave # 1588.

CAMP CHASE (Columbus, Ohio)

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
Swaim, Silas C.	F	Cpl.	Atlanta	7-22-64
Terry, John H.	A	Cpl.	Marshall Co., AL	1-15-64
*Venable, William T.	E	1st Sgt.	Atlanta (Grave No. 747)	7-20-64
**Vaughan, James A.	D	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
*Wildman, William M.D.	G	Pvt. (Died April 2, 1865)	Atlanta	7-20-64
Williams, Joseph G.	J&K	Sgt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Winfrey, Clement C.	E	Pvt. (At home after retreating from Nashville)	Huntsville, AL	12-22-64
Winfrey, Paul V.	E	Pvt. (At home after retreating from Nashville)	Huntsville, AL	12-22-64
Wright, William E.	A	Pvt. (At home after retreating from Nashville)	Marshall Co., AL	1-14-65 (At home)



Grave of First Sergeant William T. Venable who was wounded and captured at the Battle of Atlanta. He died in Camp Chase on January 10, 1865. Venable was the highest ranking member of the 55th that died in prison during captivity.

CAMP DOUGLAS (Chicago, Illinois)

Camp Douglas was the worst situation of all the prison camps in the North. It was located on land that belonged to the estate of Stephen A. Douglas, the famous politician. It was located on low ground, badly drained, and had no protection from the land winds. Consequently, the death rate among the prisoners, who arrived poorly clothed and ill fed, was very great. The death rate was about 10 percent.

Due to the strong feeling in the city against the prisoners, relief work among the men was relatively less than elsewhere. There was also dishonesty among the civilian employees, and trouble arising from the type of men placed in charge of the camp. The feeling of helplessness among the prisoners in the face of legal wrongs that they could not right, their poor health and the high death rate, the bad food conditions and the lack of hospitalization, all combined to furnish additional proof, if any were needed, of the correctness of General Sherman's famous observation on the nature of war.³

DEATHS OF PRISONERS AT CAMP DOUGLAS

According to the figures available there were 54,724 prisoners at Point Lookout from July 1863, on, and there were 2,950 deaths. Fort Delaware from early 1862 on had 32,204 prisoners with 2,460 deaths recorded.

At Camp Douglas, as has been stated, the total number of prisoners was up toward 30,000. The probably incomplete official returns give a total of 25,320. The monthly returns give deaths at 3,131, while another authoritative source gives 4,454, and others sometimes as high as 6,000. Using the official returns, there was roughly one death for ³ Winslow, Hattie Lou and Joseph R.H. Moore. Camp Morton 1861-1865, Indianapolis Prison Camp, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, 1940, p. 255.

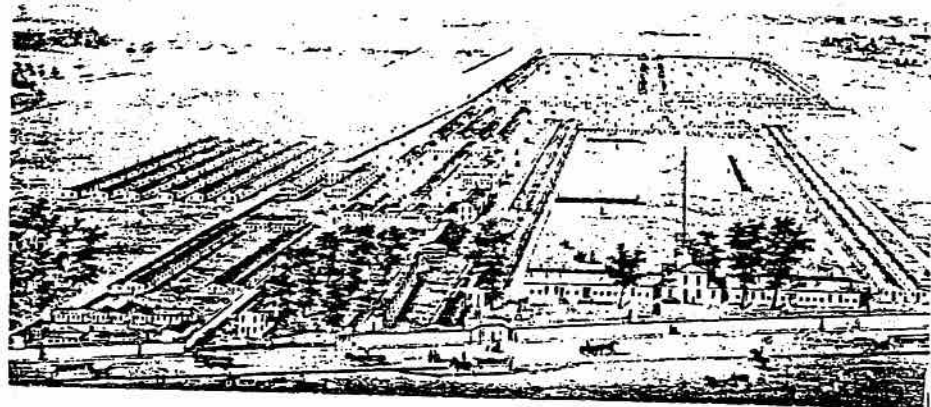
every eight inmates. Thus, Camp Douglas had an unenviable record of fatalities in comparison with those prisons rated as the union's most unpleasant⁴. Camp Douglas had its beginnings as a mobilization and rendezvous camp for the Northern Military District of Illinois in the late summer of 1861. Chicago, already a great and thriving railroad center, was an obvious gathering point for troops, for their training, and for forwarding them to the fighting fronts. In four years the camp served three purposes: as a depot for recruitment and rudimentary training, as a camp for Yankee soldiers, paroled by the South, and, most importantly, as a prison for captured Confederates.⁵

The Camp rounded out its existence by being labeled one of the most poorly organized and administered. It had the largest number of prisoners to die within its walls.

The Camp was located primarily between present-day Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets, and from Cottage Grove Avenue on the east to Martin Luther Drive (the old South Parkway) on the west. The main entrance was located by a castle-like portal of Cottage Grove.

⁴ Long, E.B. "Camp Douglas: A Hellish Den?," Chicago History, Chicago Historical Society, p. 94.

⁵ ibid., p. 84.



Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois.

CAMP Douglas (Chicago, Illinois)

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
*Died in prison.				
**Died as a member of the 42nd Tennessee, later Company E of 55th Alabama.				
Allen, Columbus	B	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Armstrong, William L.	I	Cpl.	Nashville	12-16-64
Bannister, William G.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	10-22-64
(On retreat from Atlanta...he decided to go home, but was captured.)				
Blake, John S.	F	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Braudway, N.B.	I	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
(Broadway, Nicholas) also at Camp Chase.				
Brown, Franklin P.	E	Pvt	Ft. Donelson	2-16-62
Burnell, Henry C.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
(Bunt, Burnt)				
Cain, Robert C.	C	Pvt.	Vicksburg	7-4-63
*Cannon, John	B	Pvt.	unknown	
Carenton, Henry B.	H	Sgt.	Ft. Donelson	2-16-62
Carmichael, Alexander D.	D	1st Sgt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Chambers, William M.	D	Pvt.	Franklin	12-17-64
(Retreating from Nashville)				
Daniel, Nathaniel H.	B	Pvt.	Atlanta	9-2-64
Dudley, Thomas H.	I	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Fennell, Isham W.	G	Pvt.	Marshall Co., AL	11-22-64
*Fletcher, Andrew J.	G	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Forbes (Forbes), Michael D.	C	Cpl.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Foster, James H.	K	Sgt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
**Garland, John	E	Pvt.	Ft. Donelson, TN	2-16-64
Grammar, John T.	First sent to Camp Chase.			

CAMP DOUGLAS (Chicago, Illinois)

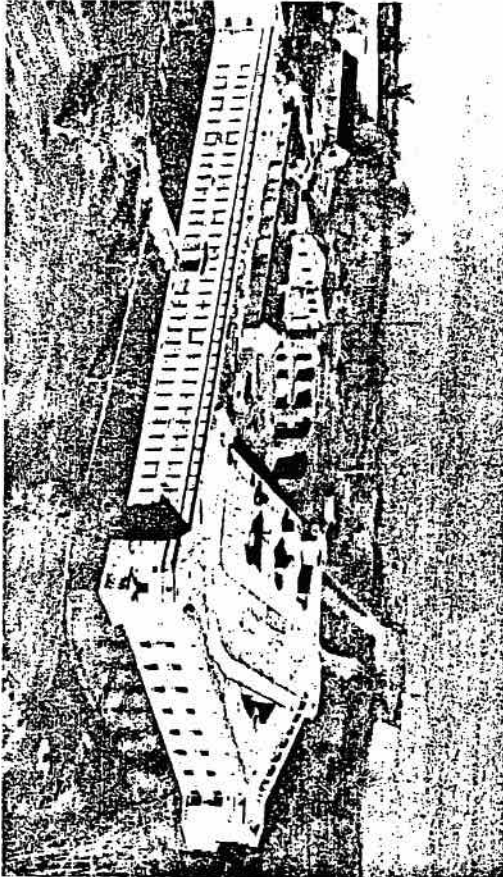
Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
Gray, Jackson	B	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Green, S.H.	I	Sgt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Hamlin, J.R.	E	Pvt.	Ft. Donelson	2-16-62
*Hampton, Charles	H	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Haynie, William A.	G	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Hartrum, Daniel	G&A	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Henderson, Daniel	H	Sgt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Henderson, Columbus C.	H	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
*Henderson, James M.	C	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
**Hillion, Thomas	C	Pvt.	Ft. Donelson	2-16-62
*Hodges, Thomas	G	Pvt.	Chickamauga	9-19-63
Holloway, Samuel C.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	12-15-64
Hood, J.W.C.	I	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Isbell, John F.	D	Sgt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Ivy, Benjamin F.	I	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
*Jordon, Simeon	B	Cpl.	Gaylesville, AL	10-22-64
Kennedy, J.W.	D	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Kirby, Robert R.	K	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Lawless, Rufus J.	H	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Lewis, Anderson	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	10-20-64
Lewis, William	G	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Lockley, Elijah	C	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	10-19-64
*Martin, William R.	G	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
McIlwain, John W.	B	Pvt.	Kenesaw Mtn.	7-3-64
Moore, George D.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	10-22-64
Moore, William K.	H	Sgt.	Gaylesville, AL	10-22-64
Morman, Alexander	B	Pvt.	Kenesaw Mtn.	7-3-64
Murphy, Henry	C	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64

CAMP DOUGLAS (Chicago, Illinois)

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
Nelson, David	E	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Nixon, R. G.	G	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
**Norris, J.J.	E	Pvt.	Ft. Donelson, TN	2-16-62
Oliver, John W.	C	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
*Oliver, Lewis	C	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Parks, Charles	K	Pvt.	Nashville	12-15-64
Paty, Elijah S.	K	Pvt.	Chattanooga	7-5-64
*Reagan, Francis M.	G	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Robertson, Thomas N. (Robertson)?	I	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Smith, Nicholas	H	Pvt.	Nashville	12-15-64
Smith, Ralph	H	Pvt.	Nashville	12-15-64
Southerland, John	E	Pvt.	Larkin's Land., AL	10-24-64
Sterms, James M. (Stevens)	I	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Stockton, A.J.	E	Pvt.	Nashville	12-15-64
*Stockton, John	E	Pvt.	Ft. Donelson	2-16-62
Swafford, John A.	I	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Taylor, Miles C.	I	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
*Tubb, James C.	A	Pvt.	Atlanta	9-4-64
Turner, James A.	D	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Vaughan, James A.	D	Pvt.	Nashville	12-16-64
Webb, William	K	Pvt.	Nashville	12-15-64
Wells, William (West)	J&K	Pvt.	Kenesaw Mtn. Franklin, TN	7-3-64 11-30-64
Wheeler, John V.	I	Pvt.	Ft. Donelson, TN	2-16-64
Wilbanks, Elias P.	A	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
*Williams, Lorenzo D.	F	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64

CAMP DOUGLAS (Chicago, Illinois)

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
Wilson, Daniel H.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	10-22-64
Wright, Thomas H.	D	Sgt.	Atlanta	7-20-64



Fort Delaware as it looks today.

FORT DELAWARE

Fort Delaware, located in the Delaware River on Pea Patch Island, was finished in 1859. A great deal of money appropriated for its building went through Jefferson Davis' War Department office while he was serving the nation before the War. A number of West Point graduates were engineers on the project with the most famous being Captain (later Major General) George B. McClellan.

While there was great suffering among the prisoners held in the barracks on the island, life was much easier for the prisoners held inside the fort itself. These were comparatively few, however, consisting merely of high-ranking officers. Generals usually had rooms to themselves, while other officers above and including the rank of major were confined in the large rooms over the sallyport. At times as many as 160 of these officers were housed in one of these big rooms.

The first general to arrive as a prisoner was Brigadier General J.J. Pettigrew of North Carolina. He was exchanged in 1862. After his exchange he was made major general and led a division in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Other generals held at Fort Delaware were:

Brig. Gen. J.T. Churchill, exchanged in spring of 1863

Brig. Gen. James J. Archer of Maryland, captured at Gettysburg.

Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner of Louisiana, captured at Port Hudson.

Brig. Gen. Robert Vance of North Carolina, governor's brother.

Brig. Gen. Jeff Thompson of Missouri

Brig. Gen. George H. Stuart

Brig. Gen. Basil W. Duke of Kentucky

Just how many Confederates escaped from Pea Patch Island during the war will probably never be known. The

official records list only fifty-four escapes for the period from June 1863 until the end of the war. (We also know that about 219 escaped in the mass exodus which proved to be the downfall of Captain Gibson, Commandant, back in July 1862).

A few of the prisoners went the whole way and joined the Union army, and some of these were kept at the fort as part of Captain George Ahl's Independent Battery. They are reported to have been the harshest of the guards in their treatment of the prisoners. Others were released with the pledge they would not again go South, and still others who had no place to go in the North remained on the island in special quarters and were paid to do maintenance work. On the whole, the number of Confederates who took the oath of allegiance was small compared with the total number of prisoners, representing about the same percentage as Union prisoners in the South who took similar oaths to the Confederacy.

A prisoner who took the oath, and was captured, by the Southern army, was subject to the death penalty.

There were 2,436 Confederate soldiers that died at Ft. Delaware while prisoners of war. The graves cannot now be individually identified. There is a monument located at Finns Point, Fort Mott State Park, Salem County, New Jersey erected by the U.S. that marks the burial place of these men.

FORT DELAWARE

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
*Died in prison.				
**Name appears on more than one prison camp list.				
**Brown, Franklin P.	E	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-17-63
**Carrol, James	D	Pvt.	Jackson Co., AL	Jan. 64
**Childers, John M.	E	2nd Lt.	Wakefield, AL	1-27-64
Edwards, Henry C.	A	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
Evans, A.J. (A.T.)	E	Sgt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
Evans, J.M.	E	Pvt.	Big Black, MS	5-17-63
Evans, Lewis B.	E	Pvt.	Big Black, MS	5-17-63
*Gowan, William	H	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, Ms	5-17-63
*Gowan, Samuel (Does not show up on Ft. Delaware Listing)				
Grimmett, R.D.	I	Pvt.	(Shows as being buried in Camp Chase cemetery Grave No. 1111; died February 5, 1865).	12-21-64
Hannah, James A.	A	Pvt.	Columbia, TN	5-17-63
Hiene, Henry	C	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
Hill, Amos	D	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
Jearnigan, Elijah	H	1st. Sgt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-17-63
Lancaster, John T.	B	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-17-63
Lewis, George T.	G	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-17-63
**Lockley, Elijah	C	Pvt.	Ballisen Creek, MS	5-16-63
McComack, Thomas (McCormick)	C	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
O'Connell, Morgan (O'Connell)	C	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
**Pattie, William	A	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
Sharp, William D.	J&K	Sgt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63

FORT DELAWARE

Name Co. Rank Captured at: Date

*Died in prison.

**Name appears on more than one prison camp list.

Smith, W.W.	H	2nd Lt.	Rogersville, AL	12-31-64
Trigg, William	B	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
Watson, James	A	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-19-63
**Weaver, Jacob A.	K	Cpl.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-17-63
**Williams, Samuel G.	D	Ord. Sgt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
Woodruff, William H.	C	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63

As can be seen from the listing, most of the Baker's Creek (Champion's Hill) prisoners were sent to Ft. Delaware. Some could have been sent elsewhere later or earlier. They appear in two or more places or on two or more prisoner lists. Some were exchanged and some were recaptured again after being captured the first time and escaping or taking the oath.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND

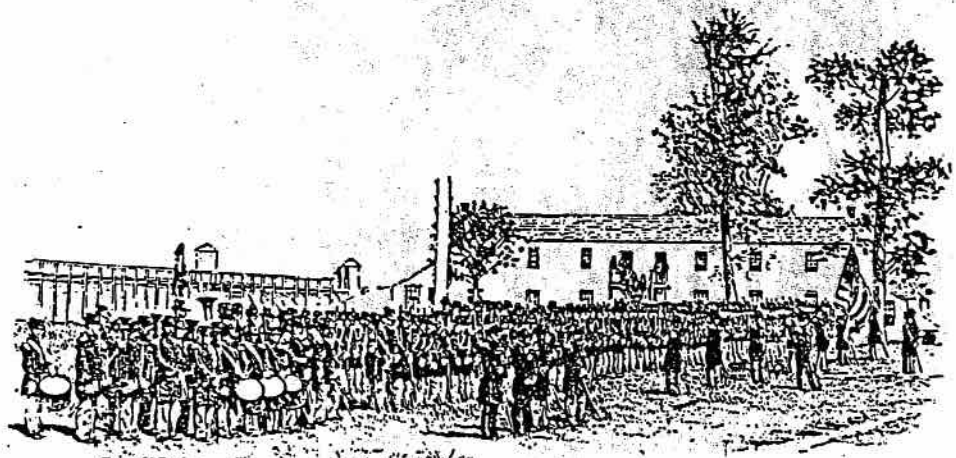
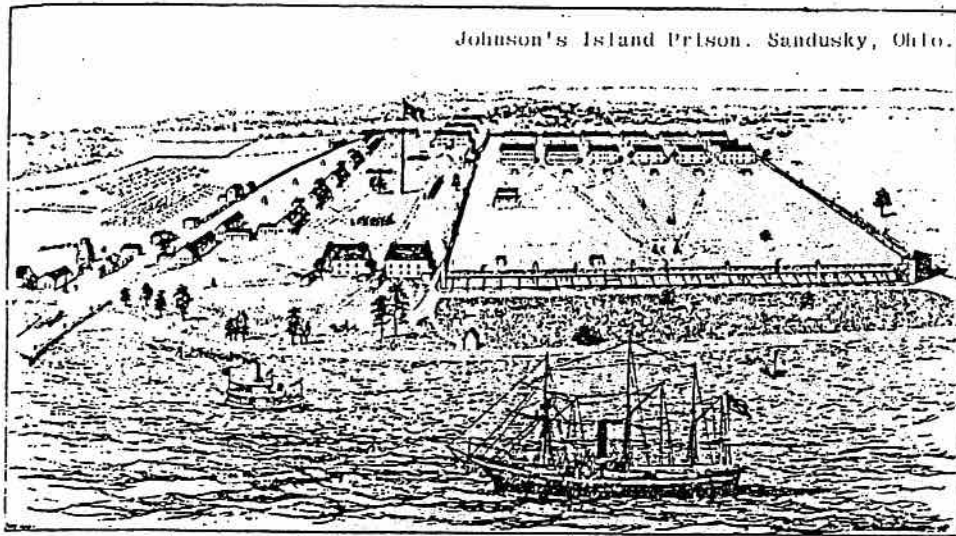
Johnson's Island is situated about three miles north of Sandusky, Ohio. It is located in Lake Erie, and was the place selected by the United States Government for the custody and storage of Confederate officers. It was well adapted to its purpose. No one ever escaped according to the official records.

The prison was located on the west end of the island, the prison officers' quarters were on the outside, together with the enclosure containing the prison buildings.

Johnson's Island depended on its situation for the security of the prisoners. There were not, of course, the deep water and the strong current of Boston Harbor, but a mile of water and the mud flats helped a good deal. The Confederate officers who were the inmates of the prison were worth taking some risk to rescue, but no attempt of this sort was ever successfully carried out. Newspaper scares and the outpourings of such reckless talkers as Clement Laird Vallandigham gave warning, and the prison on Johnson's Island was closely guarded at all times. It probably maintained the most severe discipline of all the camps.

Officers of lieutenant and captain ranks were housed at this prison. The island was soon overpopulated. The Island was only a mile and a half long and from one-quarter to one-third of a mile wide and covered with trees. The prison fence, enclosed about seventeen acres and had sentry posts on the outside, while inside the crude barracks were two stories high. They were not heated during the cold winters. During the war over 60,000 prisoners saw the island. Today, Cedar Point amusement park can be seen from the old prison location. A causeway connects Sandusky to the Island.

Johnson's Island Prison. Sandusky, Ohio.



Parade of the Hoffman Battalion at Johnson's Island.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
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*Both these men were transferred to Johnson's Island from other prison camps.

*Dunham, Lewis	D	Pvt.	Scott Co, MS	2-18-64
*Foster, Thomas F.	H	1st Lt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Jones, Joseph H.		Capt.	Ft. Donelson, TN	2-16-62
(Left Johnson's Island on September 1, 1862 for exchange at Vicksburg)				
Carter, Arthur B	G	1st Lt.	Ft. Donelson, TN	2-16-62
(Transferred from Camp Chase to Johnson's Island, but escaped on the way and made it back to Mississippi and his unit.)				
Cowan, James H.	H	Capt.	Ft. Donelson, TN	2-16-62
(Transferred from Camp Chase April 24, 1862. Left Johnson's Island for exchange at Vicksburg on September 1, 1862.)				
Randle, William M.G.	K	Capt.	Franklin, TN	11-30-64



Doubling up to keep warm in a flimsy barracks with few blankets.



Confederate Prisoners Braving the Snow on Johnson's Island.

REBELLIONIANS.

LESLIE AND MANAGER..... Lieut. THOS. D. HOUSTON.
 STAGE MANAGER..... Capt. G. B. BEEBWIN.
 MUSICAL DIRECTOR..... Lieut. A. E. NEWTON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864,
 8 1/2 P. M. AT BLOCK 11.

COMPANY:

CAPT. G. B. BEEBWIN, of Tennessee.
 CAPT. G. H. HENCHY, of Louisiana.
 CAPT. G. F. OTEY, of Arkansas.
 CAPT. J. W. YOUNGBLOOD, of Tennessee.
 CAPT. J. C. WARD, of Virginia.
 CAPT. B. PALMER, of Tennessee.
 CAPT. J. E. WITHERS, of Virginia.
 CAPT. W. E. FENN, of Tennessee.
 LIEUT. A. E. NEWTON, of Mississippi.
 LIEUT. HORACE CARPENTER, of Louisiana.
 LIEUT. S. G. COCKE, of Mississippi.
 LIEUT. D. DUNHAM, of Florida.
 LIEUT. D. E. MAHER, of Alabama.
 LIEUT. J. J. LOUGHLIN, of N. Carolina.
 CHARLES CRANDEL, of Maryland.

Price of Admission, 25 Cents. - - Reserved Seats 50 Cents.

SEE Tickets for Reserved Seats to be obtained from the Manager, on the day preceding the performance, at Block 11, middle room, 23rd street.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture..... Band
2. Opening Chorus..... Company
3. Her bright smile charms me still..... Wither
4. Gentle Jennie Gray..... Henchy
5. Calvary Jeremiah..... Carpenter
6. My Own Native Land..... Maher
7. Dolly Day..... Sherman
8. Finale, (Instrumental)..... Band

PART SECOND.

1. Irish Comic Song, (original)..... Sherman
2. Rags, Morn..... Otey
3. Lecture, (original)..... Henry Van Youngblood
4. Song—The Flag, (original)..... Henchy
5. Bob Kidley..... Sherman

PART THIRD.

The highly colored Extravaganza of

THE BLACK PRINCE!

With a plagiarized plot and an original work, written expressly for the Rebellionians.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Julius Snow—a type of his class..... Sherman
 Ginger—an adventurer of varied experience..... Palmer
 Possum—a philosopher of the epicurean school..... Otey
 Bug-a-boo—the great King of Dahomey..... Youngblood
 Jak-ka—his Prime Minister..... Dunham
 Prince Tekad—rightful heir to the crown of Dahomey..... Maher
 Li-li-wita—Princess of Dahomey..... Dobby
 Royal Messenger, Uarda, &c.....

FORT WARREN

Fort Warren was a masonry structure on one of the many hundreds of Islands--nothing more than great heaps of gravel--in Boston Harbor, dependent for security on the swift currents that surrounded them at all states of the tide. No one ever lived through the waters of Shirley Gut, surrounding Deer Island, and while Fort Warren stood on the highest point on Governor's Island, and therefore, had the best position as a lookout, it was also the coldest and the windiest spot in the harbor, and naturally the most difficult to heat. The fireplaces and an occasional stove formed the totally inadequate source of warmth, with fuel often at a premium. Confederate generals suffered extremely from climatic conditions, since they were not accustomed to the chill of a stone structure during a nor'easter, with the mercury twenty below.⁶

The only prisoner that the 55th had on the island was Lt. Col. John H. Norwood when he was captured at Fort Donelson as part of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment on February 16, 1862. He was sent to Camp Chase on March 1, 1862 but left for Fort Warren on March 4. He arrived at Fort Warren on March 6, 1862. Norwood was released on July 31, 1862 to be exchanged August 5, 1862 at Aiken's Landing Virginia.

It may be interesting to note that Lt. Col. Norwood was exchanged for three second lieutenants. They were: 2nd Lt. A. King of the 62nd New York (PA ?) Volunteers; 2nd Lt. J. Pulford of the 5th Michigan Volunteers; and 2nd Lt. H. McCumman (J.C. Kernan) of the 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The second lieutenants were exchanged by virtue of General Orders No. 118, Dated August 27, 1862 from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C.
⁶ Winslow, Hattie Lou and Joseph R.H. Moore. Camp Morton 1861-1865, Indianapolis Prison Camp, 1940, p. 254.

The number of men had to be agreed upon before an exchange could be effected. Both sides agreed upon the worth of officers and then the exchange took place. The following table of equivalents: An officer of equal rank or the equivalent of privates—

Commander in Chief	was worth	60 privates
Major General	was worth	40 privates
Brigadier General	was worth	20 privates
Colonel	was worth	15 privates
Lt. Colonel	was worth	10 privates
Major	was worth	8 privates
Captain	was worth	6 privates
Lieutenant	was worth	4 privates
All Non-commissioned officers were = to		2 privates

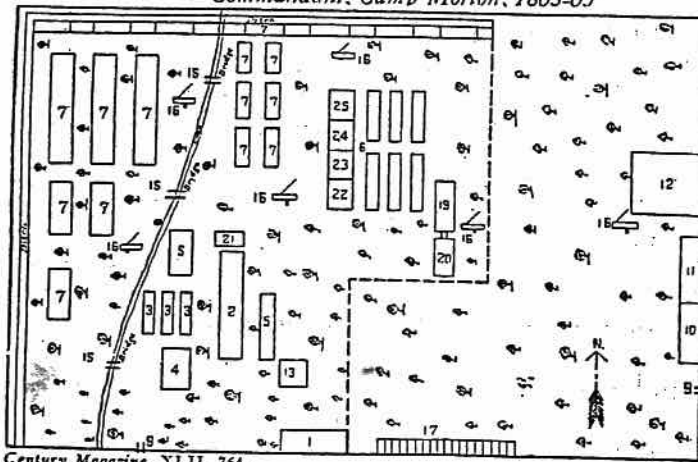
As you can see from the count here, Lt. Col. Norwood was worth 10 privates. Each of the lieutenants was worth 4 privates. So, the South actually gave 12 privates "equivalent" for Lt. Col. Norwood. It can be assumed that Norwood was well known in Richmond and he had some political pressure asserted in his behalf. He was one of the first to be exchanged of the Ft. Donelson affair.

CAMP MORTON

Camp Morton was located in Indianapolis. It was originally the State Fair Ground, which had been used during the fall and winter of 1861-62 as barracks for a few Indiana troops. The camp was turned into a prison to accomodate those captured in Forts Henry and Donelson, and what had formerly been sheds for horses and cattle or exhibition halls became barracks for prisoners. Apparently some of these barracks had no floors and during the winter could not be kept clean. The buildings were cheaply built, and the snow, wind, and rain came through. A part of the time fuel was insufficient. The enclosure was large, contained a number of trees, and the possibilities of



COLONEL AMBROSE A. STEVENS
Commandant, Camp Morton, 1863-65



Century Magazine, XLII, 764.

CAMP MORTON, 1865 (Compiled from sketches by several persons who were on duty in the camp). 1. Headquarters. 2. Old hospital. 3. Hospital tents. 4. Sutler. 5. Hospitals—built in 1863. 6. New hospitals—built in 1864. 7. Barracks. 9. Gates. 10. Quartermaster. 11. Commissary. 12. Bakery. 13. Baseball grounds. 15. Bridges. 16. Pumps. 17. Sheds, officers' horses. 19. Dining room. 20. Kitchen. 21. Dining room. 22. Consulting room. 23. Reception room. 24. Engineer. 25. Prescription, supplies. - - - Guard line.

drainage was good. During the first year the camp was under the supervision of Colonel Hoffman, the commissary-general of prisoners. In 1863, Colonel A.A. Stevens of the Invalid Corps became commandant of the Prison, and under him conditions improved.

At Camp Morton, Stevens discovered that out of the 1882 prisoners from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana—about 45 percent of the whole number of prisoners in camp—only 366 wanted to be exchanged. "The remaining 1516," reported Stevens, "expressed freely their desire to remain in prison until such time as they can be released by taking the oath as prescribed in the President's proclamation, December 8, 1863." They were heartily sick of war; their states were out of the struggle; and most of them wanted nothing but a chance to rejoin their families and begin life over. Grant would have sent them on, but the Secretary of War directed that they be held at the camp until further orders.⁷

None of the members of the 55th Alabama died while in Camp Morton. Therefore, the Greenlawn Cemetery in Indianapolis does not contain any bodies from this regiment. Actually 1616 men died while at Camp Morton. A shaft in Garfield Park mentions them by name. The shaft has a bronze plate bearing the inscription with the name and organization of each of the dead.

The camp was declared vacant on August 2, 1865. Claims to cover the damages to the Fair Grounds were settled by the United States for \$9,816.56. The main entrance to Camp Morton was at Alabama and Nineteenth streets in Indianapolis.

At the beginning of the War the men were allowed to live in local hotels as long as they paid the rent. In fact, the officers were allowed to roam the area on their honor. Some of them had brought their black servants with them to make sure their needs were attended to immediately.

Inasmuch as the language of the Indiana people and those from the south was somewhat similar, it was easy for a Confederate to talk with the local residents without being suspect as soon as he opened his mouth. This fact did aid immeasurably in the escape of many of the prisoners during its early days before a guard and prison routine were established to control the men.

Officers were sent to either Johnson's Island, Ft. Warren or Ft. Delaware. This meant the non-commissioned officers were the only men with any degree of authority left in the camp. It is still debatable as to whether the men should have been allowed to keep their company intact with its appointed or elected officers or to make sure they did not scheme to escape or organize with the aid of those in command. At that point in time, it was simply an easier task to control the men if they were without their leaders.

Camp Morton was one of the better administered camps for the care of prisoners. In fact, the men who were inmates later paid for a bust of the commander and it is today on display in Indianapolis.

—⁷ Ibid., p. 370.

CAMP MORTON (Indianapolis, Indiana)

Name Co. Rank Captured at: Date

**Name appears on more than one prison camp list.

**Carroll, James	D	Pvt.	Jackson Co., AL	Jan. 1864
(Enlisted in U.S. Service and transferred to Ft. Delaware, March 19, 1864)				
Cooley, John (J.M.)	B	Pvt.	Jackson, MS	7-17-63
Green, Aquilla C.	A	Pvt.	Vienna, AL	10-26-63
Hannan, James	C	Sgt.	Vicksburg	7-4-63
Heathcock, D.F. (F.D.)	A	Pvt.	Jackson, MS	7-17-63
Hornbuckle, R.A.	H	Pvt.	Jackson, MS	7-17-63
			(Exchanged February 28, 1865.)	
King, W.H.	H	Pvt.	Vicksburg	7-4-63
McMullen, G.A.	A	Pvt.	Vicksburg	7-4-63
			(Released on his oath on January 3, 1865.)	
Moore, Braxton	A	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-17-63
Murphy, Felix J.	B	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-17-63
			(Enlisted in 7th U.S. Cavalry)	
**Pattie, William	A	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
			(Paroled July 3, 1863)	
Presnell, Martin A.	F	Pvt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
Putnam, William	D	Pvt.	Huntsville, AL	4-10-64
Sanders, Wiley W.	F&I	Sgt.	Snyder's Bluff, MS	7-30-63
Sisk, W.D.	A	Pvt.	Jackson, MS	7-17-63
			(Exchanged February 26, 1865)	
Sisk, Zachariah W.	A	Pvt.	Jackson, MS	7-17-63
			(Exchanged February 26, 1865)	
Weaver, Jacob A.	K	Cpl.	Big Black, MS	5-17-63
(Transferred to Ft. Delaware. Exchanged 7-4-63. Wounded, lost fingers at the Battle of Atlanta.)				

CAMP MORTON (Indianapolis, Indiana)

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
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**Name appears on more than one prison camp list.

Williams, Samuel G.	D	Ord. Sgt.	Baker's Creek, MS	5-16-63
Womack, James	A	Pvt.	(Transferred to Ft. Delaware and on to Pt. Lookout, MD). Baker's Creek, MS	5-17-63

No one from the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment died at Camp Morton.

ROCK ISLAND (Illinois)

The prison at Rock Island stood on an island in the Mississippi River between the cities of Rock Island, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa. The island itself was about three miles long and half a mile wide. The construction of the prison was ordered in July 1863. On August 12th, the quartermaster-general instructed the builder that "the barracks for prisoners on Rock Island should be put up in the roughest and cheapest manner, mere shanties, with no fine work about them." A high fence enclosed eighty-four barracks arranged in six rows of fourteen each. The barracks were eighty-two by twenty-two by twelve feet, with a cook-house at the end of each. The ventilation was poor, and only two stoves were placed in each of the barracks. The water supply was partly secured from an artesian well and partly from the river by means of a steam pump, which frequently gave out for days at a time. Though the prison was not quite completed, over five thousand prisoners were sent during the month of December 1863, and from that time on the prison usually contained from five thousand to eight thousand prisoners until the end of the war.⁸

The greatest problem at Rock Island was the smallpox epidemic that broke out and caused 130 deaths. Sixty-one prisoners died from pneumonia. There were 99 causes of death listed for prisoners here, but smallpox accounted for the greatest number with pneumonia the second largest. Over 1,919 prisoners died here during confinement.

⁸ Miller, Francis Trevelyan. The Photographic History of the Civil War, A.S. Barnes & Co., New York, 1911, p. 66.

Rock Island was the site used to test a vaccine for smallpox. The Confederate soldiers were part of one of the doctor's experiments. A large number of the men who died there during their imprisonment were exposed to the experiments.

As you can see, the Germans during World War II were not the first to experiment on prisoners of war.

ROCK ISLAND ILLINOIS

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
Buffington, James W.	F	Pvt.	Cassville, GA	5-20-64
**Coats, Thomas B.	F	Pvt.	Jackson Co., AL	9-1-63
Gurley, M .B.	(Joined U.S. Army for frontier service on October 17, 1864.)			
Hudson, William G.	C	Pvt.	Van Wert, GA	5-24-64
	K	Pvt.	Cassville, GA	5-20-64
			(Joined U.S. Navy)	
Miller, James H.	J&K	Pvt.	Cassville, GA	5-20-64
Miller, John	K	Pvt.	Cassville, GA	5-20-64

**Coats, Thomas B. was also in Camp Chase, Ohio.

There were other locations for holding members of the 55th Alabama who were captured. Louisville, Kentucky was used to hold them until another prison was located. Some of those at Louisville were wounded or undernourished and died while there. One member of the 55th died there.

Point Lookout was located in Maryland. It used tents for shelter. The camp was established August 1, 1863 on a low peninsula where the Potomac joins Chesapeake Bay. There seems to have been enough tents for proper shelter at all times. It was the largest prison in the North, and at times nearly twenty thousand were in confinement. The water at first came from wells only a few feet deep, but was, however, so strongly impregnated with iron and alkaline salts, that a boat was ordered to bring fresh water, though for a considerable time the trips were irregular. Opportunity for bathing was afforded, but in the winter the air was cold and damp, and the ground upon which most of the men lay was also damp. The commandant was changed several times, and conditions were never entirely satisfactory to medical officers. As at Fort Delaware, negro troops formed a part of the guard.⁹

One member of the 55th Alabama died in a prison hospital in Nashville. This occurred after the battle there in December of 1864.

New Orleans served as a jumping off place for those who were transferred from the northern prisons to locations near their homes. New Orleans was a central distribution location for the rest of the South. Therefore, prisoners from Camp Douglas were passengers on the Mississippi River boats from Cairo, Illinois to New Orleans. Once in New Orleans the men had to find means to get home. Since the railroads had been wrecked it was usually necessary to walk all the way home.

⁹ Ibid., p. 70.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
Foster, Hugh C.	H	Pvt.	Jackson Co., AL	2-25-65
*Morris, Robert C. (T.)	A	Pvt.	Marshall Co., AL	1-15-65
Parson, Phillip E.	K	2nd Lt.	Franklin, TN	11-30-64
Shook, William L.	H	Pvt.		12-10-63
Spottswood, John E.	A	Lt.	Whitesburg, TN	3-19-65
			(Transferred to the 35th Alabama Cavalry, CSA)	

*Morris, Robert C. died while in Louisville and was not transferred. Most people who went through there were on their way to another prison such as Camp Chase or Camp Morton.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
*Williams, James T.	C	Pvt.	Columbia, TN	12-22-64
(Williams died in the prison hospital at Nashville and is buried in Nashville.)				

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
Bannister, William O.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	10-22-64
Daniel, Nathaniel H	B	Pvt.	Atlanta	9-2-64
Lewis, William	G	Pvt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Wells, William (West)	J&K	Pvt.	Franklin, TN	11-30-64

POINT LOOKOUT, MARYLAND

Name	Co.	Rank	Captured at:	Date
Dean, Jacob	K	Pvt.	Franklin, TN	11-30-64
Dearling, Job (Dam)	K	Pvt.	Franklin, TN	12-17-64
Downing, Job (Deering, Dan)	K	Pvt.	Franklin, TN	11-30-64
Foster, Thomas F.	H	1st Lt.	Atlanta	7-20-64
Frazier, Julius	-	Sgt. Major	Atlanta	7-20-64
Graves, John R.	H	Pvt.	Columbia, TN	12-22-64
Surratt, Boston E.	H	Pvt.	Bentonville, NC	3-19-65
Tallant, John L.	H	Pvt.	Calhoun, GA	5-16-64
Williams, Samuel G.	D	Ord. Sgt.	Baker's Creek	5-16-63

All men except Surratt were transferred to Pt. Lookout for exchange from some other prison. Surratt was one of the last prisoners taken since he was captured at the last battle of the war. He was furnished free transportation from Washington, DC to Bellefonte, Alabama.

DEATHS IN PRISON CAMPS

As far as can be ascertained from the records available from the National Archives, the individual prison records still held by various state historical societies where the prisoners were located, and from the records located in state archives, the number of men in the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment, CSA, who died in prison was 24.

A complete listing of the men, their company, their rank, when they died, and what caused their death follows. Note that all of them were privates with the exception of two corporals and one sergeant.

Deaths in Prison Camps
 Death in Prison Camps for members of the 55th Alabama
Camp Chase, Ohio (Columbus, Ohio)

Byles, Charles (Boyles) Chronic Diarrhea	G	Pvt. Died 12-9-64
Cain, James (Caine) Typhoid	I	Pvt. Died 6-4-65
Jenkins, George Diarrhea	I	Pvt. Died 3-3-65
Jenkins, William Pneumonia	I	Pvt. Died 2-5-65
Mitchell, William Enteritis	D	Cpl. Died 2-7-65
Raines, John W. (Rones) Pneumonia	I	Pvt. Died 4-10-65
Stogsdelle, Thomas Pneumonia	I	Pvt. Died 1-26-65
Venable, William T. Gunshot wound	E	1st Sgt. Died 1-10-65
Wildman, William M.D. Gunshot wound	G	Pvt. Died 4-2-65

Fort Delaware

Gowan, William Died of wounds received at Baker's Creek, May 16, 63.	H	Pvt. Died 6-25-63
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Camp Douglas (Chicago, Illinois)

Blake, William Pneumonia (Alton on way to be exchanged)	F	Pvt. Died 1-21-65
Cannon, John Diarrhea	B	Pvt. Died 5-1-63
Fletcher, Andrew J. Fever	G	Pvt. Died 1-2-65

Deaths in Prison Camps

Death in Prison Camps for members of the 55th Alabama
Camp Douglas (Chicago, Illinois)

Hampton, Charles Smallpox	H	Pvt. Died 9-5-64
Henderson, James M. Espysipelas	C	Pvt. Died 3-15-65
Hodges, Thomas Typhoid Fever	G	Pvt. Died 1-2-64
Jordon, Simeon Unknown causes	B	Cpl. Died 2-22-65
Martin, William R. Unknown causes	G	Pvt. Died Jan. 65
Norris, J.J. Unknown causes	E	Pvt. Died 9-8-62
Oliver, Lewis Smallpox	C	Pvt. Died 12-7-64
Reagan, Francis M. Smallpox	G	Pvt. Died 12-7-64
Tubb, James Diarrhea	C	Pvt. Died 2-12-65
Williams, Lorenzo D. Smallpox	F	Pvt. Died 12-22-64
Woodward, James ¹	J	Pvt. Died 4-1-63

¹Died at Alton, Illinois...being transferred that day
for exchange. Age 16.

Chapter 12

Muster Roll for the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment, CSA

The names listed here are taken from a series of three rolls of microfilm made from records located in the National Archives in Washington, DC. The rolls used by the author have been donated to the Public Library in Anniston, Alabama for the use of those interested in checking out their relatives and interests.

It was not always possible to obtain a clear meaning from the film. In some cases the writing was next to impossible to read. And, being human, the transcriber did make mistakes when the material was recorded in the 1880's and when the author re-transcribed them in the 1980's.

Very little information is available concerning some of the people. This is due to the fact that most of the records were destroyed during many battles and skirmishes. There was also a rush to get rid of incriminating information at the end of the conflict.

Note that most of the material on those who have an extensive entry, is in reverse chronological order. That is the way it appeared on the microfilmed records. Those who took the oath or were captured usually have more information as to physical description. Many did not bother to take the oath they just left the battlefield and wandered around until they reached home or some safe haven.

An effort has been made to identify the diseases mentioned as cause of death or hospitalization. Some of the medical terms are no longer used and are hard to locate as a result. It may be of interest to note the number of men who died of diarrhea. This problem was compounded in some cases when they ate cornbread without the benefit of sifting the meal. The coarse parts of the ground corn meal were left in

the mix and cooked as it came from the crude grinding operation. The coarse cornbread tore up the insides of the person who ate it. In most cases the intestines were already in bad shape so this caused internal bleeding and further complicated their condition. Eating raw corn from the stalk didnot aid the condition either. For those with an intestinal problem this was a very bad practice. However, it was the only thing available.

Keep in mind that the Place of Enlistment for many of the men was Bellefonte. Bellefonte does not exist today. It has a new name—Hollywood, Alabama. Camp Cheatham was located northwest of Nashville near the Kentucky line.



Brigadier General Thomas Moore Scott
Brigade Commander.

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Abbit, William	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
Acker, William S.	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(Rejected because of age: 57)				
Adams, John S.	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Dropped May 6, 1862 near Corinth)				
Adkinson, William H.	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(Age 21. Detached as nurse in hospital 11 April 62. From Goshen, AL)				
Akin, John	B			
Alexander, George L.		Major		
(Killed in Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. Mortally wounded in left breast by minnie ball, died shortly after. John H. Gibson, senior captain took over the duties of major at this time.)				
Allen, Alfred J.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	11-19-61
(Wounded slightly at Baton Rouge)				
Allen, Columbus H.	B	Pvt.	Burnsville, MS	3-30-62
(Captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas, IL)				
Allen, E.D.	C	Sgt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Rejected by Surgeon Herrine)				
Allen, Elbert H.	C	1st Lt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Allen, Hiram L.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	4-2-63
(Paid \$50 bounty on October 23, 1863)				
Allen, John D.	I	Sgt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
(Took oath at Nashville May 6, 1865. 5'10" tall, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion.)				
Allen, John H.	B	Pvt.	Corinth	5-8-62
(Never paid. His name was removed from roll with pencil.)				
Allen, Mark	B	Pvt.	Nashville	11-2-61
Allin, L.	B	Pvt.		

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Allison, G.B.	F	Pvt.		
Allison, John	I	Pvt.		
Ambrester, W.M.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Anderson, A.	D	Pvt.		
Anderson, Aaron	H	Pvt.	Corinth, MS	3-31-62
(Captured at Columbia, TN, December 21, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase, Ohio)				
Anderson, B.J.	A	Pvt.		
Anderson, James R.	J&K	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(Captured at Vicksbrug on July 4, 1863. Paroled. From Goshen, AL.)				
Andrew, John	C	Pvt.		
Andrews, Thomas	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Sent to the hospital at Columbus, MS. Wounded at Baton Rouge, August 5. 1962.)				
Angle, John	B	Pvt.		
Angle, Reubin B	B	Sgt.	Nashville	10-10-61
Angle, Thomas	B	Pvt.	Nashville	10-10-62
(Sent on detached service to Rome, GA as a foundry worker, 6-30-1863.)				
Angle, William M	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluffs, AL	
Armstrong, John W.	G	Pvt.	Port Hudson, LA	3-20-63
(Died July 17, 1863 at Meridian, MS.)				
Armstrong, William L.	I	Cpl.		
(Captured at Nashville and sent to Camp Douglas, December 16, 1864. 5'7 1/2" tall, fair complexion, dark hair, brown eyes and age 19 in 1864.)				
Arthur, Marion	B			
Arthur, Joel	B	Pvt	Nashville	10-10-61
(Dropped from roll May 6, 1862 at Corinth.)				
Askbrom, Z.	I	Pvt.		

Askew, Josiah	E	Pvt.	Nashville	10-10-61
Askew, Robert M.	B	Pvt.		
Atchilla, Benjamin	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Also Atchley, B)				
Atchley, Andrew J.	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(35 years old)				
Ausbrooke, William E.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
(Surrendered at Stevenson, AL, May 14, 1865, took oath. 4'7" tall, dark hair, fair complexion, blue eyes.)				
Austin, G.W.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
Austin, L.A.	D	Pvt.	Corinth, MS	6-9-61
(Discharged March 19, 1863 because of age.)				
Austin, Thomas A.	D	Cpl.	Columbus, MS	9-20-61
(Made corporal March 1, 1863. Died September 29, 1864. Died at Empire Hospital, GA. Killed in battle or died of wounds.)				
Bailey, J.T. (Could be J. Thomas, Bailey.)	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Rejected for underage and size.)				
Bain, Allen	E	Pvt.	Camp Duncan	11-18-61
(Discharged: October 10, 1862)				
Baird, David	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Discharged: April 5, 1863. Age.)				
Baker, A.F.	H	Pvt.		
(Admitted to General Hospital in Chattanooga from Military Prison, January 2, 1865. Age 24.)				
Baker, A.T.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	10-10-61
(From Cedar Bluffs, AL. Made corporal. Still alive in 1907.)				
Baker, A.T.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluffs, AL	5-1-62
(Deserter. Received at Military Prison in Chattanooga, November 19, 1864. Deserted August 5, 1864 at Atlanta. Took oath November 17, 1864)				
Baker, Charles	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	12-21-61

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Baker, Charles	B	Pvt.	Died at home: 3-31-62. Cherokee Co., AL	
Baker, James C.	K	Pvt.		
(Deserted at Mountville, AL in April 1864--took oath November 17, 1864.)				
Baker, John	B	Pvt.	Nashville	11-19-61
(Died September 1863. Widow, Amanda Baker, settled claim for deceased soldier September 12, 1864.)				
Baker, John F.	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Age 18. Left in hospital in Nashville when company left on 2-19-62--sent home.)				
Baker, Joseph V.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluffs, AL	8-1-62
(Died at Canton, MS July 10, 1863 of Diarrhea.) Also checked out as				
John V. Baker. Diarrhea--a morbidly profuse discharge from the intestines.)				
Baker, R.M.	B	Pvt.		
Baker, T.D.	H	Pvt.	Also A.F. Baker (Same person ?)	
Baker, Thomas B.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	1-28-62
(Deserted August 5, 1864 at Atlanta. Took oath November 17, 1864.)				
Baker, Washington	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Left sick at Murfreesboro, TN on February 28, 1862 by order of the hospital surgeon. Died. Claim submitted for \$48.46 on November 27, 1862.)				
Bannister, William O.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	12-21-61
Also believed to be William G. and J.W. Bannister. Court marshalled				
April 8, 1863. Captured at Baker's Creek May 16, 1863. Exchanged.				
Captured again at Gaylesville, AL October 22, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. May 4, 1865 he was sent to New Orleans for exchange on May 23, 1865.)				
Barber, John M.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Barker, Samuel D.			Also believed to be Burke, Samuel D.	
Baronett, A.J.	C	Pvt.	See also James Burnett for POW record as part of the 51st Alabama Provincial Rangers.)	
Bates, B.R.	B	Pvt.	2-1-62	
(Made 4th Sgt. June 30, 1863. Wounded. In hospital in Meridian, MS on January 10, 1865.)				
Bawhaugh, George	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Could not write his name. Signed parole with X. Could have been Bawhaw or Bonhaugh.)				
Bladles, John	I	Pvt.		
Beam, R.E.	G	Pvt.		
Also see W.G. Beam				
Beasley, Robert	K	Cpl.	Cedar Springs, AL	1-28-62
(Captured at Vicksburg. Paroled July 6, 1863).				
Beason, James T.	C	Cpl.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Made 2nd Sgt. June 30, 1863)				
Beck, John E.	C	Pvt.	Abbeville, MS	6-2-63
Bee, J.H.	K			
(Paroled at Talladega, AL May 24, 1865.)				
Bedingfield, Thomas J.&K		Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1864. Paroled.)				
Beedle, John	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-1-61
(Went into the hospital at Lauderdale Springs, MS on August 19, 1863. Became a nurse and was detailed by the surgeon in charge of Loring's Divisin Hospital. Returned to duty on October 13, 1863. In hospital again at Jackson, MS February 13, 1864 to March 7, 1864 with ophthalmia, an inflammation of the eye.) <u>Ophthalmia</u> -- Inflammation of the eye, particularly the membrane of the front of the eyeball.				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Bell, H.C.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	1-28-62
Bell, Jessie C.F.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	1-28-62
(Captured at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863.)				
Bell, Samuel	K	Pvt.		
(In 1st Mississippi CSA Hospital in Jackson, MS with chronic diarrhea from February 13 to April 15, 1864.)				
Bell, William	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Captured at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863.)				
Bennett, H.C.	B	Pvt.		
(Also see Burness, Henry C.)				
Bently, J.W.	C	Pvt.	(Also see 31st AL Inf. as W.J. Bently.)	
Berry, G.W.	D	Pvt.	Ft. Pillow	9-3-61
(Joined from desertion. Re-instated to the rolls. Taken prisoner at Baker's Creek, exchanged July 4, 1863.)				
Berry, S.H.	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Bevel, William	G	Pvt.		
(54 years old. Dark complexion, grey eyes, born at Guilford County, NC and worked as a carpenter. Discharged November 15, 1862 for general disability and age. Had a paralysis of the left leg, defective eyesight and old age. Discharged at Port Hudson, LA.)				
Bird, J.M.	A	Pvt.		
(also Birds, James Layfette and Byrd, J.L.)				
Black, George A.	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(Age 17 when enlisted. From Goshen, AL. Discharged: underage.)				
Black, Jerome R.	J&K	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-61
(From Goshen, AL. Captured at Vicksburg. Paroled. 18 years old in '61.)				
Black, John A.	J&K	Pvt.	Nashville	
(Sick in hospital in Nashville in February 1862 and sent home. Present for duty in March 1863.)				

Blackstock, W.C. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
 (Detailed as blacksmith, Jan. 1, 1862 to Jan. 31, 1863. Signed with X.)
 Blackwell, James F. B Pvt. Nashville 10-10-61
 (His widow, Jane, collected for his death on Sept. 12, 1864.)
 (see also Jason F. Blackwell)
 Blake, John S. F Pvt. Camp Cheatham 10-31-61
 (Captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas, IL)
 Blake, William F Pvt. Camp Cheatham 10-31-61
 (Captured at Egypt, MS December 28, 1864. Died January 21, 1865 of
 pneumonia at Alton, IL.)
Pneumonia-- Inflammation of the Lungs. Causes fever, pain in the chest,
 and difficult breathing.
 Blight, J.R. K Pvt. 11-29-62
 (Paroled as POW at Talladega, May 30, 1865.)
 Bogue, Thomas H Pvt. Bellefonte, AL 5-1-62
 (Died of diarrhea, Vicksburg, June 6, 1863.)
 Boman, Daniel K Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 1-1-62
 (Deserted. Left camp near Canton, MS September 29, 1862. Made a
 prisoner of war at Iuka, September 19. Must have been captured and
 reported as deserter or could have been captured while heading home
 through Corinth or Hatchie October 3&4 or 5&6 when these battles took
 place in 1862.)
 Boman, Ephraim K Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 1-1-62
 (Deserted: Left camp near Canton June 15, 1862. Reported deserted on
 September 29, 1862. Gave oath at Chattanooga on February 19, 1864.
 Dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, and 5'8" tall.)
 Boman, George K Pvt. 1-28-62
 (Captured at Champion Hill or Baker's Creek May 17, 1863. Signed with X)
 Boman, John K Pvt. 1-1-62
 (Deserted. Left camp June 15, 1862.)
 Bone, Hardaman B

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Bookout, James A (Captured at Champion Hill or Baker's Creek, exchanged July 4, 1863.)	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
Bookout, M.J.	H	Pvt.		
Bookout, W.R.	H	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
Boozer, Samuel H	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
Bowden, Timothy L	C	Cpl.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Boyd, Jefferson	E	Pvt.	Port Hudson, LA	12-13-62
Boyles, Charles	G	Pvt.		
Boyles, James M	G	Pvt.	Burnsville, MS	3-30-62
Boyles, John H.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham (Alive in 1907)	11-9-61
Boyles, Thomas B. (24 years old, 5'9", farmer from TN. Discharged for disability on October 31, 1862.)	E			
Bradford, H.C.	H	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
(Made adjutant February 23, 1863. 1st Lt.)				
Bradley, George	A	Pvt.	Memphis (Alive in 1907)	8-10-62
(Captured at Marshall Co., AL January 15, 1865. Probably returning from the Battle of Nashville. 26 ye ars old, 6'4", black eyes, dark hair and dark complexion, took oath at Camp Chase on June 13, 1865.)				
Brannon, Ben	G		Discharged: age.	
Brauday, J.B.				
Bradaway, James D.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	12-29-62
Bradway, J.D. (Captured at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863. Died in Virginia Hospital in Petersburg, on July 16, 1863 of chronic diarrhea. Signed with X.)	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	12-29-62
Braudaway, N.B.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	12-29-62

Same person as below:

Broadway, Nicholas (Taken prisoner near Nashville, December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas, IL. 5'7" tall, with blue eyes, fair complexion, light hair, and took the oath on June 12, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio. Age 23 at that time.)

Brewer, Emerson I Pvt. Camp Cheatham 12-13-62
 (From Jackson County, AL. Took oath February 15, 1865 at Nashville. Dark complexion, hazel eyes, dark hair, 5' 7-1/2" tall, no family. Signed with an X.) Alive in 1907.

Brewer, Henry B Pvt. Nashville 12-31-61
 (Mortally wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.)

Brewer, Thomas B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL
 (On detailed service to foundry at Rome, GA June 1863.)

Brewster, James M. B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 9-21-61
 Brickhouse, James H. C Sgt.
 (Also see Burkhouse, J.)

Bridges, Benjamin M J&K Pvt. Camp Johnston 1-13-62
 (Home:Goshen, AL. Prisoner at Baker's Creek and exchanged July 4, 1863. Died at Demopolis, AL February 16, 1864 of bronchitis. Made corporal just before capture.)

Bridges, Henry H J&K Pvt. Camp Johnston 1-13-62
 (Age 25 at enlistment. Captured at Lawrenceville, GA July 27, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase, Ohio August 6, 1864.)

Bridges, James C. I Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-12-61
 Bridges, J.O. D Sgt. Corinth (Alive in 1907) 7-17-61
 Bridges, J.T. D Capt. See information on Company Commanders
 Brock, Nimrod M. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
 (From Jacksonville. Died at Atlanta, March 25, 1862. His father, John Brock, was paid \$56.16 due in full as benefits or due the deceased on October 27, 1863.)

Brooks, James K Cpl. Cedar Bluff, AL 1-28-62
 (Deserted: Left camp near Canton, MS June 15, 1862. Must have returned for he was paid on the records as of 27 August 1863.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Brown, Albert M.	E	Pvt.	Camp Walton, Clarksville, TN	1-4-62
(Captured at Franklin, TN November 30, 1864. Took oath March 16, 1865. Oath was to stay north of the Ohio River during the war.)				
Brown, Franklin P.	E	Pvt.	Camp Walton, Clarksville, TN	11-13-61
(Captured at Fort Donelson and sent to Camp Douglas, IL. Exchanged at Vicksburg. Captured again at Baker's Creek. Sent to Ft. Delaware. Exchanged July 4, 1863 in Virginia.)				
Brown, George W.	H	Pvt.	Stevenson, AL	11-25-62
(Had chronic diarrhea. In hospital at Jackson, June 25, 1864. Returned to duty August 16, 1864.) Alive in 1907.				
Brown, James	E	Pvt.	Camp Walton	12-13-61
(Captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.)				
Brown, W.R.	E	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Brumet, William	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Bryant, J.H.	I	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Took oath May 17, 1865 at Nashville. Residence: Madison County, AL. Surrendered at Bellefonte. 6'0", grey eyes, fair complexion, dark hair)				
Bryant, W.H.	E	Pvt.		
(Paroled at Farmville, VA between April 11 to 21, 1865.)				
Buffington, James M.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Captured at Cassville, GA May 20, 1864. Discharged at Rock Island, IL May 30, 1864. Captured first at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Paroled.)				
Bunt, Henry C	B	Pvt.		
(also see Burnell, Henry C.)				
Burch, William F.	F	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(also see William S. Burch--admitted to hospital at Vining Station, GA June 23, 1864. August 1864 left arm amputated. Died August 17, 1864 in Federal Hospital for prisoners at Chattanooga.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Burke, Samuel D.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	4-22-62
(Taken prisoner at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. Returned to Confederates on July 6, 1863 at City Point, Virginia. Paroled at Greensboro, NC on May 1, 1865.)				
Burkhouse, J.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	
(Had pneumonia at West Point, MS on January 11, 1865. Paroled at Talladega, AL on May 19, 1865. Made Sgt. during his tour of duty.)				
Burks, Alfred J.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	2-22-62
(Musician--Sgt. on March 1, 1862. Killed near Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. From Jacksonville, AL)				
Burnell, Henry C.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	2-1-63
(Captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas, IL First captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Paroled and exchanged. Signed parole with X. Also see Bunt, Burnt)				
Burnes, Archibald Thomas J&K	Pvt.	Coloma, AL		2-27-62
(Patient in Lauderdale, MS hospital on August 22, 1863. Must have died since his father collected his death benefits on September 12, 1864. Also see Burns)				
Burnett, Henry C.	B	(also see Burnell)		
Burrow, James	G	Pvt.		
Busby, Alex	I	Pvt.	Coffeetown, AL	2-25-63
(Recruited by Maj. J.H. Jones. Shown in Loring's Div. Hospital at Lauderdale, MS on August 19, 1863. Transferred to Convalescent Camp August 9, 1863. Died October 28, 1863.)				
Busby, D.C.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Shown in hospital at Meridian, MS April 25, 1863 as a patient. Died March 31, 1864. Deceased's benefits and belongings came to \$24.00.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Butler, Thomas J.	B	Pvt.	Decatur, AL	3-17-62
(Killed in action at Shiloh, April 6, 1862).				
Butterworth, M.R.	C	Pvt.		
Byles, Charles (Boyles)	G	Pvt.	See Boyles	
(Captured at Atlanta, July 20, 1864. Left leg was amputated since it had a gun shot wound. Amputation took place July 21, 1864. Died at Camp Chase on December 9, 1864 of chronic diarrhea. Buried 1/3 mile south of Camp Chase in Grave No. 579.)				
Bynum, Bart P.			Chaplin for Regiment. Appointed February 20, 1864.	
Byrd, J.L. (James Lafayette)	A	Pvt.	Decatur, AL	3-12-62
Byrd, J.M.	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-62
(Captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Signed parole with an X).				
---End of roll 454 of microfilm---				
---Start of roll 455 of microfilm---				
Cabiness, T.S.	C	Pvt.		
Cain, James (Caine)	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase. Died June 4, 1865. Died of typhoid. Grave No. 2024 located 1/3 mile south of Camp Chase. Wounded at Peachtree Creek. Simple flesh wound of right arm--Severe. Treatment: water dressing. Age 20.)				
<u>Typhoid</u> — An acute infectious disease caused by typhoid bacillus. Has disappeared from the civilized world.				
Cain, R.D.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(June 30, 1863 left Vicksburg sick. Captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863 and sent to Memphis July 18. Received and discharged at the Grotiot Street Prison, St. Louis, Missouri on August 1, 1863. Left St. Louis for Camp Douglas. Enlisted in U.S. Navy. Laborer in the State of Alabama when the war began. Wished to take the oath and become a loyal citizen.)				

Calaway, G.W. C Pvt. 1-1-62
 Calvert, Memory C Pvt. Oxford, AL
 (Claim for deceased soldier filed by Bazel Calvert, father, on October
 27, 1862. Claim was settled for \$47.00. Not married.)
 Cameron, W.W. G Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Discharged April 5, 1863: age 34)
 Camp, W.A. C Pvt. Talladega 3-20-62
 Campbell, George W. D Sgt. Corinth 6-9-61
 (Deserted June 9, 1863 near Benton, MS.) Still alive in 1907.
 Campbell, J.M. A 3rd Lt. Memphis 8-10-61
 (See information on officers)
 Campbell, R.J. D Pvt. Baldwin 6-6-62
 (Taken prisoner at Edwards Station, MS May 16, 1863.)
 Campbell, William J Pvt. Goshen, AL 1-13-62
 (Disability discharge. Born in South Carolina. 36 years old. 5'10"
 tall, dark complexion, blue eyes, plack hair, farmer by occupation.
 General constitution and disability of 14 years standing. Discharged
 June 15, 1862.)
 Canada, Darling (Kennedy) K Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 1-28-62
 (Fracture received July 21, 1864. Gunshot wound of left hand. Lost
 4 fingers.)
 Canada, John (Kennedy) K Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 1-28-62
 (Hospitalized in Jackson, MS August 20 to September 13, 1864. Chronic
 diarrhea. Deserted September 13, 1864.)
 Canant, James H. K Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 1-28-62
 (Detached service or extra duty as teamster.)
 Cannon, Arthur M. B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 9-25-61
 (Wounded slightly at baton Rouge, LA August 5, 1862. Hospitalized at
 Jackson, MS June 11-14, 1864 for vulnus sclopet. Hospitalized at Floyd
 House in Macon, GA with gunshot wound (flesh) of left leg passing through
 the gastra muscle.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Cannon, James	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(June 30, 1863 at Vicksburg--sick. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 7, 1863. April 30, 1864 went AWOL. Deserted on or about February 15, 1864; determined after the reported AWOL.)				
Cannon, J.M.	B	4th Cpl.	Cedar Bluff, AL	5-14-62
Cannon, John	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	5-14-62
(Died May 1, 1863. Died in Chicago -probably meant that he was captured and sent to Camp Douglas in Chicago--diarrhea.)				
Cannon, Thomas M.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	9-25-61
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 6, 1863. Involved in a court marshal on April 8, 1863.)				
Cannon, William A.	B	2nd Cpl.	Cedar Bluff, AL	9-25-61
Cansey, Washington W.	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(Rejected on account of rheumatism. Age 21.)				
<u>Rheumatism--</u> Various pains of the muscles, joints and fibrous tissues are caused by this disease.				
Caperton, James G.	E	2 Lt.		
(Honorable discharge on May 5, 1862.)				
Carleton, Henry B.	H	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Captured at Ft. Donelson as part of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry Regiment February 16, 1862. Released at Vicksburg on September 20, 1862.)				
Carletan, J.J. (Carleton) H	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Wounded slightly at Baton Rouge, LA on August 5, 1862. Captured at a private house on the retreat from Baker's Creek. Died on July 23, 1863 at Lauderdale, MS hospital of diarrhea.)				
Carmichael, Alexander D	D	1st Sgt.	Corinth	7-17-61
(Appointed 1st Sergeant from 2nd Sgt. on December 8, 1863. Captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Age 22. Gray				

eyes, 5'11" tall, fair complexion, light hair. Took oath June 12, 1865.)
 Carr, Lilborn (Silborn) B Pvt. Gaylesville, AL 12-24-61
 (Dropped from rolls on May 6, 1862.)
 Carr, Lorenzo D. J Pvt. Goshen, AL 1-13-62
 (Left in hospital at Nashville, TN February 19, 1862. Died at
 Chattanooga March 11, 1862.)
 Carroll, James D Pvt. Corinth 7-17-61
 (Captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 13, 1863. Cap-
 tured again in Jackson County, AL in January 1864. Sent to Camp
 Morton, IN. Enlisted in U.S. Service March 14, 1865. Transferred to
 Ft. Delaware on March 19, 1864.)
 Carter, Arthur Beard G Capt. See information on officers.
 Carter, W.A.B. I Pvt. Bellefonte, AL 11-29-62
 (Pneumonia: Meridan, MS March 18, 1865. Furloughed.)
 Catlett, Jackson V. J Pvt. Goshen, AL 1-13-62
 (Age 20)
 Caudel, S.D. (Caudell) F Pvt. 1
 (Left \$35.00 when deceased in 1865.)
 Caver, Columbus J. C Sgt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
 (Died January 24, 1862. Pim's Hospital. Killed in battle or died of
 wounds.)
 Chambers, James D Pvt. Corinth 6-9-61
 (Oath on May 21, 1865 at Nashville. Residence at Jackson County, AL.
 Dark complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, and 5'8" tall. Signed with X.)
 Chambers, William M. D Pvt. Corinth 6-9-61
 (Captured at Edwards Depot, May 17, 1863. Paroled June 5, 1863. Captured
 again at Franklin, TN December 17, 1864 on the retreat from Nashville.
 Sent to Camp Douglas. Age 21. Dark complexion, black hair, dark eyes,
 5'11" tall. Took oath June 12, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio.)
 Chandler, R.F. D Cpl. Corinth 6-9-61
 (Appointed corporal March 1, 1863.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Chapman, Zora B	J&K	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(Rejected: measles. Age 25. Enlisted again at Burnsville, MS on March 23, 1862. Sent to hospital at Columbus, MS on April 26, 1862.				
Captured at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863. Sent to Ft. Delaware. Deserted February 12, 1864. Furloughed on April 20, 1864. Returned to the field from hospital duty as a nurse, at Marion, Alabama on August 8, 1864. He was in the hospital with an ulcerated left leg from the ankle to the knee cap from February 17, to March 10, 1864 at Jackson, MS. He had brown hair, fair complexion, and was 5'10" tall. He was from Montgomery County, AL and was a farmer before joining the army.)				
Ulcerated--open sore.				
Childers, John M.	E	2 Lt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Childress? Captured at Wakefield, Alabama on January 27, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase. Transferred to Ft. Delaware on March 25, 1864. Resident of Marshall County, AL. Dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 5'8" tall. Released June 16, 1865 from Ft. Delaware where he took the oath.)				
Chisenhall, John F.	-	Pvt.		
(Jackson County, AL resident. Light complexion, light hair, grey eyes, 5'8" tall. Took oath on May 19, 1865 at Stevenson, Alabama. Signed with an X.)				
Christian, John L.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Discharged April 1, 1863. Left at Clarksville, TN sick on February 12, 1862.)				
Church, Lafayette	H	Pvt.	Camp Heatham	12-1-62
Clapp, Alex B.	E	2 Lt.		
(Resigned August 13, 1862. Rheumatic endocarditis. Chronic rheumatism.)				

Clapp, B.S. G Pvt. Burnsville, MS 3-30-62
 (Sent to hospital at Edwards Depot, MS on May 6, 1863. Supposed to have been captured. But, never showed on any POW list at any camp.)

Clark, D.J. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 10-22-62

Clark, Joseph C Pvt.

Clark, Mills B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 9-25-61
 (On furlough from December 15, 1861 to July 14, 1862.)

Clark, Thomas C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
 (Left at Vicksburg supposed to be prisoner on June 30, 1863. Reported captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 13, 1863.)

Clauders, William F Pvt.
 (Died of pneumonia June 27, 1864 at hospital No. 2 Lynchburg, VA. Left \$13.00.)

Clay, G.W. C Pvt.
 (June 30, 1863 report says he was attached to the Canton hospital.)

Clayton, T.V. B Pvt. Gaylesville 8-7-61

Clifton, Elijah B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 2-1-62
 (Assigned as teamster from January to June 30, 1863 by Major J.H. Jones. Wounded the 5th of April 1862 at Shiloh. Sent home April 10, 1862. Discharged August 26, 1863.)

Clifton, Elijah G. B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 9-25-61
 (Brother of James M. Clifton, major and battalion commander. Transferred to Capt. Barbriere's Battalion of Alabama Cavalry to be with his brother on December 13, 1863.)

Clifton, George J. B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 9-25-61
 (Son of James M. Clifton. Transferred by exchange of Lewis Owens on October 10, 1863. Enlisted in his father's outfit when he was 17. Promoted to Sgt.)

Clifton, Hiram A B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 9-25-61
 (Captured at Lawrenceville, GA July 27, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase. Made 3rd Corporal.)

Clifton, James, Jr. H Pvt.

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Clifton, James M.	H	Capt. & Major	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Promoted to major on February 12, 1862. Commanded the 4th Alabama Battalion to April 15, 1862.)				
Clifton, James R.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Reported in the hospital at Vicksburg on June 30, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863.)				
Clifton, L.A.	B	Sgt.	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Clifton, Thomas B.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	11-17-61
(Dropped from rolls as of May 6, 1862 near Corinth.)				
Cloud, William G.	F	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Died August 4, 1864 at Erwin Hospital, GA. Left \$8.00.)				
Coalman, W.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Coats, Thomas B.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Captured at Jackson County, AL on September 1, 1863. Sent to Camp Chase. Transferred to Rock Island, IL. Joined the U.S. Army for frontier service on October 17, 1864. Gave as his reason, "Tired of CSA wishes to reside in Illinois.")				
Coats, W.R.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Cobb, J.M.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Cobb, E.	A	Cpl.	Memphis, TN	8-10-61
Cobb, Samuel	B	---	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Cobb, Thomas	A	Pvt.	Graysport	6-1-63
Cobb, W.D.	A	Pvt.	Memphis, TN	8-10-61
(In the hospital at Vicksburg on June 30, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled 14 July 1863.)				
Coffee, A.J.	D	Pvt.	Port Hudson, LA	2-13-63
Coffee, A.K. (Aurelius) J&K	J&K	Pvt. & Sgt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(19 years old in 1862. January 28, 1865 in hospital at Meridian with wound.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Coffee, Benjamin L.	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Sent home sick from Murfreesboro, TN on February 27, 1862. Born in Georgia. Age 25. Sallow complexion, grey eyes, dark hair, 5'10" tall. Farmer by occupation. Disability discharge on 20 October 1863.)				
Coffee, Webster G.	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Left in the hospital at Nashville, TN February 19, 1862 and sent home. Disability discharge: Phthisis Pulmonalis at Grenada, MS. Age 22.)				
Phthisis-- A former term for tuberculosis or TB. It means the wasting away of the body.				
Coker, J.R.	C	Pvt.		
(Temporarily attached to the Canton, MS hospital on June 30, 1862.)				
Coleman, W.R.	B	---	Gaylesville, AL	8-9-61
Collier, Calip M.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	12-21-61
(Wounded at Shiloh and sent home April 10, 1862.)				
Collins, David	B	---	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Colrent, Mem C	C	Pvt.		
(Died at Murfreesboro, TN February 28, 1862.)				
Comer, C.B.	K	Pvt.		
(Disability discharge on October 29, 1862. Chronic inflammation of the left sciata nerve. 20 years old. Fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair. Farmer by occupation.)				
Sciata nerve-- This nerve runs from the lower spine down the back of the thigh and into the leg. The pain that is felt along the nerve may be due to a number of causes.)				
Cook, Smith	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Coolley, John W. (J.M.)	B	Pvt.	Nashville, TN	12-31-61
(Captured near Jackson, MS on July 17, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton, IN. Released May 18, 1865 on taking the oath. Place of residence: Chattanooga, Florid complexion, light hair, blue eyes, 5'9" tall.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Cooper, Baltimore	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Hospitalized February 17, 1864 to April 12, 1864. Vul. Sclop. In the hospital again at Floyd House, Macon Georgia on August 12, 1864 with gun shot wound (flesh) on the calf of the right leg.)				
Cooper, James B	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Furloughed home April 15, 1863. Sick and unable to return. Died July 13, 1863 at home in Marshall County, Alabama. Diarrhea.)				
Corlitt, S.S.	E	Pvt.		
(In hospital at Howard's Grove, Richmond, VA on September 14, 1864. Given a 40-day furlough on September 27, 1864.)				
Cornelius, Jesse	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Sent to Vicksburg sick on June 30, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 7, 1863.)				
Counts, Mc.C	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
(In hospital at Lauderdale, MS on August 5, 1863 as a patient.)				
Counts, T.B.	I	Pvt.	Bellefontet, AL	11-29-62
Cowan, J.H.	H	Capt.	See information on officers.	
Cowan, William M.	H	Pvt. (Ensign) 1st Lt.	Stevenson	11-1-62
(Promoted to sgt. major on February 23, 1863. Wounded in action on July 20, 1864. September 26, 1864 found him in Macon, GA hospital with gunshot wounds in the right leg above Ext. Maleolus, also left shoulder joint. Ball entering outer edge of Axillary Space and passed out at the top of the shoulder. All doing well. Ensign on May 1, 1864. Carried flag at Peachtree Creek and was wounded 3 times.)				
Cox, Alexander	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Disability discharge: phthisis pulmondis and hemorrhoids. 28 years old. 5'8" tall, dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair. Farmer by occupation.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Cox, James E.	E	Pvt.	Camp Duncan	11-18-61
Cox, Jefferson	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham. Alive in 1907	11-9-61
Cox, William	B	Pvt.	Decatur, AL	3-17-62
Crabtree, J.W.	D	Pvt.	Port Hudson	2-13-63
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Absent sick in Vicksburg June 30, 1863. Paroled on July 6, 1863.)				
Craig, Nathaniel	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Age 21. Wounded July 20, 1864.)				
Cranford, John T.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(In disabled camp at Lauderdale, MS on March 14, 1865. Residence: Oxford, AL. Trouble--heart disease. Got a 60 day furlough.)				
Cross, Hugh	G	Pvt.	Port Hudson	3-1-63
(Deserted command about 20 April 1863. Returned 7 June and had been in the hospital sick, according to report of June 30, 1863.)				
Crow, George W.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	2-22-62
(Claim submitted by Ferington Crow, father of deceased, on October 27, 1863 for \$133.30.)				
Crow, Thomas B.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Culpeper, Rufus W.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	11-1-61
(April 30, 1862 reported in private house sick. Claim for deceased soldier was made by Mary J. Culpeper, mother, on January 25, 1864.)				
Culpeper, Joel M.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	9-25-61
Curl, William H.	C	Sgt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Discharged: 16 April 1863, Age.)				
Curry, W.L.	C	Pvt.		
(Captured at Sequatchie, October 7, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware.)				
Dalton, James C.	G	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(July 23, 1863 he was attached to the Confederate States Hospital at Selma, AL as a nurse at 25 cents per day for extra pay.)				

Dam, Job (Dearling, Jobe) K Pvt.
 (Dan, Dane)

Daniel, Chisohm W. B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 9-25-61
 (Daniel, C. of the 35th Alabama believed to be the same man. He had
 gonorrhoea at the 1st Mississippi CSA Hospital at Jackson, MS from
 February 13 to February 20, 1864.)

Gonorrhoea--VD or venereal disease. Transmitted sexually.

Daniel, David C. B 2nd Lt. (Capt.) See information on officers.
 11-2-61

Daniel, Harden F Pvt. Camp Cheatham
 (Absent at Montgomery Hospital on June 30, 1863.)

Daniel, James H. B Pvt. Cedar Bluff 9-25-61
 (Captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas.
 Discharged on June 6, 1865.)

Daniel, John Mc. B Pvt. (3rd Lt.) Nashville 11-2-61
 (Wounded the 6th of April 1862 at Shiloh. Sent home on April 10, 1862.
 Promoted to 3 Lt. on 24 February 1862. Promoted to 2nd Lt. of State
 Troops in September 1862. Transferred to the 42nd Alabama Regiment.)

Daniel, Nathaniel H. B Pvt.
 (Captured at Atlanta on September 2, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas.
 Forwarded to New Orleans for exchange on May 4, 1865. Exchanged May 23,
 1865.)

Darwin, W.D. I Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Teamster July 1 to 27, 1864. Took oath on February 12, 1865. Jackson
 County, Alabama was his home. Fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes,
 5'10" tall. No family. Signed with an X.) Still alive in 1907.

Daubs, F. I Pvt. Bellefonte, AL 11-29-61
 Davenport, William A.J. B Cpl. Nashville 11-2-61
 Davis, Bonney J. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
 (Sent to Columbus, MS hospital on April 21, 1862 by order of surgeon.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Davis, Daniel G.	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Sent to the hospital at Columbus, MS April 21, 1862. Died May 24, 1862 at the hospital in Columbus (Newsom Hospital). From Calhoun County, AL. Widow, Margaret Davis, settled the claim for \$107.26 on April 21, 1864. Davis was born in South Carolina and was 24 years old, 5'9" tall, with yellow eyes, dark hair, dark complexion. Occupation was farmer. Had a severe case of dyspepsia.)				
Dyspepsis—A form of indigestion.				
Davis, D.C.	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Joined from desertion and restored to the rolls on March 5, 1863.)				
Davis, G.A.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Rejected: under age and size.)				
Davis, H.E.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Davis, Henry	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(18 years old. Sent to hospital in Columbus, MS on April 26, 1862.)				
Davis, H.S.	K	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Sick in hospital at Canton, MS on June 30, 1863.)				
Davis, James	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Davis, J.B.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	2-15-62
Davis, John	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	9-25-61
Davis, John M.	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
Davis, Joshua	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Joined from desertion and restored to the rolls.)				
Davis, Reuben C.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Transferred to this battalion on October 28, 1862.)				
Davis, R.R.	D	Pvt.	Port Hudson	2-13-63
Davis, Silence L	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Davis, Simeon J. (Widow Eleanah Davis filed claim on October 27, 1862 for \$133.30. He was sent to the hospital at Columbus, MS on April 21, 1862 by order of the surgeon.)	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Davis, Thomas	J	Pvt.	Nashville	1-13-62
Davis, Thomas (Jr.)	K	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
Davis, Thomas (Sr.)	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	2-3-63
Davis, T.L. (Discharged 16 April 1862: age.)	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Davis, William (Took the oath on December 28, 1864. Williamson County, TN resident. Fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, 5'10-1/2" tall, 30 years old. Disability discharge on February 24, 1863: TB for 9 months.)	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Dawkins, George (Served as nurse with sick at Columbus, MS April 16, 1862. Captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase. 35 years old, took oath on June 12, 1865. He was a resident of Cherokee County, AL. Had a dark complexion, with dark hair, brown eyes and was 6'0" tall.)	J&K	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
Dawkins, Reuben (Sent to hospital at Columbus, MS on April 16, 1862. 27 years old at that time.)	J&K	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
Dawson, J.D. (Also see Joseph Dawson, 27th Alabama Infantry Regiment.)	E	Pvt.		
Dean, Jacob (Captured at Franklin November 30, 1864. Released from Point Lookout, Maryland after being transferred from Camp Chase on June 6, 1865.)	K	Pvt.		
Dearling, Job (Dam) (Captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Paroled. Captured again at Franklin December 17, 1864 on the retreat from Nashville. Sent to Camp Chase. Transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on March 20, 1865.) Still alive in 1907.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	1-28-62

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Downing, Job (Deering, Dan)	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL (Captured November 30, 1864 at Franklin, TN. Had a cannon ball wound of antero posteria flap. Amputation of lower 3" or third of left thigh. Operation December 1, 1864 at Nashville USA General Hospital. Age 26. Sent to Marine USA General Hospital in Mobile, Alabama from Point Lookout, Maryland on July 10, 1865. He was previously captured at Vicksburg on July 4 and paroled on July 6, 1863. Signed oath with an X.)	
Dempsey, John Y.	J&K	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Age 35, at enlistment. Shows up as a teamster on a supply train at his surrender at Greensboro, NC in May 1865.)				
Denison, O. (Denson, G0)I	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Absent at time of surrender at Fort Donelson and has not reported since, October 31, 1862. However, shows up as present on March 26, 1864.)				
Deratt, Boston E.	H	Pvt.		
(Captured at Bentonville, NC March 19, 1865.)				
Derrick, G.W.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Had opthalmia at Jackson, MS CSA hospital on February 13, 1864. Deserted April 17, 1864 from Soldier's Home Hospital in Shelby Springs, Alabama. Was admitted there April 4 and stayed till he deserted April 17, 1864. Had granulated lids.)				
<u>Granulated lids</u> —Trachoma or a viral infection was probably the problem. Feels like something is in the eye all the time.				
Derrick, T.J.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
(French's Division Hospital at Lauderdale, MS July 16, 1863—attached as a nurse. Returned to duty on July 31, 1863.)				
Derrick, W.P.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-12-61
Dewett, John (Duwit)	C	Pvt.	(see Duwitt)	

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Dickerson, A.G. or A.J.	I	pvt.		
Dickerson, I.D.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Discharged from the hospital at Grenada, MS on 31 October 1862. He was 5'10" tall, had dark hair and a dark complexion with hazel eyes and was 31 years old. He had asthma and chronic hepatization of the the left lung. He was a farmer by occupation.)				
<u>Hepatization</u> --A solidification of lung tissue and loss of air space.				
Dickey, G.A.	A	Pvt.	Grenada, MS	12-19-62
(In the hospital at Vicksburg June 30, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 11, 1863.)				
Dickey, J.B.	A	Capt. & Major	See information on Officers	
Dickerson, A.G.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(On detached service on June 30, 1863 at Vicksburg. Captured on July 4, 1863 at Vicksburg. Paroled on July 7, 1863. Signed with and X.)				
Dickson, C.B.	I	Pvt.	Port Hudson, LA	2-6-63
Dison, Isham	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Left at Nashville February 17, 1862 by order of hospital surgeon.)				
Dockins, George (Dawkins)	J&K	Pvt.		
Doekins, George (Dawkins)	J&K	Pvt.		
Donaldson, William	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Rejected on account of age. He was 60.)				
Donohoo, John (Donohue, Dunahoo)	C	Pvt.	(See Dunahoo)	
Dorsett, Wm. T.	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Detached from Co. E on October 1863. Assigned to Major J. Bingham's Pioneer Corps of Loring's Division.)				

Pioneers-- Today's equivalent of the Engineering Corps.

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Doss, James P.	E	1st Lt.	Clarksville, TN	11-9-61
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1863. Detailed with the sick at Vicksburg June 30, 1863. Elected 1st Lt. on September 27, 1862. Given 60-day furlough on July 26, 1864 to recuperate from 12 months of diarrhea. Admitted to the hospital on May 9, 1864.)				
Doss, R.P.	E	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Promoted to 2nd Sgt. September 27, 1862. Died July 22, 1864. Gunshot wound penetrating the abdomen. Died in 3rd Division of the 20th Corps Hospital in Atlanta.)				
Douglass, J.H.	G	Lt.		
(Dropped on May 6, 1862 near Corinth.)				
Dozier, M.L.	B	Pvt.	Burnsville, MS	3-25-62
(Missing in action at Shiloh on April 6th 1862.) Never showed up on any prison camp list.				
Drake, E.H.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	9-25-61
Drake, Harrison	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Drake, Samuel	B	Pvt.		
(Took the oath at Chattanooga. Resident of Cherokee County, AL. Stood 5'8" tall, light complexion, light hair, grey eyes, captured 11-24-64.)				
Drake, T.B.	A	Sgt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Appointed 5th Sgt. on December 1, 1862.)				
Duckett, D.B.	D	Pvt.	Corinth	7-17-61
(Dropped May 6, 1862. Must have returned since he took a 48-hour furlough when the troops were at Tusculumbia before the Franklin encounter in 1864.)				
Dudley, A.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
Dudley, James A.	--	Pvt.	Stevenson, AL	11-25-62
(Took the oath. Resident of Jackson County, AL. Fair complexion, light hair, with blue eyes, 6'0" tall. Has a family. Signed with an X.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Dudley, Joseph (Killed in battle or died from wounds at Canton, MS on November 6, 1863.)	I	Pvt.	Port Hudson, LA	2-6-63
Dudley, Thomas H. (Captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Took the oath at Camp Chase June 12, 1865. Had fair complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 6'0" tall and aged 22 in 1865.)	I	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Dunahoo, John (Discharged on 16 April 1863: Age. Paroled at Talladega on May 18, 1865. Located in Convalescent Hospital at Talladega and discharge by Brig. Gen. Chrysler after the war.)	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Duncan, Alexander (Oath: Chattanooga, July 22, 1864. Light complexion, sandy hair, blue eyes, 5'7" tall. Resident of Jackson County, AL. Captured at Chattanooga River, Georgia on July 19, 1864. Died October 29, 1864 of chronic diarrhea. Buried in Grave 9691 City Cemetery in City of Nashville, Tennessee at the age of 21.)	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
Duncan, Henry (Furloughed 18 March 1863 for 30 days and reported as a deserter.)	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Duncan, James (Took the oath at Chattanooga to remain north of the Ohio River on July 11, 1864. Captured in Jackson County, AL. 5'8" tall, blue eyes, sandy hair, ruddy complexion, Jackson County resident. Signed with an X. Sent from Louisville and released north of the Ohio River on July 16, 1864.)	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
Dunham, Lewis (Captured in Scott County, MS February 18, 1864. Sent from Camp Chase to Sandusky Ohio [Johnson's Island]. Admitted to Richmond, VA hospital [Howard's Grove] on March 3, 1865. Died March 10, 1865.)	D	Pvt.	Ft. Pillow	8-14-61

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Dunahoo, John (Dunahoo)	C	Pvt.	[See Dunahoo]	
Dunn, Matthew	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-16-61
(Prisoner at Baker's Creek May 16, 1863. Paroled May 19, 1863 at Ft. Delaware and declared exchanged on July 4, 1863.)				
Dunn, Richard	H&E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Captured at Baker's Creek May 16, 1863. Took the oath at Nashville on December 10, 1863. He had fair complexion, brown hair, hazel eyes, and was 5'5" tall. Resident of Jackson County, AL.)				
Duwitt, J.B.	C	Pvt.	Montgomery, AL	8-10-61
Dyche, R.E.	K	Sgt.	Rome, GA	8---62
(Taken prisoner at Baker's Creek [wounded] May 16, 1863. Sent to Camp Chase. Court martialled before capture on March 4, 1863. 33 years old. Took the oath June 12, 1865. He had blue eyes, dark complexion, dark hair, and was a resident of Cherokee County, AL. Captured again December 16, 1864 at Nashville.)				
Ealson, D.	E	Pvt.		
(Captured at the Battle of Atlanta. Admitted to Hospital at Vining Station, GA July 26, 1864. Wounded in the arm.)				
Easley, John W.	C	Pvt.	also 2nd Lt. Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Left at Nashville February 17, 1862 by order of hospital surgeon. Made 2nd Lt. on May 8, 1862. Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Wounded. Gunshot wound at Peachtree Creek. Age 35. Circular amputation of upper third of left arm on October 17, 1864. Classified as simple flesh wound of elbow joint of left arm. Died on November 7, 1864 at Nashville of exhaustion and diarrhea. Grave No. 9769 City Cemetery of Nashville.)				
Easternook, John	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	2-22-62

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Easternook, Elisha	J	Pvt.	Nashville	1-13-62
(Sent to the hospital at Columbus, MS on April 26, 1862. Discharged: disability... October 24, 1862 at Grenada, MS. Epilepsy and hypertrophy of the heart. 26 years old. 6'0", dark complexion, grey eyes, dark hair, brick layer by trade.)				

Epilepsy-- A nervous disorder that causes fits or temporary blackouts.

Hypertrophy-- Excessive growth or, in this case, an enlarged heart.

Edmondson, Alison F. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
(Died at Fayetteville, TN March 9, 1862. Claim paid to Jane Edmondson, widow. \$48.83.)

Edmonson, J.B. G ---
Edwards, Henry C A Pvt. Memphis 8-10-61
(Captured at Baker's Creek May 16, 1863. Sent to Ft. Delaware. Also shown in hospital at Petersburg, VA with diarrhea on July 21, 1863. Returned to duty August 20, 1863. Still a paroled prisoner.)

Edwards, Matthew H Cpl. Camp Cheatham 11-2-61
(Extra duty June 30, 1863 as brigade butcher. Captured at Bradley County, TN on August 15, 1864. Native of that county. Took the oath to stay north of the Ohio River on August 16, 1864. Light complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 5'8" tall. Had deserted August 9, 1864 at Atlanta.)

Elam, James B. B Pvt., Sgt. Nashville 11-17-61
Elgin, William H. G Pvt.
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1863. Unattached. Signed his name.)

Elkins, E.M. G Pvt. Burnsville, MS 4-2-62
(Transferred to Co. G from Co. D March 22, 1863.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Elkins, R.L. (5'9" tall, dark hair, blue eyes, dark complexion. Occupation: farmer. Chronic rheumatism. 30 years old when discharged for disability on May 27, 1862. Born in Tennessee.)	H	Pvt.	Guntersville	3-30-62
Ellingburg, Archibald M.C. (22 years old. Left in the hospital at Murfreesboro, TN February 27, 1862. Widow D.A. Ellingburg filed claim August 12, 1863 for effects of deceased husband. Collected \$38.56. Killed in action or died of wounds. From Cherokee County, Alabama.)	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
Ellingburg, Jacob C. (Left in hospital at Decatur, AL March 22, 1862. Died March 25, 1862. Killed in action or died of wounds.)	J	Pvt.	Coloma, AL	2-27-62
Embrey, Thomas J. (Died at Chattanooga March 9, 1862, Sarah Embrey, widow, collected \$49.56 March 30, 1863.)	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Embrey, Thomas R. (Sent to hospital at Columbus, MS on April 26, 1862 by order of the surgeon. Discharged from the army on April 16, 1863.)	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Emerson, Edward H. (Elected 1st Lt. from Pvt. on May 8, 1862.)	B	Pvt.	1st Lt. Cedar Bluff, AL	9-25-61
Emerson, M.H. (Served as teamster from November 25 to December 31, 1863.)	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	2-1-63
Evans, A.T. (Made Sgt. on January 13, 1862. Captured at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware. Discharged as disabled on 8 March 1864.)	E	Sgt.	Port Hudson Alive in 1907.	12-13-62
Evans, J.M. (Prisoner at Big Black, MS on May 17, 1863. Sent to Ft. Delaware.)	E	Pvt.	Port Hudson	12-13-62
Evans, John W.	E	1st Lt.	& Capt. See information on officers.	

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Evans, Lewis B. (Captured at Big Black, MS May 17, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware. Paroled and exchanged at Camp Lee, Richmond, VA.)	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Evans, R.M. (Sent to Vicksburg sick on May 14, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863. Signed with his mark, X.)	G	Pvt.	Guntersville, AL	3-1-63
Evans, Robert C. (Left in the hospital at Nashville on February 19, 1862. 24 years old. Died March 11, 1862 of diarrhea.)	J	Cpl.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
Evans, Thomas J. (Captured near Edwards Depot, MS on May 17, 1863. Captured again in Marshall County, AL. Took the oath at Chattanooga on July 14, 1864. He had rudy complexion, brown hair, hazel eyes, was 5'6" tall. Took the oath to stay north of the Ohio River until the war was over.)	G	Pvt.	Guntersville, AL	3-1-63
Everette, John (Wounded at Shiloh, 6 April 1862. Not heard from since April 30, 1862.)	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
Ewing, J.P.	B	Cpl.	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Fagg, L.A. (Died July 6, 1863 at Vicksburg, MS.)	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Fant, John L. (Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1863. Signed with an X.)	B	Pvt.		
Farris, E.N. (Sent to Vicksburg sick on May 14, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863.)	G	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Farris, George Dudley (Shelby Springs, AL soldier's home: died of chronic diarrhea on October 12, 1863. Left \$45.00, claimed by his father, Champion Farris, 5-23-64.)	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Farris, N. Thomas	G	Pvt.	Jackson, MS	5-1-63
(Sent to Vicksburg May 14, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863. Signed with an X.)				
Farmer, D.C.	I	2nd Lt.		
(AWOL June 30, 1863, dropped on January 7, 1864.)				
Farnham, L.E.	D	Pvt.		
(Chronic dysentery at General Hospital: Howard's Grove, Richmond, VA on March 5, 1865.)				
Farrow, W.H.	B	Flag Bearer	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Faulkner, George W.	K	1st Lt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	1-28-62
(Made 1st Sgt. May 8, 1862. Detached service at Montgomery February 20, 1864.)				
Faulkner, Thomas P.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	1-28-62
(Died May 31, 1863 at Yandell's Hospital. Left \$50.00 uncollected.)				
Fay, Patrick	A	Sgt.	Memphis	8-10-61
Fennell, Hubbard H.	G	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Died July 16, 1864 in Law Hospital, GA.)				
Fennell, Isham W.	G	Pvt.-Hospital	Stewart Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Appointed hospital steward on April 12, 1863 by surgeon. Captured at Marshall County, AL November 22, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas.)				
Findly, Andrew M.	E	Pvt. Sgt.	Camp Duncan	11-18-61
(Sent to the hospital at Vining Station, GA on July 25, 1864 for leg amputation. Died at Chattanooga Hospital No. 2 USA, at the age of 23 on August 16, 1864.)				
Findly, R.P.	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Discharged 1 March 1863: Age.)				
Findly, W.A.	E	Pvt.	Port Hudson	12-13-62
(Died at Port Hudson on 13 April 1863.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Finney, J.R.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
Finney, W.W.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62.
Firestone, Samuel	B	Pvt.	Nashville	12-1-61
Fleming, W.C.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	1-28-62
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1863. Signed with an X.)				
Fletcher, Andrew J.	G	Pvt.		
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Died January 2, 1865. Fever. Grave No. 342 in Block 2, City Cemetery, Chicago.)				
Fletcher, D.R.	G	1st Lt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Wounded in action, July 20, 1864.)				
Fletcher, J.W.	G	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Flowers, Thomas V.	D	Sgt. Major	Corinth	6-9-61
(Reduced in rank by a court marshal November 12, 1862. Deserted November 27, 1862.)				
Fondren, John	I	Pvt.		
(Died at Clinton, MS October 5, 1862.)				
Forbes, Michael D. (Forbes) C	C	Cpl.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Discharged July 17, 1865. Had dark hair, dark complexion, dark eyes and was 5'5" tall. Home: Oxford, AL.)				
Ford, Oliver	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Belton Ford, father, claimed \$188.53 on May 3, 1864. Died 26 October 1862. He was 6'2" tall, dark hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, and 25 years old.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Foster, Hugh C.	H	Pvt.	Stevenson, AL	12-1-62
(Absent at Vicksburg as baggage guard on June 30, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863. Captured again at Jackson County, Alabama on February 25, 1865. Sent to Louisville. Released on oath June 16, 1865. Home: Bridgeport, AL. 5'7" tall, blue eyes, light complexion, dark hair, age 20.)				
Foster, James H.	K	Sgt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	1-28-62
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Discharged on June 17, 1865. Took oath on same day. From Cedar Bluff, AL. Had dark complexion, brown hair, brown eyes, 5'4" tall.)				
Foster, J.V.	G	Pvt.		
(Dropped May 6, 1862 near Corinth.)				
Foster, Thomas F.	H	1st Lt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Captured at Peachtree Creek July 20, 1864. Sent to Johnson's Island and on to Point Lookout, MD. Leg amputated lower 3" at Vining Station, GA Federal Hospital on July 21, 1864. Cannon ball hit leg. Age 24. Also had gunshot wound in his right ankle joint. Right leg amputated August 9, 1864. Admitted to Stuart Hospital, Richmond, VA on March 22, 1865 with a complaint dealing with old wounds. Furloughed for 30 days on March 24, 1865.)				
Fowler, J.L.	A	Pvt.	Bowling Green, KY	6-15-63
(Dropped May 6, 1862 near Corinth.) [This one doesn't check out on dates.]				
Fowler, Solomon	B	Pvt.	Murfreesboro, TN	2-23-62
(Detached as teamster February 23, 1862. Died August 1, 1863 at Cherokee County, AL of diarrhea. Left \$22.00 claimed by J.S. Calhoun. Discharged April 23, 1863. Went home and died.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Franklin, M. (29 years old. Dark complexion, light hair, blue eyes, 5'11-1/2" tall, Resident of Madison County, AL. Sent to Camp Chase and took the oath on June 13, 1865. Captured at Marshall County, AL on January 15, 1865.)	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
Franklin, T.J.	A	Cpl.	Memphis	8-10-61
Frazier, Julius (Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase. Transferred to Point Lookout, MD on March 4, 1865.)		Sgt. Major		
Frazier, Robert [President of Judson College, Marion, Alabama from 1882 to 1887. Judson was a Baptist college for women.]		Chaplin	Camp Abbeville	11-21-62
Freeland, Moses G.	F&D	1st Lt.	Corinth	7-17-61
(Resident of Madison County, AL. Took the oath on May 31, 1865. Had fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 5'10" tall and surrendered at Whitesburg, AL on May 25, 1865.)				
Frost, Daniel	E	Pvt.	(See also 12th Louisiana Inf. Reg.)	11-2-61
Fry, Alison	H	2nd Lt.	Camp Cheatham	1-13-62
Fuller, Romulus S. (Left in the hospital at Nashville on February 19, 1862 and sent home. Died June 15, 1862 of disease (not specified). Had blue eyes, light hair, shallow complexion, 5'11". Farmer by occupation. Cain Clover, attorney for his family, collected \$131.46 claim on July 27, 1864. He was 20 years old.)	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	
Gaddis, H.R. (Appointed Sgt. March 1, 1863. Was a prisoner on June 30, 1863.)	D	Sgt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Gallagher, John H. (Died in Murfreesboro, March 15, 1862. James Gallagher, father, claimed \$48.83 on March 24, 1863.)	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Gant, J.F.	K	Pvt.		
Gantley, Benjamin	C	Pvt.		
(Jackson Hospital Richmond, VA on March 8 to March 9, 1865. Debilitas.)				
Debilitas--Weakened condition.				
Garland, John	E	Pvt.	Camp Duncan	11-18-61
(Discharged in 4th Alabama Battalion while the company was in POW camp.)				
Garland, Samuel	D	Pvt.	Port Hudson	2-13-63
(Detailed at Vicksburg June 30, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 6, 1863.)				
Garmany, William H.	J&K	Pvt.	1st Sgt. Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Sent to the hospital at Columbus, MS on April 16, 1862. Ordinance Sgt.)				
Garrett, Lewis (Lipscomb)	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Hospitalized at Nashville, TN on November 5, 1863 with a flesh wound of the head or hand [can't be read clearly on microfilm]. Died November 5, 1863. Captured at Sarkin's Landing September 24, 1863.)				
Garrett, Richard	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	2-22-62
(Sent to Columbus, MS hospital April 21, 1862 by order of the surgeon. Died May 28, 1862 at Columbus, MS. Left \$110.20)				
Garvin, William A.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Teamster at Meridian, MS in April 1864.)				
Gautney, M.V.	G	Pvt., Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Gavin, William A. (Garvin)	G	Pvt.		
Gay, A.J.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
Gay, Martin J.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Took the oath on May 15, 1865 at Stevenson, AL. Fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and 6'0" tall.)				
Gay, W.J.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
Gentry, James P.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	2-1-63

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Gentry, J.W.	B	Pvt., Sgt.	Decatur, AL	3-17-62
(Hospitalized in CSA No. 3 General Hospital at Greensboro, NC in March of 1865.)				
Gibson, John A.	F	Pvt.		
(Dropped from the roll May 6, 1862 near Corinth.)				
Gibson, John H.	H	Capt. Major		
(November 22, 1862 Isaac Henry failed to stand the examination and was discharged. Captain John H. Gibson of the 42nd Tennessee Regiment, who had escaped from prison, was assigned command of the company. Major G.L. Alexander was killed in the engagement at Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862. John H. Gibson, senior captain, then entered upon the duties of the office. January & February 1863 he was a major in the 23rd Alabama Battalion of Partisan Rangers, Wood's Brigade.) [Killed at Chickamauga.]				
Gilbert, Richard	J&K	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(22 years old.)				
Gilbreath, A.M.	E	Pvt.	Camp Duncan	11-18-61
(Deserter. Had a furlough from Gen. Pemberton for 30 days on February 21, 1863. Had not shown up June 30, 1863.)				
Gilbreath, J.T.	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Reduced in rank from 5th Sgt. on September 27, 1862. Deserted. Had permission to precede the regiment to Stevenson, AL at which place he was to rejoin his command, but failed to do so.)				
Gilbreath, M.M.	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Glasner, F.H.	C	Pvt.		
Glasscock, James L.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Took the oath January 10, 1865. Jackson County, AL resident. Fair complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 5'8" tall. No family. Deserted on December 16, 1864. [That was the second day of battle at Nashville, TN]. Signed with an X.) Still alive in 1907.				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Classcock, W.S.	F	Pvt.	Nashville	1-21-62
(St. Mary's Hospital, Montgomery October 14, 1864 to November 15, 1864. Sick.)				
Glover, Cain	J	1st Lt.	Capt. Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(May 8, 1862 did not accept the office of Capt. & R.J. Wright senior lieutenant in the Battalion succeeded to the office 8-30-62. Resignation accepted as 1st Lt. on 5-20-62.)				
Goforth, J.N.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Oath taken at Nashville on May 13, 1863. Grey eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, 5'5" tall. Surrendered at Stevenson, AL. Native of Jackson County, AL.)				
Graham, Calvin	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Age 44. Born in SC. 5'10" tall with dark complexion, grey eyes, dark hair and a farmer by trade. Discharged 28 October 1862: Age.)				
Gore, W.M.	C	Pvt.		
Gowan, William	H	Pvt.	Meridian, MS	4-20-63
(Captured at Baker's Creek May 16, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware. Died June 25, 1863 of wounds.)				
Graham, William H.	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Claim filed by Jessie U. West, guardian, on September 12, 1864.)				
Graham, William M	B	Pvt.		
(Resident: Calhoun County. Admitted to Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, GA on August 19, 1864. Rubeola.)				
Grammar, Laban M.	G	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Grammar, James R.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Captured at Franklin, TN on December 16, 1864 [probably Nashville]. 5'9" tall, black eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, sent to Camp Chase. Took the oath June 12, 1865.) Still alive in 1907.				

Grammar, John T. G Cpl. Guntersville, AL 12-10-61
 (Sent to Vicksburg April 12, 1863. Transferred to Co. G on April 3, 1863.
 Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863. Captured again
 at Franklin December 17, 1864 on the return from Nashville. Sent to Camp
 Douglas, then to Camp Chase. Oath taken June 12, 1865. Marshall County,
 AL resident. Had dark complexion, black hair, grey eyes and was 5'7"
 tall at age 33.)

Grammar, Noel C. G Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Admitted to Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, GA on July 22, 1864 with Vul.
 Sclopet. Resident of Marshall County, AL.)

Graves, John R. H Pvt.
 (Captured at Columbia, TN December 22, 1864. Released June 4, 1865.
 Sent to Camp Chase and transferred to Point Lookout, MD. Wounded at
 Franklin November 30, 1864. Simple flesh wound of left hip.)

Gray, G.L. (Thomas J.) I Pvt. Camp Cheatham. Alive in 1907. 11-13-61
 Gray, Jackson B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 9-25-61
 (Captured at Nashville 16 December 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Teamster.)

Gray, Lifenallen B Pvt. Gaylesville 8-7-61
 Grayson, L.F. I 1st Sgt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 Green, Aquilla C. A Pvt. Memphis 8-10-61
 (Captured at Baker's Creek May 17, 1863. Captured again at Vienna,
 AL on October 26, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton, IN. Transferred for exchange
 on March 15, 1865.)

Green, Francis M. B Pvt. Gaylesville 8-7-61
 (Died April 17, 1862 at Corinth.
 Green, J.M. G Pvt.
 (Dropped from rolls on May 6, 1862 at Corinth.)

Green, Richard (B.B.) I Pvt. Bellefonte, AL 11-29-62
 (Resident of Jackson County, AL. Fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes,
 5'8-1/2" tall. Had no family. Oath taken at Nashville. Deserted on
 December 28, 1864.) Still alive in 1907.

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Green, S.H.		I Sgt.	Bellefonte	
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Discharged on June 17, 1865. Light complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, and 5'9" tall. Resident of Scottsboro, AL.)				
Grider, Charles Wade		F Pvt.	Bolivar, AL	11-29-62
Grider, William M.		F 2nd Lt.	Camp Cheatham	
(Captured at Columbia, TN on December 21, 1864. Sent to Fort Delaware. Made 2nd Lt. September 27, 1862. Wounded at Columbia: simple flesh wound of the neck by a cannon ball. In the USA Hospital at Nashville on January 21, 1865.)				
Griffin, George T.		C Pvt.	Oxford, AL	9-8-62
(Died at home April 2, 1862. Calhoun County, AL resident. Father, John C. Griffin, collected \$34.80 on March 25, 1863.)				
Griffin, J.S.		B Sgt.	Gaylesville, AL	1-1-62
(Died at Murfreesboro on February 24, 1862. Home: Jacksonville, AL)				
Grimmett, R.D.		I Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	8-7-61
(Served as Sgt. to September 27, 1862. Escaped from Ft. Donelson. Captured again at Baker's Creek May 17, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware.)				
Grogan, Patrick T.		C Pvt.	Oxford, AL	11-13-61
(Left in Nashville February 17, 1862 by order of hospital surgeon.)				
Grogan, Albert			Gaylesville	1-1-62
Gross, John		H Pvt., Cpl	Camp Cheatham	8-7-61
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Died August 15, 1864. Gunshot wound of the head [flesh], right arm and foot. Buried at City Cemetery Nashville. Had to amputate left arm August 10, 1864. Age 20. Gunshot wound of the left elbow joint. Ball entered flexor side of forearm-- immediately below the joint, passed upwards and outwards. Circular amputation of the lower third of the humerus. Death from exhaustion.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
<u>Humerous--The bone of the upper part of the arm or forelimbs from the shoulder to the elbow.</u>				
Gross, Joseph	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
Gross, Thomas	E	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Reduced from 3rd corporal to ranks September 27, 1862. Took the oath May 5, 1865 at Nashville. Resident of Jackson County, AL. Fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 6'1" tall. No family.)				
Grubbs, Jesse	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Grubbs, Perry	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	
Gurley, M.B.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	4-16-62
(Captured at Van Wert, GA May 24, 1864. Sent to Rock Island, IL.)				
Gwin, Glias	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Oath: January 6, 1865. Resident of Jackson County, AL. Fair complexion, brown hair, hazel eyes, 5'10" tall. Has family. Signed with an X.)				
Hackersmith, Esquire G	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Oath: January 2, 1865 at Nashville. Jackson County, AL resident. Fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, 5'8" tall. Signed with an X.)				
Hackersmith, William R.	F	Sgt.	(See Hockersmith, W.R.)	11-9-61
Hackett, Thomas	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	2-13-63
Haigwood, E.N.	D	Pvt.	Port Hudson	
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 4, 1863.)				
Haigwood, John A.	D	Pvt.	Port Hudson	2-13-63
(Ocmulgee Hospital at Macon, GA on July 22, 1864 to July 30, 1864: Vul. Sclopet. Resident of Jackson County, AL.)				
Haigwood, William M	D	Pvt.	Port Hudson	2-13-63
(Oath: May 11, 1865. Resident of Jackson County, AL. Blue eyes, 5'8" tall, with a fair complexion and light hair.)				
Hall, D.V.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville	8-7-61

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Hall, J.E.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Hambelton, A.W.	F	Pvt.	Stevenson, AL	12-1-62
Hamby, James W.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Hamby, John F.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Killed in Battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.)				
Hamlin, J.R.	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-62
(Discharged in 4th Alabama Battalion while in prison.)				
Hampton, Chapley	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	3-5-63
(27 years old. Died December 31, 1862.)				
Hampton, Charles	H	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Died September 5, 1864; Smallpox.)				
Hampton, R.G.	B	Pvt., 2nd Lt.	Nashville	2-15-62
Haynie, Marion G.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	4-22-62
(Great-grandfather of author.)				
Haynie, William A	G	Pvt.	Jackson, MS	4-6-63
(Captured at Atlanta on July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Discharged on June 13, 1865.)				
Hanna, Wm. F.	C	Pvt, 2nd Lt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Honorable discharge on May 17, 1862. Wounded at Shiloh on April 6, 1862 and sent home.)				
Hannah, A.J.	A	Pvt.	Port Hudson, LA	3-1-63
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1863.)				
Hannah, A.T.	A	Cpl.	Courtland, AL	3-18-62
(Mortally wounded at Baton Rouge August 5, 1862.)				
Hannah, James A.		Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Captured at Baker's Creek May 16, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Hannan, James	C	Sgt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(June 30, 1863 reported sick at Vicksburg. 1863. Sent to Camp Morton, Indianapolis.)			Captured at Vicksburg July 4,	
Hansard, Thomas P.	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Left at the hospital at Nashville and sent home. Died: date unknown.)				
Harbin, John J.M.	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(Age 25. Left in hospital at Nashville on February 19, 1862.)				
Harbin, William T.	C	Sgt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Died August 18, 1864 of Vulnus Sclopeticum in the 3rd Georgia Hospital in Augusta. Wounded slightly at Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862.)				
Harman, W.J.	D	Pvt.		
(Paroled at Talladega, AL May 23, 1865.)				
Harman, Elihu	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	2-22-62
(Left at Huntsville on March 11, 1862 by order of surgeon.)				
Harp, Phillip (Pipkin) I	I	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Elected Sgt. 27 September 62. Captured at Spring Hill, TN December 17, 1864. Probably on the retreat from Nashville. 31 years old. 5'7-1/2 " tall with fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes. Took the oath on June 12, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio.)				
Harris, John C.	D	Pvt.	Bowling Green, KY	1-4-62
(Died August 24, 1863 at Lauderdale, MS hospital of diarrhea.)				
Harris, M.S.	C	Pvt.		
(Slightly wounded at Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862.)				
Harris, Richard H.	J	Cpl.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Sent home April 9, 1862.)				
Harrison, J.H.	C	Pvt.		
(Paroled at Talladega on May 18, 1865.)				
Harrison, Robert	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Hartly, Calvin	H	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
(Employed at Buford's Brigade Infantry. Wardmaster.)				
Hartum, Daniel	G&A	Pvt.		
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Claims to have been loyal and enlisted to avoid conscription. Captured and desired to take the oath of allegiance to the U.S.A. and become a loyal citizen. January 1865. Enlisted in Company D of the 6th US Volunteers on March 24, 1865.)				
Harwell, James M.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	10-10-61
(Discharged January 12, 1862.)				
Harwell, Julius S	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	9-25-61
Hawkins, Miller W.	C	Pvt.		
Hawk, Joseph	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Hawkins, Austin	B	1st Lt.	Capt. Nashville	11-19-61
Hawkins, Benjamin	K	1st Lt.		
(Died at Murfreesboro February 17, 1862.)				
Hawkins, J.P.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Hawkins, W.M.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Beginning of Roll 456 of microfilm from National Archives, Washington, DC				
Heath, John	J	Pvt.	Nashville	1-30-62
(25 years old. Transferred to Company E, 20th GA Cavalry, 12-20-62.)				
Heathcock, D.F. (F.D.)	A	Pvt.	Courtland, AL	3-15-62
(At Vicksburg on June 30, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton, IN. Released on oath May 22, 1865. Resident of Huntsville. Dark complexion, dark hair, grey eyes, 5'6-3/4" tall. According to the records, he was paroled on July 6, 1863 at Vicksburg. However, Colonel A.A. Stevens commanding the prison camp at Camp Morton, IN sent a telegram to Brig. Gen. R.S. Granger in Huntsville [probably				

due to the urging of Heathcock's parents who lived there] on April 18,
 186-- that F.D. Heathcock was in Camp Morton as a prisoner. Evidentially
 he wasn't released at Vicksburg or else was captured later somewhere else.
 Headrick, Franklin B Pvt. Nashville 11-19-61
 (Captured at Battle of Corinth October 3&4, 1862. Paroled as a Confederate
 prisoner, wounded and nurse. Delivered at Iuka, MS to surgeon J.B. Bond,
 C.S.Army, on account of his government.) Pvt.
 Heinon, H. (Hiene, Henry) C Pvt. 11-2-61
 Henderson, Columbus C H Sgt. Camp Cheatham Light complexion,
 (Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. From Middleton, AL. Discharged June 12, 1865 at Camp
 light hair, 5'7" tall and blue eyes. Discharged June 12, 1865 at Camp
 Douglas, Illinois.)
 Henderson, H K Pvt.
 (Admitted to Way Hospital, Meridian, MS, January 7, 1865. Wounded. Furloughed.)
 Henderson, Isaac I. C Pvt.
 (Admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, LaGrange, GA on June 25, 1864. August 11,
 1864 he was transferred to Montgomery, "unable to bear transportation."
 Chronic diarrhea.)
 Henderson, James M. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 4-22-62
 (Captured at Atlanta on July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Died March 13,
 1865. Grave No. 955, Block 3, City Cemetery, Chicago, Espysipelas.)
Espysipelas-- probably erysipelas. Caused by streptococcus bacteria.
 Severe headache, rash, chills, fever, and pain. Can result in death if not
 treated in time.
 Henderson, P.A. C Pvt. (See Preston A. Henderson)
 (Paroled at Talladega on May 23, 1865. Signed with an X.)
 Henderson, Preston A. C Pvt.
 (Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, GA. Admitted July 14, 1864 with conjunctivitis.
 From Calhoun County. February 7, 1865 sent to the hospital with cataract.
 Signed with an X.)
Conjunctivitis--Inflammation of the membrane covering the eye and the
 eyelid. Common name: pink eye.

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Henderson I.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	4-16-63
Henderson, W.F.	K	2nd Lt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	1-28-62
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 6, 1863.)				
Henderson, M.F. (Wm F.)	C	Pvt.		
(Teamster August 1862 to April 1, 1864.)				
Henderson, William	B	--	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Hendrix, L.B.	B	--	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Henry, Isaac	E	Capt.		
(Failed to stand examination on November 22, 1862. Commissioned November 9, 1861. Was discharged and Captain John Gibson of the 42nd Tennessee Regiment and who escaped from prison, was assigned the command of the company.)				
Henry, William D.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	9-25-61
(Dropped May 6, 1862. All notations show him in the hospital.)				
Henshaw, A.H.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Henshaw, Albert	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
Henson, J.W.	C	Pvt.		
(See also 31st Alabama)				
Herenden, M.H.	F	Pvt. (?)		
(Died December 16, 1862. Halston Hospital, New Market, TN.)				
Herrin, John W. (Herron, J.W.)	A	Pvt.		
Herring, V.E.	B	Pvt.		
(Admitted Howard Grove Hospital, Richmond, VA March 9, 1865.)				
Herron, Henry (Heine, Henry)	C	Pvt.	(See Heinson, H.)	
Herron, Isaac	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863.)				
Herron, J.W.	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Captured at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863.)				
Hibbs, Henry	E	Pvt.	Clarksville, TN	1-9-62
(Died at Stevenson, AL February 25, 1862.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Hicks, B.A.	C	---		
Hiene, Henry	C	Pvt.	Oxford, Alabama	2-22-62
[See Herron, Heinon also.] (Taken prisoner at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware. Exchanged August 31, 1863.)				
Higgins, Abram P.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	9-25-61
(Also Bvt. 2nd Lt. May 8, 1862. Detailed as wagonmaster March 8, 1862. AWOL to Cherokee County, AL June 30, 1862. Dropped September 5, 1863.)				
Hill, Amos	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Taken prisoner at Baker's Creek May 17, 1863. Joined Captain Ahl's Battery (USA), Ft. Delaware, on July 27, 1863. Signed with an X.)				
Captain Ahl's Battery was used to guard Confederate prisoners at Ft. Delaware. Hill became a guard of his former buddies.				
Hill, James A.	B	---	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Hill, J.V. (Isaac V)	A	Sgt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Appointed 3rd Sgt. December 1, 1862. Took the oath on April 4, 1865. No family. Madison County, AL resident. Fair complexion, blue eyes, 6'0" tall. Deserted December 2, 1864.)				
Hill, Thomas J.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Hilliard, J.A.	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1863.)				
Hillion, Nathaniel	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Hillion, Thomas	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Died in 4th Alabama Battalion while the company was in prison.)				
Hindman, Jesse M.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Henshaw, A.H. (Hinshaw)	I	Pvt.		
Hinshaw, Newton	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
Hockersmith, E.G.	F	Pvt.	(Hackersmith, Esquire G.)	
Hockersmith, E.J.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Signed with an X.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Hockersmith, William R. F.		Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Took the oath at Nashville on January 2, 1865. Jackson County, AL resident. Dark complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, 5'8" tall.)				
Hodges, Thomas		G	Pvt. Guntersville, AL	3-1-63
(Sent to Canton, MS Hospital on June 1, 1863. Captured at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Sent to Camp Douglas. Died January 2, 1864 of typhoid fever. Buried in Grave No. 929 in Chicago City Cemetery.)				

[The bodies of Confederates buried in the Chicago City Cemetery were disinterred in the 1930's during a WPA project and the bones were placed in one large grave. A huge memorial to the Confederate dead is placed on top of the mass grave at the present. So, all these grave numbers are now meaningless.]

Hodges, Thomas II G Pvt.
 (Died at Wayside Hospital in Demopolis, AL on September 12, 1863. Died of wounds or was killed in action. Left \$3.00. It was collected by R.M. Rands, on December 8, 1863.)
 Holaway, Samuel (Hollaway) B Pvt
 Holbrook, T.N. E Pvt.
 (Admitted to the 1st Mississippi CSA Hospital in Jackson, MS on April 1, 1864 with gangrene. Furloughed May 1864.)

Gangrene -- Destruction of a portion of the body tissue by lack of circulation to the area.

Holder, Dempsey H Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-2-61
 (Appointed 5th Sgt. on February 18, 1863.)
 Holder, J.G. I Pvt.
 (Took the oath at Talladega, AL on June 13, 1865.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Holder, Joseph	H	Pvt.		
Hollyfield, Willis	C	Cpl.	(See Hollyfield, Willis)	11-13-61
Holland, E.P.	E	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	June 30, 1863
(Reduced from 2nd corporal to ranks on September 27, 1862. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled July 14, 1863. Delivered at Mobile Harbor, AL August 4, 1863. Died August 11, 1863 at Mobile General Hospital.)				
Holland, J.B.	E	Pvt.	Port Hudson	12-13-62
Holland, T.L.	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Resident of Marshall County, AL. Reported at Larksville, AL for the oath on May 13, 1865. Fair complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 6'1".)				
Hollenger, W.H.	C			
Holloway, Samuel C	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	9-25-61
(Captured at Gaylesville, AL on December 15, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Captured on December 15, October 15, or September 28, all three reported as fact. Enlisted in the 5th US Volunteers.)				
Hollyfield, Willis	C	Cpl.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Sent home from Chattanooga March 13, 1862 by order of Hospital Surgeon.)				
Homblin, James	E	Pvt.	Coffeetown, AL	1-13-63
Hood, J.W.C.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Jackson County, AL resident. Discharged June 17, 1865. Fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, 5'9" tall. Wounded at Peachtree Creek by gunshot.)				
Hood, James	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
(Died at Field Hospital of 3rd Division, 20th USA Corps. Buried at the hospital site. Gunshot wound.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Hood, John W. (Captured at July 20, 1864 Battle of Peachtree Creek near Atlanta. In the hospital (USA) with wounded knee, on July 26, 1864. Sent to the General hospital on July 30, 1864 at Chattanooga July 31, 1864. Age 21. Gunshot wound in left leg (knee). Sent to the military prison in Chattanooga on August 10, 1864.)	I	Pvt.		
Hood, W.A. (Discharged with disability on October 13, 1862.)	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Hood, Sparling (Took the oath at Chattanooga on March 4, 1864. Resident of Cherokee County, AL. Dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes, 5'11-1/2" tall. Signed with an X.)	K	Pvt	Corinth	5-1-62
Hornbuckle, R.A. (Captured at Jackson, MS July 17, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton. Transferred for exchange on February 19, 1865. Exchanged at Camp Lee, Richmond, VA and sent to Wayside Hospital in Richmond.)	H	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
Horton, Samuel D. (Elected corporal 27 Sept, 1862. Discharged 5 February, 1864. 5'11", 18 years old. Light hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, farmer by trade. Rheumatism affecting the spine the result of injury of the 11th and 12th dorsal vertebrae resulting in contraction of muscles and considerable curvature of the spine.)	I	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Houston, Henry (Left in hospital at Nashville, TN. February 17, 1862 by order of the hospital surgeon.)	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Howard, Lafayette (Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, GA. Admission on July 22, 1864 with Vul. Sclopet. Transferred July 23, 1864. Residence: Jackson County, AL.)	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Howel, Marion (Promoted to corporal on 27 September 1862. Died at home in Marshall County, AL on a 30-day furlough in May 1863.)	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Howel, Theodore F.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	2-1-63
Howell, James M (Harwell)	B	Pvt.	Nashville	12-1-61
(Detached as clerk in the adjutant's office on March 10, 1862. Made 2nd Lt. on May 8, 1863. Captured at Peachtree Creek July 20, 1864. Gunshot wound: leg amputated. Died on July 30, 1864 at the U.S. General Hospital at Kingston, GA.)				
Howell, J.S. (Harwell, Julius S. B. Pvt.				
Howkins, W.M. (Hawkins, William) I Pvt.				
Hudson, William G. K Pvt.				
(Captured at Cassville, GA on May 20, 1864. Sent to Rock Island, IL. Enlisted in U.S. Navy and transferred June 10, 1864.)				
Hulsey, F.M. E Cpl. Camp Duncan				11-18-61
(Reduced from 1st Corporal to ranks on September 27, 1862.)				
Hulsey, H.J. I Pvt. Camp Cheatham				11-13-61
(Discharged March 5, 1863.)				
Hunt, Benjamin F. J Pvt. Goshen, AL				1-13-62
Hurley, John C. B Pvt. Nashville				12-13-63
(Died March 13, 1863 at Stevenson, Alabama.)				
Hurl, F.D. H Pvt. Bellefonte				11-29-62
Huston, T.T. G Pvt. (Also see 49th Alabama)				
Hutton, James I Pvt. Camp Cheatham				11-13-61
(Reported as prisoner of war on June 30, 1863.)				
Igo, Solomon D Pvt. (Dropped on May 6, 1862.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Isbell, John F.	D	Sgt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Transferred to Lookout, MD. Showed up next at the General Hospital Howard's Grove, Richmond, VA, March 1, 1865. Furlough from March 7, 1865.)				
Isenhower, D.	G	-----		30-day
Ivey, Marcus	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	2-6-62
Ivy, Benjamin F	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Light complexion, light hair, hazel eyes, 5'10-1/2" tall. 23 years old. Before capture he was in the hospital at Ocmulgee with coxalgia.)				

Coxalgia-- Pain in the hip or disease of the hip joint.

Microfilm Roll 456

Ivy, Enos P.	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL [age 17]	1-13-62
Ivy, J.S.	I	Cpl.		
(Died at Helena, Arkansas on October 25, 1862.)				
Ivy, W.B.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863.)				
Jackson, Alexander F		Pvt.		
(Admitted to the Vining Station, GA, USA Hospital on August 11, 1864. Transferred from ersipelas ward.)				

Ersipelas-- A skin infection of the auricle (streptococci), especially as a complication of mastoid surgery. Used to be more frequent than today.

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Jackson, Francis M. J	2nd Lt.	Goshen, AL		1-13-62
(Appointed 1st Lt. May 8, 1862. Did not accept the office and P. Knight was promoted.)				
Jackson, H.M.	D	Sgt.		
(Dropped on May 6, 1862 from the roll.)				
Jackson, Jesse	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	2-12-62
(Was killed at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862. Claim filed for \$49.93. 17 years old. Black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5'5" tall. Born in Cobb County, Georgia. Farmer by occupation.)				
Jackson, John E	J	Sgt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
Jackson, William A.	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
James, Francis M.	J&K	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Leg amputated at Vining Station, GA, USA Hospital on July 23, 1864. Died on July 29, 1864.)				
Jearnigan, Elijah H.		Sgt.	Clinton, MS	9-27-62
(May have been spelled Jernigan. Captured at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware. 1st Sgt.)				
Jenkins, George	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
(Grave #1518 located 1/3 mile south of Camp Chase. Died March 3, 1865 of Diarrhea. Captured at Nashville, December 16, 1864.)				
Jenkins, J.K.P.	A	Pvt.		
(Killed at the Battle of Baton Rouge, LA August 5, 1862.)				
Jenkins, John	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
Jenkins, John A	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Jenkins, Thomas C.	F	Pvt.		
(Admitted to Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, GA on July 29, 1864. Transferred September 11, 1864. Resident of Jackson County, AL.)				
Jenkins, William	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
(Captured at Atlanta July 27, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase. Died February 5, 1865 of pneumonia at Camp Chase. Grave is located 1/3 mile from Camp Chase.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Jerret, J	C			
(Nurse in French's Division Hospital, Lauderdale, MS July 11, 1863. Returned to duty on 15 September 1863.)				
Jett, Benjamin G.	G	Pvt.	Corinth	4-1-62
(Also check Benton G. Jett. Took the oath on November 26, 1863 at Nashville. Resident of Marshall County, AL. Fair complexion, brown hair, blue eyes. 6'2" tall. Sent north of the Ohio River on November 28, 1863. Captured at Woodsville, AL on November 20, 1863. Dropped as a deserter May 6, 1862.)				
Jett, James H.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Furloughed by medical board on November 28, 1862 for 30 days. Reported as a deserter.)				
Jett, John	G.	Pvt.	Burnsville	4-2-62
(Transferred to Co. G. from Co. D. Sent to the hospital at Canton, MS on June 23, 1863.)				
Johnson, Archibald K. K.		Capt.	(Company D of 4th Ala. Batt.)	
Johnson, Henry G. A		Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Discharged on April 29, 1863.)				
Johnson, James T.	E	Pvt.		
(Dropped May 6, 1862: Convalescent. Discharged from CS Hospital. Born Marshall County, AL. 22 years old. 6'0" with blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and a farmer by occupation. Protracted typhoid fever. Discharged on October 25, 1862.)				
Johnson, John	C			
Johnson, Pery A.	B	Pvt.	Nashville [Posey A.]	11-17-61
Johnson, Samuel	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(May 8, 1862 promoted to 1st Lt.)				
Johnson, S.Y.	G	Pvt.		

Johnson, William A.G Sgt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Dropped May 6, 1862 as Sgt. Resident of Morgan County, TN. Dark
 complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 5'10" tall. Took the oath on
 May 12, 1865 at Chattanooga. Ocmulgee Hospital admitted him on
 July 22, 1864. Vul. Sclopet. Furloughed on July 23, 1864 as Pvt.)
 Johnson, William C.-- Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 Jones, Charles S. J Pvt. Goshen, AL 1-13-62
 (27 years old at enlistment. Deserted Augsut 15, 1864. Took the
 oath and sent north of the Ohio River. May have been Columbus L.
 Jones also.)
 Jones, E. G [Under age or over age?] 8-10-61
 Jones, Henry B. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
 (Appointed as 1st Lt. May 8, 1862. Appointed Surgeon Major on
 March 1, 1862.)
 Jones, James G Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Captured at Peachtree Creek July 23, 1864. Wounded: Leg broke.
 Age 23. Died at Nashville January 28, 1865. Smallpox. Grave:
 Post hospital cemetery.)

Smallpox-- A contagious disease, caused by a virus. Fever, rash,
 and poekmarks are symptoms.)

Jones, Joseph H. I Capt. See information on officers.
 Jones, John T. G Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Sent to the hospital at Jackson, MS on May 28, 1863.)
 Jones, J.R. E Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Discharged: February 3, 1863.)
 Jones, J.S. C
 Jones, Robert L. - Pvt.
 (Deserted September 1, 1864. Took the oath and was sent north
 of the Ohio River.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Jones, William R.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(At the hospital in Vicksburg on June 30, 1863. Captured at Gettysburg July 4, 1863. paroled on July 7, 1863. Died July 1863 at Vicksburg. Diarrhea.)				
Jordon, Simeon	B	Cpl.	Cedar Bluff	9-25-61
(Captured at Gaylesville, AL on October 22, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Died there on 22 February 1865.)				
Junier, Anthony J.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	9-25-61
Kane, Robert (Cain)	C	Pvt.	(See Cain, Robert)	
Keenan, G.W.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Discharge April 16, 1863. Wounded slightly in Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. Also see Keenum, George W.).				
Kelley, J.B.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Kelley, R.A.	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Kelley, Solon	A	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	12-17-61
(At Vicksburg on June 30, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863.)				
Kelley, S.W.	E	2nd Lt.	Camp Walton	12-18-61
(Promoted to 2nd Lt. September 27, 1862. Wounded July 20, 1864 at Peachtree Creek.)				
Kelly, Thomas E.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Sent to Vicksburg sick on May 12, 1863. Captured July 4, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863. Signed with an X.)				
Kelly, William	B	--	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Kenley, William	B	Pvt.	Also see Kinley.	
Kennedy, J.W.	D	Pvt.	Ft. Pillow	9-3-61
(Captured at Nashville December 16, 1864. 33 years old. Dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 5'10". Place of residence: Jackson County, AL. Sent to Camp Douglas.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Kennedy, L.P.	G	---		
(Died at Port Hudson, November 23, 1862. Claim filed by Sarah Kennedy on July 6, 1863.)				
Kent, Barney R.	C	---		
(Deceased soldier claim filed by Louisa G. Kent, widow, on October 3, 1864.)				
Keenum, George W.	C	Pvt.	Also see Keenum.	
Keys, Isaac N.	H	Pvt.		
(Captured at Jackson County, Alabama on February 7, 1865. Sent to Camp Chase. Paroled at Camp Chase May 2, 1865. Sent to New Orleans for exchange.)				
Keys, John B.	H	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Ocomulgee Hospital at Macon, GA admitted him on July 22, 1864. Transferred July 23, 1864. Vul. Sclopet. Jackson County, AL resident.)				
Kiker, C.	B	---	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Kimbel, J.	D	---		
Kiney, Thomas	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(In the hospital at Montgomery on June 30, 1863. Discharge May 1, 1863.)				
King, John S.	K	Cpl.	Cedar Bluff	1-28-61
(Dropped from the rolls on May 6, 1862.)				
King, Robert	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Sent home on sick furlough dated 18 April, 1862 and extended 30 days.)				
King, William	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	9-25-61
(Sick furlough February 28, 1862. Hospital at Jackson, MS March 2-- May 3, 1864....for debilitas.)				
King, William	G.	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Wounded in the breast at Atlanta on July 26, 1864.. Sent to USA hospital at Vining Station, GA July 30, 1864.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
King, W.R.	H	Pvt.	Stevenson, AL	12-2-62
(Sick at Vicksburg on June 30, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 17, 1863. Deserted at Vicksburg. Sent to Camp Morton. Released North of the Ohio River. Took the oath January 3, 1865. Dark complexion, 5'4", black hair, brown eyes. Captured at Vicksburg, MS on July 4, 1863, refused to be paroled, and asked to take the Oath of Allegiance to the US and be released.)				
Kinley, Wm	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	9-25-61
Kirby, Robert R.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	1-28-62
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Took the oath on June 17, 1865. Resident of Cherokee County, AL. Dark complexion, black hair, grey eyes, 5'8" tall. Signed with an X.)				
Kirby, Ruben R.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	1-26-62
(Surrendered at Larkinsville, AL on May 11, 1865. Fair complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 5'5" tall.)				
Kirk, Benjamin F.	J	Pvt.	Goshen	1-13-62
(Sent home sick from Murfreesboro, TN February 28, 1862.)				
Kirksey, Jacob	E	Pvt.	Camp Duncan	11-18-61
(Discharged October 1, 1862.)				
Kitchens, John	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Knight, John W.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Died at Guntersville, March 21, 1862. Claim filed by his father, Frederick Knight, on October 20, 1864 for \$53.23.)				
Knight, P.	B	2nd Lt.		
(Promoted 1st Lt. August 30, 1862. S.M. Williams became 2nd Lt.)				
Knight, Tilmán H.	J&K	Pvt.	Goshen	1-13-62
(Promoted August 31, 1862...to 1st Lt. Tendered his resignation on September 24, 1864.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Knighton, Green s.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Sent to Columbus, MS hospital as nurse on April 26, 1862 by order of surgeon. Born: Spartansburg, S.C., 37 years old. 5'7" tall, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Farmer. Discharged: 29 October 1862 at Grenada, MS.)				
Knighton, W.T.	C	Pvt.		
(Paroled May 18, 1865 at Talladega, AL)				
Knox, Jo	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
Lamb, J.M.	D	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
Lamb, W.R.	F	Pvt.		
Lancaster, John T	B	Pvt.		
(Captured at Baker's Creek on May 17, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware. Exchanged on July 4, 1863. Signed with an X.)				
Land, Miles (M.W.)	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Lanford, Wilbern	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Left at Murfreesboro, TN February 28, 1862 by order of hospital surgeon.)				
Langston, Jesse	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-62
(Discharged October 1, 1862.)				
Larkley, Elijah	C	Pvt.	(See Lockley)	
Laughinore, Marcus	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Sent to the hospital at Jackson, MS on June 1, 1863.)				
Laughinore, Monroe	G	Pvt.	Edwards Depot, MS	5-1-63
(Signed with an X.)				
Lawless, Rufus J.	H	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	11-29-62
(Captured at Atlanta on July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. "Claims to have been loyal. Was conscripted in Rebel service. Was captured and desired to take the Oath of Allegiance to the U.S. to become a loyal citizen." Oath taken May 11, 1865 and released. Resident of Jackson County, AL. 5'1" tall, grey eyes, light complexion, brown hair.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Lawrence, J.R.	F	---		12-25-61
Lawson, J.W.	C	Pvt.	Talladega, AL	3-12-62
Ledbetter, W.	C	Pvt.		
Leath, G.W.	H	Lt.		
(Appointed 2nd Lt. May 8, 1862. Claim filed by his widow, Mary C. Leath, on September 10, 1863.)				
Leath, J.A.	B	---	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Leeroy, Nathaniel D.	J&K	Pvt.	Goshen	1-30-62
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1863. Discharged December 24, 1863.)				
Ledbetter, M.T.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Ledbetter, Robert B.	B	Pvt.		
(Episcopal Church Hospital in Williamsburg, VA from August 1st to August 12th, 1863. Vul. Sclopicum. Furloughed August 12, 1863.)				
Ledbetter, Samuel D.	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(May have been S.B. Ledbetter. Detailed as a teamster. Week ending January 21, 1865 granted a 60-day furlough at the disabled camp located at Lauderdale, MS. Shell wound with fracture of the right foot. Resident of Centerville, Alabama. Captured or surrendered May 15, 1865 and was paroled by Brig. Gen. B.G. Lucas, 3rd Brigade Cavalry, Military Division of West Mississippi. Paroled on the march from Montgomery to Columbus, GA.)				
Lee, J.M.	A	Pvt.	Grenada, MS	12-17-62
Leslie, Mastin B.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Promoted to corporal.)				
Leverton, L.A.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Discharged March 5, 1863.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Lewis, Anderson	B	Pvt.	Nashville	Alive in 1907.
(Captured at Gaylesville, AL on October 209, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Light complexion, dark hair, grey eyes, 6'1" tall. Took the oath June 17, 1865. Was wounded slightly at Baton Rouge August 5, 1862.)				
Lewis, George T.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Captured at Big Black on May 16, 1863. "Straggled from command and was captured at Ballisen Creek, MS on May 16, 1863." Sent to Fort Delaware. Joined the U.S. Forces, Captain Mlolskonoski's Battery A of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Signed with an X.)				
[Captain Mlolskonoski commanded the Fort Delaware Guards.]				
Lewis, John	G	Pvt.	Port Hudson	3-1-63
Lewis, Robert	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Detailed as blacksmith August 27, 1863.)				
Lewis, Thomas L	G	Pvt.	Port Hudson	2-20-63
(Discharged for disability on November 15, 1862. Rheumatism and old age [51]. Born in Bristol County, Pennsylvania.)				
Lewis, William	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Discharged March 10, 1863 because of age. Must have joined again for he was captured at Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864 and sent to Camp Douglas and from there to New Orleans for exchange on May 11, 1865.)				
Lindsey, Green F.	K	Sgt.	Cedar Bluff	6-28-62
(Captured at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware. Paroled on 3 July 1863.) [Could have been G.T. Lindsey.]				
Ling, L.F.	E	Pvt.	Port Hudson	12-13-62
(Died August 3, 1864 at Oliver Hospital, GA. Left \$15.00)				
Lockley, Elijah	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Lockley, Elifah	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Rejected as underage and undersize. Evidentially this didn't stop him since he was taken prisoner at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware. Paroled July 3, 1863. Captured again at Gaylesville, AL on October 19, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Enlisted in the 5th U.S. Volunteers on April 6, 1865. "Claims to have been loyal. Enlisted to avoid conscription. Was captured and desires to take the Oath of Allegiance to the U.S. to become a loyal citizen.")				
Logan, Thomas	E	Pvt.	Coffeetown, AL	2-15-63
(Deserted his regiment at Montgomery on 19 April 1863.)				
Londford, Wilbern	C	Pvt. & Cpl.	(See Lanford, Wilbern)	
Long, Harden	D (F)	Captain	(See 42nd Tennessee Infantry Reg.)	
Long, James M.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	10-10-61
Love, Thomas	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	1-28-62
(Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1863.)				
Love, T.J.	D (K)	Co.D of 4th Alabama Battalion		
(From Cedar Springs, AL. Mortally wounded at Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862. Enlisted on January 28, 1862.)				
Lowery, Adam	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Maddox, James W.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	11-2-61
Maddox, Jesse W.	C	Capt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Commissioned on December 18, 1861. Enlisted November 2, 1861 [over 35]).				
Magouirk, Marcus	-	Pvt.		
(Took the oath on November 24, 1864. Resident of Cherokee County, AL. Dark complexion, dark hair, black eyes, 5'5" tall. Took Oath in Chattanooga.)				
Maise, James H.	C	Pvt. Sgt.	(See Mayes, James H.)	

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Manning, John (Died at Jackson, MS on December 17, 1862.)	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	1-20-61
Maples, I.H. (Discharged on March 5, 1863.)	I	Pvt	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Markham, J.T. (Joined from desertion. Restored to ranks.)	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Maroney, John A. (Sent to the hospital at Jackson, MS on May 25, 1863.)	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Maroney, Walter Marshall, James P. J	G	Pvt. Port Hudson (Alive in 1907)	3-1-63	1-13-62
(Sent to the hospital at Columbus, MS on April 21, 1862. Died on May 9, 1862. Died of wounds. Claim filed by Cain Glover as Attorney on November 3, 1862 for \$68.26. 28 years old. Black eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, 6'1" tall. Farmer by occupation. Born: North Carolina.)		Pvt. Goshen		1-13-62
Marshall, Thomas W. (32 years old. Died March 31, 1864 at the hospital in Shelby Springs, AL. Left \$48.00. Served as blacksmith. Died of typhoid fever and chronic diarrhea.)	J&K	Pvt., Cpl.	Goshen	1-13-62
Martin, Robert Martin, William R. G	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Captured at Atlanta on March 18, 1862. Died at Camp Douglas in January of 1865. Buried in Grave #501, Block 2, of the Chicago City Cemetery . Signed with an X.)		Pvt.	Burnsville	3-30-62
Massey, J.M. Mashburne, Henry J.C	C	---	Oxford, AL	2-28-62
(Died at Atlanta on March 18, 1862. Left \$102.13 to A. Woods, Attorney on October 13, 1863. Left a mother, father, wife and child. Dorinda Mashburn was his mother's name. She signed with an X on October 7, 1863 and got 52.13 after deductions.)		Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Mason, James	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Served as a teamster from July 1 to July 27, 1864. Signed with X.)				
Massey, Thomas	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-62
(Took the oath at Chattanooga on July 11, 1864 and was sent North of the Ohio River. Jackson County resident. Dark complexion, brown hair, brown eyes, 6'1" tall. Signed with an X.)				
Mattison, Peter E.	C	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	1-1-62
(June 30, 1863 he was sick at Vicksburg. Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 6, 1863. Wounded slightly at the Battle of Baton Rouge, LA on August 5, 1862.)				
Maxwell, G.W.	F	Pvt.	Stevenson	12-13-61
Maxwell, Hugh P.	H	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Took the oath on July 16, 1864 at Louisville. Resident of Jackson County, AL where he was captured on July 14, 1864. Light complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 6'0" tall. Released north of the Ohio River.)				
Maxwell, Jesse G.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(In Ocmulgee Hospital at Macon, GA on July 22-23, 1864 with Vul. Sclopet. Jackson County, AL resident. Fair complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 6'0". Took the oath on May 24, 1865.)				
Maxwell, W.G.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Mayes, James Horace	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Sent to Columbus, MS hospital on April 21, 1862 by order of surgeon.)				
McBroom, W.C.	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Wounded severely at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862.)				
McCampbell, Alexander J.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Captured at Peachtree Creek July 20, 1864. Wounded. Sent to Camp Chase. 21 years old. Jackson County, AL resident. Fair complexion, dark hair, gray eyes, 5'6" tall. Released at Camp Chase on July 13, 1865.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
McC Campbell, Evonder	F	Pvt.		
(Simple flesh wound of left thigh (severe) by cannon ball. Admitted to the Wining Station, GA hospital [USA] July 26, 1864. Sent to the General Hospital on July 31, 1864.)				
McC Campbell, W.D.	F	Captain	See information on officers.	
McCerley, Samuel	A	Pvt.	(See McKurley)	
McClenden, A.J.	D	Pvt.	Tuskegee	4-15-63
(Transferred to General Hospital at Marion, MS on 13 September 1863. Also see McClenton.)				
McCormack, Alexander	C			
McComack, Thomas	C	---	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Captured at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware. Joined U.S. Service, Capt. Ahl's Battery who were guards of the prisoners. Also see McCormick as possible name.)				
McComick, Joseph	C			
McCoy, D.F.	A	Sgt.	Memphis	8-10-62
(Deserted June 9, 1863. Wounded severely at Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862.)				
McCullah, T.F.	K	Pvt.	(Also see McCullogh)	8-7-61
McCullogh, Daniel	B	---	Gaylesville	1-28-62
McCullogh, James F	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 6, 1863. Deserted on or about December 1, 1863.)				
McCullogh, Newton	E	Captain		
(Wounded at Atlanta and sent to General Hospital USA, July 23--26, 1864.)				
McDonald, James C.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	9-25-62
(Driving government wagon October 1--December 31, 1863.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
McDuffee, William	E	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Discharged October 1, 1863.)				
McGee, G.F.	C	Sgt.		
McGinn, H.	K	---		
(In the hospital at Howard's Grove, Richmond, VA on October 14, 1864. Resident of Coosa, AL.)				
McGinn, James	A	Pvt.		
(Ross hospital, Mobile, AL. Returned to duty October 12, 1863. Int. Fever.)				
McGlathery, James C.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
McHargue, John D.	J	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-61
(Left in the hospital at Nashville, TN on February 12, 1862.)				
McIlwain, John W.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	11-2-61
(Captured at Kennesaw Mountain July 3, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Forwarded to New Orleans for exchange on May 4, 1865.)				
McIlwain, R.C.	F			
(Claim filed for deceased soldier by William McIlwain on April 27, 1864.)				
McJohnson, William	G	1st Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Sent to the hospital at Jackson, MS on May 28, 1863.)				
McKay, J.W.	I	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Elected corporal 27 September 1862. Re-enlisted for 2 years at the same time. Age 19. Eyes blue, hair black, complexion-fair, 5'10" tall. Born in Jackson County, AL. Farmer by occupation.)				
McKinsey, Wilson	H	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(At Enterprise, AL in the hospital on July 30, 1863. September 30 to October 7, 1863 he was in the 1st Mississippi CSA Hospital at Jackson. Debilitas. Also check McKinney for possible name.)				

[Debilitas-- is Latin for debility, weakness or infirmity.]

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
McKurlley, Samuel A. J. (Sent to the hospital at Columbus, MS April 16, 1862. Disability discharge: Epilepsy. 28 years old. 5'8" tall, florid complexion, grey eyes, light hair, farmer by occupation. Discharged October 18, 1862.)	A	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
McLewain, John W. (Also see McIlwain)	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville	8-7-62
McMullen, G.A. (Captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton. Paroled July 7, 1863. Released on taking the oath January 3, 1865. Resident of Madison County, AL. 5'9-3/4" tall with dark complexion, black hair, brown eyes. Also shown as J.A. McMullin, G.A. Mullin, G.A. McMillan, C.A. McMullan, G.A. McMillen, and Green A. McMillum. He must have been captured again after Vicksburg since he was paroled July 7, 1863 and captured on July 4, 1863. They did not send them to Camp Morton at that time since all those captured were paroled and left to go on their own.)	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
McNutt, J.W. (Reported absent. At Vicksburg with the wagon train. Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 10, 1863.)	H	Pvt.	Stevenson	12-1-62
McReynolds, Lee D. (Promoted to assistant surgeon on March 15, 1862.)	B	Pvt.	Nashville	11-15-61
McVay, John A. (Took the oath on May 22, 1865 at Nashville. Resident of Jackson County, AL 5'8" tall, dark complexion, brown hair, grey eyes. Surrendered at Bridgeport, AL, May 15, 1865. Wounded at Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864.)	F	1st Lt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Meeks, William M. (Promoted tfrom corporal to 1st Sgt. on April 1, 1863.)	K	1st Sgt.	Talladega	3-7-62
Murphy, D.M. (Also see (Murphree)	C	Cpl.	(Also see (Murphree)	
Michom, Thomas (Also see Mitchum)	K	Pvt.	(Also see Mitchum)	

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Miller, T.B.	B	---	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Miller, George W.	K	---		
(Died April 12, 1864 at Marion, AL.)				
Miller, James C.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	4-22-62
(Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled July 7, 1863. Paroled at the end of the war again at Talladega on May 20, 1865. Could sign his name.)				
Miller, James H.	J&K	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
(Prisoner at Edwards Depot May 16, 1863. Captured May 20, 1864 again at Cassville, GA. Sent to Rock Island, Illinois prison.)				
Miller, J.J.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Miller, John	K	Pvt.		
(Captured May 20, 1864 at Cassville, GA. Sent to Rock Island, Illinois prison camp.)				
Miller, Langford A.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	2-1-63
(Was in 1st Mississippi, CSA Hospital at Jackson; complaint: Gravel—February 13-24, 1864.)				
Miller, Samuel P.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	1-28-62
(Died of pneumonia on May 28, 1863 at Meridian, MS. Left \$5.00 to the Quarter Master.)				
Miller, William M.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville	12-21-61
(Furlough December 21, 1861 to January 2, 1862.)				
Millson, J.T.	C	Pvt.		
(Temporarily transferred from Co. H, 3rd Alabama. Deserted June 17, 1863)				
Min, J.T.	B	---	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Mils, R.J.	C	Pvt.		
(See Co. E of 53rd Alabama.)				

Mitchell, A.S. G 2nd Lt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Wounded July 20, 1864 at Peachtree Creek. Leave of absence for 25 days, Tupelo, MS January 21, 1865. He was paroled as 1st Lt. of Company C at Greensboro, NC on May 1, 1865.)
 Mitchell, H.E. D Pvt. Corinth 6-9-61
 Mitchell, John S. - Pvt.
 (Deserted July 14, 1864. Took the oath to stay north of the Ohio River.)
 Mitchell, J.R. D Pvt. Corinth 6-9-61
 (Took the oath on May 14, 1865 at Nashville. Grey eyes, 5'7" tall, light hair, fair complexion. Surrendered at Johnsonville, TN. Signed with an X.)
 Mitchell, William D Cpl. Corinth 6-9-61
 (Appointed corporal on March 1, 1863. Died February 7, 1865 at Camp Chase. Buried 1/3 mile South of Camp Chase. Arrested: Scott County, MS on February 11, 1864. Died of Enteritis.)

[Enteritis-- An acute inflammation of the small intestine. It is usually due to a virus or bacterial infection. Much less common today is the enteritis formerly seen with typhoid fever. Usually caused by foods contaminated with bacteria.]

Mitchum, Nathan J. J Pvt. Goshen 1-13-62
 Mitchum, Thomas K Pvt. Holly Sprints, MS 10-18-62
 Mobley, H.M. A Pvt.
 (Admitted to the hospital at Chattanooga on July 28, 1864 with an amputated left thigh. Left leg amputated July 24, 1864 at Vining Station, GA (U.S.A.) Hospital. Date of death July 30, 1864. Another casualty of the Battle of Peachtree Creek on July 20th, 1864.)
 Mobly, James H. K 1st Sgt. Cedar Bluff 1-28-62
 Mock, A.H. C
 Modine, J.H.W. C
 Money, M.J. I 2nd Lt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Discharged by reorganization on 27 September 1862.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Monson, Alexander	B	Pvt.		
(Captured at Kennesaw Mountain on July 3, 1864.)				
Moody, G.B.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	1-28-62
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1863. Deserted on or about December 13, 1863.)				
Moody, J.W.	NCS	Sft.Major	Bowling Green	12-25-61
(Appointed Sgt. Major from private November 16, 1862. Cut off with the wagon train at Vicksburg in the June 30, 1863 report. Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 6, 1863. Also served as Ord. Sgt.)				
Moody, T.J.	D&I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Discharged on account of being a non conscript.)				
Moon, Dr. F.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Died at Atlanta on March 18, 1862. Left \$47.16 which was collected by his mother, who signed with an 'X, on November 6, 1862. He was from Jacksonville, AL.)				
Moon, J.A.	A	Cpl.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Madison County, AL resident. Dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, 5'7" tall. Deserted November 24, 1864. No family.)				
Moore, Allen J.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	11-13-62
Moore, Braxton	A	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-62
(Captured at Baker's Creek May 17, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton.)				
Moore, Blackstone	A	Pvt.		
(In the 1st Mississippi Hospital (CSA) in Jackson, MS from February 17 to March 9, 1864 with debilitas. In St. Mary's Hospital at LaGrange, GA July 15, 1864 with diarrhea. Returned to duty August 5, 1864.)				
Moore, Benjamin	A	2nd Lt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(First name may have been Bunyan. Promoted to 2nd Lt. on August 30, 1862. and J.M. Campbell was elected Brevet 2nd Lt. Missing in action on July 20, 1864--Battle of Peachtree Creek.)				

Moore, George D. B Pvt. Gaylesville
 (Captured at Gaylesville on October 22, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas.
 Discharged June 17, 1865. He was 5'7" tall, had hazel eyes, dark
 complexion, dark hair. Resident of Cherokee County, AL. Signed with X.)
 Moore, Lewis J. B Pvt. Nashville 11-2-61
 Moore, Judge L. B Pvt. Cedar Bluff 9-25-61
 (Captured at Cherokee County, AL on October 11, 1864. Took the oath on
 October 22, 1864 to stay north of the Ohio River until the war was over.
 Fair complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 5'10" tall.)
 Moore, T.R. A Cpl.
 (Wounded mortally at Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862.)
 Moore, William K. H Sgt. Cedar Bluff 9-25-61
 (Captured near Gaylesville on October 22, 1864 and sent to Camp Douglas.
 Discharged June 17, 1865. Cherokee County, AL resident with fair complexion,
 dark hair, hazel eyes and was 5'9" tall.)
 Mooreland, B.F. D Pvt. Corinth 7-17-61
 Morgan, James E Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Reduced from 2nd Sgt. to ranks on September 27, 1862.)
 Morgan, John C. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
 (Died at Chattanooga on March 12, 1862.)
 Morman, Alexander B Pvt. Cedar Bluff 9-25-61
 (Captured near Kennesaw Mountain July 3, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas.
 Discharged June 16, 1865. Fair complexion, red hair, brown eyes, 5'10" tall.
 Cedar Bluff was his home. Court martialled April 8, 1862.)
 Morris, J.B. H Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-2-61
 (Transferred to the Confederate Navy on May 23, 1864.)
 Morris, Robert C. A Pvt. Could have been Robert T.
 (Captured at Marshall County, AL on January 15, 1865. Died in the Military
 Prison Hospital No. 2 in Louisville of pneumonia. Grave: Range 62,
 Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Morrison, John	J	Pvt.	Goshen	1-13-62
(Rejected on account of deformity. Age 22.)				
Morrison, Reubin	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	1-28-62
Moseley, John A.	K	Pvt.		
(Died at Huntsville, AL on March 4, 1862. Father, Joel Moseley, collected \$44.80 on October 2, 1862.)				
Mosley, A.	D			
Metcalf, C.	B	---	Gaylesville	2-6-62
Metcalf, W.S.	B	---	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Mulinax, William H.C		Pvt.	Oxford, AL	8-7-61
Murphree, Daniel M.C		Cpl.		1-1-62
(In the hospital at Cassville, GA on November 9, 1864. Detailed to work in the laboratory, Columbus, MS September 22, 1862. Physically disabled.)				
Murphy, Emanuel	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Underage: Discharged 27 August 18, 1863. Not 18.)				
Murphy, Henry	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Captured at Atlanta on July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Discharged on June 13, 1865. Home: Calhoun County, AL)				
Murphy, Felix J.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	12-13-61
(Captured at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton. Enlisted in the 7th U.S. Cavalry on August 18, 1863.)				
Murphy, Lewis	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Sent to Columbus, MS Hospital on April 21, 1862 by order of surgeon.)				
Murphy, Mann	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Murphy, T.J.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Served as Sgt. until 27 September 1862. Transferred to Confederate Navy on March 23, 1864.)				

Myers, Lanson A Pvt.
 (Captured at Helena, Arkansas July 4, 1864. Died May 16, 1865 of chronic diarrrhea. Grave: Monument Cemetery, New Orleans, LA)

Nally, William M C Sgt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Killed in action July 13, 1863, Jackson, MS.)

Neelon, Matthew C Pvt. (Name could be Neylan)
 Nunnally, B.B. C Pvt.

(Paroled at Talladega on May 15, 1865.)

Nelson, David E Pvt. Coffeetown 2-15-63
 (Death record supposed to be in error. Deserted his regiment at Montgomery April 19, 1863. Captured at Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864. Had a gunshot wound at Peachtree Creek. Sent to Camp Douglas. Age 30. Signed with an X. Took the oath of allegiance on May 19, 1865 at Nashville. Jackson County, AL resident. Fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, 5'8" tall. Surrendered at Scottsboro, AL on the roster at General Hospital No. 9 in Richmond, VA on March 21, 1865.)

Nelson, John E Pvt. Coffeetown 2-15-63
 (Left with baggage at Big Black Bridge, MS. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 14, 1863. Delivered at Mobile Harbor, AL on August 4, 1863. "Off Mobile Harbor, August 4, 1863, received of Lt. Winslow in Charge of Prisoners on board SS Crescent (611) six hundred and eleven prisoners." Signed: O.C. Donoho, 2nd Lt. CSA.)

Nelson, John N. K Pvt. Goshen 1-13-62
 Nelson, Richard E Pvt. Coffeetown 2-15-63
 (Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled July 14, 1863. Signed his name...so he could write.)

Netherland, John M.H Pvt. See Nutherland.
 Neugent, John E Sgt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Promoted from private to Sgt. on 27 September 1862.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Nevels, J.L.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Detailed as a waggoner June 30, 1863. Took the oath on January 6, 1865 at Nashville. Signed with an X. Fair complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, 5'8" tall. Deserted December 22, 1864. No Family.)				
Newburn, Thomas	A	Pvt.	May have been Memburn.	
Neylan, Mathew	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Captured at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863.)				
Nichols, Wade	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Captured at Nashville on December 15, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas.)				
Nixon, William H.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	1-28-62
(Age 35. Yellow eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, 5'8-1/2" tall. Born in Lawrence, SC. Farmer by occupation. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 6, 1863. Signed his own name.)				
Nixon, Abner	K	Pvt.	Rome, GA	8-5-62
Nixon, R.G.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Enlisted in the 5th U.S. Volunteers on April 6, 1865. Could have been John B. Nixon. Still alive in 1907.)				
Noble, J.R.	D&G	Pvt.	Burnsville, MS	4-2-62
(Transferred from Co. D to Co. G.)				
Noris, Jackson	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Norman, W.E.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Norris, James J.	E	Pvt.		
(In the 1st Mississippi Hospital at Jackson, MS on September 20 to 22, 1864. Vlnus Sclopet.)				
Norris, J.J.	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Died at Chicago while a prisoner...September 8, 1862.)				
Norris, S.J.	E	Pvt.	(Could have been Norris, Jackson)	

Norton, Andrew J. - Pvt.
 (Took the oath at Chattanooga on November 24, 1864. Signed with an
 X. Resident of Cherokee County, AL.)
 Norwood, John H. -- Lt. Colonel See Info on Officers
 Norwood, William H. H Pvt. Bellefonte 11-29-62
 (July 1 to December 31, 1863 detailed as a clerk in the Quartermaster
 office. Paroled at Greensboro, NC on May 1, 1865.)
 N---th, James E Pvt. Coffeetown 2-15-63
 (Hospitalized at Montgomery, AL on June 30, 1863.)
 Nunneley, James F. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 2-22-62
 (Surrendered May 30, 1865 at Demopolis, AL Blacksmith from January 1
 to January 31, 1865.)
 Nunneley, B.B. C Pvt. Jacksonville, AL 10-10-62
 (See Nunneley. Sick in the hospital at Talladega, AL on August 31, 1864.)
 Nunneley, James H.C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
 (Killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.)
 Nunneley, Peter C Captain See Information on Officers
 Nutherland, J. H Pvt. Bellefonte 11-29-62
 (June 30, 1863 he was absent--sick at the hospital in Vicksburg. On
 July 4, 1863 he was captured at Vicksburg. On July 7, 1863 he was released
 on parole.)
 Obriant, M.G. B --- Gaylesville 8-7-61
 Oconel, Morgan C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
 (Could have been O'Connell. Captured at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863.
 Jones the U.S. Forces [Captain Ahl's Battery at Fort Delaware]. He was
 wounded slightly at Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862.)
 Odam, W.W.
 (Paroled at Greensboro, NC on May 1, 1865.)
 Oliver, Daniel C Pvt. Oxford, AL 2-22-62
 Oliver, Hiram C Pvt. Oxford, AL 4-22-62
 (Sick at Vicksburg on June 30, 1863. He signed with an X when released
 from Vicksburg after its capture. Released July 6, 1864.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Oliver, John W.	C	Pvt.		
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Resident of Blue Mountain, AL [now called Anniston, AL]. He had dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes and was 5'8" tall. He was discharged from Camp Douglas on June 15, 1865.)				
Oliver, Lewis	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	4-16-62
(Captured at Atlanta on July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Died December 7, 1864. Smallpox.)				
Oliver, Stephen	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	4-22-62
(Absent and reported sick at Vicksburg on June 30, 1863. Captured on July 4, 1863. Paroled from Vicksburg on July 7, 1863. Signed his name. Wounded slightly at Baton Rouge on August 5, 1862.)				
Ovadean, G.A.	H	Pvt.	Stevenson	11-25-62
(Could have been Overdeer, Gustavas A. Took the oath at Nashville on January 6, 1865. Jackson County, AL resident. Dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 5'11" tall. Deserted December 22, 1864. No Family. Ovadean was still alive in 1907.)				
Owen, G.	C	Pvt.		
Owen, W.C.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Owens, John F.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Still alive in 1907.)				
Owens, Lewis A.	B	Pvt.		
Owens, W.R.	F	1st Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Owens, Hue	B	---	Gaylesville	8-7-62
Panel, William	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Pardue, Foster B.	K	Pvt.	Centre, AL	3-12-62
(Cut off from his command on May 16, 1863. Temporarily attached by order of General Buford. Was in the 31st Alabama.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Parker, J.M. (Detailed as employee of Montgomery, AL CSA Arsenal on December 31, 1864. He was 6'4" tall, a carpenter, and 26 years old with gray eyes, light hair, and a fair complexion.)	I	Pvt.		
Parker, John J.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville	12-21-61
Parker, M.B.	--	Sgt.		
Parker, Robert E. (Cut off from his command May 16, 1863. Temporarily attached by General Buford. From the 31st Alabama.)	K	Pvt.	Spring Garden, AL	3-11-62
Parks, Charles (In Jackson's Cavalry Hospital at Old Marion, MS from September to October 1863. Captured near Nashville on December 15, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. From Cherokee County, AL. Discharged from CSA on November 11, 1862. "Wishes to take the Oath as a loyal citizen, etc.")	K	Pvt.	Rome, GA	8-5-62
Parks, Thomas B	I	1st Lt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-62
Parnel, J.E.	C			
Parris, E.C.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Parsons, Wiley A. (Dropped May 6, 1862. Disability Discharge on 24 October 1862. 35 years old, 5'10", farmer by occupation, fair complexion, hazel eyes, dark hair.)	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
Patterson, F.C. (In the hospital at Marion, MS on June 30, 1863.)	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Patterson, George W. E. (Captured at Baker's Creek May 16, 1863.)	E	Pvt.	Clarksville	1-29-62
Patterson, Thomas D. E. (Wounded at Baker's Creek and captured May 16, 1863. Took the oath at Chattanooga on April 28, 1865. Resident of Marshall County, AL. Had dark complexion, dark hair, and grey eyes, stood 5'11" tall.)	E	Pvt.	Port Hudson	12-13-62

Pattie, William A Pvt.
 (Captured at Baker's Creek May 16, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton.
 Paroled at Fort Delaware on July 3, 1863.)
 Paty, Elifah S. K Pvt. Cedar Bluff 1-28-62
 (Captured at Chattanooga July 5, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas.
 Discharged on May 15, 1865. Claims to have been a loyal citizen,
 etc. Fair complexion, sandy hair, dark eyes and 5'10" tall.)
 Paty, A.E. K Sgt. Cedar Bluff 1-28-62
 (Elected Sgt. on May 8, 1862. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863.
 Paroled July 6, 1863. Signed his own name.)
 Paty, H.M. K Pvt. Cedar Bluff 1-28-62
 (Wounded in right shoulder. Admitted to hospital at Vining Station,
 GA on July 25, 1864. Died July 26, 1864.)
 Payne, William J. F Pvt. Camp Cheatham 10-31-61
 (Paroled on oath: May 16, 1865 at Marion, Alabama.)
 Payton, John W. J Pvt. Goshen 1-13-62
 (Left in the hospital at Nashville on February 19, 1862 and sent home.)
 Parson, Phillip E. K 2nd Lt.
 (Captured at Franklin, TN on November 30, 1864. Sent to Louisville,
 KY on December 3, 1864.)
 Pendergrass, James E Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Discharged Oct.--, 1862.)
 Pendergrass, Moses W. E Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 Pendergrass, Nathaniel F. E Cpl. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Promoted to 3rd Corporal on 27 September 1862. Wounded in left
 thigh and admitted to the USA Vining Station Hospital on July 25,
 1864. Sent to Chattanooga General Hospital No. 2 on July 27, 1864.
 Died August 5, 1864 at Age 22.)
 Pendergrass, Wilboron E Pvt. Coffeetown 2-15-63
 (Deserted his regiment at Montgomery in April 1863.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Penderson, John W.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Pennington, J.H.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Could have been Pennington, Isaac H. Alive in 1907.)				
Perris, E.B.	C			
Perry, H.N.	K	Pvt.		
(Wounded at Peachtree Creek, July 20, 1864. Sent to General Hospital, U.S.A., 3rd Division, 20th Corps.)				
Perry, James	E	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Elected 2nd corporal on September 27, 1862. Wounded at Peachtree Sent to the General Hospital, USA, July 23, 1864.)				
Died August 4, 1864 at Chattanooga General Hospital No. 1. Gunshot wound in the left thigh, left knee and right hand.)				
Petty, James F.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Furloughed on February 17, 1863 for 60 days. Reported deserted afterwards.)				
Few, R.N.	C	Sgt.		
Philips, Franklin	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Left at Murfreesboro February 28, 1862 by order of the hospital surgeon. In the 1st Mississippi Hospital at Jackson, MS March 11-30, 1864 with Erysipelas.)				

[Erysipelas— a disease caused by streptococcus bacteria. It causes the skin of the face to break out suddenly in a fiery red rash that spreads and is accompanied by severe headache, chills, fever, and pain. It can cause prostration and death if not treated in time. It can strike again and again, so the slightest scratch should be attended to at once.]

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment
Franklin, T.J.	A	1st Cpl.	Memphis	8-10-61
(OUT OF ALPHABETICAL ORDER, but appears on roll here and under F's. Sick at Vicksburg June 30, 1863. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1864. Signed with his mark "X".)				
Phillips, W.H.	A	1st Sgt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Dropped from the rolls on May 6, 1862.)				
Pickle, B.	E	Pvt.		
Pike, J.H.	G	Pvt.		
(Dropped from the rolls May 6, 1862.)				
Pinson, Enoch	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Poag, W.J.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(May also be spelled Pogue. In the 1st Mississippi Hospital at Jackson from November 18 to December 14, 1864. Vulnus Sclopet.)				
Ponder, J.F.	C			
Pool, A.W.	E	Pvt.	Meridian, MS	4-20-63
Pool, D.D.	C	Pvt.		
Pool, Young A.	J	Pvt.	Goshen	1-13-62
Poplin, George W.	J	Pvt.	Goshen	2-12-62
(Deceased soldier's claim filed August 12, 1863. Born Calhoun County, NC; 62 years old. 5'8" tall with dark complexion, black eyes, black hair. Farmer by occupation. Rheumatism and general constitution and old age-recommended for discharge.)				
Powel, William P.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Pratt, James M.	H	Pvt.		
Presnell, Martin A. F.	F	Pvt.	Clarksville	2-12-63
(Captured at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863. Left in the hospital. Sent to Camp Morton.)				
Prichard, William S. C.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Priest, John	F	Pvt.		
(Captured around Atlanta. Admitted to US Hospital at Vining Station, GA with left leg flesh wound on August 11, 1864.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Proctor, Thomas	D	Pvt.	Bowling Green, KY	1-8-62
(Transferred to the CSA Navy May 23, 1864. Signed with his mark "X".)				
Print, John O.	D	Pvt.	Corinth	8-9-61
(Joined from desertion. Restored to ranks March 16, 1863.)				
Pugh, James O.	J	Pvt.	Goshen	1-13-62
(Rejected on account of disability of the hand.)				
Putman, Willson	D	Pvt.	Ft. Pillow	9-3-62
(Captured at Huntsville April 10, 1864. Blond complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 5'8-1/2". Captured at Maysville, AL near Huntsville. Resident of Huntsville. Sent to Camp Morton. Released on his oath on May 22, 1865.)				
Pyles, J.L.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Paroled at Talladega on May 20, 1865.)				
Beginning of Roll 457				
Raburn, Isom	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(Age 36. From Goshen, AL. Sent to Murfreesboro, TN sick on February 27, 1862.)				
Ragin, Willis	K	Pvt.	Vicksburg	8-1-62
(Deserted and dropped from the roll on June 30, 1863.)				
Reagan, William	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Discharged for age on March 10, 1863.)				
Ragsdale, A.J.	A	4th Sgt.	Boling Green, KY	1-15-61
Ragsdale, James	A	Pvt		3-10-62
(Conscripted in November 1862. Deserted June 3, 1863. Enlisted in Federal Army. Gave himself up at Maysville, TN and joined the Independent Alabama Cavalry (Federal). He was 5'7-1/2" tall, dark complexion, blue eyes, and had black hair.)				

Ragsdale, William F. A Pvt. Greneda 12-16-62
 (Prisoner at Baker's Creek, May 17, 1863. Paroled and exchanged
 at Camp Lee, VA on July 19, 1963.)

Raines, John W. I Pvt. Bellefonte 2-25-63
 (Deserted April 19, 1863 according to records. Name could have
 been Rones or Rains. Actually, he was captured. He was recaptured
 at Franklin, TN December 17, 1864—probably on the retreat from
 the Nashville battle. Died of pneumonia April 10, 1865 in Camp
 Chase, Ohio. Buried 1/3 mile south of the camp.)

Ramsey, James G Cpl. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 Ramsey, W.H. F Bvt. 2nd Lt. Camp Cheatham 10-31-61
 Randle, William MG K Capt. See Information on Officers
 Randle, W.N. K Cpl. Cedar Bluff 8-28-61
 Rawden, John H H Pvt.
 Rawland, E. E

Reagan, Francis M. G Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Captured near Atlanta, July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas,
 Illinois July 30, 1864. Died December 7, 1864 of smallpox.
 Buried near Camp Douglas.)

Reece, David C. B Pvt.
 Reed, James M. B Pvt. Cedar Bluff 2-1-63
 (Captured near Nashville December 16, 1864.)

Reedy, George E. J Sgt. Camp Johnston 1-13-62
 (From Goshen, Al. 29 years old at enlistment.)

Reedy, E K Pvt.
 (Private teamster driving government wagons.)

Reese, David C. A Pvt. Nashville 12-31-61
 (Deserted June 10, 1863.)

Reid, A.W. A Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Detached to Company I. Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863.)

Reid, John M. A Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Commissionary sergeant on April 14, 1863. Jackson County, AL
 resident. Had a fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, 5'7"
 tall. Took the oath on May 3, 1865 at Nashville. Listed as
 a deserter at Tullahoma by Federal Authorities on May 3, 1865.)

Reid, Jos. P. I Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-63
 Reede (Reed) [Died at Forsyth, GA on August 5, 1864.]

Rester, Francis M. E Pvt.
 (May have transferred from the 12th Louisiana.)

Reynolds, William R. E Pvt. Camp Walton 12-18-61
 (Discharged December 26, 1863 at Corinth for Age. Petitioned
 for discharge 11 times because he was 47. He was 5'7" tall and
 a farmer.)

Rhodes, Benjamin B Pvt. Camp Johnston 1-30-62
 (Captured at Edwards Depot on May 16, 1863. Also of Company K.
 From Goshen, AL. Name could have been Roads.)

Rice, Isaiah F Pvt. Camp Cheatham 12-13-61
 Rice, James F Cpl. Camp Cheatham 10-31-61
 Rich, John G Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Discharged March 10, 1863.)

Richardson, Briant K Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 1-28-62
 Richey, Robert K Pvt.

Riddle, Thomas F Pvt. Dropped on May 6, 1862.
 Rinehart, James H. B&A Pvt. Corinth 4-10-62
 (Either over or under age which means over 35 or under 17.)

Ritchey, Andrew J Pvt. Goshen, AL
 Died at Nashville, January 20, 1862. Never mustered in. Had
 Typhus congestion.)

Richey, Robert K Pvt. Goshen, AL 1-13-62
 (Sent to hospital in February 1862. Never mustered in. Deserted
 and dropped from the rolls on June 30, 1863.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Robberts, John L.	A	Pvt.	Gaylesville	12-21-61
Robbins, John O.	G	2nd Lt.	Nashville	1-15-61
(Wounded at Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864. Resigned November 5, 1864.)				
Robbins, M.R.	D	Pvt.	Ft. Pillow	9-3-61
Robbins, R.H.	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Roberson, C.F.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Robinson, J.M.	C	(Also see Co. G of 31st Alabama Infantry.)		
Roberts, D.M.	I	1st Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Roberts, J.L.	B	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	1-8-62
(Alive in 1907.)				
Roberts, P.L.	H	Pvt.		
Robertson, Hickman D	D	Pvt.	Camp Beaugard	12-25-61
(Died at home in Jackson County, AL March 16, 1863.)				
Robertson, John R. D	D	3rd Lt.	Corinth	7-17-61
(Became 2nd Lt. effective May 8, 1862 of Co. F. Dropped June 9, 1864.)				
Robertson, Thomas N. I	I	Pvt.	Columbus, MS	9-20-61
(Captured at Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864. Wounded with a cannon ball shot, in the left thigh [flesh]. Died July 25, 1864 according to reports, but the report was incorrect for he was sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois after being captured. Age 25.)				
Robison, Columbus C	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	2-22-62
(Wounded at Shiloh April 6, 1862. Sent to Columbus, MS hospital.)				
Roden, A.J.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	12-2-61
Roden, James	E	Pvt.	Coffeetown, AL	2-13-63
(Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863.)				
Roden, Jacob	E	Pvt.	Port Hudson, LA	12-10-62
(Died at Jackson, LA. Date of death unknown.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Roden, John (Must have been captured. The oath was taken July 11, 1864 and signed by his mark. The oath was to stay north of the Ohio River till after the war. He was released on July 16, 1864. Gray eyes, 5'8" tall, light complexion, dark hair.)	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
Rodgers, James (Cherokee Davis Guards)	B	Pvt.		
Roe, Andrew Jackson (5'3" tall with blue eyes, dark complexion, brown hair. Took oath November 24, 1864. Signed with an X.)		Pvt.		
Rose, G.M.D. (On detached service—Vicksburg. Captured at Vicksburg. Paroled.)	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Ross, Samuel (Left at Nashville Hospital, February 17, 1862 by order of hospital surgeon.)	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Rosson, Abner	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Rowan, B.D. (Promoted to 3rd Sgt. and reduced to Pvt. again on January 1, 1863.)	E	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Rowan, Elisha (Deserted his regiment at Montgomery, AL April 19, 1863. Captured at Larkinsville, AL on August 31, 1863 by the Federals. Larkinsville was his home.)	E	Pvt.	Coffeetown, AL	2-15-63
Roy, J.M.	C	Pvt.	Galington, AL	3-1-62
Ruby, Charles May 6, 1862 near Corinth.	G	Pvt.	Dropped from the rolls on	
Russell, Jo.A. (Applied for transfer March 4, 1864.)	A	Pvt.		
Russell, T.P. (On detached service at Vicksburg June 30, 1863.)	F	Pvt.	Bellefonte, AL	2-14-63

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Russell, W.L.	I	Sgt.	Bellefonte	11-13-61
(Died April 20, 1863 of chronic diarrhea.)				
Saintclare, Noah	B	Pvt		
Sampley, Thomas A. F	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-63
(Died at Vicksburg, date unknown)				
Sanders, Wiley W. F&I		Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Made commissary sergeant for Company I. Captured at Jackson, MS July 1863. Sent to Camp Morton. Captured by Expeditionary Army, Jackson, MS and sent to Snyder's Bluff, MS July 30, 1863. Must have deserted for it says later that he <u>joined from desertion</u> restored to the rolls March 5, 1863. Probably captured by the Federals while on a foraging expedition for the troops in or near Jackson. Released from Camp Morton on taking the oath on May 22, 1865. He was at that time 5'7-3/4" tall, had blond complexion, sandy hair, and blue eyes.)				
Sauklesley, Daniel	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(See Sanders, Wiley W.)				
Saunders, W.W.	D			
Scarborough, A.B.	C	Pvt.		
Scogin, W.G.	E	Pvt.		
Scott, N.G.	D	Pvt.	Burnsville, MS	4-2-62
(Transferred to Col. G. Discharged April 15, 1863 for age.)				
Scroggin, William W.				
Seamans, J.B.	D	Cpl.	Corinth	6-7-61
Searlor, A.B.	C	Pvt.	Talladega	3-26-62
(Also signed roll as A.B. Scarborough. Seals, A.B. could be one and the same person.)				
Sears, William	B	Pvt.		
(Deserted August 5, 1864 at Cherokee County, AL. Released north of the Ohio River. Took the oath on August 6, 1864. He was 5'8" tall, had blue eyes, light complexion, light hair. He had measles July 11, 1864 at a Chattanooga USA hospital. Evidentially he recovered. He was returned to prison July 26, 1864. Age 18).				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Servill, M.L.	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
Severs, J.P.	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
Shamblin, A.	B	Pvt.		
Shannon, Thomas	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Sharks, N.	K	Pvt.		
(Paroled May 25, 1865.)				
Sharp, Alvin J.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	1-28-62
Sharp, C.W.	A	Pvt.		
(Paroled May 23, 1865 at Talladega.)				
Sharp, Ira	K	Pvt.	Goshen	2-16-62
(Discharged July 16, 1862 for age.)				
Sharp, M.	B	---	Gaylesville, AL	8-7-61
Sharp, William D. J&K		Sgt.	Goshen	2-27-62
(Captured at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. Made sergeant on March 3, 1863. Sent to Fort Delaware. Exchanged July 4, 1863. Shows up as admitted to St. Mary's Hospital in LaGrange, GA on July 25, 1864. Could not bear to be transported August 9, 1864. Had a gunshot wound in the thigh. Transferred to Company G of 3rd Alabama Cavalry just before he was wounded in the fight around Atlanta. Transferred to the Cavalry as a private.)				
Shaver, Duncan H.	J	Pvt.	Goshen	1-13-62
(Age 19. Rejected on account of sore leg.)				
Sherby, J.C.	F	Sgt.	(Could have been Sherley)	
(Captured at Vicksburg, paroled on July 7, 1863.)				
Shields, J.H.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-62
Shipp, Jonathan	G	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Transferred to Co. F of the 49th Alabama Regiment April 3, 1863.)				
Shoemaker, William P. B	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville, AL	1-6-62
(Detailed as teamster March 8, 1862.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Shook, William L.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Prisoner of war sent to Louisville on December 10, 1863. He was from Hamilton County, TN. Fair complexion, light hair, hazel eyes, height: 5'10". He took the oath on December 9, 1863 in Nashville.)				
Simmons, James	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Captured at Vicksburg and paroled on July 7, 1863.)				
Simonton, F.	K	Pvt.		
(Sent to the hospital in Montgomery on June 18, 1864 until November 15, 1864. Deserted.)				
Sims, Thomas	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	2-1-62
See Information on Officers				
Sisk, Alexander	A	Pvt.		
Sisk, D.W. (Z.W.)	A	Pvt.		
Sisk, G.A.	A	Pvt.		
(Wounded slightly at Baton Rouge, LA on August 5, 1862.)				
Sisk, M.A.	A	Pvt.	Bolling Green, KY	1-5-62
(Detailed from Company A of 35th Alabama.)				
Sisk, Wesley E.	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Entered hospital with neuralgia at Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, GA on July 5, 1864 and left July 8, 1864. Captured near Franklin, TN December 18, 1864 [probably on the retreat from Nashville] and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio. County of residence: Jackson, Alabama. 24 years old in 1864. He was 5'6" tall, with dark hair and a dark complexion with black eyes.)				

Neuralgia--- Pain in a nerve which is felt at the nerve itself or in the part of the body associated with that nerve.

Sisk, W.P. A Pvt. Memphis 80-10-61
 (Captured at Jackson, MS on July 17, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton.
 Exchanged on February 26, 1865.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Sisk, Zachariah W. A	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Captured at Jackson, MS on July 17, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton at Indianapolis. Exchanged February 26, 1865.)				
Smith, C.W.	G	Pvt.	Corinth	5-6-62
(Dropped)				
Smith, Daniel	F	Pvt.	Stevenson, AL	12-3-62
(Detached and serving at Vicksburg on June 30, 1863.)				
Smith, D.C.	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
Smith, F.H.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
(Born in Tennessee. Killed at Jackson, MS on July 17, 1863.)				
Smith, George H.	H	Pvt.	Alive in 1907.	
(From Jackson County, AL. Surrendered May 13, 1865 at Stevenson, AL. Took the oath on May 15, 1865. Fair complexion, dark hair, grey eyes, and 5'8" tall.)				
Smith, James	K	Pvt.		
(Prisoner who deserted on September 29, 1862.)				
Smith, John B.	K	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	1-28-62
(Discharged August 5, 1863 for age.)				
Smith, Joseph	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Smith, Nicholas	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Captured at Vicksburg. Paroled. Captured again near Nashville on December 15, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois. Signed with an X.)				
Smith, Ralph	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
(Captured at Nashville December 15, 1864 and sent to Camp Douglas.)				
Smith, W.A.	B			
Smith, William	F	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Had pneumonia in Jackson, MS on May 6-11, 1864. Took the oath on May 22, 1865. He had fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and was 6'2" tall.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Spence, Robert	G	Pvt.		
Spence, William M. J&K		Pvt & Sgt.	(From Goshen, AL)	
Spivy, Q.E.	C	Pvt.		
(Died September 5, 1863 at Greenville, AL.)				8-10-61
Spottswood, John E. A	A	Lt.	Memphis	
(Made 1st Lt. on August 30, 1862. Transferred to Company C of the 25th Battalion Alabama Cavalry. Resigned April 9, 1864 to take a position in the 35th Alabama Cavalry. Captured at Whitesburg, TN on March 19, 1865. In military hospital for rheumatism from May 25 to June 8, 1865 at Chattanooga. Discharged at Louisville on June 15, 1865. Age 26 in 1865. Had dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, and was 5'8" tall.)				
[Spottswood resigned his position with Company A of the 55th Alabama because it had only 8 privates left in the company along with 7 non-commissioned officers and 4 commissioned officers. His enlistment (3 years) was up on the 26th of March and he wanted to go to the cavalry.]				
Spriggins, Robert C	C	Pvt.		
(Died at Huntsville, AL on March 2, 1862.)				
Sratt, Daniel J.	H	Pvt.		
(He was in the Floyd House Hospital in Macon with a gunshot wound entering over the axilla and passing out at the lower portion of the scapula—on July 18, 1864. He was furloughed on July 28, 1864 to Jackson County, AL.) [Axilla—armpit. Scapula—shoulder blades.]				
Stakes, William C	C	Pvt and later 3rd Lt.	(Could have been Stokes.)	
Stallings, James T. J	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(Left in the hospital at Nashville on February 19, 1862. Age 18. Sent home. Must have died. His attorney collected \$173.33 on November 3, 1862.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Stallings, John W.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	2-1-61
(Wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Sent home April 10, 1862. Returned later.)				
Stallings, Samuel	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff, AL	8-1-62
(Court martialled March 4, 1863. Admitted to the 1st Mississippi CSA Hospital at Jackson, MS on February 3, 1864 to April 12, 1864 with gonorrhoea.)				
Stalling, William H.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	9-25-61
(Captured at Vicksburg and paroled. Pardoned and exchanged on October 10, 1863.)				
Starkey, John B.	I	2nd Lt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
(July 20, 1864 reported absent because of wound-reported by surgeon. He was fair in complexion, with light hair and blue eyes. He was 5'7" tall when he took the oath on May 14, 1865 in Nashville.)				
St. Clair, Noah	B	Pvt	Nashville	10-10-61
(Discharged January 12, 1862. Also see Saintclair, Noah.)				
Steadly, James P.	J	Pvt	Goshen	1-13-62
(Left in the hospital at Nashville on February 19, 1862. Never mustered in.)				
Steel, Alexander	B	Pvt.	Nashville	11-19-61
(Furloughed December 14, 1861 to January 13, 1862. Must have died in service. Claim filed for his property, pay, etc. by N.J. Steel, widow, August 12, 1863.)				
Stephens, Absolom		Captain and Acting Quarter Master	(Regiment)	
(Pardoned at Greensboro, May 1, 1865.)				
Stephens, Hiram	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Discharged for disability on October 13, 1862.)				
Stephens, Newton	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61

Stephens, William S. Captain and Assistant Commissary Sergeant
 Sterms, James M. I Pvt. (Could have been Stevens.)
 (Enlisted in US Army on April 22, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio.
 Captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas.)
 Stewart, Alexander O. J 2nd Lt. Goshen 1-13-62
 (Age 27. Made 2nd Lt. on December 13, 1861. Date doesn't check
 out with enlistment unless he was in another unit at that time.)
 Stewart, George A Pvt. Memphis 8-10-61
 (Carpenter in civilian life.)
 Stewart, Jere M. F Pvt. Camp Cheatham 12-13-61
 (Unfit for duty. Disability discharge: was issued for chronic
 diarrrhea. He was 5 feet tall with light complexion, blue eyes,
 and light hair.)
 Stewart, John T. J Captain Goshen, AL 1-13-62
 (Killed in Battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862.)
 Stewart, W.A. (W.E.) H Sgt. Camp Cheatham 11-2-61
 (Assigned to duty at Vicksburg with the wagon train February 1, 1863.
 Captured at Vicksburg. Paroled July 13, 1863 as W.L. Stewart.
 Signed his parole with an X.)
 Stockdale, Thomas I Pvt. (Could have been Stogsdelle)
 Stockton, James G Burnsville, MS 3-30-62
 (Disability discharge on February 2, 1864: chronic diarrrhea. 30
 years old. Six feet tall with blue eyes, dark complexion, dark
 hair, farmer by trade. From Guntersville, AL.)
 Stockton, John E Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Died in 4th Alabama Battalion while the company was in POW camp.
 Stogdon, James D Pvt. Burnsville, MS 4-2-62
 (Transferred from Co. D to Company G.)
 Stogsdale, Richard I Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Could have been spelled Stogsdill.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Stogsdale, Thomas. I		Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
(Died January 26, 1865 of pneumonia. Buried at Camp Chase, Ohio Grave #900. Captured at Rogersville, TN December 31, 1864.)				
Stokes, John W. F		Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
(Captured at Nashville December 15 1864 and sent to Camp Chase. Signed with an X.)				
Stokes, William L. C		Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Made 2nd Lt. May 8, 1862. Captured at Macon, GA April 20, 1865 by the 1st Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Division. Wounded slightly at Baton Rouge, LA on August 5, 1862.)				
Storce, Enoch E		Pvt.	Port Hudson, LA	12-13-62
(Could have been Story.)				
Story, Melvin E		Pvt.	Nashville	5-15-62
(Surrendered at Larkinsville, AL May 11, 1865. He was of fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes and 5'10" tall.)				
Story, R.M. E		Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(On June 30, 1863 he was in the hospital at Vicksburg. Captured at Vicksburg. Paroled 8th of July 1863. Signed parole with X.)				
Strange, Robert B. K		Pvt.		
Strickland, John M. C		Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Died at Huntsville March 19, 1862).				
Stuart, William L. H		Sgt.		
Studdard, Thomas M J&K		Pvt.	Coloma, AL	2-27-61
(Captured at Vicksburg. Paroled July 6, 1863. Signed with an X. Could have been spelled Stoddard.)				
Sublett, D.S. I		Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Served as teamster from July 1 to December 31, 1863 driving government wagons.)				

Sublett, J.B. I Pvt. Bellefonte 11-29-62
 Sublett, Jordon J. I 1st Lt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-62
 (Discharged by reorganization on 27 September 1862.)
 Sulcer, Andrew G Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Discharged March 10, 1863 for age.)
 Surratt, Boston E. H Pvt. Bellefonte 11-29-62
 (Reported to Provost Marshall General in Washington, DC on July 3, 1865. Furnished transportation to Bellefonte. Captured at Bentonville, NC on March 19, 1865. 5'5-1/2" tall with grey eyes, dark brown hair, dark complexion. Released at Point Lookout, MD on June 19, 1865. Was a patient in Marion, AL hospital on April 26, 1864.)
 Sutherland, John E Pvt. (Also see Southerland, John) 11-18-61
 Swafford, Jackson E Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-29-62
 Swafford, John A. I Pvt. Bellefonte
 (Captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. 37 years old, had fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, and was 5'0" tall. Made Sgt. during his enlistment.) STILL ALIVE IN 1907.
 Swafford, William W. E Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Captured, wounded with gunshot. Leg amputated. Died August 12, 1864 in US Army Hospital at Kingston, GA.)
 Swaim, John I Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 Swaim, Silas C. F Cpl. Camp Cheatham 10-31-61
 (Captured at Atlanta on July 22, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase.)
 Swancey, James Virgil B Pvt. Gaylesville, AL 12-21-61
 (Died March 20, 1862 at Huntsville, AL. Claim filed by Wm. Swancey, father, January 25, 1864.)
 Talbert, Green H Pvt. Stevenson, AL 11-1-61
 Tallant, John L. H Pvt.
 (Captured at Calhoun, GA on May 16, 1864 at the Battle of Resaca. Sent to Alton, Illinois May 23, 1864. Transferred to Point Lookout for exchange on February 21, 1865. Place of residence: Montgomery County, TN. Dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 5'7".

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Tallant, John L.	H	Pvt.	[continued]	
(Signed with an X. In the hospital at Alton from June 26, 1864 to September 1, 1864 with diarrhea and itch.)				
Tankersley, William*	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Was in Jackson's Cavalry Division I Hospital at Lauderdale, MS Attached to hospital as a nurse on June 20, 1863, detailed by Surgeon Lipscomb. Deserted December 20, 1864. Has a family. From Jackson County, AL. Fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, 5'9" tall. Signed with an X. Could have been <u>Riley</u> .) *STILL ALIVE IN 1907.				
Taylor, F.M.	G	Captain		
(Dropped May 6, 1862 near Corinth.)				
Taylor, James	I	Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Deserted November 15, 1862.)				
Taylor, Miles C.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Captured at Atlanta on July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Claims to have been loyal. Enlisted through false representation. Was captured and desires the Oath of Allegiance to US to become a loyal citizen. Enlisted in Company F of the U.S. Volunteers on March 26, 1865. Signed with an X.) STILL ALIVE IN 1907 and living in Alabama.				
Taylor, Stephen H.	B	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	9-25-61
Taylor, W.J.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Teague, James K.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	4-22-62
STILL ALIVE IN 1907 and living in Alabama.				
Teague, Levi B.	C	Pvt.		
(Admitted to the St. Mary's Hospital at LaGrange, GA on June 25, 1864. with seguelae pneumonia. August 11 transferred to Montgomery. Resident of Randolph County, AL. Paroled at Salisbury, NC May 2, 1865 as sick or wounded.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Terry, John H. (Corporal, musician. Captured in Marshall County, AL on January 15, 1865. Sent to Camp Chase. Dark complexion, black hair, black eyes, 5'8" tall and 22 years old in 1865.)	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
Thomas, James L. (Attached to the hospital at Lauderdale Springs, MS as a carpenter, October 13, 1863. ALIVE IN 1907.)	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Thomas, W.L.	B	---	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Thomason, Matthew M. (Took the oath on December 21, 1864. No family. Deserted December 5, 1864. Fair complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, 5'5" tall. Signed with X.)	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Thomason, William (Deserted December 19, 1864. Native of Jackson County, AL. Fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes and 5'8" tall. No family. Took the oath on January 6, 1865. Signed with an X.)	F	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Thompson, James M. STILL ALIVE IN 1907.	D	2nd Lt.	See Info on Officers	
Thompson, R.M.	G	Pvt.	Guntersville, AL	2-9-63
Thompson, John (Discharged March 19, 1863 for age.)	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Thomson, John	C	Pvt.	Talladega, AL	3-13-62
Thornhill, William A. (Oath taken May 23, 1864. Jackson County, AL resident with a fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, and 5'8" tall.)	H	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-62
Thorp, Levi (Took the oath on May 27, 1865. Jackson County, AL resident with a fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, and 5'9" tall. Surrendered at Pulaski, TN on May 22, 1865.)	--	Pvt		

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Thorp, L.S. (Made 2nd Lt. on August 17, 1862.)	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Tidwell, Samuel K. (Took the oath on April 4, 1863. Deserted January 23, 1863. Had a dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, and was 6'0" tall. No family and signed with an X.)	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
Tinsley, Isaac (Reported in St. Mary's Hospital in LaGrange, GA on July 14, 1864.)	C	Pvt.		
Tipton, B.W. (Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863.)	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
Tobb, John N. (Reduced in rank from Sgt. December 8, 1862. Died July 26, 1864.)	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Toles, John H. (20 years old. 6'0" tall with a fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, and a farmer. Discharged for disability because of varicose veins of the leg on 27 of October 1862 at Grenada, MS.)	K	Sgt.		
Tracey, Anderson C. (38 years old at enlistment as a corporal. Hospitalized in the 3rd Division of the 20th Army Corps (Federal) on July 26, 1864. Wounded in the left thigh and shoulder as well as the side. Died July 27, 1864 at Vining Station, GA in the general hospital.)	J&K	Pvt.	Goshen, AL	1-13-62
Tracey, Jasper N. (Took the oath on November 24, 1864. Resident of Cherokee County, AL. Had a dark complexion, brown hair, grey eyes and was 5'9" tall. Took the oath at Chattanooga.)	J	Pvt.	Cedar Bluff	9-25-61
Treadaway, Cornelius	B	Pvt.	Nashville	12-13-61
Treadaway, Elius	B	Pvt.	Nashville	12-13-61
Treadway, Daniel H	B	Pvt.	Nashville	10-10-61

Trent, T.B. A Sgt. (CSA General Hospital No. 3 at Greensboro, NC in March 1865.)
 Trice, James T. I Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 Trigg, William B Pvt.
 (Captured at Baker's Creek May 16, 1863. Sent to Ft. Delaware. In the General Hospital at Petersburg, VA August 1, 1863 as a paroled prisoner. He had chronic diarrhea. Returned from the hospital on April 22, 1863 to Port Hudson, LA.)
 Trippe, John Henry REGIMENTAL SURGEON 6-10-62
 (Captured at Franklin, TN on December 17, 1864 where he was left with the wounded after the battle of Nashville on December 15 & 16th. He was placed under arrest by General Featherston in August 1864. On June 30, 1864 he failed to pass the Board for Senior Surgeon. He was dropped from the rolls. Hdqrs. Trs. ATSFO No. 118 dated September 27, 1864. Par. 11 SF0 No. 115 is revoked and Surgeon Trippe will report to General Lee for duty in December 1864.)
 Trippe, William H. J&K Sgt. Goshen, AL 1-13-62
 (Made 2nd Lt on August 31, 1862.)
 Troop, James M. G Sgt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 Troop, William C. G Pvt. Huntsville 1-18-61
 Truss, J.S. F Pvt.
 (Paroled at Talladega, AL on May 22, 1865.)
 Tubb, James C. A Pvt. Port Hudson, LA 2-6-63
 (Captured at Atlanta on September 4, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Died February 12, 1865 of chronic diarrhea. Grave #38 in Block 3 of Chicago City Cemetery.)
 Tubb, J.N. D Pvt. (See Tobb)
 Tucker, Arch E Pvt. Port Hudson, LA 12-13-62
 (Died at Brookhaven, MS on May 1, 1863. Killed in action or died from wounds.)
 Tucker, Daniel H. B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 9-25-61

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Tucker, George	E	Pvt.	Port Hudson	12-13-62
Tucker, Jacob	B	--	Gaylesville	8-7-61
(Discharged for age on July 16, 1862.)				
Tucker, Jesse	B	Pvt.	Nashville	12-31-61
Tucker, William	E	Pvt.	Port Hudson	12-13-62
(Deserted his regiment at Montgomery April 19, 1863.)				
Turner, William	A	Pvt.	Ft. Pillow	8-31-61
(Captured at Atlanta on July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Discharged on June 13, 1865.)				
Uhlrich, Richard	F	Musician	Stevenson	3-1-63
(Born in Virginia. Died July 5, 1863 while at Vicksburg of diarrhea.)				
Vanderford, Oliver H.P.	J	Pvt.	Camp Johnston	1-13-62
(From Goshen, AL. 28 years old at enlistment. Born in South Carolina. Fair complexion, blue eyes, black hair and 5'10" tall and a farmer. Disability discharge was awarded because of chronic diarrhea.)				
Vandiver, R.E.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Vaughan, James A.	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Captured at Nashville December 16, 1864—after the Battle of Nashville. Sent to Camp Douglas. Discharged from Camp Chase, Ohio June 12, 1865. Resident of Jackson County, AL. 22 years old with gray eyes, 5'6" tall with black hair and a dark complexion.)				
Vaughan, John W.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Captured at Big Black, MS on May 21, 1863. Sent to Ft. Delaware.)				
Veach, Stephen	D	Pvt.	Bellefonte	6-9-61
(Served as a nurse at the Buckner Hospital at Cherokee Springs, GA [near Ringgold] from April 24, 1863 to August 31, 1863.)				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Venable, William T. (Death record of July 22, 1864 supposed to be an error. Made 1st Sgt. on September 27, 1862. Captured at Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864. Had a gunshot wound on July 20. Captured by the 3rd Division of the 20th Army Corps (Federal). Sent to their hospital on July 22. Supposed to be buried at the Peachtree Creek site of the hospital. HOWEVER, he shows up again at USA No. 1 Hospital at Chattanooga on July 31, 1864 with a flesh wound. Also shows up in the cemetery of Camp Chase in Grave No. 747.)	E	1st Sgt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
Vincent, W.H. (Captured at Vicksburg July 4, 1863. Signed with an X)	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
Waffer, William M. (Left leg amputated July 24, 1864 at Vining Station Hospital, GA US Army Hospital.)	E	Pvt.		
Waid, L.B.	B	---	Gaylesville	8-7-61
Waifrey, C.C.	E	Pvt.	(Could have been Winfrey, Clement C.)	
Waldrap, W.D.	-	Cpl.		
Wallace, R.M.	F	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	10-31-61
Wallace, William C. (Wallace, Wm—admitted to CSA General Hospital No. 3 at Greensboro, NC in March of 1865.)	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
Walls, William	D	Pvt.	Calhoun, GA	2-27-62
Walton, Wm	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
Ward, William T. (Detailed to the Pioneer Corps under Major J. Bingham at Camp Smith's Ferry, MS on the Pearl River in October 1863.)	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Warren, Melville D.	D	Pvt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Took the oath on May 10, 1865. He had a dark complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, was 5'6" tall. Resident of Jackson County, AL. Took the oath at Nashville.)				
Waters, H.	C	Pvt.		
(Left at Jackson Hospital on June 30, 1863.)				
Watson, Daniel G.	B	Pvt. & Sgt.	Cedar Bluff	9-25-61
Watson, James	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Captured at Champion's Hill on May 19, 1863. Sent to Ft. Delaware.)				
Watson, Joseph	C	Pvt.		
Watt, Silas	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(Rejected: cataleptic)				

[Cataleptic---a condition whereby the body or limbs stay in position in which they are placed.]

Weaver, Jacob A. K Cpl. Cedar Bluff 1-28-61
 (Captured at Big Black on May 17, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton, Indiana then to Ft. Delaware. Exchanged on July 4, 1863. Two fingers amputated as a result of gunshot wound in the Battle of Atlanta on July 22, 1864. Received in St. Mary's Hospital in LaGrange, GA on July 22nd.)

Webb, Ellis I Pvt.
 (Died at Port Hudson, LA. Claim filed on May 13, 1863.)

Webb, John Jackson D Pvt Corinth 7-17-61
 (Died August 23, 1863 of chronic diarrhea at Lauderdale, MS. Left \$15.00 which was collected on February 26, 1864.)

Webb, Thomas J. B Pvt. Cedar Bluff, AL 9-25-61
 (Died at Port Hudson, LA May 16, 1863. Claim filed.)

Webb, William K Pvt. Burnsville, MS 4-18-62
 (Captured at Vicksburg. Paroled. Captured again at Nashville December 15, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas.)
 Webb, Z. E Pvt.
 Webster, --- G Cpl.
 (Dropped May 6, 1862 at Corinth.)
 Welsh, Bedford J&K Pvt. Goshen 1-13-62
 Welsh, John B. E 1st Sgt.
 Wells, Henry H. F Pvt. Camp Cheatham 10-31-61
 (Surrendered May 12, 1865 at Citronelle, AL. Stevenson, AL resident.
 Amputated right thigh for phagedena at Floyd House Hospital at Macon, GA on July 20, 1864.)

[Phagedena—Rapidly spreading infection. Gangrene.]

Wells, Matthew K B Pvt. Gaylesville 10-21-61
 (Claim for deceased soldier's belongings filed by mother, E. Wells, on January 25, 1864.)
 Wells, William (West) J&K Pvt Gaylesville 1-13-61
 (Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Captured again near Kenesaw Mountain, GA on July 3, 1864. Captured again at Franklin, TN on November 30, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas. Exchanged at New Orleans May 23, 1865. Admitted to the Hospital at Jackson, MS on February 13, 1864 with gonorrhoea.)
 Wheeler, A.L. I 2nd Lt. See Information on Officers
 Wheeler, John H. K Pvt. Cedar Bluff 1-28-62
 (Transferred to Co. H. of 39th Georgia Volunteers on August 5, 1864. He was a native Georgian and wanted to be with Georgians.)
 Wheeler, John V. I Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Captured at Ft. Donelson February 6, 1862. Sent to Camp Douglas. Declared exchanged September 20, 1862.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Wheeler, William K.	C	Pvt.	Oxford, AL	1-1-62
(June 30, 1863 reported sick at Vicksburg. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled July 6, 1863. Signed with an X.)				
STILL ALIVE IN 1907				
Whims, J.W. (Weems)	-	Pvt.		
Whit, L.A.	B	---	Gaylesville	8-7-61
White, Peyton	J	Pvt.	Goshen	1-13-62
(Rejected: constitutional disability.)				
Whitworth, J.A.	C	Sgt.		
Wilbur, G.F.	E	Pvt.		
(Paroled at Talladega, AL on May 23, 1865.)				
Wildner, James W	B	Lt.	Gaylesville	10-10-61
(Died April 7, 1862. Home Cherokee County, AL—probably a casualty of the Battle of Shiloh on April 6th, 3rd Lt. and Brevet 2nd Lt.)				
Wildner, John F.	B	Pvt.	Gaylesville	12-24-61
Wildman, William M.D.	G	Pvt.	Guntersville, AL	3-1-63
(Captured at Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase. Died April 2, 1865 of gunshot wound. Grave #1805 located 1/3 mile from Camp Chase. Age 38. Hit by cannonball in the right leg. Sent to the hospital at Chattanooga September 11, 1864.)				
Wiley, George W.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	10-10-61
Willbanks, E.M.	H	Cpl.	Camp Cheatham	11-2-61
Willbanks, Elias P.	H	Pvt.	Stevenson, AL	11-30-62
(Captured at Atlanta July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois. Discharged May 11, 1865. Jackson County, AL resident. Light complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, 5'10" tall. Signed with an X.)				
Willeher, John T.	G	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-9-61
(Sent to the hospital at Jackson, MS on May 22, 1863. Died August 19, 1863 at the hospital in Lauderdale, MS with diarrhea. His mother, F.M. Wilsher, collected \$14.75.)				

Williams, A.J. (James A.) E Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-13-61
 (Discharged March 1, 1863. Age 47. Born in Tennessee. Fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, 5'10" tall. Farmer. Discharged at Port Hudson, LA) 3-2-62
 Williams, Calvin W. - Pvt
 (Took the oath on February 24, 1865. No family. Lincoln County, TN resident. Fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, 6'0" tall. Deserted on December, 25, 1864.)
 Williams, Hiram G Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61
 (Discharged March 10, 1863. Age 47. 5'9" tall, fair complexion, yellow hair, black eyes. Farmer.)
 Williams, James T. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
 (Captured at Columbia, TN on December 22, 1864. Died at Nashville. Buried in City Cemetery Grave #12631. Died March 19, 1865 of erysipelas. Had \$905 in rebel script. Admitted to the hospital at Nashville on January 21, 1865 at age 24. Resident of Talladega, AL.)
 Williams, John F. D Pvt. Corinth 7-17-61
 (Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 17, 1863. Signed with his name. From Madison County, AL. Fair complexion, brown hair, hazel eyes, 5'9-1/2" tall. Deserted October 1, 1864. Took the Oath on March 11, 1865. No family. Oath taken at Nashville.)
 Williams, John W. B Pvt. Nashville 10-10-61
 (Died 1863. Left \$13.00 which was turned over to the Quartermaster, CSA)
 Williams, Joseph G. J&K Sgt. Goshen 1-13-61
 (27 years old when enlisted. Captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase.)
 Williams, Lorenzo D. F Pvt. Camp Cheatham 10-8-61
 (Captured at Atlanta on July 20, 1864. Died on December 22, 1864 of smallpox at Camp Douglas, Illinois. Buried nearby.)
 Williams, Richard C. D. Pvt. (Musician) Corinth 6-9-61
 (Restored to the rolls from desertion on March 11, 1863. Assigned as teamster on an ordinance wagon October 1, 1863 to July 27, 1864.)

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Williams, Samuel G.	D	Ord. Sgt.	Corinth	6-9-61
(Taken prisoner near Vicksburg on May 16, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton then to Fort Delaware. Transferred to Point Lookout for transfer and exchange September 26, 1863. In US Army small pox hospital at Point Lookout, MD December 12, 1863. Released April 12, 1864 on taking an Oath.)				
Williams, Samuel M	J&K	Pvt.	Goshen	1-13-61
(Made 2nd Lt. August 31, 1862. Captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Paroled on July 6, 1863.)				
Williams, W.H.	B	---		
(Died at General Hospital at Macon, MS on May 22, 1862.)				
Williams, William	E	Pvt.	Clarksville, TN	1-29-62
(Captured at Atlanta July 26, 1864, Hospitalized at Vining Station, GA with a wound in the shoulder.)				
Williamson, J.A.	C	Sgt.		
Wilson, C.L.	H	Pvt.		
(Listed in the Federal hospital July 26, 1864 in Atlanta—20th Army Corps, 3rd Division Hospital.)				
Wilson, Daniel H.	B	Pvt.	Nashville	10-10-61
(Captured near his home in Gaylesville, AL on October 22, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas and discharged June 17, 1865. Dark complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, 5'9" tall. He was slightly wounded at the Battle of Baton Rouge, LA on August 5, 1865.)				
Wilson, James R.	-	Pvt.		
(Captured at Cherokee County, AL on June 2, 1864. Took the oath to stay north of the Ohio River. Complexion was fair, hair light, eyes blue and stood 5'8" tall. Took the oath at Nashville. Took the oath on the day he was captured.)				

Wilson, Rener S. B Pvt. Corinth 5-8-62
(Took the oath on May 31, 1864 at that time a resident of Cherokee
County, AL where he was captured. Dark complexion, dark hair, blue
eyes, 5'8" tall. Took the oath to stay north of the Ohio River till
after the war.)

Wilson, S.W. F Pvt.
Wilson, Young F ---
Winfrey, Clement C. E Pvt.
(Captured at Huntsville, AL on December 22, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase.
Dark hair, dark complexion, grey eyes, 5'8" tall. 18 years old in
1864. Home Morgan County, AL.)

Winfrey, Paul V. E Pvt.
(Captured at Huntsville, AL on December 22, 1864. Sent to Camp Chase.
Age 22. 5'10" with black eyes, dark hair, and fair complexion.)

Winters, J.T. G --- Memphis 8-10-61
(Discharged for age.)

Womack, James A Pvt. Memphis 8-10-61
(Captured at Champion's Hill on May 17, 1863. Sent to Camp Morton.)

Wofer, William E Pvt. (Could have been Waffer, Wm. M.)
Womack, William A. C Pvt. Oxford, AL 1-1-62
(From Jacksonville, AL. Mother, Elizabeth Womack, settled the claim
for \$151.00. Died near Holly Springs, MS on October 30, 1862.)

Wood, B.H. B Cpl. Gaylesville 8-7-61
Wood, B.L. B --
Wood, J.W. C Pvt.
Wood, Martin F. F Pvt.
Wood, T.B. B Pvt. Burnsville, MS 3-24-62
Wood, W.H. C Pvt. Talladega, AL 3-26-62
Wood, William B. B Sgt. Nashville 11-2-61
(Wounded the 6th of April 1862 at Shiloh. Sent home April 10, 1862.)

Woodall, A.J. B --- Gaylesville 8-7-61
Woodall, D.P. B --- Gaylesville 8-7-61
Woodall, Joseph A. G Pvt. Camp Cheatham 11-9-61

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Woodroff, Green S.	C	Pvt.		
Woodruff, Caleb	C	Pvt.		
(F.L. Woodruff, widow, collected \$7.83. Died ?. Claim filed November 6, 1862.)				
Woodruff, Frank	C	---		
(Died July 13, 1864 at Erwin Hospital, GA. Killed in battle or died of wounds. Left \$3.00 to Quartermaster CSA.)				
Woodruff, Green L.	C	Pvt. Oxford, AL		1-1-62
(Paroled at Talladega, May 20, 1865.)				
Woodruff, Jasper	C	1st Sgt.		
(Captured at Baker's Creek on May 16, 1863. Exchanged August 31, 1863.)				
Woodruff, William H.	C	Pvt Oxford, AL		4-22-62
(Captured at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. Sent to Ft. Delaware and exchanged July 4, 1863.)				
Woodward, James.	J	Pvt. Goshen, AL		1-13-62
(Age 16. Captured at Holly Springs, MS on December 22, 1862. Died on April 1, 1863 at Alton, Illinois of diarrhea. Supposed to be sent to City Point, Virginia for exchange the day he died.)				
Woosbrooks, William	-	Pvt.		
(Ausbroks, William E.)				
Wright, D.A.	C	2nd Lt. Talladega, AL		3-26-62
(Temporarily attached from Company D of the 31st Alabama.)				
Wright, R.J.	K	Captain See Information on Officers		6-9-61
Wright, Thomas H.	D	Sgt. Corinth		
(Appointed 2nd Sgt. as of December 8, 1862. Detailed as a wagon master. Captured at Atlanta on July 20, 1864. Sent to Camp Douglas.)				
STILL ALIVE IN 1907.				

Name	Co.	Rank	Place of Enlistment	Enlistment Date
Wright, William E.	A	Pvt.	Memphis	8-10-61
(Took the oath when captured at Marshall County, AL on January 14, 1865 and sent to Camp Chase. He was 43 years old with black eyes, 6'0" tall, black hair, fair complexion. Home in Madison County, AL.)				
Wrinkle, Caswell I.	I	Pvt.	Camp Cheatham	11-13-61
(Took the oath in Nashville on May 6, 1865. Jackson County, AL resident. Deserted May 4, 1865. No family and signed with an X. He had blue eyes, fair complexion, brown hair, and was 5'10" tall.) Name could have been Rigle.				
Yarbrough, William A	A	Pvt.		
(Discharged on 11 November 1862.)				
Young, John L.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-29-62
(Captured near Jonesboro, GA on September 1, 1864. Exchanged on September 22, 1864 at Rough and Ready, GA by order of General W.T. Sherman.)				
STILL ALIVE IN 1907.				
Young, William S.	I	Pvt.	Bellefonte	11-19-62
(Took the oath April 24, 1865. He had a family. He was of fair complexion, with light hair, grey eyes, and stood 5'7" tall. Deserted on May 18, 1863.)				

-----End-----

In some instances you will find the cause of death or sickness listed as vulnus sclopeticum. There is no such word as sclopeticum so the next best guess as to its meaning is vulnusculum which means a slight wound. Vulnus means wound.

Chapter 13

SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR

Once the armistice was signed the Confederates were once again citizens of the United States of America. Many of them returned home only to find the burned out remnants of their houses and barns. The fields were overgrown with weeds and the mules and horses were used by the Confederacy or the Union for military purposes. The slaves were free and there was nothing to do but pull themselves up by the bootstraps and start from scratch. Their whole way of life had changed and it took a strong soul to even think in terms of starting over.

To add insult to injury, the Federal government added a number of agencies to make sure that things went smoothly. These agencies weren't always the types of organizations intended by Congress. However, the Southerners learned to live with them until they were able to legally get them abolished.

The Confederacy did not issue any type of medal for soldiers or sailors. The Union did so only after the war. In fact, the Medal of Honor was given to so many for home front jobs that it soon lost its meaning.

In order for the men who fought in the Confederate Army or Navy to be honored and recognized for their sacrifice, the United Daughters of the Confederacy designed, produced and distributed 78,841 SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR medals to veterans who did not desert or shirk their duty.

The idea of the Southern Cross of Honor to be given by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to the veterans and descendants of deceased Confederate soldiers and sailors originated with Mrs. Mary Ann Cobb Erwin of Athens, Georgia.

The design was offered by Mrs. S.E. Gabbett of Atlanta, Georgia. She chaired the committee appointed by Katie Cabell Currie, who was in 1898, president of the UDC.

The rules formulated by this committee were found insufficient to meet the many questions that arose regarding the bestowal of the Cross, so at the request of Mrs. Gabbett, who had been appointed Custodian of the Cross at Richmond in 1899, Mrs. Edwin G. Weed, president of the UDC, enlarged the committee at Montgomery, Alabama in November 1900.

Mrs. Gabbett reported that her committee had estimates of cost for the medal from jewelers from New York to California. Her committee presented the design to the UDC meeting in Richmond in 1899. The motto, Deo Vindice, means God our Vindicator. This was adopted and the manufacturing jeweler selected. Mr. Charles W. Cranksaw, of Atlanta received the first order for crosses. The patent protecting the cross was secured February 20, 1900 and on April 17, 1900 she received a telegram stating that the first order of 2500 crosses was ready for delivery. On April 20, the filling of orders began and on May 30 all had been delivered.

The first Cross was presented to Mrs. Erwin for her husband, Captain Alexander Erwin. Cross number two was presented to Mrs. S.E. Gabbett for her husband. Cross number 3 went to Miss Rutherford for General Howell Cobb while Cross number 4 was bestowed upon a member of the committee, Mrs. Helen Plane for her husband. The fifth Cross was placed in the Richmond Museum of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In the first eighteen months of presenting the crosses, 12,500 were ordered from the jeweler and delivered. The cost of the Cross was nine cents. Nine cents could buy many things at that time.

It may be interesting at this juncture to see why Mrs. Gabbett was so interested in the activities of the Daughters. Mrs. Gabbett was a native of Atlanta, Georgia, the daughter of Dr. Cosmos P. Richardson, one of the first captains of the Volunteer Guards of that city. Her husband, William Gabbett, was an Irish gentleman who espoused the cause of the Confederacy and enlisted in Cobb's Legion.

After spending much time in Ireland, immediately following the War Between the States, Mrs. Gabbett returned to Georgia in 1895, became a charter member of the Atlanta Chapter and remained an interested and enthusiastic Daughter until her death in 1911.

Mrs. L.H. Raines was elected Custodian of the Cross after Mrs. Gabbett resigned. During the seven years in which Mrs. Raines served as custodian 78,761 crosses were bestowed. Each cross in those days required nine entries in the record book. It can be seen that Mrs. Raines was very busy.

Rules for awarding the crosses were formulated by a committee. The rules are presented here so that you may see how the meaning of the cross was regarded by the owners.

Marion G. Haynie, for instance, was very proud of his Cross and wore it most of the time. He was not buried with it on his chest, but passed it on to his youngest son, Charles, who took great care of it until his death in 1979.

The following rules are taken from the archives of the Daughters. Mrs. A.V. Hall, Ex-president General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, assisted in obtaining the information included here. She also made available information contained in her chapter's records. The organization is very active today.

The members of this committee are Miss Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Chairman, Athens, Ga.; Mrs. S. E. Gabbett, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. C. Helen Planc, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Jennie Daviess Blackburn, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, Galveston, Texas; Mrs. Mollie MacGill Rosenberg, Galveston, Texas; Mrs. C. B. Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla., who formulated the following rules regulating purchase and presentation of the Crosses of Honor:

RULE 1.

Preparation for Purchase and Bestowal of Cross.

SECTION 1. Presidents of Chapters shall apply to the Recording Secretary U. D. C.* for blank Certificates of Eligibility, which are to be filled by the veterans. The Secretary will also supply special blanks to be filled by the oldest living lineal descendants of deceased soldiers to whom Crosses are to be given. Accompanying these certificates will be a blank signed by the President and Secretary of the U. D. C. for the President of a Chapter to send to the Custodian † when ordering Crosses for her Chapter. The price of the Cross is nine cents.

RULE 2.

Certified Certificates Necessary—Recording Certificates a Necessity.

SECTION 1. No Crosses will be furnished by the Custodian until Certificates of Eligibility have been properly filled by the veterans and certified to by two or more officers of the Camp.

SEC. 2. Presidents of Chapters shall have an alphabetical list made from these certificates, with all data contained therein, to forward with the certificates to the Custodian when sending money order for Crosses, that she may keep the same on file.

SEC. 3. The Certificates shall be returned by the Custodian to the President of Chapter when Crosses ordered are sent, and shall be placed on file by said Chapter until demanded by the U. D. C. for historical preservation in the archives of the general order.

SEC. 4. Each Chapter shall keep a book alphabetically arranged in which is recorded the name and command of every soldier or descendant of a

* MRS. JOHN P. HICKMAN, Recording Secretary U. D. C., Nashville, Tenn.

† MRS. S. E. GABBETT, Custodian U. D. C., Atlanta, Ga.

soldier who receives the Cross, so that there may be no possibility of bestowing a second Cross upon the same person.

RULE 3.

Order of Bestowal—Recipients of Cross.

SECTION 1. The Crosses are to be granted alphabetically by the muster roll of Camps: First—To the living veterans of each county. Second—To the oldest living lineal male descendant, or, in case of no descendant, the oldest living representative of deceased soldiers.

RULE 4.

Time and Manner of Bestowal.

SECTION 1. The Crosses shall be bestowed on general Memorial Day, President Davis' and Gen. R. E. Lee's birthdays—June 3 and January 19—and one day between July 1 and January 19, to be selected by each State Division in convention assembled. The presentation shall be accompanied with such ceremonies as will give proper dignity to the occasion.

RULE 5.

Loss of Cross—Protecting Cross.

SECTION 1. No veteran shall, under any circumstances, receive more than one Cross, and the Camps are requested to aid the Daughters in calling attention to this rule.

SEC. 2. In case a veteran has the misfortune to lose his Cross he cannot receive another Cross, but upon application to the Chapter from which he received the Cross he may be granted a copy of the certificate on file, with the name of the President who gave it, and also the name of the Secretary who recorded it.

Veterans are requested to have their names engraved upon the pin bar, and when veterans are not able to have this done the Chapter will bear the expense of it. In case the veteran loses either the pin bar or the Cross neither part can be restored.

SEC. 3. In case the person to whom the Cross is to be given is not present on the day of bestowal, the Cross shall be retained by the President of the Chapter bestowing the Cross until called for by the person or by a written order certified to by a Camp.

RULE 6.

Wearer of the Cross.

SECTION 1. The Cross cannot be worn except by the veteran upon whom bestowed; no descendant or representative can wear it. The legislatures will be petitioned to make it a penal offense if this rule is violated.

RULE 7.

Bestowal in Case of No Local Chapter U. D. C.

SECTION 1. Where counties have no local organization of U. D. C. the veterans will receive their Crosses through the President of the nearest local Chapter.

SEC. 2. When Chapters are not able to bear the expense of purchasing these Crosses for other counties they may be furnished at the expense of the general order upon the authority of the President of the U. D. C.

RULE 8.

Violation of Rules

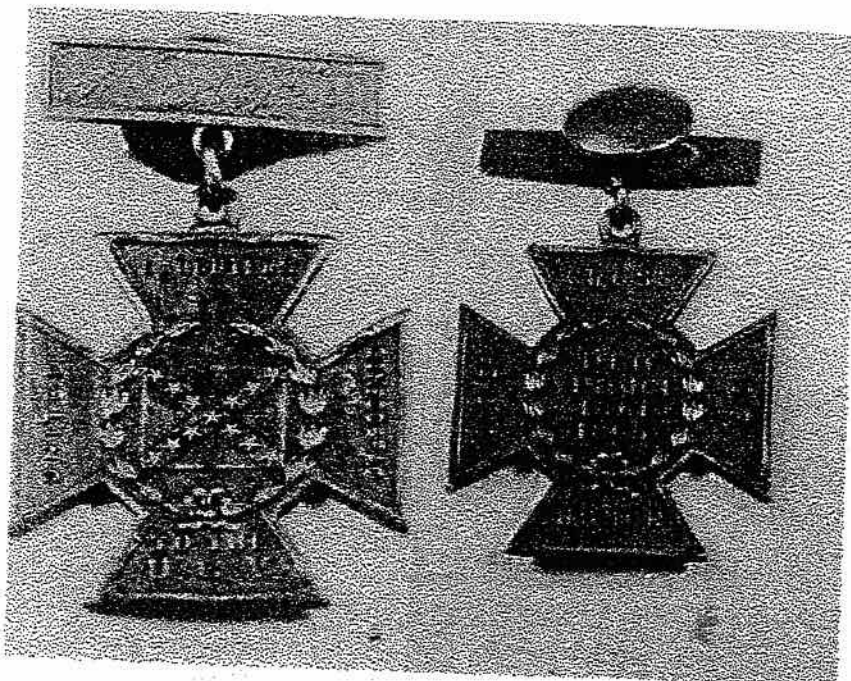
SECTION 1. Any Chapter departing from these rules and regulations will not be entitled to Crosses for presentation. These rules shall be publicly read upon every occasion of the bestowal of the Cross, preceding the exercises of the day.

The President of each Chapter shall see that the Camps in her county receive a copy of these rules for reference before the bestowal of Crosses.

Amendments Made at Wilmington, N. C. (Rules I and IV)

RULE 1. SECTION 2. Before any descendants can secure the Cross in any county three consecutive monthly notices must be inserted in the city and county papers calling upon veterans to send in applications. If, at the expiration of three months, no other applications are sent in, the bestowal of Crosses upon descendants may begin.

* Note changes made in Rules I and IV.



This Southern Cross of Honor belonged to Marion G. Haynie who served in Company C of the 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment from April 22, 1862 to May 1, 1865. (Pictures furnished by Mrs. Vera Kurilko of Bobtown, Pennsylvania-Granddaughter of Marion G. Haynie)

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Rex Miller was a professor at the State University College at Buffalo, NY where he taught from 1957 to 1993. He went to elementary school and high school in Anniston, Alabama. After high school graduation he served in the U.S. Air Force and went to the University of Northern Iowa for his bachelor's degree. While teaching in Iowa he spent the summers in Colorado where a masters degree was earned from the University of Northern Colorado. Afterwards, he moved to New York and earned the doctorate at the University of Buffalo. Since that time Rex Miller has produced more than 80 titles, mostly textbooks used in every state of the Union, seventeen foreign countries and translated into many languages.

His first Civil War book was released by the Old Army Press and has been reprinted by Patrex Press. The book **CROXTON'S RAID**, had much to do with the last days of the War Between the States and how the Union Cavalry burned the University of Alabama and destroyed most of Alabama's ability to produce war materials.

The author would like to thank his brother, Ronald, for his work on Chapter 10 of this book. Ron was a high school history teacher in Anniston, Alabama and also served as the high school principal for three years. He shares his brother's interest in the Civil War era.

Other Civil War Regimental Histories by Rex Miller:

Wheeler's Favorites--51st Alabama Cavalry

Dowdell's Volunteers--37th Alabama Infantry

Hundley's Ragged Volunteers--31st Alabama Infantry

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Index

A
Adairsville, GA 52
Adams' Brigade 73
Adams, William W. 70
Aiken's Landing, VA 96
Alexander, Major 30
Allatoona Pass, GA 52
Alton, IL 134
Anniston, AL 51, 174
Army of Cumberland 60
Army of Northern Virginia 83 -
Army of the Tennessee 62
Ashbridge, Fannie 94
Atlanta, GA 49, 51, 52, 57, 61, 61
Atlanta Campaign 67
Augusta, GA 82
B
Baker's Creek 39, 42, 45, 133
Banks, Nathan P. 46
Baton Rouge, LA 24, 30 33
Battle of Bentonville, NC 84 map
Bentonville, NC 83
Beeson, W.B. 81
Bennett, James (House of) 85, 86
Birdsong's Ferry 44
Bowen, John S. 17, 37
Breckinridge, John C. 46
Brentwood 79
Bridge over the Cumberland River 78
Bridge over the Harpeth River 74

Bridgeport, AL 17
Brown, Jeremiah 92
Brown, Mary Jane 92
Buford, Abraham 34, 56
Butler, Benjamin F. 133
C
Calhoun County, AL 14
Campbell, J.M. 102
Camp Chase, OH 23, 24, 99, 136-142
Camp Cheatham, TN 23, 98, 175
Camp Douglas, IL 16, 23, 143-148
Camp Morton, IN 160-165
Caperton, George 95
Canton, MS 49
Canton Road 48
Carter, Arthur Beard 24, 25
Cassville, GA 52, 53
Charleston, SC 12, 83
Charlotte, NC 82
Chattahoochee River 56, 64
Chattanooga, TN 51
Cheatham's Corps 79
Cheatham, Benjamin F. 72
Cherokee County, AL 15
Cherokee Guards 99, 102
Chesterville, SC 82
Chicago, IL 23
Chickamauga 58
Clarksville, TN 98
Cleburne's Division 72
Clifton, James M. 18, 29, 101
Clinton, MS 37, 48
Cobb's Legion 288
Columbia, TN 70
Columbus, OH 23
Confederate Army, 21, 28, 30
Conoley, Lt. Colonel 29
Conscript Law 18

Corinth, MS 17, 29, 30, 31
Coosa River 65
Cowan, J.H. 61
Crankshaw, Charles W. 287
Crystal Springs, MS 39
Cumberland 17
Cyprus Creek 44
D
Dalton, GA 51, 61, 66
Davis, Jefferson 47, 58
Deaths in POW Camps 171-173
Decatur, GA 65, 66, 68
Demopolis, AL 49, 67
Dickey, Joseph B. 19, 102
Dix, John A. 132
Dixon, John A. 81
Duck River 70, 72
Dunn, William M. 46
E
East Point, GA 64
Edwards' Depot 36
Enterprise, MS 133
Erwin, Captain Alexander 287
Erwin, Mrs. Mary Ann Cobb 286
Etowah River 54
Evans, John W. 61
Ezra Church 61
F
Featherston's Brigade 75
Featherston, Winfield Scott 70
Field and Staff Officers 100
Flint Hill Church 65
Forrest, Nathan Bedford 24
Fort Delaware 148-152
Fort Donelson, TN 23, 28
Fort Douglas 97
Fort Pillow 28

Fortress Monroe 132
Fort Warren, MA 23, 159-160
Franklin Pike 76
Franklin, TN 70, 72, 73, 93
French, Samuel Gibbs 46
G
Gabbett, Mrs. S.E. 287, 288
Gabbett, William 288
Gadsden, AL 65
Gardner, Franklin 46
Generals Lost in Battle of Franklin 75
General Orders #14 134
Gettysburg, PA 58
Gibson, John H. 19, 33
Goldsboro, NC 82, 83
Goodloe, Albert T. 65
Graniteville, SC 82
Grant, Ulysses S. 23, 46, 47
Greensboro, NC 82, 87
Grenada, MS 48
Guntersville, AL 17
H
Hall, Mrs. A.V. 288
Hardee, William Joseph 61, 64
Haynie, Marion G. ii, 18, 29, 30, 31, 35, 41, 61, 288, 292
Herron, Pvt. Isaac 43
Hitchcock, Ethan 132
Hoke's Division 82, 83
Holly Springs, MS 26
Hood, John Bell 52, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 70, 79, 81
Howel, John C. 61, 99, 103
Howard, Oliver Otis 62
J
Jackson County, AL 15, 16, 17, 22, 27, 90
Jackson Hornets 17, 28
Jackson, MS 26, 31
Johnson's Island 97, 99, 153-158

Johnston, Albert Sidney 28
Johnston, Joseph E. 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 52, 58, 81, 85
Jonesboro, GA 64
Jones, John H. 19, 98, 99
K
Kennesaw Mountain, GA 54
Kinston, NC 82
Kurilko, Mrs. Vera 292
L
Lafayette 65
Lane, Rubin H. 81
Larkinsville, AL 15
Lee, Robert E. 12
Lee, Stephen D. 62, 72
Leslie's Weekly Illustrated 37
Lickskillet, GA 62
Lincoln, Abraham 12, 30, 132
Loring's Division 42, 45, 52, 73, 75
Loring, William Wing 37, 38, 41, 56, 133
Lost Mountain, GA 54
Louisville, KY 169
Lovejoy Station, GA 64
M
McPherson, James B. 56, 61, 62
Maddox Jessinion W. 14, 29, 107, 108, 109
Madison County, AL 17
Marion, MS 49
Marietta, GA 54
Marshall County, AL 17
Martin, Abraham 90
Martin, Elizabeth Marshall 90
Martin, John D. 18, 28
Mayfield, GA 82
Meridian, MS 35, 47
Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans 79
Michigan Troops 66
Milledgeville, GA 82
Mississippi River 34, 46, 87

Montgomery, AL 17
Morton, MS 48
Mount Pleasant, TN 70
Murphreesboro, TN 28, 29, 31
Muster Roll of 55th Alabama 176-285
N
Nashville, TN 68, 69, 70, 175
National Archives 174
Netherland, Mary 97
New Hope Church 54
Norwood's Battalion 18, 31, 33
Norwood, John Henry 22, 26, 61, 95, 96, 97, 98
Norwood, Samuel 95
Nunnally, Peter 30, 61, 81
O
Oostanaula River 52
Osage Orange abatis 73
Osyka, MS 34
Oxford Rifles 14, 102
P
Partisan Rangers 18
Peachtree Creek 60, 61
Pearl River 39, 46
Pemberton, John C. 36, 38, 42, 44, 46
Pensacola, FL 29
Phillips' Ferry 64
Pickett's Mill 54
Piedmont (Cross Plains), AL 14
Pine Mountain, GA 56
Point Lookout, MD 170
Polk, Leonidas 18, 52, 56
Pomora 82
Port Hudson, LA 33
Pulaski, TN 70
Pumpkintown, GA 64

Q
Quarles, William Andrew 23, 98
R
Raines, Mrs. L.H. 288
Raleigh, NC 82
Randle, William M.G. 42, 133
Reno, Joseph L. 81
Resaca, GA 52
Retreat from Nashville 80
Richardson, Dr. Cosmos P. 288
Richmond, VA 26
Ripley, MS 26
Rock Island, IL 166-168
Rogers, Isaac J. 87
Rome, GA 54
Rutherford, Miss 287
S
Salisbury, NC 87
Saunders, R. Emmet 94
Savannah, GA 83
Schofield, John A. 60, 70
Scott's Brigade 73, 93
Scottsboro, AL 15, 94, 95
Scott, Thomas Moore 70, 73, 175
2nd Regiment of Infantry, CSA 18
Sherman, William T. 36, 46, 47, 56, 61, 81, 83, 85
Shiloh (Pittsburgh Landing), TN 15, 18, 29, 30
16th Infantry Battalion 18
Slocum, Henry W. 83
Smithfield, NC 83, 85
Snodgrass, Alex 27, 92
Snodgrass, Benjamin 90
Snodgrass, Caroline 27
Snodgrass, Elizabeth 94
Snodgrass, John 17, 27, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94
Snodgrass, Thomas 27, 90
Snodgrass, William 27
Snodgrass Battalion 19, 24, 31, 34

Southern Cross of Honor 286-292

Spotswood, John E. 50

Spring Hill, TN 79

Stevens, Ambrose A. 161-163

Stevenson, AL 15, 17

Stevenson, John D. 39

Stewart, Alexander P. 62, 71

Stewart Corps 69,70, 81

T

Talladega, AL 51

Taylor, Captain 18

Tennessee Valley 17

Thomas, George 69, 76

Todd, Lieutenant 30

Tombigbee River 49

Trippe, John 101

Tullahoma, TN 94

Tuscumbia, AL 68

25th Mississippi Infantry Regiment 18

U

United Daughters of the Confederacy 286-291

Union Army 21

V

Vicksburg, MS 26, 31

Villanow, AL 65

W

Watkins, Sam 72

Weed, Mrs. Erwin 287

West Point, MS 82

Williamson, Dr. 39

Williams, Margaret (Gwynne) 94

Williams, Samuel 94

Y

Yankees 64, 66, 68, 82

Yazoo City, MS 44