**BEAUVOIR CONFEDERATE CEMETERY BURIALS**

**Soldiers whose last names begin with letters N-S**

**(Part of the Harrison County, MS, Confederate Burials Report)**

(researched June 21, 2019-July 22, 2019)

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The following is original research by the compiler, intended to document the military service of the Confederate Patriots buried in the Beauvoir Cemetery, located at the former Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS.

I have been given permission to freely consult Ms. Jane K. Sullivan's seminal work on this cemetery -- "Stories on Stone: Beauvoir Memorial Cemetery," Rose Printing Company, Tallahassee, FL, 2018, ISBN 978-0692-99982-0 -- which work will remain THE reference authority on Beauvoir Cemetery and the inmates of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home.

Kudos to Ms. Jane for her years of dedicated research into this important resting place of so many Confederate Patriots! Anyone even remotely interested in Beauvoir, its history, the Confederate Patriots who lived and died there, and its sacred cemetery should have this book in their personal library. Her book goes far beyond the simple military records that I have transcribed here and details the lives of the old Confederate Veterans (and their wives and widows) who lived at Beauvoir Confederate Soldier Home. [Note: Ms. Jane's work will be referenced in the following as "Sullivan."]

Again, a huge Confederate salute to Ms. Jane K. Sullivan!

Note that everything transcribed below is from the compiled service records of the soldiers themselves. If they served till war's end, it is so noted. If they only served a part of the war, that is so noted. If they deserted or, as is the case in a surprising number of instances, they never served at all, that, too, is so noted.

Sadly, in a time of extreme poverty in the South and, generally, no social safety network anywhere in the country, Beauvoir, to some degree, became a sort of dumping ground for old folks, with some of their families creating myths of their aged parent's service in the Confederate armed forces in order to have them admitted to Beauvoir's sacred grounds.

I have also attempted to sort out the correct commands or units in which these men served, as many of them have, for years, been ascribed to incorrect commands. I am sure that, like everyone else who has waded through the quagmire that is Confederate military records, I have made mistakes. However, I think that, in most cases, I have correctly elucidated the correct companies, battalions, and regiments in which these Confederate Patriots served.

I apologize for any mistakes in my research and assure the reader that my sole and simple goal, as always, has been to give honor to those to whom honor is due.

Deo Vindice! -- Jim Huffman, Picayune, MS, July 22, 2019

BEAUVOIR CONFEDERATE BURIALS & SERVICE RECORDS:

Pvt. Charles Albert Nash [found as “Charles A. Nash” and "C.A. Nash” in the military records] (b. Lowndes County, MS, 1831-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1913), Co. B ("Bogue Chitto Rangers," aka “Capt. John M. Jackson’s Company,” raised in Neshoba County, MS), 5th MS Infantry. Enlisted ca. July 16, 1861, at Bogue Chitto, Neshoba County, MS, at age 29. Presence implied on Aug. 5, 1861, company muster roll, taken at Philadelphia, Neshoba County, MS. A later notation on this same muster roll states “discharged [for physical disability, according to his Confederate Pension applications] 20th Sept. [1861].” No further information in his military file with this command. However, Charles Albert Nash was not yet done serving his new nation, as he enlisted a second time, this time into Co. D ("Neshoba Rifles," aka "Neshoba Riflemen," and "Capt. Alexander Hamilton Franklin's Company," and aka "Capt. John R. Prince's Company," raised in Neshoba County, MS), 11th MS Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 21, 1864, at Philadelphia, Neshoba County, MS, at age 33. Present on Dec. 1864 company muster roll. Captured near Hatcher’s Run at the 3rd Battle of Petersburg, VA, April 2, 1865, and forwarded as a POW to City Point, VA, some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River. Forwarded thence as a POW to Point Lookout, MD, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Arrived at Point Lookout, MD, POW Camp on April 3, 1865. Released from Point Lookout, MD, POW Camp at war’s end on July 29, 1865, after first having taken the required Oath of Allegiance to the US. Parole gives his residence as Neshoba County, MS. Southern Patriot! C.A. Nash filed a Confederate Pension application in Panola County, MS, in 1907, and another one in Forrest County, MS, in 1911, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences.

Pvt. Thomas Wilson Nash [misfiled under “J.W. Nash” in National Archives microfilms at fold3.com] [found as “T.W. Nash,” "J.W. Nash,” “\_\_ Nash,” and “F.W. Nash” in the military records] (b. probably Anson County, NC, ca. 1838-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1926), Co. E ("Monroe Guards," aka “Capt. Frances Marion Rogers’ Company,” aka “Capt. Frances Marion Nabers’ Company,” and aka “1st Lt. James McDonough’s Company,” raised in Monroe County, MS), 14th MS Infantry. Enlisted April 20, 1861, at Cotton Gin Port, Monroe County, MS, at age 21. “Appears on a Muster Roll of the Monroe Guards, made out on the 1st day of June 1861,” with age mistakenly given as 24. Presence implied on June 8, 1861, company muster roll, taken at Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, where his age is mistakenly given as 24. Present on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Present on Dec. 31, 1861, company muster roll. Wounded Feb. 15, 1861, at the Battle of Fort Donelson, Stewart County, TN, Feb. 11-16, 1862. “Appears on a List of killed, wounded, and missing of the 14th Miss. Regiment at [the Battle of] Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1862,” with notation “wounded.” Sent to hospital at Nashville, TN. Discharged [obviously on account of his wound] on March 27, 1862 [though, inexplicably, he was still being listed as absent/wounded on company muster rolls as late as Nov. 30, 1862]. However, Thomas Wilson Nash was not yet done serving his new nation, as he enlisted (just two days after his discharge from the 14th MS Infantry!) into Co. H ("Capt. John B. Tucker's Company," aka "1st Lt. J.R. Sanders' Company," raised in Monroe County, MS), 28th (Starke's) MS Cavalry (aka, 28th MS Infantry, though it never served as infantry). Enlisted March 29, 1862, at Aberdeen, Monroe County, MS, at age 21 (though military records – often “off” by a few years – state that he was 24). Absent on April 30, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “sick in Hospital at Grenada [Grenada County, MS] since 16 April [1862].” Absent on June 1862 company muster roll, with notation “absent on sick furlough.” Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Absent on Oct. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “absent on sick furlough since Oct. 12, 1862.” Absent on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “on sick furlough since Oct. 12, 1862.” Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Captured at Franklin, Williamson County, TN, March 11, 1863, during CS Gen. Earl Van Dorn’s Middle TN Campaign, and forwarded as a POW to Military Prison, Louisville, KY. Forwarded as a POW on March 24, 1863, from Military Prison, Louisville, KY, to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, MD. Paroled at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, MD, and forwarded as a POW on March 28, 1863, to Fortress Monroe, Hampton, VA, for exchange. [Note: He signed his parole with his “x” mark.] Forwarded as a POW from Fortress Monroe, VA, to City Point, VA (some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River), where he was physically exchanged on March 31, 1863. Returned to service. Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Absent on June 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Aug. 1864 company muster roll states “deserted about the 24th of May 1863.” In April 1865, Companies C, H, & I, 28th MS Cavalry, were combined to created Co. I (Consolidated), 28th MS Cavalry, but Thomas Wilson Nash has no records in this consolidated command. T.W. Nash filed Confederate Pension applications in Monroe County, MS, in 1917 & 1921, in which he substantiated most of the foregoing details of his Confederate military service, only adding that he “joined [famed Confederate cavalry Gen. Nathan Bedford] Forrest” after being discharged from the 14th MS Infantry, calling his new command “White’s Cavalry” [no such officer commanded the 28th MS Cavalry], that his Fort Donelson wound was “in the arm,” that he was now suffering from “irreducible hernia caused by riding horseback in the [Confederate] Army,” and that he was absent from his command in the hospital in GA for “about twelve weeks” when it surrendered in GA. [Note: T.W. Nash has no service records in the 28th MS Cavalry or any other MS Confederate command after May 24, 1863, the date of his desertion.]

Pvt./1st Lt. Charles O. Nelson [found as "Charles O. Nelson” “C.O. Nelson” in the military records] (b. probably Hinds County, MS, ca. 1842-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1925), Co. B ("Hinds Light Guards," aka "Capt. George W. Elliott's Company," aka "Capt. Jonathan R. Russell's Company," and aka "2nd Lt. Samuel Watson's Company," raised in Hinds County, MS), 22nd (Bonham's) MS Infantry. Enlisted April 29, 1861, at Raymond, Hinds County, MS, at age 20. Present on July 27, 1861, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 31, 1861, company muster roll. Absent on Dec. 1861 company muster roll, with notation “on sick furlough since Nov. 16, 1861.” Absent on April 30, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since [the] battle of Shiloh [TN, on] April 7, 1862.” Absent on Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “absent at home with leave of absence.” Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Absent on June 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present for clothing issue on Oct. 22, 1863, at unspecified location, but probably somewhere between Jackson, MS, and Vicksburg, MS. Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Absent on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since Feb. 18, 1864.” Aug. 1864 company muster roll states “deserted & joined Mississippi State Troops.” This accusation was true, as Charles O. Nelson enlisted illegally as 1st Lt. on April 26, 1864, at Brookhaven, Lawrence County, MS, into (1st) Co. A (“Capt. J.W. Pierce’s Company,” raised in Lawrence County, MS), 3rd (Peyton’s/Cooper’s) Battalion MS Cavalry (State Troops). Presence implied on April 26, 1864, company muster roll. In a letter dated July 11, 1864, Head Quarters, Peyton’s Battalion, near Linden [probably Linden Plantation, near Glen Allan, Washington County, MS, Maj. E.A. Peyton, commanding the battalion, wrote a letter, addressed to Col. William McCardle, A. & I.G. [Adjutant & Inspecting General for the State of MS], which included the following: “In forwarding the Muster Rolls of the companies of my Battln. (sic), I neglected to inform you that the following named Officers belong to other commands and were received in consequence of Promotion” [meaning that they were allowed to join his command because they were given higher ranks than they held in their previous commands]. Maj. Peyton then specifically mentioned “Lt. C.O. Nelson, Co. \_\_, 22nd Miss. Lt. Nelson is [now] in Capt. Pierce’s Company.” However, the State of MS apparently saw fit to return C.O. Nelson (as a private) to his proper command, as he was captured as a private with that command during CS Gen. John Bell Hood’s disastrous Middle TN Campaign of late 1864. Captured Dec. 17, 1864, near Nashville, TN, on the retreat from the disastrous Battle of Nashville, TN [Dec. 15-16, 1864], and forwarded as a POW to Military Prison, Louisville, KY, and, thence, to notorious Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Arrived at Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp on Dec. 22, 1864. Forwarded for exchange at war’s end on May 4, 1865, from Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp, to New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA, arriving and being confined at the latter place on May 11, 1865. “Appears on a roll of Prisoners of War transferred to the Commissioner for Exchange, May 23, 1865, from New Orleans, La., by order of [US] Maj. Gen. E.R.S. Canby,” and probably exchanged at Camp Townsend, Vicksburg, Warren County, MS, by May 26, 1865, by which time the war in this part of the Confederacy would have been over. Southern Patriot!

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. J.M. Nelson (b. MS, 1849-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1930) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, beginning in 1928. He stated when he entered the home that he had been a Confederate soldier in the 5th MS Cavalry, but he has no service records in any “5th” MS command, whether cavalry or infantry. I do not believe that he was ever a Confederate soldier. Did not file a Confederate Pension application. Genealogy not found.

Pvt. John D. Nelson [found as "J.D. Nelson” in the military records] (b. MS, ca. 1838-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1917), Co. K ("Jasper Guards," aka "Absalom F. Dantzler's Company," and aka "Capt. William B. Ferrill's Company," raised in Jasper County, MS), 37th MS Infantry. Enlisted April 25, 1864, at Sparta, Conecuh County, AL, at app. age 25/26. No further information in his military file with this command, but this was probably the last regular muster roll taken for this command. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender in NC at war's end, the 37th MS Infantry was consolidated into a battalion of four companies and designated the 37th Battalion MS Infantry, but the service records for the 37th Battalion MS Infantry are not available online and have probably never been transcribed to National Archives microfilm, so it is impossible to say whether any member of this command served until war’s end or not. (Probably a) Southern Patriot!

Pvt. Thomas John Netterville [found as "Thomas J. Netterville,” “Thomas Netterville,” “T.J. Netterville,” and “T. Wetherville” in the military records] (b. Oktibbeha or Wilkinson County, MS, 1843-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1917), “Plains Store Rangers” (aka “Capt. John W. Jones’ Company,” aka “Jones’ Cavalry,” aka “Capt. Gilbert C. Mills’ Company,” and aka “Capt. John D. Cage’s Company,” raised in East Baton Rouge Parish, LA). Enlistment date not found in his military records, but, in his Confederate Pension applications, he stated that he enlisted on March 1, 1862, at which time he would have been aged 18. [Note: Records for the “Plains Store Rangers” before May 15, 1862, do not exist.] Brought his own horse into the service with him. On May 15, 1862, at Camp Moore, Tangipahoa, Saint Helena Parish, LA, this company became part of Stewart’s LA Legion (aka, the 9th Battalion LA Infantry). Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. In mid-May 1863, the “Plains Store Rangers” became Co. C of a temporary command called Cage’s Battalion LA Cavalry, which operated in the general area of Port Hudson, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA. However, Thomas John Netterville, for some unexplained reason, was detailed [though documentation of said detail does not exist in his service records] to serve in Co. I ("Capt. John F. Keller's Company," raised in East Feliciana Parish, LA), 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers [This command, after Pvt. Netterville left it, would eventually become Co. I, 3rd (Wingfield's) LA Cavalry.] Found in the 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers as “T. Wetherville” in his transcribed military records, but his signature appears on one document as “T. Netterville,” proving that “T. Wetherville” is just a misreading of “T. Netterville.” Captured and paroled at the end of the horrific 49-day Siege of Port Hudson, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA, which ended on July 9, 1863. By Aug. 17, 1863, Pvt. Netterville was again with the “Plains Store Rangers,” Co. C, Cage’s Battalion LA Cavalry. Absent on Aug. 17, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “captured at Port Hudson, La.” On Sept. 14, 1863, the “Plains Store Rangers” became Co. G, 14th Confederate Cavalry. Present on Dec. 11, 1863, company muster roll. “Appears in a Report of killed and wounded in the Second Division of [famed CS Gen. Nathan Bedford] Forrest’s Cavalry, including Mabry’s Brigade, in the Battle of Harrisburg [Lee County], Miss., July 13 to 15, 1864,” with notation “wounded.” Admitted July 16, 1864, to Lee Hospital, Lauderdale Springs, Lauderdale County, MS, with medical complaint not specified, but clearly suffering from his Battle of Harrisburg, MS, wound. Absent on Sept. 30, 1864, company muster roll, with notation on wounded furlough from Lauderdale Springs [Hospital, Lauderdale Springs, Lauderdale County, MS] in Sept. [1864].” No further information in his military file with this command or any of the foregoing commands in which he served. On March 3, 1865, the 14th Confederate Cavalry was consolidated with the 38th MS Infantry (Mounted) and the 3rd MS Cavalry to create the 38th, 14th, and 3rd Consolidated MS Cavalry. However, the records for this consolidated command are not available online, so I cannot say whether Pvt. Netterville served till war’s end or not. It is entirely probable that Pvt. Netterville never recovered sufficiently from his Battle of Harrisburg wound to ever take the file again, especially in light of the fact that, in his Confederate Pension application, he stated that he had lost one foot due to that wound. So, I am going to call him a Southern Patriot! T.J. Netterville filed a Confederate Pension application in Wilkinson County, MS, in 1900, and another in Adams County, MS, in 1916, in which he stated that he enlisted on March 1, 1862, in East Baton Rouge Parish, LA, and that he served until he was wounded (“shot in leg below left knee”) on July 14, 1864, at the Battle of Harrisburg, MS, which “gun shot” wound cost him a foot. He stated that he was not with his command when it surrendered at war’s end at Gainesville, AL, because he was on wounded furlough because of having lost a foot. [Note: A 1st Lt. J.T. Netterville (also shown as “T.J. Netterville”), served July 5-July 15, 1862, in a company known as the “Pathfinders” (aka “Capt. J.F. Harris’ Company of Mounted Minute Men,” raised in Wilkinson County, MS), Wilkinson County Minute Men (MS Militia). His signature appears on one document as “J.T. Netterville.” Since no records for Thomas John Netterville exist for July 1862, it is possible that 1st Lt. J.T. Netterville is the same person as the Thomas John Netterville under consideration here and that Thomas John Netterville was, for whatever reason, on leave from Cage’s Battalion LA Cavalry.]

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. Aaron Maxwell Newman (b. Franklin County, MS, 1849-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1941) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1938. When he entered the home, he wrote a lengthy account of having been a member of a Franklin County, MS, home guard unit commanded by Capt. Crawford, and which unit’s duties included patrolling for Yankee soldiers, capturing them when possible, collecting food to be turned over to Confederate depots at Hazlehurst, Copiah County, MS, and Brookhaven, Lawrence County, MS, etc. Very few home guard units are documented, so it is impossible to determine whether Aaron Maxwell Newman was actually a member of such a command. He as a VA Confederate marker, which denotes his presumed service in ‘Miss Home Guard, CSA,” but this may be a privately purchased marker (as they can be purchased from the same company which supplies them to the VA) or the VA may have approved the marker based on the fact that A.M. Newman was admitted to Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home as a bona fide Confederate soldier. He did not file a Confederate Pension application.

Pvt. Martin Van Buren Newman [found as "Martin V. Newman” and “M.V. Newman” in the military records] (b. Amite County, MS, ca. 1839-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 19\*\*), Co. E ("Liberty Guards," aka "Capt. Samuel James W. Nix's Company," and aka "Capt. William G. Walker's Company," raised in Amite County, MS), 22nd MS Infantry. Enlisted April 25, 1861, at Liberty, Amite County, MS, when he was appr. age 22. Present or absent not stated on April 29, 1861, company muster roll, dated Liberty, Amite County, MS. Present or absent not stated on July 23, 1861, company muster roll, dated Jackson, Hinds County, MS. Present on Aug. 22, 1861, company muster roll, dated Iuka, Tishomingo County, MS, where his age is given as 22. Absent on Nov. 1, 1861, company muster roll, with notation “sick at Fulton [Fulton County], Ky.” Present on Dec. 1861 company muster roll. Present on April 30, 1862, company muster roll. Absent on Sept. 1, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Absent on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave from 7th Nov. 1862.” Present for pay on Feb. 10, 1863, probably in camp on Big Black River at Edwards, Hinds County, MS. July 25, 1863, company muster roll states “detailed in Ordnance Dept. [on] July 6th 1863.” [Note: On the July 25, 1863, company muster roll, he is not listed as either present or absent, but his “name appears in column of names present,” which means that he was either present before being detailed to the Ordnance Dept. or he returned from that detail before July 25, 1863. Impossible to tell which, given the data available.] Aug. 1863 company muster roll states “deserted about the 1st of Aug. 1863.” Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “present in arrest.” Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1864 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Feb. 28, 1865, company muster roll states “absent without leave since 1st Feb. [1865].” Returned to service. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 9, 1865, at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, with "Co. C, Detachment with Ector's [TX] Brigade\*\*\*," though he was still identified as a private in Co. E, 22nd MS Infantry. Parole notes his residence as Amite County, MS. Southern Patriot! M.V. Newman filed Confederate Pension applications in Amite County, MS, in 1911 & 1916, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences, adding only that, at the final surrender, he was “at Cuba Station, Ala., on detailed duty.” [\*\*\*Note: In the confusion of the final few days of the war, men separated from their commands were thrown together in makeshift companies and assigned to existing commands. This appears to be the case with M.V.B. Newman.]

Pvt./5th Sgt. Robert B. Newsum [found as "R.B. Newsum,” “R.B. Newsom,” “R.B. Newman,” and “R.B. Newson” in the military records] (b. TN, 1842-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1928), (Old) Co. D/(New) Co. B ("Southern Revengers," aka "Southern Rejectors of Old Abe," aka "Abe's Rejectors," aka "Capt. Lewis Ball's Company," and aka "Capt. C.E. Cullens' Company," raised in Pontotoc County, MS), 41st MS Infantry. Enlisted as a private on Jan. 1, 1862, at Cherry Creek, Pontotoc County, MS, at age 19. Absent as private on June 10, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “absent sick.” Present as private on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present as private on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Feb. 1863 company muster roll states “transferred [to Co. F, 41st MS Infantry, on] Feb. 1863.” His new company was Co. F (“Pontotoc Grays,” aka “Capt. S.E. Nelson’s Company,” aka “Capt. Charles B. Hood’s Company,” raised in Pontotoc County, MS), 41st MS Infantry. Present as private on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “joined by transfer from Company B of this regiment 1st of Feb. 1863.” Present as 5th Sgt. on April 1863 company muster roll. Present as 5th Sgt. on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present as 5th Sgt. on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present as 5th Sgt. on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Absent on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave from Feb. 25, 1864.” Present as 5th Sgt. on April 1, 1864, company muster roll, taken at “camp near Dalton [Whitfield County], Ga.” Present as 5th Sgt. on Aug. 31, 1864, company muster roll. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender in the Carolina's at war's end, the 41st MS Infantry was consolidated with the 7th MS Infantry, the 9th MS Infantry, the 10th MS Infantry, the 44th MS Infantry, & the 9th Battalion MS Sharpshooters to form the 9th Consolidated MS Infantry. R.B. Newsum served as 4th Sgt. in Co. I of this consolidated command. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper on April 26, 1865, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and the Army of the South at Durham Station, Durham County, NC, and physically paroled on May 1, 1865, at Greensboro, Guilford County, NC. Southern Patriot!

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. Alexander B. Nichols (b. TX, ca. 1844-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1934) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1930. In his Confederate Pension application, filed in DeSoto County, MS, in 1929, he stated that he enlisted on Jan. 4, 1863, at Laredo, Webb County, TX, into an unspecified company led by “Capt. Chatman” and “Lt. Fitchelt.” No Capt. Chatman ever served in a TX command and no Confederate soldier named Fitchelt ever served. It is likely that “Chatman” is probably “Chapman,” “Chatham,” or some other name and equally likely that “Fitchelt” is something other than “Fitchelt.” Given the limited data from which to work, I have been unable to identify Alexander B. Nichols as a Confederate soldier after a diligent search. [Note: “Nichols,” too, has many variant spellings, making identification of this possible Confederate soldier all the more difficult.] However, I do not believe that Alexander B. Nichols was ever a Confederate soldier. [Note: The VA was also unable to identify Alexander B. Nichols as a Confederate soldier. When Beauvoir Superintendent Joseph W. Havens applied for a VA marker for A.B. Nichols in 1934, stating that Nichols served in “Chatham’s Reg.” and served under “Capt. Chatham” and “Lt. Fitchelt,” the VA rejected the application, stating that A.B. Nichols service was “not verified.” However, either Beauvoir or the VA asked the DeSoto County Chancery Clerk whether A.B. Nichols had ever received a Confederate Pension. Since A.B. Nichols’ 1929 DeSoto County, MS, Confederate Pension application had (like most such pensions) simply been rubberstamped by the local pension board (which had no access to Confederate military records), the Chancery Clerk verified the receipt of a Confederate Pension for A.B. Nichols, which was good enough for the VA to issue the marker, inscribing Nichols’ service as having been in “Chatman’s Regt., CSA,” even though no such TX regiment (or TX company) ever existed.]

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. Thaddeus Lee Nichols (b. MS, ca. 1847-d. Senatobia, Tate County, MS, 1940, but buried at Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1930, but he left the home and returned to Tate County, MS, where he filed a Confederate Pension application in 1932, in which he stated that he had been a Confederate soldier in Co. I ("Pettus Rifles," aka "Capt. D. Marmaduke Bell's Company," aka "Capt. E.W. Upshaw's Company," and aka "Capt. Samuel C. Russwurm's Company," raised in DeSoto County, MS), 17th MS Infantry\*\*\*, but he has no service records in that command or any other MS Confederate command. I do not believe that he was ever a Confederate soldier. [Note: T.L. Nichols has a VA marker simply because he was issued a rubberstamped Confederate Penson in 1932 in Tate County, MS. The VA could not verify any Confederate service for him, so the VA asked either the MS Dept. of Archives & History or the MS Comptroller of Public Funds or the Chancery Clerk’s office in Tate County, MS, whether T.L. Nichols had ever received a Confederate Pension. Since the Tate County Pension Board (having no access to Confederate military records) rubberstamped Nichols’ pension application, the VA accepted that pension as “proof” of his Confederate service and, accordingly, issued a VA marker for him, but only inscribed with the generic “Confederate States Army,” since no service records exist for him (since he never was a Confederate soldier).] [\*\*\*Note: Neither does he have service records in the 17th (Steede’s) Battalion MS Cavalry, or its successor command, the 9th (Miller’s) MS Cavalry.]

Pvt. John Noble [found as "John Noble” in the military records] (b. AL, 1845\*\*\*-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1916), Co. A ("Bolivar Troops," aka "Capt. F.A. Montgomery's Company," raised in Bolivar County, MS), 1st (Miller's) Battalion MS Cavalry, which, ca. June 1862, became Co. H, 1st (Lindsay's/Pinson's), MS Cavalry. Enlisted April 10, 1864, in Bolivar County, MS, at appr. age 12/13. Present on June 1864 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1864 company muster roll. No further information in his military file with this command. Did not file a Confederate Pension application in MS. [\*\*\*Note: His 1916 obituary states that he died at age 71, yielding a birth year of approximately 1845, and not the 1851 cited in some sources.]

SERVICE CLARIFIED. Pvt. Ezekiel Odom [found as "Ezekiel Odom” in the military records] (b. Perry County, MS, 1844-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1916), Co. B ("New River Rangers," aka "Capt. Joseph Gonzales' Company," raised in Ascension Parish, LA), Cage's Battalion LA Cavalry (which company was sometimes known as "3rd Company, Cavalry Contingent, Miles' LA Legion"). On Sept. 14, 1863, this company became Co. D, 14th Confederate Cavalry\*\*\*. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1863, in Perry County, MS, at age 18 (just shy of his 19th birthday). Present on Sept. 30, 1864, company muster roll. No further information in his military file with this command. On March 3, 1865, the 38th MS Infantry (Mounted) was consolidated with the 14th Confederate Cavalry and the 3rd MS Cavalry to create the 38th, 14th, and 3rd Consolidated MS Cavalry. However, the records for this consolidated command are not available online, so I cannot say whether Pvt. Ezekiel Odom served till war’s end or not. Ezekiel Odom filed a Confederate Pension application in Rankin County, MS, in 1906, in which he stated that he enlisted in Perry County, MS, in 1862 [it was 1863] into Capt. Gonzales’ Co. D of the “13th Miss.” [it was the 14th Confederate Cavalry], that he served “2 years or more” [it could not have been more than 20 months], that he was absent from his command one time when the command (or its herd of horses) was “stampeded,” causing him to be “away 30 days,” and that he was in active service with his command when it surrendered at war’s end at Gainesville, AL [which would have been with famed Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest’s cavalry command]. [Note: In his Confederate Pension application, Ezekiel Odom misremembered his command as the 13th MS Cavalry, a unit which never existed, as opposed to the 14th Confederate Cavalry, in which command he actually did serve.]

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. A.W. O’Neal (b. probably Beaufort County, NC, ca. 1838-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1924) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1924. He filed a Confederate Pension application in Clarke County, MS, in 1923, in which he stated that he enlisted in 1861 in Beaufort County, NC, into Capt. Hardin’s Co. B of an unspecified NC artillery command. He stated that he was captured some nine months before the final surrender (i.e., ca. Aug.-Sept. 1864) and was a POW at “Hearts Island [i.e., Hart Island], New York Harbor,” when his command surrendered at war’s end. He also stated that he lost one eye “from [a] gun [i.e., artillery piece] bursting.” However, no service records have been found for A.W. O’Neal in any NC artillery command. Neither has Capt. Henry Hardin been identified in any NC artillery command. [Note: Hart Island POW Camp was only used to house Confederate POW’s for four months in 1865.] I do not believe that A.W. O’Neal was ever a Confederate soldier. [Note: Genealogy not found.]

Pvt./2nd Corp. Hilliard C. O’Neal [found as "Hilliard O’Neal,” “H. O’Neal,” “H. O’Nice” (misreading of his signature), and “H. Oneal”] (b. Lauderdale County, MS, ca. 1845-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1926), Co. A ("Capt. Ezekial Slocum Gully's Company," aka "Capt. James Cobbs' Company," and aka "Capt. Samuel H. Sprott's Company," raised in Sumter County, AL), 40th AL Infantry. Enlisted March 29, 1862, at Gaston, Sumter County, AL, at age 17 (according to military records). Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Absent on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent on furlough under General Order 14.” Present for clothing issue on March 5, 1864, at unspecified location, probably in NW GA. Present for clothing issue on April 13, 1864, April 22, 1864, and May 4, 1864, probably in NW GA. Present for clothing issue on June 26, 1864, at unspecified location, but almost certainly in NW GA. No further information in his military file with this command. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender in NC at war's end, the 40th AL Infantry was consolidated with the 19th AL Infantry and the 46th AL Infantry to become the 19th Consolidated AL Infantry. Hilliard C. O’Neal served as 2nd Corp. in Co. C of this consolidated command. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper on April 26, 1865, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and the Army of the South at Durham Station, Durham County, NC, and physically paroled on May 2, 1865, at Salisbury, Rowan County, NC. Southern Patriot!

Pvt. John F. O’Neal [found as "J. O’Neal,” “Jno. O’Neill,” “\_\_ O’Neal,” and “\_\_ Oneal,” in the military records] (b. GA, ca. 1830-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1920), Co. D (“Ashville Blues,” aka “Capt. Allen W. Nixon’s Company,” aka “Capt. Thomas Mangham’s Company,” and aka “Capt. H.L. Morris’ Company,” raised in St. Clair County, AL), 1st (Loomis’) Battalion AL Infantry, which became Co. D, 25th (Loomis’) AL Infantry. [Note: Like so many other AL commands, the 25th AL Infantry is exceedingly poorly documented.] No enlistment date/data. However, the regiment was formed on Oct. 14, 1861, at Newoka Campground in Talladega County, AL, and he was present for pay on Dec. 31, 1861, so Oct. 14, 1861, seems to be the approximate date of his enlistment, at which time he would have been approximately 31 years old. Appears on a “Register containing a Report of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi, at the Battle of Shiloh [Hardin County, TN], April 6 and 7, 1862,” with notation that he was “wounded severely” on April 6, 1862, during the 3rd charge. “Appears on a List of men who returned [from the Battle of Shiloh, TN] without arms [i.e., rifles] or with captured arms [in] Withers’ Division, 1st Brigade,” Army of Mississippi, with notation “wounded.” Absent on April 1862 Regimental Return, with notation “wounded.” Absent on June 1862 Regimental Return, with notation “absent sick [i.e., wounded] in interior [i.e., not on the front lines].” Absent on Oct. 1862 Regimental Return, with notation “absent wounded [in] Saint Claire [County], Ala.” No further information in his military file with this command, but, according to his Confederate Pension applications, he was discharged for disability due to his Battle of Shiloh wound. Southern Patriot! J.F. O’Neal filed Confederate Pension applications in Tishomingo County, MS, in 1900, 1905, & 1916, in which he stated that he enlisted on June 7, 1861, into Capt. Morris’ Co. D of the 25th (Loomis’) AL Infantry. [Note: I do not believe that he enlisted prior to Oct. 14, 1861, as he does not appear on the rolls of Co. D, 1st (Loomis’) Battalion AL Infantry, which, on Oct. 14, 1861, became Co. D, 25th (Loomis’) AL Infantry.] He stated that he was discharged on Dec. 29 or Dec. 30, 1862, because of “gun shot wound in the shoulder” [i.e., his Battle of Shiloh wound], that he was “shot through [the right] shoulder…by a miney ball [i.e., Minié ball]” at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862, and that the wound caused him to lose the “use of right arm.”

SERVICE CLARIFIED. Pvt. Joseph Owen O’Neal [found as “Joseph O’Neal,” “Joseph Oneal,” "Joseph O’Niel,” and “J.O. Neil” in the military records] (b. probably Perry County, MS, ca. 1844\*\*\*-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1929), (Old) Co. D/(New) Co. H (“Pass Christian Coast Guards,” aka "Dahlgren Guards," aka "Capt. Ashbel Green's Company," and aka "Capt. Daniel A. Curran's Company," raised in Harrison County, MS), 3rd MS Infantry^^^. Enlistment date not known. Joe O’Neal may have been one of the cadets attending “Prof.” Ashbel Green’s military academy in Pass Christian, Harrison County, MS, when the “Pass Christian Coast Guards” were formed in Dec. 1860, at which time Joe would have been appr. 16 years old. On May 11, 1861, at Pass Christian, MS, the “Pass Christian Coast Guards” were given a public send off, with Joe O’Neal likely to have been with the company at that time. The company was called into State service on Sept. 4, 1861. Present or absent not stated on Sept. 4, 1861, company muster roll, where his age is given as 17. Presence implied on Oct. 8, 1861, company muster roll, dated Camp Clark, Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, MS, with notation that he was 17 years old. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “[on] duty part time; sick in Camp one month.” Absent on Oct. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “sick in hospital.” Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “present on duty whole time.” Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “present on duty part of time.” Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll.

Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1864 company muster roll. Wounded in the arm and leg at the New Hope Church, Paulding County, GA, May 1864. [Note: From surviving records, it is impossible to tell if Joe O’Neal was wounded at the actual Battle of New Hope Church (May 25-26, 1864), the nearby Battle of Pickett’s Mill (May 27, 1864), or in skirmishing in the area on May 31, 1864, as his military records indicate. It is most likely that he was wounded on picket duty or skirmishing on May 31, 1864.] Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “wounded at New Hope Church, May 31 [wrong day], 1864, [and] now at home on [wounded] furlough.” Absent on Feb. 28, 1865, company muster roll, with notation “at Lauderdale Springs [Lauderdale County], Miss. Hospital; wounded at New Hope Church, Ga., May 31st 1864.”

Probably never returned to field service due to the severity of his wounds, but remained in service until war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on June 1, 1865, at Mobile, Mobile County, AL. Parole notes his residence as Perry County, MS, and his age as 22. Southern Patriot! Joe O’Neal filed Confederate Pension applications in Forrest County, MS, in 1916, 1923, & 1924, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military service, adding that he was “wounded in [the 1864] Georgia Campaign at New Hope [Church, Paulding County, GA], in [the] arm and [in the] leg.” [\*\*\*Note: Birth years for Joe O’Neal vary widely. Beauvoir and the 1900 US Census for Perry County, MS, give ca. 1836 as his birth year, while the 1870 US Census for Perry County, MS, and his own Confederate military records indicate a birth year of ca. 1844. I believe the 1844 birth year to be more likely, as his Confederate military records state that he was 17 when he enlisted in 1861, rather than the 25 Beauvoir and the 1900 US Census records would dictate, and I think the enrolling officer would have been able to tell that Joe O’Neal was closer in age to 17 than 25 when he enlisted.] [^^^Note: For some reason, Beauvoir’s records state that Joseph O’Neal served in (Old) Co. F/(New) Co. C ("Kemper Legion," raised in Kemper County, MS), 13th MS Infantry, while his tombstone states that he served in (Old) Co. I/(New) Co. G ("Secessionists," aka "Capt. Daniel R. McIntosh's Company," aka "Capt. George L. Donald's Company," raised in Clarke County, MS), 13th MS Infantry. However, Joseph O’Neal never served in the 13th MS Infantry. The only O’Neal with a “J” first name who served in the 13th MS Infantry is a Pvt. James M. O’Neal/O’Neill who is demonstrably not the Joseph O’Neal under consideration here.]

CONFEDERATE SOLDIER AND YANKEE SOLDIER. Pvt./2nd Sgt. Wooten O’Neal [found as "Wooten O’Neal,” “Woohen (sic) O’Neal,” “Wooton O’Niel,” “Wooton O’Neal,” “Wooton O’Niell,” “Wooten O’Neil,” “Wooten Oneal,” “W. Oneil,” and “W. O’Neil” in the military records] (b. Mobile County, AL, ca. 1841\*\*\*-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1915), Co. E ("Washington Sharpshooters," aka "Capt. Richard J. Fletcher's Company," and aka "Capt. William C. Hudson's Company," raised in Washington County, AL), 11th AL Infantry. [Note: Like many AL commands, the 11th AL Infantry is exceedingly poorly documented.] Enlisted as a private on May 14, 1861, at St. Stephens, Washington County, AL, at age 19/20. Present as a private on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Present as private on Aug. 1861 company muster roll. Present as private on Oct. 1861 company muster roll. Present as private for clothing issue on Feb. 24, 1864, at unspecified location, but clearly N VA. Promoted to 2nd Sgt. on unspecified date, but clearly between Feb. 24, 1864, and Aug. 16, 1864. Captured as Sgt. (degree not specified) on Aug. 16, 1864, at the 2nd Battle of Deep Bottom, Henrico County, VA, and forwarded as a POW to City Point, VA (some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River), and thence to notorious Point Lookout, MD, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Arrived at Point Lookout, MD, POW Camp on Aug. 22, 1864. Enlisted in US Service on Oct. 12, 1864, at Point Lookout, MD, POW Camp in order to escape the horrors of that Yankee death camp and also with the promise that he would never be expected to fight against his Southern brethren. Yankee military papers give his age as 23 at enlistment (but also 23 at mustering-out), his occupation as both carpenter and farmer, and his birthplace as Mobile, Mobile County, AL. Served as a private in Co. D, 2nd US Volunteer Infantry, which became Co. D, 4th US Volunteer Infantry. Detailed as carpenter in Quartermaster’s Department and company baker. Honorably mustered out of US service as a private on June 18, 1866, at Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, Kansas. [\*\*\*Note: Birth place taken from his US Army enlistment papers; birth year calculated from same.]

Pvt. Bowie Roberson Overstreet [found as "Bowie Roberson Overstreet” and “B.R. Overstreet” in the military records] (b. Wayne County, MS, ca. 1842-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1909), (Old) Co. K/(New) Co. F ("Clarke County Rangers," aka "Capt. J.T. Gates' Company," and aka "Capt. Adin McNeill's Company," raised in Clarke County, MS), 8th MS Infantry. Enlisted May 16, 1862, at Mobile, Mobile County, AL, at age 19\*\*\*. Present on Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Discharged from the service on Nov. 19, 1862, at General Hospital, Cleveland, Bradley County, TN, on account of disability (tuberculosis). Signed for his final pay on Nov. 20, 1862, with his “x” mark, probably at Atlanta, GA. However, Bowie Roberson Overstreet was not yet done serving his new nation. A Pvt. B.R. Overstreet, whose command is virtually illegible, but seems to read “Pov. Guard” [i.e., “Provost Guard”?], was admitted on Feb. 13, 1865, to Way Hospital, Meridian, MS, with medical complaint not specified. I feel certain that this B.R. Overstreet is the Bowie Roberson Overstreet under consideration here. B.R. Overstreet definitely enlisted a second time, this time very near war’s end, into the 9th MS Cavalry. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled [as a member of the 9th MS Cavalry, but with no specific company stated] on May 13, 1865, at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS. Parole notes his residence as DeSoto [Clarke County], MS. Southern Patriot! [\*\*\*Note: Age taken from his Confederate military papers.]

SERVICE CLARIFIED. Pvt. John H. Owens [found as “John H. Owens,” “John H. Owen,” “J.H. Owens,” J.H. Owen,” “John Owen,” and “John Ownen” (sic) in the military records] (b. Fairfield District, SC, ca. 1838\*\*\*-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1920), Co. C (“Oktibbeha Rescuers,” aka “Capt. A.J. Maxwell’s Company,” aka “Capt. J.P. Rogers’ Company,” aka “Capt. H.L. Muldrow’s Company,” and aka “Capt. William L. Cromwell’s Company,” raised in Oktibbeha County, MS), 14th MS Infantry. Enlisted April 24, 1861, at Starkville, Oktibbeha County, MS, at 24 (according to his military records). Presence implied on June 8, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, with notation that he was 24 years old. Present or absent not stated on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Discharged for disability on Nov. 16, 1861, at Bowling Green, Warren County, KY. His discharge paper states that he was 23 years old at the time of his discharge. On Owens’ discharge paper, his commanding officer, Capt. J.P. Rogers, wrote that Owens had been unfit for duty for two months and was “entirely unfit for Camp duty, as he is suffering from [a serious] liver complaint.” Surgeon B.A. Vaughan wrote that Owens was “incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of torpidity [i.e., inactivity] of [the] liver and want of constitution generally. He is not capable of doing duty as a soldier.” However, John H. Owens was not yet done serving his new nation, as he enlisted a second time this time into Co. L ("Capt. Joel P. Rogers' Company," raised in Oktibbeha County, MS), 2nd (Taylor's) Battalion MS Infantry. Enlisted May 12, 1862, at West Point, Lowndes [now Clay] County, MS, at appr. age 25. Present on Oct. 10, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Nov. 27, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Dec. 31, 1862, company muster roll. In early 1863, the 2nd Battalion MS Infantry was augmented to become the 48th MS Infantry, with Co. L of the battalion continuing as Co. L of the regiment. [Note: This company is sometimes incorrectly referred to as Co. K of both the battalion and the regiment.] Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Absent on April 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent sick.” Absent on June 1863 company muster roll, with notation “sick in hospital.” Absent on Aug. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Absent on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Absent on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “in hospital in Lynchburg [VA].” Absent on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “sick in Lynchburg [VA].” Admitted as a “convalescent” on March 1, 1864, to C.S.A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, VA, and returned to duty the next day. Absent on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Absent on June 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Absent on Oct. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “Absent without leave since 6 May [1864]; supposed to be in Hospital.” Absent on Dec. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since May 1864.” “Appears on a Register of [the] Medical Director’s Office, Richmond, Va.,” with notation that, on Feb. 16, 1865, he applied “for transfer to cavalry service on certificate of [disability from Medical] Board,” with further notation that his request was approved and forwarded to the office of the Adjutant & Inspector General of the Confederate Army on Feb. 20, 1865. No further information in his military file with this command. However, John H. Owens was transferred to the cavalry, serving in Co. B (“Baylor Light Horse,” aka “Capt. Robert W. Baylor’s Company,” raised in Jefferson County, VA), 12th VA Cavalry (aka, 10th VA Cavalry). Served till war’s end. Paroled on April 30, 1865 (possibly while in hospital), at Staunton, Augusta County, VA. Parole gives his age as 27 and his residence as Oktibbeha County, MS. Southern Patriot! John H. Owens filed a Confederate Pension application in Chickasaw County, MS, in 1902, in which he stated that he enlisted in Co. C, 14th MS Infantry, was discharged from that command, enlisted a second time into Co. L, 48th MS Infantry, but was not with his command when it surrendered at Staunton, VA, at war’s end because he had been “lame on account of my foot” for 30 days prior to his command surrendering. J.H. Owens filed a Confederate Pension application in Warren County, MS, in 1910, in which he stated that he enlisted in Co. C, 14th MS Infantry, was discharged from that command, enlisted a second time into Co. L, 48th MS Infantry, was transferred in 1863 or 1864 to the cavalry because of a “congenital malformation of [the] foot,” but was absent from his cavalry command when it surrendered at war’s end at Staunton, VA, because he had been absent for about two months trying to get a horse. He stated that he was living in the Confederate Annex to the Vicksburg Hospital. [\*\*\*Note: Birth county and state and approximate birth year taken from his Confederate discharge paper.]

MEMORIAL MARKER ONLY. NOT BURIED AT BEAUVOIR\*\*\*. Pvt. James Edward Owens [found as "James E. Owens” and “J.E. Owen” in the military records] (b. TN, 1835-d. Lafayette County, MS, MS, 1906), Co. F (“Water Valley Rifle Guards,” aka “Water Valley Rifles,” aka “Capt. Burrell H. Collins’ Company,” aka “Capt. Pinkney D. Woods’ Company,” aka “Capt. Robert A. Bankhead’s Company,” aka “Capt. Harrie H. Patton’s Company,” and aka “2nd Lt. James K. Morrison’s Company,” raised in Yalobusha County, MS), 15th MS Infantry. Enlisted April 8, 1861, at Water Valley, Yalobusha County, MS, at age 25. Appears on an undated company muster for the “Water Valley Rifle Guards, Burrell H. Collins, Capt., showing the strength and condition of the organization.” Presence implied on June 8, 1861, company muster roll, taken at Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Present or absent not stated on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Present or absent not stated on Aug. 1861 company muster roll. Almost certainly wounded in the leg at the Battle of Camp Wildcat, aka the Battle of Wildcat Mountain, Laurel County, KY, Oct. 21, 1861. This wound is not mentioned in his official military records -- only in his Confederate Pension application, where he confused both the date [“1863”] and the place [“Barbourville, KY”]. However, this wound would explain his upcoming discharge from the army. April 30, 1862, company muster roll states “discharged [at] Murfreesboro [Rutherford County, TN, with] full settlement made [on] 26th Feb. [1862].” A separate “Register of Payments to Discharged Soldiers” states that he was discharged on Feb. 27, 1862, and received his final payment on April 28, 1862. [Note: He probably received his final pay at Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, as he was paid by Maj. David Sullins, Assistant Quartermaster, who is known to have been at Corinth, MS, on May 1, 1862.] However, James E. Owens was not yet done serving his new nation, as he enlisted a second time (probably late in the war, after having recovered from his Battle of Camp Wildcat wound) into “Capt. W.R. Mitchell’s Company” (raised in Marshall County, MS), Outlaw’s Battalion MS Partisan Rangers, which (about Jan. 1863) became Co. A (aka “Capt. Mills E. Brittnum’s Company” and aka “Capt. A.J. Wimberly’s Company”), 18th (Chalmers’) Battalion MS Cavalry, which (March 16, 1865) became Consolidated Co. A & Co. I, 18th Regiment MS Cavalry (formed by the consolidation of the 18th Battalion MS Cavalry, the 5th MS Cavalry, and Saunders’ MS Scouts). Known only from his war’s end parole. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 18, 1865, at Grenada, Grenada County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Marshall County, MS. Southern Patriot! J.E. Owens filed a Confederate Pension application in Lafayette County, MS, in 1900, in which he stated that he was living in Marshall County, MS, when he enlisted on May 27, 1862 [actually April 8, 1861], into the 15th MS Infantry, that he served in that command for “about 2 years” [actually ten months], that he was discharged in 1863 [actually Feb. 1862] on account of “chronic sore leg,” that he enlisted a second time into Co. A, 18th MS Cavalry, that he was wounded slightly in the leg (“flesh wound,” but came “very near the loss of one leg”) in 1863 at Barbourville, KY [had to have been at the Battle of Camp Wildcat, aka the Battle of Wildcat Mountain, Laurel County, KY, Oct. 21, 1861, which wound probably led to his discharge ], and that he was with his command in active service when the war ended. [\*\*\*Note: I cannot explain why James Edward Owens has a memorial marker in Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery, as he does not appear to have ever been a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home. He is buried in the Wilkes-Williams Cemetery, Lafayette County, MS, with marker type (if any) undetermined.]

SERVICE CLARIFIED. Francis H. Page (b. Sumter County, AL, 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1925) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1922. F.H Page filed a Confederate Pension application in Hinds County, MS, in 1916, in which he stated that he was living in Choctaw County, AL, when he enlisted at Morton, Scott County, MS (sic), “in the fall of 1862” into Co. F of the 54th AL Infantry, led by Capt. Bill Smith, while the 54th was led by a Col. Baker. He said that he served until war’s end with this command. This company was the “Andy Moore Guards” (aka “Capt. Joshua Morse’s Company,” aka “Capt. William Smith’s Company,” raised in Choctaw County, AL), which became Co. F, 1st AL, TN, & MS Infantry, which became Co. F, 4th Confederate Infantry, which became Co. F, 54th AL Infantry (and its colonel was Col. Alpheus Baker). But, Francis H. Page has no service records in any of these successive commands.\*\*\* However, a Pvt. Francis H. Page did serve in Co. F (“Davis Guards,” aka “Capt. Uriah Dunn’s Company,” aka “Capt. Cincinnatus Pennington’s Company,” and aka “1st Lt. Benjamin S. Scott’s Company,” raised in Pike County, AL), 37th AL Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1863. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper on April 26, 1865, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and the Army of the South at Durham Station, Durham County, NC, and physically paroled on May 1, 1865, at Greensboro, Guilford County, NC. I believe that Pvt. Francis H. Page of the 37th AL Infantry is the Francis H. Baker under consideration here. Southern Patriot! [Note: I cannot explain why, in his Confederate Pension application, J.H. Page said that he served in the 54th AL Infantry (in which he did not serve), yet did not mention his legitimate service in the 37th AL Infantry.] [\*\*\*Note: A Pvt. B.W. Page did serve in Co. I (“Alabama Hickories,” aka “Capt. G.W. Whitfield’s Company,” aka “Capt. Porter Bibb’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Smith C. Twitty’s Company,” composed mostly of men from MS), 54th AL Infantry, which company was formerly Co. E, 40th TN Infantry (aka, 5th Confederate Infantry).

Pvt. Daniel D. Parkman [found as "D.D. Parkman” in the military records] (b. Lawrence County, MS, ca. 1847\*\*\*-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1914), Co. C (“Capt. James M. Sanders’ Company,” aka “Capt. James D. Burke’s Company,” raised in Saline County, AR), 11th AR Infantry, which (March 1863) became Co. C, 11th/17th AR Mounted Infantry. Known only from his war’s-end parole, but his widow, Sophronia Collins Parkman, stated in her Confederate Widow’s Pension application that Daniel D. Parkman enlisted in Aug. 1864 in Lawrence County, MS, at which time he would have been approximately 16/17 years old. [Note: His father, Joseph Boyd Parkman, Jr. (1817-1887), served in the same company and command as did Daniel D. Parkman.] Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 13, 1865, at Jackson, Hinds County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Lawrence County, MS. Southern Patriot! Sophronia Collins Parkman (1843-1919) filed a Confederate Widow’s Pension application in Lincoln County, MS, in 1916, in which she substantiated the foregoing details of her late husband’s Confederate military service, only adding that he enlisted in Aug. 1864. [\*\*\*Note: Various birth years are cited for Daniel D. Parkman, including 1850 and 1852; however, he appears on the 1850 US Census for Lawrence County, MS, as having been born ca. 1847, so I am using that year as his birth year.]

Pvt. Robert Davis Parks [found as "R.D. Parks” in the military records] (b. Chester County, SC, 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1917), “Capt. Angus P. Brown’s Cavalry,” which (late 1861) became Co. D (“Capt. Angus P. Brown’s Company”), 1st Battalion SC Cavalry, which (June 1862) became Co. K (formed of men from Companies C, D, & F of the same command, with those men coming from York, Chester, Barnwell, Edgefield, & Pickens Counties, SC), 1st SC Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 2, 1864, at Columbia, Richland County, SC, at age 18. Absent on Oct. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “sick in Hospital [at] Summerville [Dorchester County], SC, since Oct. 4, 1864.” Present on Dec. 1864 company muster roll. Admitted Feb. 13, 1865, to C.S.A. General Hospital, No. 11, Charlotte, North Carolina,” suffering from intermittent fevers, and returned to duty on Feb. 18, 1865. No further information in his military file with this command. R.D. Parks filed a Confederate Pension application in Winston County, MS, in 1916, in which he stated that he was living in York County, SC, when he enlisted in July 1863 [actually Aug, 2, 1864] into Capt. Brown’s Co. K of Col. Black’s 1st SC Cavalry, that he was in active service with his command until war’s end, but that he was not with it when it surrendered at Greensboro, Guilford County, NC, because he had been in the hospital for a month when the final surrender came.

Pvt./3rd Corp./2nd Corp. Levi Parnell [found as "Levi Parnell” and “Levy Parnell” in the military records] (b. Amite or Marion County, MS, ca. 1829-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1908), Co. I ("Columbia Guards," raised in Marion County, MS), 38th MS Infantry (Mounted). Enlisted as a private on March 25, 1862, at Columbia, Marion County, MS, at age 32/33. Present as a private on June 30, 1862, company muster roll. Present as a private on Aug. 1862 company muster roll, but with notation “appointed Corp. [degree not specified, on] June 30 [1862].” Absent as 3rd Corp. on Oct. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “left on the road to [the Oct. 3-5, 1862, Battle of] Corinth [Tishomingo County, MS]; appointed Corp. [degree not specified, on] July 20, 1862.” Absent as 2nd Corp. on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Feb. 1863 company muster roll states that now Pvt. Parnell “joined [the company] from desertion & [was now] on detached service [at] Vicksburg [Warren County, MS].” Surrendered and paroled at the end of the horrific 47-day Siege of Vicksburg, Warren County, MS, on July 4, 1863, signing his parole as “Levi Parnell.” Required to report to parole camp after a 30-day furlough. [Parole camps were Confederate military camps where soldiers continued to train until they were "exchanged" on paper for a like number of Yankee who had also been captured and paroled. Such soldiers could not perform any active military duty until they were exchanged on paper.] Absent as private on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since 23rd Aug. [1863]; paroled [at the end of the Siege of] Vicksburg.” Absent as private on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since 23 of Aug. 1863; paroled [at Vicksburg].” Absent as private on June 30, 1864, company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since 23 of Aug. 1863” and further notation that he was 35 years of age. No further information in his military file with this command. On March 3, 1865, the 38th MS Infantry (Mounted) was consolidated with the 14th Confederate Cavalry and the 3rd MS Cavalry to create the 38th, 14th, and 3rd Consolidated MS Cavalry. The records for this consolidated command are not available online, so I cannot say whether Pvt. Parnell served till war’s end or not, but, given his extended period of being absent without leave, it is very unlikely that he ever returned to active service.

Pvt. Eli Franklin Pasour [listed as “Passure” in Beauvoir’s records] [found as “Eli F. Pasour,” “Eli F. Paysour,” “E. Paysonner,” “Eli A. Paysour,” “E.A. Pasour,” “Eli Paysour,” “Eli Pacour,” and “E.F. Paysour” in the military records] (b. Gaston County, NC\*\*\*, 1844-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1914), Co. H (“Gaston Blues,” aka “Capt. William Rufus Rankin’s Company,” aka “Capt. William Groves Morris’ Company,” aka “Capt. Henry C. Fite’s Company,” and aka “Capt. William C. Ragin’s Company,” raised in Gaston County, NC), 37th NC Infantry. [Note: His brothers, Caleb and Ephraim, also served in the 37th NC Infantry.] Enlisted Oct. 6, 1861, at Dallas, Gaston County, NC, at age 18 (according to military records; age 17 according to family sources). Presence implied on Nov. 20, 1861, company muster roll, dated Camp Fisher, High Point, Guilford County, NC, with notation that he was 18 years old and had been born in Gaston County, NC. Present on Feb. 1862 company muster roll. Present on April 1862 company muster roll. Absent on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “[absent at] Home without leave.” Absent on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 29, 1864, company muster roll, with notation that indicates that he had recently been “home on a furlough of indulgence.” Present on April 1864 company muster roll. Present on June 1864 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1864 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1864 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1865 company muster roll. At some point in his Confederate military career, Pvt. Pasour had his name added to the Confederate Roll of Honor for gallantry at an unspecified battle or action. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Courthouse, Appomattox County, VA, along with Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern VA. Southern Patriot! [\*\*\*Note: Natal county and state taken from his Confederate military records.]

SERVICE CLARIFIED. Pvt. Thomas Allen Patrick [found as “T.A. Patrick” in the military records] (b. Hinds County, MS, 1845\*\*\*-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1920), Co. A (“Mississippi Rifles,” aka “Capt. George Dobson’s Company,” and aka “Capt. John Wesley Fite’s Company,” raised in Hinds County, MS), 10th MS Infantry (Old), which company became (Old) Company G/(New) Co. D, 10th MS Infantry (New). Enlisted Feb. 17, 1865, at Jackson, Hinds County, MS, at age 20. Ca. March 31, 1865, for purposes of surrender in the Carolinas, the 10th MS Infantry was consolidated with the 44th MS Infantry and the 9th Battalion MS Infantry to form the 9th Consolidated MS Infantry. Pvt. Thomas Allen Patrick served in Co. G of this consolidated command. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper on April 26, 1865, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and the Army of the South at Durham Station, Durham County, NC, and physically paroled on May 1, 1865, at Greensboro, Guilford County, NC. Southern Patriot! T.A. Patrick filed Confederate Pension applications in Warren County, MS, in 1912 & 1916, in which he stated that he was living in Hinds County, MS, when he enlisted on Jan. 12, 1863 [actually Feb. 17, 1865] into Capt. Wesley Fite’s [i.e., John Wesley Fite] Co. D of the 10th MS Infantry, commanded by Col. R.A. Smith, and that he served in this company and command until he surrendered with same at war’s end at Greensboro, NC. Southern Patriot! [\*\*\*Note: Birth year calculated from his serpentine statement on his 1916 Confederate Pension application that “[on the] 3 day Sept. [I] will be 71 [years] & 9 month (sic) [old],” yielding, after some convoluted math, at birth year of 1845.]

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. Thomas M. Peebles (b. St. Martin Parish, LA, 1845-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1932) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1924. He filed Confederate Pension applications in Hinds County, MS, in 1911 and Harrison County, MS, in 1916, in which he stated that, while a refugee in Van Zandt County, TX, he enlisted in April 1863 into Capt. Minus Gardy’s [Minos T. Gordy’s] company of Maj. Squires’ Battalion of Artillery, that he served in this command until he war ended, and that he was absent “on sick leave” when his command surrendered in TX at war’s end. The only command that Peebles could have meant was the 1st Battery Volunteer LA Artillery (aka, “St. Mary’s Cannoneers,” aka “1st Field Battery LA Light Artillery,” aka “Cornay’s Battery,” and aka “Gordy’s Battery,” raised at Franklin, St. Mary’s Parish, LA). However, after a diligent search, no service records have been found in this command for Thomas M. Peebles. I do not believe that he was ever a Confederate soldier. Thomas M. Peebles’ VA headstone was issued in error, as he never was a Confederate soldier. Beauvoir Superintendent Joseph Havens ordered the stone in 1932, citing Peebles’ command as, generically, “Co. A, Capt. Minus B. Gordy, Miss. Artillery,” which, naturally, the VA could not verify, since Peebles never served in any CS command whatsoever. The VA, accordingly, rejected the order for the marker. Beauvoir, however, apparently appealed the VA’s rejection of the order, citing Peeples’ receipt of a Confederate pension in MS as “proof” of his Confederate military service. The VA relented, inscribing “verified – statement of Jef. (sic) Davis Soldiers’ Home,” on the order form, and issued the stone using – not the St. Mary’s Cannoneers service that Peebles claimed in his Confederate Pension applications – but “Co. A, Miss. L. Arty., C.S.A.,” which erroneous command designation he had originally given Beauvoir officials when admitted to the home in 1924 and which was used in his 1932 newspaper obituary. Again, I do not think that Thomas M. Peebles was ever a Confederate soldier.

Pvt./5th Sgt./4th Sgt./3rd Sgt./2nd Sgt. John F. Peete [found as “John F. Peete,” “J.F. Peete,” “J.F. Poote,” and “John Peete” in the military records] (b. Limestone County, AL, 1837-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1912), Co. A (“Capt. Robert Anthony’s Company,” aka “Capt. Willliam H. Gray’s Company,” aka “Capt. William G. Turnage’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Edward F. Young’s Company,” raised in Jackson County, AR), 8th AR Infantry (Old). Enlisted as Sgt. (degree not specified) on July 6, 1861, at Jacksonport, Jackson County, AR, at age 23/24. Presence as Sgt. (degree not specified) implied on Sept. 10, 1861, company muster roll, dated “Camp Price, NE Ark.” Present as Sgt. (degree not specified) on Dec. 3, 1861, company muster roll, dated Bowling Green, Warren County, KY, where his age is noted as 24. Present as 2nd Sgt. on Feb. 28, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “absent on sick furlough when company was paid.” On May 7, 1862, the 8th AR Infantry was consolidated with the 7th AR Infantry and the 9th AR Infantry to create the 8th AR Infantry (New), with Co. A being consolidated with Co. G to became Co. E, 8th AR Infantry (New). Being less senior in rank than other sergeants in his new company, 2nd Sgt. Peete was lowered in rank to 4th Sgt. Present as 4th Sgt. on May 1, 1862, company muster roll. Present as 4th Sgt. on July 1, 1862, company muster roll. Present as 3rd Sgt. on Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Absent as 4th Sgt. on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “absent sick.” Admitted Nov. 11, 1862, to C.S.A. Post Hospital, Dalton, Whitfield County, GA, suffering from chronic diarrhea, and returned to duty on Jan. 3, 1863. Present as 4th Sgt. on Dec. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present as 4th Sgt. on Feb. 28, 1863, company muster roll. Present as 4th Sgt. on April 30, 1863, company muster roll. Present as 4th Sgt. on June 30, 1863, company muster roll. Present as private on Aug. 31, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “reduced to [the] ranks at his own request; [was] 5th Sgt. till Aug. 1, 1863.” Captured on Sept. 19, 1863, at the Battle of Chickamauga, Catoosa & Walker Counties, GA, and forwarded as a POW to Nashville, TN, and thence to Military Prison, Louisville, KY, arriving at the latter place on Sept. 30, 1863. Forwarded as a POW from Military Prison, Louisville, KY, on Oct. 2, 1863, to notorious Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Arrived as a POW at Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp on Oct. 4, 1863. Released at war’s end on June 12, 1865, from Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp, after first having taken the required Oath of Allegiance to the US. Parole gives his residence as Jackson County, AR. He was afforded transportation to Mooresville Station [now Mooresville], Limestone County, AL, where he obviously had family. Southern Patriot! John F. Peete filed a Confederate Pension application in Leflore County, MS, in 1902, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences, adding that he was wounded in the arm (flesh wound) at the Battle of Shiloh, TN, April 4-6, 1862, and was wounded in the leg (flesh wound) at the Battle of Chickamauga, GA.

 (Dr.) Pvt. William Dennis Penn [found as “William Penn,” “W. Penn,” “\_\_ Penn,” and “W. Pann” in the military records] (b. possibly Cherokee County, AL, 1840-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1922), Co. B ("Benton Rifles," aka "Capt. William H. Luse's Company," aka "Capt. H.R. Vaughn's Company," and aka "Capt. Cyrus N. Brown's Company," raised in Yazoo County, MS), 18th MS Infantry. Enlisted ca. April 27, 1861, at Benton, Yazoo County, MS, at age 21. Present on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Returned to duty on July 25, 1861, from C.S.A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, VA, with reason for hospitalization unspecified. Present on Aug. 1861 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1861 company muster roll. Present on April 1862 company muster roll. Present on June 1862 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Severely wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania County, VA, Dec. 11-15, 1862. A Register of the Medical Director’s Office, Richmond, VA, notes that he was admitted to General Hospital No. 2, Richmond, VA, on Dec. 13, 1862, with medical complaint unspecified, but clearly has Battle of Fredericksburg, VA, wound. Dec. 22, 1862, company muster roll states “wounded at [the Battle of] Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11th [1862]; absent in Hospital.” Absent on regular Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg [VA], Dec. 11 [1862].” Absent on Dec. 1862 Regimental Return, with reason for absence not specified. Absent on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent on wounded Furlough since Dec. 11, 1862.” Absent on April 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent sick.” Admitted on May 1, 1863, to General Hospital, Camp Winder, Richmond, VA, suffering from pneumonia and acute diarrhea, and forwarded next day to Mississippi Soldiers’ Hospital, Richmond, VA, whence he was returned to duty on July 3, 1863. Admitted July 9, 1863, to Mississippi Soldiers’ Hospital, Richmond, VA, suffering from acute diarrhea, and returned to duty on Aug. 4, 1863. Present on Aug. 13, 1863, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present on a confusing Dec. 1863 company muster roll (dated Feb. 27, 1864), which also carries the notation “absent wounded since last muster.” Present or absent not stated on Feb. 1864 company muster roll (dated July 15, 1864), with notation “absent wounded since last muster.” Present on a confusing April 1864 company muster roll, which also carries the notation “absent wounded since last muster.” Absent on June 1864 company muster roll (dated July 14, 1864), with notation “absent wounded.” Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent on wounded Furlough.” Present for clothing issue on Oct. 21, 1864, at unspecified location, but probably near Charlottesville, VA. Admitted Nov. 26, 1864, to C.S.A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, VA, suffering from a gun shot wound to the right thigh [probably his Battle of Fredericksburg, VA, wound]. Received clothing issue while in this hospital. Returned to duty from C.S.A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, VA, on Nov. 27, 1864. [Note: This appears to be a check-up for his Battle of Fredericksburg wound before he was returned to field service.] Admitted Nov. 27, 1864, to Receiving and Wayside Hospital, or General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, VA, with notation that he was being returned to duty at Charlottesville, VA. A “Record” of the “Benton Rifles,” dated Feb. 24, 1865, and probably written in the trenches at Petersburg, VA, states that he was a single farmer living in or near Canton [Madison County, MS] when he enlisted and that he had been “detailed as Ambulance Driver,” with date of detail not specified, but probably since his return to active duty on Nov. 27, 1864. Served till war’s end. Surrendered and paroled on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Courthouse, Appomattox County, VA, along with Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern VA. Southern Patriot! William Penn filed a Confederate Pension application in Harrison County, MS, in 1918, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military service, except that he did not mention his Battle of Fredericksburg wound, as the 1918 version of the MS Confederate Pension application did not ask for information about wounds.

Pvt. Samuel Wilson Pennebaker [found as “Samuel W. Pennybaker,” “Samuel W. Penneybaker,” “Samuel L. Pennybaker,” “W. Pennybaker,” “S.W. Pennebecker,” “S.L. Pennebecker,” “S.W. Pennebaker,” “J. Pennybaker,” “W.E. Pennebaker,” “S.W. Ennabaker” (sic), “\_\_ Pennybaker,” and “S.W. Pennabaker” in the military records] (b. Wilson County, TN, 1843-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1927), Co. F ("Magnolia Rifles," aka “Magnolia Riflemen,” aka "Capt. William Cuthbert Falkner's Company," aka "Capt. William L. Davis' Company," raised in Tippah County, MS), 2nd (Falkner's) MS Infantry. Enlisted ca. March 4, 1861, at Ripley, Tippah County, MS, at age 17 (just shy of his 18th birthday). Presence implied on May 10, 1861, company muster roll, taken at Lynchburg, VA, where his age is given as 19. Presence implied on June 1861 company muster roll, with notation that he was a tanner by profession, and further notation that he was 19. Present or absent not stated on Aug. 1861 company muster roll. Present or absent not stated on Oct. 1861 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1861 company muster roll, with cryptic notation that seems to say that his account was charged for one blanket. Present on Feb. 1862 company muster roll. Present on April 1862 company muster roll. Present on June 1862 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Present on June 1863 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Wounded Oct. 14, 1863, at the Battle of Bristoe Station, Prince William County, VA. Admitted Oct. 21, 1863, to Receiving and Wayside Hospital, or General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified, and transferred to Howard’s Grove Division 2 Hospital, Richmond, VA, the same day. Admitted Oct. 21, 1863, to General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, suffering from a gunshot wound to the left thigh, and furloughed for 40 days on Oct. 28, 1863. Absent on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “wounded [at the Battle of] Bristow [i.e., Bristoe Station, VA], Oct. 14 [1863, and now] in Hospital, Richmond, Va.” Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1864 company muster roll. Present on April 1864 company muster roll. Wounded ca. June 22, 1864, almost certainly at the Battle of Jerusalem Plank Road, aka the 1st Battle of the Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, VA. Admitted June 24, 1864, to General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, suffering from a gunshot wound to the middle third of his left forearm, requiring “resection of radius [wrist bone] at middle third [of the arm, with] about 3 inches of bone removed.” His “previous state of health” was described as “good,” and his age was noted as 21. He was transferred on July 15, 1864, to Howard’s Grove 1st Division Hospital, Richmond, VA, and furloughed for 60 days on unspecified date, but probably on or near July 23, 1864. Absent on June 1864 company muster roll, with notation “in Hospital from wound received June 26 [1864] at Deep Bottom,” which would have been the 1st Battle of Deep Bottom (aka the Battle of Strawberry Plains and the Battle of New Market Road), Henrico County, VA, but I think this notation is in error and that he was actually wounded June 22, 1864, at the Battle of Jerusalem Plank Road, VA. Paid on descriptive list on July 23, 1864, by Capt. William S. Kemper, who was a paymaster in the Hospitals Department at Richmond, VA, at the time. [Note: A Descriptive List was a form of war-era ID; it described the soldier who carried it and was used to record his pay and his receipt of clothing, etc., when he was absent from his command on detached or detailed service, on furlough, or in hospital. "Payment on Descriptive List" always indicates that such payment occurred while the soldier was physically absent from his command.] Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “on furlough to Miss. of 60 days, from July 21, 1864; wounded June 25, 1864.” [Note: This June 25, 1864, wounding date seems to be in error; since he was admitted to hospital at Richmond on June 24, 1864, his wounding had to have taken place on or before that date.] Appears on an undated Register of General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified, with Register covering the period Aug. 1862-June 1864.

Absent on Oct. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since Sept. 25, 1864; furloughed to Miss. from wounded.” Absent on Dec. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since Nov. 20, 1864.”

Absent on Feb. 1865 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since Nov. 20, 1864.” Paroled at war’s end on June 9, 1865, at Holly Springs, Marshall County, MS, with residence noted on parole as New Albany, MS [then located on the Tippah County-Pontotoc County line]. Southern Patriot! [Note: I am stating here that Pvt. Pennebaker was a “Southern Patriot” because any man who is wounded twice and loses a third of his forearm in service to the South is a patriot in my estimation, even if he did decide, late in the war, that he had sacrificed enough on the altar of Southern Independence.]

Pvt. John Calvin Peoples [found as “J.C. Peoples” in the military records] (b. Claiborne County, MS, ca. 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1934), Co. G ("Fairview Rifles," aka "Claiborne Rangers," aka “Capt. John Taylor Moore’s Company,” aka “Capt. Benjamin Humphreys, Jr.’s, Company,” aka “Capt. George H. Fulkerson’s Company,” and aka “Capt. James H. Duncan’s Company,” raised in Claiborne County, MS), 16th MS Infantry. Enlisted March 22, 1862, at Port Gibson, Claiborne County, MS, at age 16 (according to military records). Absent on April 1862 company muster roll, with notation “absent sick at Hospital [since] April 23rd 1862.” Present on June 1862 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Oct. 1862 company muster roll states “discharged near Winchester, Va., Oct. 11th 1862, [by] reason [of] physical disability.” [An alternate discharge date of Oct. 16, 1862, is also given.] No further information in his military file with this command. However, John Calvin Peoples was not yet done serving his new nation, as he enlisted a second time, this time into (Old) Co. D/(New) Co. F (“Capt. Joseph W. Davenport’s Company,” aka “Davenport’s Company of Cavalry,” raised in Claiborne & Copiah Counties, MS), 24th (Moorman's) Battalion MS Cavalry. Enlisted April 15, 1864, in Claiborne County, MS, at appr. age 17/18. Present on May 31, 1864, company muster roll. Present on June 30, 1864, company muster roll. Absent on Oct. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “on detached service as Scout on Big Black River [SW MS] since July 27, 1864, by order [of] Col. Wood” [i.e., Col. Robert C. Wood, Jr., who commanded Adams’/Wood’s Confederate Cavalry (aka the 1st MS Cavalry), under whom Moorman’s Battalion operated until war’s end]. No further information in his military file with this command. J.C. Peoples filed a Confederate Pension application in Jefferson County, MS, in 1925, in which he stated that he was discharged on account of “rheumatism and ingrowing nails.” He did not mention his service in Moorman’s Battalion, but did state that he was not in active service when the war ended. [Note: On Aug. 21, 1864, a J.C. Peoples (no rank or command given) signed (as “J.C. Peoples”) for 20 days’ worth of corn for his mount at Post Grenada, Grenada County, MS. I do not believe this soldier to be the Pvt. John Calvin Peoples under consideration here, as John Calvin Peoples was supposed to be on scout in SW MS at this time.]

Pvt. John Petersen [found as “John Petersen” and “John Peterson” in the military records] (b. Germany, 1831-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1912), (Old) Co. K (“McDonald Dragoons,” aka “Capt. Charles McDonald’s Company,” and aka “Capt. James G. Barbour’s Company,” raised in Shelby County, TN), “Forrest’s Old Regiment TN Cavalry,” which became Co. H, 3rd (Forrest’s) TN Cavalry, which became Co. D, 18th (Balch’s) Battalion TN Cavalry, which became Co. A, 11th TN Cavalry, which became Co. B, 26th (McDonald’s) Battalion TN Cavalry, which became Co. B, 3rd (Forrest’s) TN Cavalry (Reorganized). Enlisted Jan. 3, 1862, at Memphis, Shelby County, TN, at age 30/31. Present on Oct. 30, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Dec. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present on June 1863 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Absent on April 30, 1864, company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since Feb. 1, 1864. Returned to duty. Present for clothing issue on Aug. 12, 1864, at unspecified location. No further information in his military file with this command.

SERVICE CLARIFIED. Pvt. William Levi Phillips [found as “William Phillips” in the military records] (b. Coweta County, GA, 1845-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1912), Co. H (“Capt. James R. Gardner’s Company,” aka “1st Lt. A.C. Miller’s Company,” raised in Dyer County, TN), 20th (Russell’s) TN Cavalry (aka, 15th TN Cavalry). Enlisted Dec. 1, 1863, at Camp Bell, TN [location unspecified], at age 18. Present on April 1864 company muster roll. Present on June 1864 company muster roll. In March 1865, Russell’s TN Cavalry was consolidated with the 19th (Newsom’s) TN Cavalry [aka, the 18th (Newsom’s) TN Cavalry] to create the 19th & 20th Consolidated TN Cavalry. Pvt. Phillips served in Co. I of this consolidated command. Served till war’s end. Surrendered at the general surrender of Confederate forces in the Central South at Citronelle, AL, on May 4, 1865, and physically paroled with famed Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry forces at Gainesville, Sumter County, AL, on May 11, 1865. Parole gives residence as Tishomingo County, MS. Southern Patriot! W.L. Phillips filed a Confederate Pension application in Neshoba County, MS, in 1905, in which he substantiated most of the foregoing details of his Confederate military experience.

Pvt. James M. Pickle [found as “J.M. Pickle” in the military records] (b. MS, ca. 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1922), Battery C (aka “Capt. J.M. McLendon’s Battery,” aka “Capt. F.M. Merrin’s Battery,” raised in Tallahatchie and Yalobusha Counties, MS), 14th (Ward’s) Battalion MS Light Artillery. Enlisted May 15, 1862, at Grenada, Grenada County, MS, at age 15/16. Present on Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on June 1863 company muster roll, taken during the horrific 47-day Siege of Vicksburg, MS. Captured and paroled at the end of the Siege of Vicksburg, MS, signing his parole as “J.M. Pickle.” Required to report to parole camps after a brief furlough. [Note: Parole camps were Confederate camps that housed paroled Confederates who were waiting to be exchanged and, thus, legally able (and required) to return to field duty.] Present on Oct. 31, 1863, company muster roll, taken at parole camps, Enterprise, Clarke County, MS. Present on Dec. 30, 1863, company muster roll, probably taken at parole camps, Enterprise, Clarke County, MS. June 30, 1864, company muster roll states “discharged by Medical Board [on] May 9, 1864.” No further information in his military file with this command. Southern Patriot!

NOT BURIED AT BEAUVOIR. “Samuel Pierce” is listed in the Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery listing on findagrave.com as being buried at Beauvoir and having been a member of “Ogden’s Cavalry.” However, this soldier is neither “Samuel Pierce” nor is he buried at Beauvoir. He is, more than likely, Pvt. Samuel Spears, Co. B ("Capt. Richard Bredow's Company," aka "Capt. Richard Starnes' Company," possibly raised in Livingston Parish, LA), 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers, which, in Sept. 1864, became Co. B, 3rd (Wingfield's) LA Cavalry (which cavalry has a close association with Ogden’s LA Cavalry). [Note: He is not the Samuel K. Spears (who actually is buried at Beauvoir) who served in the 19th TN Infantry.] Pvt. Samuel Spears of Wingfield’s LA Cavalry is listed in other records at Beauvoir as “Samuel Spirns” [i.e., Spiers], of Hancock County, MS, of Ogden’s LA Cavalry. He is almost certainly buried in an unmarked grave in Hancock County, MS, where he was a member of the Masonic Lodge. Pvt. Samuel Spears’ Confederate service record: Enlisted May 13, 1862, at Camp Moore, Tangipahoa, Saint Helena Parish, LA, at unknown age. Present on Sept. 19, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Detailed on Jan. 12, 1863, by Special Order No. 12, Headquarters, Dept. of MS and E LA, Jackson, MS, to report “for duty as a ship’s carpenter, and to report without delay to Thomas Weldon, Contractor, at Yazoo City, Miss. While so employed, is pay & commutation [i.e., clothing allowance] will cease & he will receive the usual wages. By order of Lt. Gen. [John C.] Pemberton” [Department Commander]. This Special Order was addressed to Gen. F. [Frank] Gardner, Commanding, Port Hudson, La.,” in which area and under whose command the 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers was then operating. No further information in his military file with this command.

Pvt. William J. Pittman [found as “William J. Pitman,” “W.J. Pittman,” “W.J. Pitman,” and “U.J. Pittman” in the military records] (b. probably Smith County, MS, ca. 1837-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1917), (Old) Co. D/(New) Co. C ("True Confederates," aka "Capt. William T. Ward's Company," aka "Capt. John C. Wilkinson's Company," aka "Capt. H.W. Crook's Company," raised in Smith County, MS), 8th MS Infantry. Enlisted ca. June 1, 1861, at Raleigh, Smith County, MS, at age 23/24. Presence implied on July 30, 1861, company muster roll, dated Raleigh, Smith County, MS. Presence implied on Oct. 5, 1861, company muster roll, probably taken at Enterprise, Clarke County, MS. Presence implied on Oct. 18, 1861, company muster roll, dated Enterprise, Clarke County, MS, where he signed for pay, signing his name as “W.J. Pitman.” Present on Dec. 31, 1861, company muster roll. Presence implied on Feb. 1862 company muster roll. Present on April 1862 company muster roll.

Absent on Oct. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “in Hospital.” “Appears on a List of killed and wounded in the 8th Miss. Regt. in the Battle of Murfreesboro [Rutherford County], Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862,” with notation “severely wounded in the hand.” Furloughed for 30 days on Jan. 13, 1863, from Military Post, Atlanta, GA, “upon Certificate of [Medical] Examining Board, approved by the Surgeon of this Post,” clearly on account of his Battle of Murfreesboro, TN, wound. Absent on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “in Hospital.” April 1863 company muster roll simply states “deserted.” Present on June 1863 company muster roll, with notation “on extra duty; joined from desertion [and] improperly dropped [from the company rolls].” Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll.

Placed upon the Confederate Roll of Honor for his heroism at the Battle of Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, TN, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863, as per Special Orders No. 131/3, Adjutant & Inspector General’s Office, Richmond, VA, dated Oct. 3, 1863. Apparently wounded at the Battle of Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Hamilton County, TN, on Nov. 25, 1863, as he stated in his Confederate Pension application that he was wounded in the right leg at that battle.

Absent on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent sick.” Absent on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent sick.” Admitted “wounded” on Feb. 22, 1865, to Way Hospital, Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, and transferred to hospital at Lauderdale Springs, Lauderdale County, MS. Admitted “wounded” on March 2 and March 3, 1865, to Way Hospital, Lauderdale County, MS, and “furloughed” for unspecified number of days. “Appears on a weekly Report of furloughs granted by the Medical Examining Board, in [the] Disabled Camp, at Lauderdale [Springs, Lauderdale County], Miss.,…for the week ending March 7, 1865,” with notation that he was furloughed for 60 days because of a “gunshot wound,” and with further notation that his residence was “Raleigh, Smith Co., Miss.” Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 13, 1865, at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS. Parole notes his residence as “Marion, Ala.,” which I am at a loss to explain, as others of his military and civilian records clearly show him to be a resident of Smith County, MS. Southern Patriot! William J. Pittman filed a Confederate Pension application in Smith County, MS, in 1916, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military service, adding only that he was wounded in the right hand in the Battle of Murfreesboro and in the right leg in the Battle of Missionary Ridge.

 (Judge) 2nd Sgt./2nd Lt./Capt./Judge Advocate Austin J. Pollard, Jr. [found as “Austin Pollard” and “A. Pollard” in the military records] (b. Greene County, AL, 1835-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1919), Co. A (“Buttahatchie Riflemen\*\*\*,” aka “Capt. Newton J. Beckett’s Company,” raised in Monroe County, MS), 1st (Beckett’s) Battalion MS Infantry (“MS Army of 10,000”) (60-days, 1861-1862). Enlisted as 2nd Sgt. on Nov. 20, 1861, almost certainly at Aberdeen, Monroe County, MS, at age 25/26. Served in the Bowling Green, Warren County, KY, area from ca. Dec. 18, 1861, to ca. Jan. 24, 1862, when the battalion was sent back to MS and disbanded. Signed sometime in Feb. 1862 for pay for his service in this command, signing as “A. Pollard, Acting Quarter Master & Commissary, 1st Miss. Batt.” No more information in his military file with this poorly-documented command. However, Austin J. Pollard was not done serving his new nation. He enlisted into a second company, still as 2nd Sgt., into Co. G (“Buttahatchie Rifles,” aka Capt. Newton J. Beckett’s Company,” aka “Capt. Javons {sic} M. Nolan’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Austin Pollard’s Company,” raised in Monroe County, MS), 41st MS Infantry, on Feb. 20, 1862, almost certainly at Aberdeen, Monroe County, MS, at age 26/26. [Note: The records say he enlisted at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, on Feb. 20, 1862, but, as his company was raised at Aberdeen, Monroe County, MS, I think this is a clerical error.] Elected 2nd Lt. on April 14, 1862.

Presence as 2nd Lt. implied on May 10, 1862, company muster roll. Present as 2nd Lt. on June 30, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “served from Feb. 20 [1862] to April 14, 1862, as 2nd Sgt.; on that day [i.e., April 14, 1862], [he was] elected [2nd] Lieutenant.” Signed muster roll as “Lt., commanding [the] company.”

Present for pay as 2nd Lt. on Aug. 20, 1862, at unspecified location, but probably Chattanooga, Hamilton County, TN. Present as 2nd Lt. on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “detailed as Ordnance Officer [for the] 1st Brigade, by [order of] Col. Miller, commanding [the brigade], Oct. 11, 1862.” As Ordnance Officer, issued ordnance stores (muskets, rifles, knapsacks, etc.) to another officer on Oct. 31, 1862, at Knoxville, Knox County, TN. Present as 2nd Lt. on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, signing the roll as “Lt., commanding [the] company.” Appears as 2nd Lt. on an undated “Report of killed and wounded, 41 Mississippi Regiment,” at the Battle of Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, TN, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863, with notation that he suffered a slight contusion wound to the shoulder on Dec. 31, 1862, during a “charge [about] 300 yards [from the Yankee] intrenchments.” A Jan. 21, 1863, “List of killed, wounded, and missing in Chalmers’ Brigade, in the battles before Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863,” states that he was wounded slightly “in [the] 1st charge to the front.”

Present as captain on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “promoted to Captain vice [Capt.] N.J. Beckett, deceased, & assigned to [this new] duty [on] Jan. 20, 1863, by order of Col. White, commanding Chalmers’ Brigade, [with] 1st Lt. J.M. Nolan waiving his right [to the captaincy].” Appears as captain on a March 2, 1863, “Roster of Field Officers and Captains in Withers’ Division, Polk’s Corps, Army of TN,” dated Shelbyville, Bedford County, TN. Present as captain on April 1863 company muster roll, with notation “in camps, sick.” Signed as captain for stationery for his company at Shell Mound, Marion County, TN, on July 6, 1863.

Confirmed as Judge Advocate on July 19, 1863, by Special Orders 191/1, Department & Army of TN, Gen. Braxton Bragg, commanding. Signed as captain for clothing for his company at Shell Mound, Marion County, TN. Signed for stationery for his command on Aug. 3, 1863, and on Aug. 14, 1863, at Chattanooga, Hamilton County, TN. Absent as captain on Aug. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “detailed as Judge Advocate, General Court Martial, at Chattanooga [Hamilton County], Tenn., by Special Orders No. 191, dated Head Quarters, Army of Tenn., July 19, 1863.” “Appears [as captain] on a monthly Report of the efficiency and competency of the officers in the 41st Miss. Regiment,” dated Aug. 31, 1863, with notation “competent,” and further notation “absent [for] 31 days [as] Judge Advocate of Court Martial at Chattanooga [Hamilton County, TN].” Paid $101.60 on Aug. 30, 1863, at Chattanooga, Hamilton County, TN, for expenses incurred (travel, food) while serving as Judge Advocate at Chattanooga from July 21, 1863, to Aug. 29, 1863. Present as captain on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “wounded slight[ly] in [the] Battle of Chickamauga [Catoosa & Walker Counties, GA], Sept. 20, 1863.”

Signed as captain for clothing for his company at Chattanooga, Hamilton County, TN, on Oct. 31, 1863. Signed as captain for clothing for his company at Chattanooga, Hamilton County, TN, on Nov. 30, 1863. Present as captain on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Signed as captain for clothing for his company at Chattanooga, Hamilton County, TN, on Dec. 31, 1863. Present as captain on Feb. 1864 company muster roll. Absent as captain on April 1, 1864, company muster roll, with notation “absent under General Orders No. 27.” [Note: General Orders No. 27 dealt with drawing up a complete and accurate muster roll for each company in order that a $100 bonus could be given to enlisted men and non-commissioned officers. I do not know why carrying out this order would have caused Capt. Pollard to have been absent from his company.] Absent as captain on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “detached as Judge Advocate of a Court Martial by Special Orders No. 39, dated Head Quarters, Army of Tenn., April 1, 1864.” On April 16, 1864, he sent a letter to the Adjutant and Inspector General at Richmond, VA, explaining why he had not submitted his accounts (specifically an accounting of how he had distributed enlistment bounty money among the men of the regiment) while Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the 41st MS Infantry, which accounts the AAIG was clearly pressuring him about. Capt. Pollard explained why he had not been able to forward the accounts and sent the completed accounts to the AAIG along with his explanatory letter. Tendered his resignation as captain of his company on May 11, 1864, in order to accept a transfer (with rank of captain of cavalry) to be the Judge Advocate of the Military Court in Gen Stephen Dill Lee’s Cavalry Corps. On May 19, 1864, he wrote from Demopolis, Marengo County, AL, to the Acting Adjutant General, asking leave of seven days in order to go home to Monroe County, MS, to properly mount and equip himself, “having been recently appointed to this Department from Infantry.”

On May 25, 1864, at Judge Advocate of the Military Court of Gen. Stephen Dill Lee’s Cavalry Corps, he ordered tents and camp equipage for the use of the court.

On July 28, 1864, as Judge Advocate, General Court Martial, he wrote from West Point, Clay County, MS, to the Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen. Capt. L.G. Kennerly, asking that the Court Martial be transferred to near Jackson, Hinds County, MS, where Mabry’s and Adams’ Brigades were located, as the Court had 30-35 cases that needed trying in those brigades. Aug. 31, 1864, company muster roll states “appointed Captain of Cavalry and Judge Advocate of [the] Military Court of Maj. Gen. S.D. [Stephen Dill] Lee’s Cavalry Corps by [the] Secretary of War, [on] April 12, 1864, to take rank from April 6, 1864; [position] accepted [on] May 11th 1864.” Paid Sept. 10, 1864, at unspecified location for service as captain of infantry up until May 10, 1864, and for service as Judge Advocate (with rank of captain of cavalry) from that point forward (with pay period being from May 1, 1864-Aug. 30, 1864. Present for pay on Nov. 17, 1864, at unspecified location, but somewhere within the Department of AL, MS, and E LA, as he was paid by Maj. A.B. Cooke, the Chief Paymaster for that department. Present on March 7, 1865, at Post Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, as Capt. & Judge Advocate, Military Court. Southern Patriot! [\*\*\*Note: This company clearly served as the core of the next company in which Austin J. Pollard served. In fact, the two similarly-named companies (“Buttahatchie Riflemen” and “Buttahatchie Rifles”) may actually have used both names.] [Note: Many family researchers state that Capt. Austin Pollard is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Aberdeen, Monroe County, MS, next to his first wife, Mary Caroline Perrin (1866-1932). However, no photo of any marker for him in that cemetery is shown on his findagrave.com memorial page or on any of several ancestry.com pages that exist for him. I think that family researchers are simply unaware that Capt. Pollard spent his last years at Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, died there, and is buried there in the Beauvoir Confederate cemetery. I do not think that Capt. Pollard is buried in Aberdeen, MS.]

Pvt. William Dunbar Postlethwaite, Jr. [found as “W.D. Postlethwaite,” “W.D. Postlethwait,” “W.D. Postlewait,” “W. Postlewaithe,” “W.D. Postlewaithe,” “Willie Dunbar Posterwaithe (sic),” “W.D. Posterwaithe,” “W.D. Postlewaithe,” “W.D. Postwait,” “H.D. Postlewait,” and “W.D. Patalworth” in the military records] (b. Wilkinson or Adams County, MS, ca. 1845-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1926), Co. K ("Wilkinson Rifles," aka "Capt. Carnot Posey's Company," aka "Capt. Abram M. Feltus' Company," aka "Capt. James S. Lewis' Company," and aka "Capt. A.K. Jones' Company," raised in Wilkinson County, MS), 16th MS Infantry. Enlisted May 21, 1861, at Woodville, Wilkinson County, MS, at appr. age 15/16 (though military records – often “off” by a few years – state that he was 18). Presence implied on June 8, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Present or absent not stated on June 12, 1861, company muster roll. Present on Aug. 31, 1861, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1861 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1861 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 6, 1862, company muster roll. Present on April 1862 company muster roll. Present on June 1862 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Oct. 1862 company muster roll states “discharged under the Conscript Act,” meaning that he was discharged because he was underage. Date of his actual discharge was Sept. 29, 1862, at Richmond, VA, with him receiving his final pay on Oct. 6, 1862, also at Richmond, VA. No further information in his military file with this command. However, William Dunbar Postlethwaite was not yet done serving his new nation, as he enlisted a second time, this time into Co. A ("Capt. John J. Slocum's Company," raised in Washington Parish, LA), 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers\*\*\*. No enlistment date/data and his records are mis-filed in National Archives records with the 9th LA Infantry, in which command he never served. [Note: One Yankee POW record lists him as a member of the “3rd Regiment LA Cavalry,” which was the successor command of the 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers, further proving that he never served in the 9th LA Infantry.] Enlisted sometime between Oct. 6, 1862 (when he would have been appr. age 16/17), and the date of his capture, Oct. 5, 1863 (when he would have been appr. age 17/18). He probably enlisted close to the second date cited because, had he enlisted earlier, he would have additional records in the 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers, but he has no service records in that command and is only known as having been a member of that command by virture of his Yankee POW records. Two places are given as his point of capture: “near Vicksburg [Warren County], Miss., Oct. 6, 1863,” and “near Corinth [Tishomingo County, MS], Oct. 5, 1863.” Since the latter place and date predominate in his Yankee POW records, it is probably that he was, in fact, captured near Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, on Oct. 5, 1863. Forwarded as a POW to Memphis, TN, arriving there on Oct. 13, 1863, and, thence, on Oct. 21, 1863, to notorious Military Prison, Alton, IL, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Arrived as a POW at Military Prison, Alton, IL, on Oct. 24, 1863. Forwarded as a POW on Feb. 29, 1864, to equally notorious Fort Delaware, DE, POW Camp, where it was also official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Arrived at Fort Delaware, DE, POW Camp on March 4, 1864. On Dec. 30, 1864, a Mrs. C.J. Harris of Paducah, KY, wrote to Pres. Abraham Lincoln, asking him to parole William Dunbar Postlethwaite; Mr. Lincoln did not accede to her wishes. Declared exchanged, paroled, and forwarded for exchange from Fort Delaware, DE, POW Camp on March 7, 1865. Physically exchanged during the period March 10-12, 1865, at Boulware’s & Cox’s Wharves, located some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River. No further information in his military file with this command. However, what typically happened with newly exchanged POW's arriving at Richmond, VA, at this point in time was that they would be checked out in a local hospital, then either furloughed back home to recuperate from harsh treatment at the hands of their Yankee captors or they would be assigned to Camp Lee, Richmond, VA, in order to recuperate there and be prepared for repatriation to their commands. Pvt. Postlethwaite was almost certainly furloughed back home and would still have been on furlough (or unable to join his command) when all Confederate forces in the Central South were surrendered at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, on May 4, 1865. Southern Patriot! “William D. Postlewaite” filed a Confederate Pension application in Harrison County, MS, in 1920, in which he stated that he was living in West Feliciana Parish, LA, when he enlisted in April 1861 into Capt. Feltus’ Co. K of Col. Carnot Posey’s 16th MS Infantry, that he served in this command “about 3 years” [actually 1.5 years], that he was discharged in the “fall of 1863” [actually the fall of 1862] because he was underage, that he enlisted a second time and served under “Col. Scott” [i.e., Maj. Edwin A. Scott, in the 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers/3rd (Wingfield’s) LA Cavalry], that he was captured, and that he was a POW at Fort Delaware, DE, POW Camp until the war ended. [\*\*\*Note: This company, in Sept. 1864, became Co. A, 3rd (Wingfield's) LA Cavalry.]

Pvt. Augustus Adolphus Powell\*\*\* [found as “Adolphus A. Powell,” “Adolphus Powell,” and “A.A. Powell” in the military records] (b. Crawford County, GA, 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1916), Co. H (“Capt. R.W. Wade’s Company,” raised in Early County, GA), 29th Battalion GA Cavalry. Enlisted July 25, 1863, at Blakely, Early County, GA, at age 17. Present on Aug. 31, 1864, company muster roll. Absent on Oct. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “sick [at] General Hospital #1, Savannah [Chatham County, GA] since Oct. 27 [1864].” Served till war’s end. “Appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War, belonging to the Confederate Army, surrendered by Maj. Gen. Sam Jones, commanding Confederate Forces in Florida, to Brig. Gen. E.M. McCook, U.S.V. [i.e., United States Volunteers], commanding U.S. Forces at Tallahassee [Leon County], Florida, and vicinity, in compliance with the terms of a Military Convention made on April 26, 1865, at Bennett’s House, near Durham’s Station [i.e., Durham, Durham County], N.C., between Gen. J.E. Johnston, of the Confederate Armies, and Major General W.T. Sherman, U.S.A., and approved by Lieut. Gen. U.S. Grant, U.S.A.,” with notation that he was paroled on May 10, 1865, at Tallahassee, Leon County, FL. [Note: On a “List of Prisoners of War surrendered to Brig. Gen. E.M. McCook by Maj. Gen. Sam Jones, C.S.A., at Tallahassee, Fla., May 10, 1865,” Pvt. Powell’s command is misidentified as the non-existent “29th Battalion GA Artillery.”] Southern Patriot! A.A. Powell filed a Confederate Pension application in Hinds County, MS, in 1909, in which he substantiated the details of his service in the 29th Battalion GA Cavalry, but stated that he also served in the 6th GA Infantry (State Guards), in which command I fail to find any service records for him. [Note: A Pvt. A.W. Powell served in Co. G (“Capt. Thomas F. Wells’ Company,” raised in Washington County, GA), 6th GA Infantry (State Guards), but this soldier served in this local defense company hundreds of miles away from where Augustus Adolphus Powell was living in 1860 and where he enlisted into the 29th Battalion GA Cavalry. A.W. Powell and Augustus Adolphus Powell are not one and the same man.] [\*\*\*Note: Sullivan has his name as “Albert Adolphus Powell,” but family researchers consistently give his name as “Augustus Adolphus Powell.”]

Pvt./3rd Corp. George William Presley [found as “G.W. Presley” in the military records] (b. Winston County, MS, 1848-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1913), “Capt. Francis Marion Shields’ Company,” organized in Hinds County, MS, but recruited from various parts of the state), MS Infantry Reserves. Enlisted as a private on Oct. 15, 1864, at Macon, Noxubee County, MS, at age 16. Absent as 3rd Corp. on Dec. 31, 1864, company muster roll, with notation “elected 3rd Corp. [on] Nov. 30, 1864; furloughed [on] Dec. 20, 1864; [furlough] extended 20 days [by authority of a] Surgeon’s Certificate.” No further information in his military file with this reserve command. Southern Patriot! [Note: When G.W. Presley entered Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home in 1910, he stated that he served in “Berry’s Battalion,” which command (if it every existed in MS), has no official records. However, Capt. Hiram Newton Berry (after serving in the 14th MS Infantry) formed his own company of infantry reserves -- Co. H ("Merwin Guards," aka "Capt. Hiram Newton Berry's Company of Infantry," raised in Clarke County, MS), 1st MS Infantry Reserves (aka, "Reserve Corps, State of Mississippi") – and was an enrolling officer at Enterprise, Clarke County, MS. Capt. Berry was noted as being in charge of a “detachment” at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, in Oct. 1864; it is possible that Capt. Berry, at times, led a battalion of MS Infantry Reserves. Thus, G.W. Presley could have served under Capt. Hiram Newton Berry while in Shields’ Company. All of which is conjectural, but not far-fetched.]

SERVICE CLARIFIED. Pvt. Rausel Crisenberry Presley [found as “R.C. Pressley” in the military records] (b. Henderson County, TN, 1847-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1937), "Capt. Alexander A. Hall's Company of MS Cavalry, State Reserves, Supporting Force, 5th Congressional District" (raised in Leake County, MS), which became Co. E, 1st (Denis') Battalion MS Cavalry Reserves, which became Co. E, 1st (Denis') MS Cavalry Reserves on Sept. 3, 1864. Enlisted April 23, 1864, at Carthage, Leake County, MS, at age 17. Absent on July 17, 1864, company muster roll, with notation “absent sick,” and with further notation that he was 17 years old. No further information in his military file with this reserve command. At some point, he was either transferred to or allowed to enlist into Co. I (“Burt Avengers,” aka “Capt. William E. Ross’ Company,” aka “Capt. James M. Randel’s Company,” and aka “1st Lt. George H. Moore’s Company,” raised in Hinds County, MS), 39th MS Infantry, where he served as a private and where he is known only from war’s-end Yankee POW records. [Note: Since he was still being carried on the rolls of the 1st (Denis’) Battalion MS Cavalry Reserves on Dec. 31, 1864, his transfer to or enlistment in the 39th MS Infantry must have happened on or after Jan. 1, 1865.] Captured at the Battle of Fort Blakeley, Baldwin County, AL, April 9, 1865, and forwarded as a POW to Ship Island, MS, POW Camp, arriving at the latter place on April 15, 1865. Forwarded for exchange as a POW from Ship Island, MS, POW Camp, via New Orleans, Orleans Parish, LA, beginning on May 1, 1865, to Camp Townsend, Vicksburg, Warren County, MS, and physically exchanged at Camp Townsend on May 6, 1865. Returned to service. Served till war’s end. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 12, 1865, at Jackson, Hinds County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Leake County, MS. Southern Patriot! R.C. Presley (sic) filed Confederate Pension applications in Leake County, MS, in 1908, 1916, 1923, & 1924. In his 1908 application, he said that he served in the 39th MS Infantry “about 5 months,” yielding an enlistment date of late Nov.-early Dec. 1864. In his 1916 application, he state that he enlisted into the 39th MS Infantry in “Dec. 1864.” In his 1923 application, he stated that he enlisted in “Nov. 1864.” In his 1924 application, he simply stated that he enlisted in “1864.” In none of these applications did he mention his earlier service in the 1st (Denis’) MS Cavalry Reserves.

Pvt. William Robert Price [found as “William Price” in the military records] (b. Newton County, MS, 1842-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1920), Co. H ("Jasper Avengers," raised in Jasper County, MS), 37th MS Infantry. Enlisted May 9, 1862, at Columbus, Lowndes County, MS, at age 20. Present on April 30, 1862, company muster roll. Present on June 1862 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Surrendered and paroled at the end of the horrific 47-day Siege of Vicksburg, Warren County, MS, on July 4, 1863, signing his parole as “Wm. Price.” Required to report to parole camp after a 30-day furlough. [Note: Parole camps were Confederate camps that housed paroled Confederates who were waiting to be exchanged and, thus, legally able (and required) to return to field duty.] Absent on Oct. 31, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” [Note: Many soldiers were absent without leave during the army’s parole camp phase, as the soldiers knew that they were not liable for active field service until exchanged.] Absent on Dec. 31, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Present on Feb. 1864 company muster roll. Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “wounded & in hospital.” [Note: During the 100-day Atlanta Campaign, the 37th MS Infantry was involved in many battles and skirmishes, not to mention the 30-day Siege of Atlanta. It is impossible to say at which of these actions Pvt. Price was wounded, as his service records are silent on this important point.] Admitted on Feb. 9, 1865, and Feb. 16, 1865, to Way Hospital, Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, suffering from a “wound” (which I believe to be his Atlanta Campaign wound), and furloughed for an unspecified number of days. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 17, 1865, at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Newton County, MS. Southern Patriot!

Pvt. Thomas Priest [found as “Thomas Priest” in the military records] (b. Ireland, ca. 1838-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1915), Co. F (“Dion’s Greys”\*\*\*, “Capt. Andrew L. Whitley’s Company,” aka “Capt. William A. Brown’s Company,” raised in Shelby County, TN), 21st TN Infantry. Enlisted June 11, 1861, at Jackson, Madison County, TN, at appr. age 20/21. Appears as both present and “on furlough” on the Dec. 1861 company muster roll. Appears on an undated “List of mechanics in the 3rd Corps, Army of the Mississippi,” with notation that he was serving in the 5th Brigade as a “moulder” [i.e., iron molder, which was his profession in civilian life]. On July 21, 1862, the 21st TN Infantry was consolidated with the 2nd (Walker’s) TN Infantry to form the 9th (Smith’s) Confederate Infantry (aka, the 5th {Smith’s} Confederate Infantry and aka the 5th Confederate Regiment TN Infantry). Pvt. Thomas Priest served in Co. C (“Capt. William A. Brown’s Company,” comprised of soldiers from various companies of the 21st TN Infantry) of this consolidated command. Present on Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Admitted Jan. 30, 1863, to C.S.A. Post Hospital, Dalton [Whitfield County], GA, suffering from recurring fevers. Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. “Appears on a Roll of prisoners (deserters) forwarded from Stevenson [Jackson County], Ala., Sept. 20, 1863, by [Yankee] Capt. R.M. Goodwin, Assistant Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, to be released at Nashville, TN,” with notation that he was captured “near Chattanooga,” on Sept. 11, 1863, and further notation that he “took the Oath of Allegiance [to the US] at Stevenson.” Arrived at Nashville, TN, on Sept. 21, 1863. An undated “Register of Prisoners of War, [Yankee] Department of the Cumberland,” dated “Headquarters, Provost Marshall General, Nashville, Tenn.,” states that Pvt. Priest “desires to be released at Nashville; [he] has taken [the] Oath of Allegiance [to the US].” Absent on Oct. 31, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since 1st of October 1863.” Dec. 31, 1863, company muster roll states “deserted Dec. 18, 1863, from camp near Dalton [Whitfield County, GA].” [Note: The Dec. 18, 1863, date is a clerical error, as Pvt. Priest actually deserted some three months earlier.] [\*\*\*Note: “Dion’s Greys”? “Dior’s Greys”? Original local designation of company extremely hard to read on the one record on which it appears.]

Pvt. Edward George Quarterman [found as “E. Quarterman” in the military records] (b. Adams County, MS, 1845\*\*\*-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1921), Co. G ("Capt. Thomas W. Hughes' Company," aka "Capt. John T. Williams' Company," raised in Adams, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, & Scott Counties, MS), Powers' Regiment LA & MS Cavalry, aka Powers' Confederate Cavalry, and aka Powers' MS Cavalry, whose three MS companies eventually became the 23rd (Terry's) Battalion MS Cavalry (and which battalion does not have existing records separate from the records of Powers' MS Cavalry). No enlistment date/data. In his 1917 Confederate Pension application, he stated that he enlisted “in the early fall of 1864,” at which time he would have been 19. Known only from his war’s-end paroles (sic). Served till war’s end. Surrendered at the general surrender of Confederate forces in the Central South at Citronelle, AL, on May 4, 1865, and paroled for the first time (almost certainly in person) with famed Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry forces at Gainesville, Sumter County, AL, on May 12, 1865. This parole correctly gives residence as Franklin County, MS. Paroled a second time (this time almost certainly just on paper) on May 12, 1865, at Jackson, Hinds County, MS. This parole incorrectly gives his residence as Adams County, MS. Southern Patriot! Edward George Quarterman filed a Confederate Pension application in Adams County, MS, in 1917, in which he stated that he was living in Franklin County, MS, when he enlisted “in the early fall of 1864” into Capt. Hughes’ [i.e., Capt. Thomas W.Hughes] Co. G of the 28th MS Cavalry [actually Powers’ MS Cavalry], that he served in this command until war’s end, at which time his command was surrendered to “Gen. E.R. Cundy, U.S.A.” [i.e., Gen. E.R.S. Canby, USA]. [\*\*\*Note: In his Aug. 1917 Confederate Pension application, he stated that he turned “71 years old [on the] 12[th] day of last October,” yielding a birthday of Oct. 12, 1845. Estimates of his birth year in US Census records range from 1843 to 1848.]

Capt./Pvt. Jacob Mathew Rabby\*\*\* [found as “Jacob M. Rabby,” “J.M. Rabby,” and “I.M. Rabby” (with script capital “J” being misread as script capital “I”) in the military records] (b. Mobile County, AL, 1833-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1909), "Capt. Jacob M. Rabby's Coast Guard Company, No. 1, AL Volunteers," raised in Mobile County, AL. This command was briefly attached to the 1st Battalion AL Infantry and, later, as (1st) Co. K, to the 25th AL Infantry, before again becoming an independent company. Formed his own company on Oct. 11, 1861, at Bayou La Batre, Mobile County, AL. Presence as captain implied on Oct. 17, 1861, company muster roll, where his age is given as 28. Present as captain on Dec. 31, 1861, company muster roll. Signed for pay on March 3, 1862, at Mobile, Mobile County, AL. As a private citizen, he sold fresh beef and potatoes to the Confederate Quartermaster at Mobile, Mobile County, AL, on April 8, 1862. Signed for pay on April 30, 1862, at Mobile, Mobile County, AL. Signed for pay on May 26, 1862, at Mobile, Mobile County, AL. Ordered to report for unspecified duty or assignment to Brig. Gen. Jones, as per Special Orders No. 139, dated June 14, 1862, Department of AL and W FL, Gen. Forney, commanding. Present on June 30, 1862, company muster roll. Signed as captain for fodder for animals on July 1, 1862, at Mobile, Mobile County, AL. Signed for stationery for his company on July l4, 1862, at Mobile, Mobile County, AL. Signed as captain for fodder for animals on Aug. 1, 1862, at Mobile, Mobile County, AL. Signed for pay on Aug. 3, 1862, at Mobile, Mobile County, AL. Presence as captain implied on Sept. 10, 1862, company muster roll, dated Camp Shorter [named for AL wartime Gov. John Gill Shorter], Hall’s Mills, Mobile County, AL. No further information in his military file with this command. However, Jacob Rabby was not yet done serving his new nation. He enlisted a second time, this time into the “Orleans Light Horse Cavalry Company” (aka “Capt. J. McDonald Taylor’s Company,” aka “Capt. Thomas L. Leed’s Company,” aka “Capt. W. Alexander Gordon’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Leeds Greenleaf’s Company,” raised in Orleans Parish, LA). [Note: This company served as an escort company for Confederate Generals Leonidas Polk and Gen. Alexander P. Stewart.] Enlisted as a private at Demopolis, Marengo County, AL, on April 25, 1864. Present on June 1864 company muster roll. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 10, 1865, at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Marengo County, AL. Southern Patriot! “J.M. Raby”\*\*\* filed a Confederate Pension application in Greene County, MS, in 1909, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military service, adding only that he was not with his command when it surrendered in NC at war’s end because he had been “detailed on special duty” for “about 20 days.” [\*\*\*Note: All of Jacob Mathew Raby’s signatures on war-era documents have his name as “Rabby,” but, curiously, his name appears as “Raby” on his Confederate Pension application. The signature on the pension application, however, does not appear to be in Rabby’s own hand.]

Pvt./Sgt. Calvin M. Ratcliff [found as “Calvin M. Ratcliff,” “Calvin N. Ratcliff,” “Calvin B. Ratcliff,” “C.M. Ratcliffe,” “C.M. Ratliff,” “C. Ratliffe,” “C. Ratcliff,” “\_\_ Ratcliff,” “C.N. Radcliff,” “Calvin Ratcliff,” “C.M. Radcliff,” “\_\_ Radcliffe,” “C.M. Ratcliff,” “C. Ratcliffe,” and “C.M. Ratliffe” in the military records] (b. Yazoo County, MS, 1838-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1915), Co. B ("Benton Rifles," aka "Capt. William H. Luse's Company," aka "Capt. H.R. Vaughn's Company," and aka "Capt. Cyrus N. Brown's Company," raised in Yazoo County, MS), 18th MS Infantry. Enlisted as private on April 27, 1861, at Benton, Yazoo County, MS, at appr. age 22/23. Present as private on May 29, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Absent on June 30, 1861, company muster roll, with notation “sick in Hospital.” Admitted July 18, 1861, and July 23, 1861, to C.S.A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, VA, with medical complaint not specified, and returned to duty on Aug. 1, 1861. Present as private on Aug. 1861 company muster roll. Present as private on Oct. 1861 company muster roll. Admitted as private on Feb. 26, 1862, to General Hospital, Leesburg, Loudoun County, VA, suffering from mumps, and returned to duty on March 5, 1862. Promoted to Sgt. (degree not specified) on unspecified date after March 5, 1862, but returned to the ranks on April 28, 1862. Present as private on April 1862 company muster roll, but with notation “sergeant up to April 28, 1862.” Present as private on June 1862 company muster roll. Absent as private on Aug. 1862 company muster roll (dated Nov. 15, 1862), with notation “taken prisoner” [which capture actually took place on Sept. 12, 1862]. Sept. 1862 Regimental Return states “sick at Frederick” [apparently meaning Frederick (city), Frederick County, MD, as he was shortly taken prisoner in MD]. Captured Sept. 12, 1862, at Frederick, Frederick County, MD, apparently while in hospital (or, at least, sick there), during Gen. Robert E. Lee’s Maryland Campaign. “Name appears on a Parole of Prisoners of War, dated Office of the Provost Marshal General, [Yankee] Army of the Potomac, Camp near Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 21, 1862.” Forwarded on unspecified date as a POW to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, MD. Forwarded as a POW for exchange on Dec. 8, 1862, from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, MD, to Fortress Monroe, Hampton, VA, and exchanged (on paper) at the latter, same day. Forwarded from Fortress Monroe, Hampton, VA, for exchange, probably on Dec. 10, 1862, and physically exchanged same day at City Point, VA (some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River). Admitted Dec. 10, 1862, to General Hospital, Petersburg, VA, suffering from “debilitas” [i.e., exhaustion, stemming from ill treatment and starvation at the hands of his Yankee captors], and returned to duty on Dec. 19, 1862. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Absent as private on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent on furlough [of] 33 days.” Present for pay on April 6, 1863, for two months’ service, and paid by Capt. P.M. Doherty, at Fredericksburg, VA. Captured on May 3, 1863, at the Second Battle of Fredericksburg, VA. “Name appears as a signature to a Parole of Prisoners of War, dated Office of the Provost Marshal General, [Yankee] Army of the Potomac, May 3, 1863,” with no further notations. Forwarded as a POW to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, DC, and, thence, on May 7, 1863, to notorious Fort Delaware, DE, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Forwarded for exchange as a POW from Fort Delaware, DE, POW Camp ca. May 22, 1863, and physically exchanged on May 23, 1863, at City Point, VA (some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River). Present as private on June 1863 company muster roll (dated Aug. 13, 1863). Present as private on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present as private on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present as private on Dec. 1863 company muster roll (dated Feb. 27, 1864). Present as private on Feb. 1864 company muster roll (dated July 15, 1864). Present as private on April 1864 company muster roll (dated July 14, 1864). Present as private on June 1864 company muster roll (dated July 14, 1864). Present as private on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Present for clothing issue on Sept. 21, 1864, at unspecified location. Present for clothing issue on Nov. 5, 1864, at unspecified location. Present for clothing issue on Nov. 26, 1864, at unspecified location. Present on a Dec. 31, 1864, company muster roll for 1st Division General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified. Admitted on Jan. 17, 1865, to Receiving and Wayside Hospital, or General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, VA, and forwarded the next day to Howard’s Grove Hospital, Richmond, VA. Admitted Jan. 17, 1865, to General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified.

Appears on a Jan. 18, 1865, Morning Report for 1st Division General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified, and furloughed on Feb. 8, 1865, for 60 days. Appears on a Feb. 8, 1865, Register for General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with notation that he was 25 years old, that he was furloughed on Feb. 4, 1865, for 60 days, and that he was being afforded transportation to Kosciusko, Attala County, MS, and with further notation “Augusta, Ga.,” probably meaning that he would transfer trains at that location. Admitted on Feb. 23, 1865, to Way Hospital, Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, suffering from chronic diarrhea and “disabled” [possibly misreading of “diarrhea”], and furloughed on unspecified date for unspecified number of days.

A “Record” of the “Benton Rifles,” dated Feb. 24, 1865, notes that he was a single farmer, born in MS, when he enlisted at Benton, Yazoo County, MS, on April 27, 1861, and that he was currently “on sick furlough.” Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 9, 1865, at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Attala County, MS. Southern Patriot!

Pvt. Thomas W. Ratcliff [found as “Thomas W. Ratcliff,” “Taliaferro W. Ratcliff,” and “T.W. Ratcliff” in the military records] (b. LA, ca. 1836-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1914), Co. E ("Carroll Light Artillery," aka "Capt. George F. Sanderson's Company," aka "Capt. Nevit J. Drew's Company," raised in Carroll County, MS), 1st (Withers') MS Light Artillery. Enlisted March 29, 1862, at Floyd, West Carroll Parish, LA, at appr. age 25/26. Presence implied on May 13, 1862, company muster roll, dated “camp near Jackson, Miss.” Present on Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1863 company muster roll.

Surrendered and paroled at the end of the horrific 47-day Siege of Vicksburg, Warren County, MS, on July 4, 1863, signing his parole as “Taliaferro W. Ratcliff” [though his name appears as “Thomas W. Ratcliff” or “T.W. Ratcliff” in all of his other records with this command]. Required to report to parole camp after a 30-day furlough. [Parole camps were Confederate military camps where soldiers continued to train until they were "exchanged" on paper for a like number of Yankee who had also been captured and paroled. Such soldiers could not perform any active military duty until they were exchanged on paper.] No further information in his military file with this command. [Note: He does not appear to have ever returned to duty after the Siege of Vicksburg.]

Pvt. William J. Ray [found as “William J. Ray,” “William Ray,” and “W.J. Ray” in the military records] (b. Union County, SC, ca. 1844-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1919), Co. E (“J.W. Thompson Invincibles”\*\*\*, aka “Capt. J.H. Kennedy’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Anderson D. Sadler’s Company,” raised in Tippah County, MS), 23rd MS Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 15, 1862, at Jonesborough, Tippah County, MS, at appr. age 17/18. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Absent on June 30, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “sent to the hospital at Duran [i.e., Durant, Holmes County, MS] [on] April 1, 1863.” Absent on Aug. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “sent to the hospital [on] Aug. 23, 1863.” Absent on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “sent to the hospital [on] Aug. 23, 1863.” Absent on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “sent to the hospital [on] Aug. 23, 1863.” Present on March 2, 1864, company muster roll. Present on April 1864 company muster roll. Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “sent to Hospital [on] Aug. 25, 1864.” On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender at war's end in NC, the 23rd MS Infantry was consolidated with the 15th MS Infantry, the 16th MS Infantry, and the 20th MS Infantry to form the 15th Consolidated MS Infantry. Pvt. William J. Ray served in Co. K of this consolidated command. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper on April 26, 1865, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and the Army of the South at Durham Station, Durham County, NC, and physically paroled ca. May 1, 1865, at Greensboro, Guilford County, NC. Southern Patriot! William J. Ray filed Confederate Pension applications in Pontotoc County, MS, in 1900, 1902, & 1913, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military service. [\*\*\*This company was named in honor of former US Secretary of the Interior and then Confederate Army Inspector General and Mississippian, Jacob W. Thompson.]

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. T.R.H. Rayley [b. unknown place, unknown date-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, ca. 1921 (date unverified)] has a headstone that states that he served in the 19th MS Infantry, but he has no service records in that command or any other MS Confederate command. Genealogy not found. Did not file a Confederate Pension application. This man is a complete mystery, as is any Confederate service he may have rendered.

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. “I.A. Red” [headstone has “C.A. Red”] (b. AL, ca. 1839-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, 1920) became a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home in 1919, at which time he (or a family member) stated that he had been a Confederate soldier in Co. A (“Capt. Theodore G. Trimmer’s Company,” aka “Capt. James M. Mills’ Company,” and aka “Capt. Humphrey H. Sartain’s Company,” raised in Tuscaloosa County, AL), 41st AL Infantry, a command in which he has no service records. His tombstone states that he served in Co. A (“Talibonella Rifles,” aka “Pope Walker Reserves,” aka “Capt. Lafayette Hodges’ Company,” aka “Capt. Thomas P. Hodges’ Company,” and aka “1st Lt. J.H. Evans’ Company,” raised in Pontotoc County, MS), 41st MS Infantry, again, a command in which he has no service records. A Pvt. Isaac Alderman Redd served in Co. C (“Trapier Guards,” aka “Capt. William D. Bloxham’s Company,” aka “Capt. Council A. Bryan’s Company,” and aka “1st Lt. Isaac M. Auld’s Company,” raised in Tallahassee County, FL), 5th FL Infantry, but he is buried in Friendship Baptist Cemetery, Sarasota County, FL. [Note: I spent quite some time seeing if Pvt. John Andrew Jackson Redd, Co. G (“North Port Rifles,” aka “Capt. James H. McMath’s Company,” aka “Capt. A. Newton Steele’s Company,” and aka “Capt. John B. Hughes’ Company,” raised in Tuscaloosa County, AL), 11th AL Infantry, could possibly be him, but J.A.J. Redd is buried in the Mount Carmel Cemetery, Bibb County, AL.] Genealogy not found. Not found in any US Census records.

Pvt./2nd Sgt./3rd Lt. [i.e., Jr. 2nd Lt.]/ Brevet 2nd Lt./2nd Lt. John Culberson\*\*\* Reece

[found as “John C. Reese,” “J.C. Reese,” and “J.C. Reese” in the military records] (b. possibly Tishomingo or Tippah County, MS, 1843-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1926), Co. C (“Bob Davenport Grays”^^^, aka “Capt. Stephen Davenport’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Benjamin Franklin Williams’ Company,” raised in Tishomingo County, MS), 26th MS Infantry. Enlisted as a private on Aug. 24, 1861, at Iuka, Tishomingo County, MS, at age 18. Present as private on July 31, 1862, company muster roll. Captured as private at the fall of Fort Donelson, TN, on Feb. 16, 1862, and forwarded as a POW to notorious Camp Morton, IN, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field service upon exchange. Present as private on a June 1862 and an Aug. 24, 1862, Roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Morton, IN, POW Camp. As usually happened with POW’s from the Fort Donelson capture, he was probably forwarded for exchange from Camp Morton, IN, POW Camp ca. Sept. 4, 1862 (exact date not given), and physically exchanged at Vicksburg, MS, on Sept. 11, 1862. Present as 2nd Sgt. on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “appointed Oct. 6th 1862.” Present as 2nd Sgt. on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “appointed Sgt. from Private Oct. 8th 1862.” Present as 3rd Lt. on Aug. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “promoted to 3rd Lt. 19th of Aug. 1863.” Signed for pay on Sept. 1, 1863, at unspecified location, but clearly in MS. On April 2, 1864, while in hospital in AL, Lt. Reece wrote to Confederate authorities, asking for a leave of absence to assist his family in war-ravaged N MS:

“Officers Hospital

Union Town, Ala.

April 2nd 1864

“[To Assistant Adjutant General] Lt. Col. Thomas M. Jack

[probably at Montevallo, Shelby County, AL]

“Sir:

“Before joining my Regiment, which has been ordered to Va., I wish to obtain leave of absence for the following reasons. Viz., my home having been in the enemy’s lines from the evacuation of Corinth [Tishomingo County, MS] by Gen. Beauregard, till the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy, and they (the enemy) having destroyed or taken for their use every head of stock and all grain belonging to my mother, and she being left with no one to procure or replace the above named supplies, I do respectfully ask leave of absence for twenty five (25) days to visit my home in North Miss. to procure the necessary supplies upon which my mother and sister can subsist till further assistance can be rendered them. I will also state, there are three (3) other Commissioned Offices with my Company.

“Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

“(signed) J.C. Reece,

Lieut., Co. C, 26th Miss. Vols.”

Present as 3rd Lt. on April 1864, company muster roll, with notation “absent sick since 16th March 1864” cancelled by line through it, meaning that Lt. Reece had been absent sick but had rejoined his company. Absent as 3rd Lt. on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “at Hospital sick since the 7th of Aug. 1864.” Admitted Aug. 17, 1864, to General Hospital No. 4, Richmond, VA, suffering from fevers, and furloughed for unspecified number of days on Aug. 28, 1864. Signed for pay on Sept. 6, 1864, and Sept. 30, 1864, at unspecified location, but clearly N VA. Present as Brevet 2nd Lt. on Oct. 1864 company muster roll. Present as 3rd Lt. on Dec. 1864 company muster roll. Present as 3rd Lt. on Feb. 1865 company muster roll. A March 16, 1865, “Record” of the company, dated Petersburg, VA, states that he was a single, 18 year-old clerk, born in MS, with post office Rienzi, Tishomingo County, MS, when he enlisted, that he was captured on Feb. 16, 1862, exchanged on Sept. 15, 1862, appointed Sgt. on Oct. 8, 1862, and promoted to Brevet 2nd Lt. on Aug. 19, 1864. Captured as 2nd Lt. at the 3rd Battle of Petersburg [mistakenly called Hatcher’s Run in his POW records], VA, on April 2, 1865, and forwarded as a POW to the Provost Marshal General, [Yankee] Army of the Potomac, arriving at his field office on April 3, 1865. Forwarded as a POW from the [Yankee] Army of the Potomac to the Provost Marshal General of the US on April 4, 1865, arriving at Old Capitol Prison, Washington, DC, on April 5, 1865. Forwarded as a POW to notorious Johnson’s Island, OH, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Arrived as a POW at Johnson’s Island, OH, POW Camp on April 11, 1865. Released as 2nd Lt. from Johnson’s Island, OH, POW Camp on June 19, 1865, after first having taken the required Oath of Allegiance to the US. Parole gives his age as 22 and his residence as Rienzi, Tishomingo County, MS. Southern Patriot! John Culberson Reece filed Confederate Pension applications in Prentiss County, MS, in 1914 & 1920, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experience, adding that he suffered a “slight wound in the breast” on the Weldon Railroad in March 1865, which left him with “2 ribs broken.” [\*\*\*Note: John Culberson Reece signed his name thusly on his Confederate Pension applications. Family researchers state that his name was John Calhoun Reece, but I only find him as “J.C. Reece” (and variant spelling of his last name) in US Census records. Without further evidence, I am taking his name to be John Culberson Reece.] [^^^Note: Robert “Bob” Davenport was a well-to-do farmer in Tishomingo County, MS, who must have helped equip this company, as Capt. Stephen Davenport was his son. Stephen Davenport died after resigning his captaincy in order to lead a cavalry battalion that he largely raised – Davenport’s Battalion MS Cavalry (State Troops).]

Pvt. Joseph Reed [found as “Joseph Reed,” “Joseph Read,” “J. Reed,” and “I. Reed” (confusion of script capital “J.” as script capital “I.”) in the military records]

(b. MS, 1837-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1907), Co. H (“Russell Valley War Hornets,” aka “Capt. John W. Harris, Jr.’s, Company,” aka “Capt. James W.C. Smith’s Company,” and aka “Capt. John B. Bean’s Company,” raised in Franklin County, AL), 16th AL Infantry. [Note: Like many AL commands, the 16th AL Infantry is exceedingly poorly documented.] Enlisted July 15, 1861, at Tuscumbia, Colbert County, AL, at appr. age 21/22. Present on Aug. 31, 1861, company muster roll (dated Oct. 22, 1861). Present on April 1862 company muster roll. Paid on Nov. 12, 1863, for four months’ service, by B.F. Bomar, almost certainly at Atlanta, GA, where Bomar was a paymaster.

Admitted Nov. 14, 1863, to General Hospital, Selma, Dallas County, AL, with medical complaint not stated, with release date given as “none stated,” and with notation “stopped by one night.” No further information in his military file with this command. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender in NC, the 16th AL Infantry was consolidated with the 1st AL Infantry and the 45th AL Infantry to form a consolidated command whose name I have been unable to ascertain and whose records I have been unable to locate. Thus, any soldiers serving in the 1st, 16th, and/or 45th AL Infantries could have served till war’s end without there being any proof (that I have found) of said service. Joseph Reed filed a Confederate Pension application in Warren County, MS, in 1906, in which he stated that he was wounded on Sept. 19, 1863, which could only be the Battle of Chickamauga, Catoosa & Walker Counties, GA. He stated that this wound broke his leg and that he was on wounded furlough when the final surrender came, and, thus, absent from his command. [Note: Given the paucity of records for this command, the fact that he was paid (probably while in hospital) at Atlanta, GA, nearly two months after the Battle of Chickamauga, and the fact that he was again admitted to hospital at Selma, AL, shortly later, I believe that Pvt. Joseph Reed did suffer a severe gunshot wound at the Battle of Chickamauga, GA, which wound prevented him from ever returning to active duty.] Southern Patriot!

2nd Sgt./1st Sgt./Hospital Steward/Regimental Druggist Thomas David Reed

[found as “Thomas D. Reed,” “Thomas D. Reid,” “T.D. Reed,” “T.D. Reid,” “T.G. Reed,” and “T.C. Reid” in the military records] (b. probably Pickens County, AL, 1840-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1921), (Old) Co. G/(New) Co. F ("Lauderdale Zouaves," aka "Capt. Kennon McElroy's Company," aka "Capt. Robert A. Daniels' Company," aka "Capt. Richard C. Jamison's Company," and aka "Capt. Archibald A. Currie's Company," raised in Lauderdale County, MS), 13th MS Infantry. Enlisted as 2nd Sgt. on March 30, 1861, at Lauderdale Springs, Lauderdale County, MS, at age 19 (his correct age). Presence as 2nd Sgt. implied on May 23, 1861, company muster roll, taken at Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, where his age is given as 20 (but he would not turn 20 until Nov.) Present as 2nd Sgt. on June 30, 1861, company muster roll (dated Sept. 14, 1861). Oct. 1861 company muster roll shows 2nd Sgt. as both present and as on “detached service as Apothecary at Leesburg [Loudoun County, VA] hospital,” simply meaning that he was present part of the preceding two months with his company and was absent part of the time on detached service. Absent as Sgt. on the Nov. 1861 Regimental Return, with notation “apothecary [at] Hospital [at] Leesburg, Va. [since] Sept. 1st [1861].” Dec. 1861 company muster roll shows 2nd Sgt. as both present and as on “detached [service] from [the] Company as Apothecary at [ probably still Leesburg, Loudoun County, VA] hospital,” simply meaning that he was present part of the preceding two months with his company and was absent part of the time on detached service. Present as 2nd Sgt. on Feb. 1862 company muster roll, but with notation “appointed 1st Sgt. [on] Feb. 18, 1862; pay due as 1st Sgt. for 10 days.” Present as private on April 1862 company muster roll, with the demotion to the ranks caused by his May 1, 1862, detail as Regimental Druggist. Sept. and Oct. 1862 Regimental Returns shows him “detailed as Druggist.” Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “detailed as Regimental Druggist [on] May 1, 1862.” Detailed Nov. 20, 1862, as Hospital Steward for the 13th MS Infantry, as per Special Orders No. 272/23. Nov. 1862 Regimental Return shows him on extra duty as “Regimental Druggist.” Present as private on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Dec. 1862 Regimental Return shows him on extra duty as “Regimental Druggist [since] May 1st 1862.” Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “detailed as Regimental Druggist.” Present as private on June 1863 company muster roll. Present as a private on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present as a private on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “detailed as Regimental Druggist.”

Paid on Oct. 17, 1863, for extra duty service as “Druggist of the 13th Miss. Regiment for three hundred & 4 days, commencing Dec. 1st 1862 [and] ending Sept. 30th 1863, at twenty five cents per day,” yielding Pvt. Reed $76.00. Absent as private on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “detailed as Druggist [and] Medical Purveyor [on] Nov. 12, 1863.” Absent as private on June 1864 company muster roll, with notation “detailed [as] Medical Purveyor [on] Nov. 13, 1863.” Paid on June 13, 1864, for extra duty service from Nov. 1, 1863, to May 31, 1864, in the Medical Purveyor’s Office, Longstreet’s Corps, Army of N VA. Another payroll for the same work describes him as both “druggist” and “drug clerk.” He was paid for 209 days @ 25 cents a day, totaling $52.25. Present as private on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Present for clothing issue on Nov. 5 and Nov. 26, 1864, with place of issue not stated. Detailed as private on Nov. 29, 1864, for unspecified detail, as per Special Orders No. 291/2, Department & Army of N VA, Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding. [Note: This was probably an order detailing him as hospital steward for the 13th MS Infantry.] Admitted as a private on Jan. 27, 1865, to Way Hospital, Meridian, MS, suffering from a “wound.” [Note: I have no way of ascertaining the nature of this wound or where and how it was received, as it is not otherwise mentioned in his records.] Admitted to same hospital on Feb. 17, 1865, suffering from diarrhea, and furloughed. A March 21, 1865, “Record” of the “Lauderdale Zouaves” notes that he was a single, 20 year-old [actually, 19 year-old] druggist, living at Marion [aka, Marion Station], Lauderdale County, MS, when he enlisted and that he resigned the office of sergeant on April 26, 1862, to become a hospital steward (appointed May 1, 1862). Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled as Hospital Steward on May 16, 1865, at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Lauderdale County, MS. Southern Patriot! His widow, Mollie Hines Reed, filed a Confederate Widow’s Pension application in Lauderdale County, MS, in 1922, and another, as “Mrs. Thomas D. Reed,” in Wilkinson County, MS, in 1924. She listed her husband’s full name as “Thomas David Reed.”

Pvt./2nd Corp./1st Corp./5th Sgt./4th Sgt. Lemuel William Rester [found as “Lemuel Rester,” “L.W. Rester,” and “Lem Rester” in the military records] (b. Rankin County, MS, ca. 1840\*\*\*-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1923), Co. A (“Mississippi Greys,” aka “Capt. James S. Prestidge’s Company,” aka “Capt. Martin A. Oatis’ Company,” and aka “Capt. Sylvester Gwin’s Company,” raised in Lawrence County, MS), 22nd (Bonham's) MS Infantry. Enlisted as 2nd Corp. on April 3, 1861, at Monticello, Lawrence County, MS, at age 21\*\*\*. Present or absent as 1st Corp. not stated on undated company muster roll (possibly taken June 10, 1861, at Monticello, Lawrence County, MS. Presence as 1st Corp. implied on July 27, 1861, company muster roll, taken at Iuka, Tishomingo County, MS, where his age is given as 21\*\*\*. Present as 1st Corp. on Oct. 31, 1861, company muster roll. Present as 5th Sgt. on Dec. 1861 company muster roll, with notation “appointed 5th Sgt. [on] Nov. 14, 1861.” Severely wounded in the shoulder at the Battle of Shiloh, Hardin County, TN, on April 6, 1862. Absent as 5th Sgt. on April 30, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “absent with leave; wounded at [the Battle of] Shiloh.” Absent as 4th Sgt. on Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “wounded at [the Battle of] Shiloh on the 6th April 1862.” Absent as private on Oct. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “wounded at [the Battle of] Shiloh; Sgt. reduced to [the] ranks [on] Oct. 16, 1862.” [Note: Sgt. Rester was reduced to the ranks because the company needed active sergeants present in the field, so his rank had to be vacated to make run for an active, present sergeant.] Absent as private on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “wounded at [the Battle of] Shiloh [and] not able for duty.” No further information in his military file with this command. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender at war's end in the Carolinas, the 22nd MS Infantry was consolidated with the 1st MS Infantry, the 33rd MS Infantry, and the 1st Battalion MS Infantry to form the 22nd Consolidated MS Infantry, but Lemuel Rester has no service records in that consolidated command. However, as we have complete records for this command until war’s end (including its ultimate consolidation with other commands) and there is no mention of AWOL or desertion on the part of Lemuel W. Rester and we have the statement from his last muster roll entry that he was “not able for duty,” I think it is safe to assume that Lemuel Rester was being completely truthful when he stated in his Confederate Pension application that he was honorably discharged on account of his Battle of Shiloh wound. Southern Patriot! Lemuel Rester filed a Confederate Pension application in Rankin County, MS, in 1917, in which he substantiated all of the foregoing details of his Confederate military service, adding that he served until he was severely wounded in the shoulder at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862, “which incapacitated me for further service.” He said that he was honorably discharged at Corinth after the Battle of Shiloh and that he “offered” to join the cavalry, but was “rejected.” [\*\*\*Note: There is no consensus on Lemuel Rester’s year of birth, with suggested years ranging from 1834 to the mid-1840’s. 1840 seems to be the most accurate year as he said on his Aug. 1917 pension that he had turned “77 last March.”]

Pvt. Spencer Laban Rice [found as “S.L. Rice” in the military records] (b. NC, ca. 1827-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1912), Co. H (“Capt. John Miller’s Company,” aka “Capt. J.F. Buchan’s Company,” and aka “Capt. P.G. Nebhut’s Company,” raised in Gilmer & Upshur Counties, TX), 14th (Clark’s) TX Infantry. Enlisted June 18, 1861, at Marshall, Harrison County, TX, at age 33/34. Present on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “present for duty.” Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Absent on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “furloughed for \_\_ days [on] Feb. 26, 1863.” Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Absent on June 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent sick at Monroe [Ouachita Parish, LA, since] June the 17th 1863,” and with notation that his name appeared in the column of “names present,” probably because the June 1863 muster roll was taken before June 17, 1863, when Pvt. Rice was sent to Monroe, sick. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1864 company muster roll. No further information in his military file with this command. However, a brief survey of other soldiers’ records in this command reveals that there was not another regular muster roll taken after the Feb. 1864 muster roll. Coupled with the fact that the 14th (Clark’s) TX Infantry disbanded at Hempstead, Waller County, TX, May 1865, when news of the surrender of the troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department reached them, it is impossible to tell whether an individual soldier in this command served till war’s end. Without evidence to the contrary, I would have to consider Spencer Laban Rice to be a Southern Patriot!

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. Elijah Edward Richardson (b. probably Scott County, MS, 1828-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1917) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1917. When he entered the home, he stated that he had been a Confederate soldier in Co. A, Col. Terry’s Regiment. In his 1915 Confederate Pension application, filed in Smith County, MS, he stated that he enlisted in 1861 into Capt. Foster’s Co. A of the “First Regiment,” led by Col. Dave Terry, that he served four years in this command, and that he was in active service with this command when it surrendered at “near Shilo.” However, Elijah Edward Richardson has no service records in any MS Confederate command. No soldier named Elijah Edwards Richardson served in any MS command that had the numerical designation “1st,” whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery. There was a Co. A (“Capt. Terry’s Company,” raised in Copiah County, MS), 23rd Battalion MS Cavalry, which later became Power’s MS Cavalry (aka, the 20th Confederate Cavalry), but E.E. Richardson has no service records in that command. There was also a Capt. Terry’s Company” (local defense) (raised in Copiah County, MS), but he has no service records in that command, either. Likewise, E.E. Richardson has no service records in the famous 8th (Terry’s) TX Cavalry, which recruited and operated in MS during part of the war. I do not believe that Elijah Edward Richardson was ever a Confederate soldier.

Pvt. William Benton “Mack” Richardson [mis-identified on find-a-grave’s Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery’s site as “W.B. Richard”] [found as “William Richardson” and “William Rohedlid” (sic – probably a misreading of an abbreviated form of Richardson) in the military records] (b. Lawrence County, MS, ca. 1832\*\*\*-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1919), Co. C ("Johnston Avengers," aka "Capt. Millidge V. Collum's Company," aka "Capt. William R. McKenzie's Company," and aka "1st Lt. G.W. Elliott's Company," raised in Scott County, MS), 39th MS Infantry. Enlisted ca. March 27, 1862, in Scott County, MS, at age 29/30\*\*\*. Present on Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Captured and paroled at the end of the horrific 49-day Siege of Port Hudson, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA, on July 9, 1863, and required to report to parole camps until properly exchanged. [Parole camps were Confederate military camps where soldiers continued to train until they were "exchanged" on paper for a like number of Yankee who had also been captured and paroled. Such soldiers could not perform any active military duty until they were exchanged on paper.] Absent on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “not yet reported [to parole camps at Enterprise, Clarke County, MS].” Feb. 1864 company muster roll states “not yet reported [to parole camps at Enterprise, Clarke County, MS, which, at this juncture, had been moved to Demopolis, Marengo County, MS] &, by Lt. Gen. [Leonidas] Polk’s order, declared [a] deserter.” A notation on a muster roll states “absent without leave from Sept. 15, 1863, to May 20, 1864,” so Pvt. Richardson clearly returned to service on that date. “Appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War captured by [the] 23rd A.C. [Yankee Army Corps], Department of the Ohio, near Jonesboro [Clayton County], Ga.,” on Sept. 5 [or 6 – records vary], 1864, though Yankee records state that he was a “deserter.” Turned over as a POW by the Yankee Army of the Ohio to the Yankee Army of the Cumberland on Sept. 8, 1864. Forwarded as a POW to Nashville, TN, but not forwarded thence to Military Prison, Louisville, KY, until very late in Oct. 1864, which would seem to indicate that he was wounded either at the Battle of Jonesboro, Clayton County, GA, Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1864, or wounded during his capture, as most POW’s were moved north from Nashville, TN, as rapidly as possible. Arrived as a POW at Military Prison, Louisville, KY, on Oct. 28, 1864, and forwarded as a POW to notorious Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Arrived at Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp, on Nov. 1, 1864. Released from Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp at war’s end on June 17, 1865, after first having taken the required Oath of Allegiance to the US. Parole notes his residence as Smith County, MS. He was apparently provided transportation to “Morton Station, Miss.” [i.e., Morton, Scott County, MS]. Southern Patriot! [Note: Most deserters were allowed to take the Oath of Allegiance to the US and were released north of the Ohio River on their pledge to remain in the North until the war was over. The fact that Pvt. Richardson was not released from Yankee custody until the war ended is strong evidence that he was not, in fact, a deserter.] W.B. Richardson filed Confederate Pension applications in Smith County, MS, in 1916 & 1917, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences [excepting any references to desertion], adding only that he was “whipped at the hands of the enemy.” [\*\*\*Note: Military records say he was 21, but family researchers, US Census records, and his two Confederate Pension applications all yield a birth year of between 1830-1832, so he must have been about age 29/30 when he enlisted.]

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. William M. Richardson (b. GA, 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1925) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1922. He filed Confederate Pension application ins Tunica County, MS, in 1911 & 1917, in which he stated that he was living in Cherokee County, GA, when he enlisted in the “early part of 1863” into Capt. Sye Doyle’s Co. A, of either Cal or Col. McCollum’s 43rd GA Cavalry, that he served in this command for about two years, and that he was with this command in active service when it surrendered at war’s end at Rome, Floyd County, GA. However, after a thorough search of GA Confederate soldiers, I can find no records for him. There never was a 43rd Battalion GA Cavalry or a 43rd Regiment GA Cavalry, he has no records in the 43rd Regiment GA Infantry, and I have found no GA Cavalry colonels names McCollum and no GA Cavalry captains named Doyle. I do not think that William M. Richardson was ever a Confederate soldier.

Pvt./2nd Corp./1st Corp./5th Sgt./4th Sgt./3rd Sgt. James Lafayette Ricketts [found as “James L. Ricketts,” “J.L. Ricket,” “James L. Rickets,” and “J.L. Ricketts” in the military records] (b. Attala County, MS, 1842-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1920), Co. B ("Rocky Point Rifles," aka "Rocky Point Rifle Company," aka "Capt. Thomas J. Love's Company," and aka "Capt. Jonathan M. McAfee's Company," raised in Attala County, MS), 2nd (Taylor's) Battalion MS Infantry. Enlisted as a private on May 8, 1861, at Rocky Point, Attala County, MS, at age 19. Absent as private on June 18, 1861, company muster roll, dated Lynchburg, VA, with notation “absent without leave.” Present as private on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Present as 2nd Corp. on Dec. 1861 company muster roll, with notation “appointed 2 Corp. [on] Nov. 1, 1861.” Present as 2nd Corp. on Feb. 1862 company muster roll. Slightly wounded on May 5, 1862, at the Battle of Williamsburg (aka, the Battle of Fort Magruder), York & James Counties, VA. Admitted May 27, 1862, to General Hospital No. 18 (formerly Greaner’s Hospital), Richmond, VA, suffering from recurring fevers, and returned to duty on June 1, 1862. Present as 1st Corp. on June 1862 company muster roll. On July 10, 1862, Taylor’s Battalion MS Infantry was augmented to became the 48th MS Infantry, with Co. B of the battalion continuing as Co. B of the regiment. Admitted as Corp. (degree not specified) on Aug. 10, 1862, to General Hospital No. 21, Richmond, VA, suffering from recurring fevers (bilious fevers), and returned to duty on Aug. 16, 1862. [Note: Preceding record incorrectly gives his command as still being “2 Battn. Miss.” Infantry.] Present as 1st Corp. on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present as Corp. (degree not specified) on Nov. 16, 1862, company muster roll. Present as Corp. (degree not specified) on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present as 1st Corp. on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Present as 5th Sgt. on April 1863 company muster roll (dated May 14, 1863), with notation “promoted from Corp. to Sgt. [on] 1 day of April 1863.” Present as Sgt. (degree not specified) on June 1863 company muster roll. Present as 4th Sgt. on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present for pay on Oct. 28, 1863, at Richmond, VA, probably just before going on furlough, signing for pay as “J.L. Ricketts.” Absent as 3rd Sgt. on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent with leave on furlough.” Paid at Richmond, VA, on Jan. 7, 1864, just before going on 30-day furlough. Absent as 4th Sgt. on Jan. 8, 1864, company muster roll, with notation “absent with leave since Jan. 6, 1864.” Absent as Sgt. (degree not specified) on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since Feb. 6, 1864.” Absent as Sgt. (degree not specified) on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “furloughed [on] Jan. 6, 1864, [for] 30 days [and has] not returned; deserted.” No further information in his military file with this command. However, even though James Lafayette Ricketts may have technically deserted from the 48th MS Infantry, he chose to continue the fight in MS, where he joined a cavalry company that served as an independent MS cavalry reserve company, then a company in a Confederate National command, and, finally, in a MS reserve command. He enlisted as a private on April 12, 1864, into “Capt. Thomas C. Shipp’s Independent Company of MS Cavalry Reserves,” raised in Attala & Carroll Counties, MS. Present on June 20, 1864, company muster roll. Shortly after this muster roll was taken, this company became (1st) Co. H (“Capt. Thomas C. Shipp’s Company of MS Cavalry,” raised in Attala & Carroll Counties, MS), Lay’s MS Cavalry (aka, 20th {Lay’s} Confederate Cavalry). Present or absent not stated on July 3, 1864, company muster roll, which carries the notation “recruited West of the Yazoo River,” meaning that he was recruited (as required by Confederate military regulations then in force) in an area considered to be in the hands of the enemy. In early 1865, the 20th Confederate Cavalry was broken up, and Shipp’s Company became Co. F, 1st (Denis’) Battalion MS Cavalry Reserves, and, later, Co. F, 1st (Denis’) MS Cavalry Reserves. Pvt. Ricketts has no records in these latter two commands. James Lafayette Ricketts filed a Confederate Pension application in Leflore County, MS, in 1905, and additional Confederate Pension applications in Attala County, MS, in 1911 & 1915. In his 1905 pension application, he stated that he served in the 48th MS Infantry from enlistment until war’s end and that he was wounded slightly three times – in the shoulder at the Battle of Seven Pines, in the foot at the Battle of Petersburg, and in the side at the Battle of Williamsburg. He stated that he had been absent on furlough with leave for a year when his command surrendered at war’s end. He did not mention his service in Shipp’s Company. In his 1911 pension application, he stated that he was never transferred from the 48th MS Infantry and that he was in active service with that regiment when it surrendered at war’s end at Lexington, Holmes County, MS. [Note: The 48th MS Infantry surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, VA, with Gen. Robert E. Lee, at war’s end and not in Lexington, MS.] In his 1915 pension application, he stated that he was transferred in March 1864 to “Tom Ship’s Company” and that he was with this company when it surrendered at war’s end at Lexington, Holmes County, MS. [Note: James Lafayette Ricketts was not with any of the foregoing commands when the war ended.]

Pvt. Willis Franklin “Doc” Riddle [found as “Willis F. Riddle,” “W.F. Riddle,” “Doc. J.W. Riddle,” and “Willis G. Riddle” in the military records] (b. AL, ca. 1844-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1918), “Capt. John G. Ryan’s Company of Unattached MS Cavalry” (aka “1st Lt. William F. Smith’s Company,” raised in Lowndes County, MS), which (Feb. 1864) became Co. B, 12th (Armistead’s) MS Cavalry (aka, 16th Confederate Cavalry). Enlisted Aug. 30, 1863, at Crawfordsville [now Crawford], Lowndes County, MS, at age 18/19. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “This company, which is composed of non-conscripts [i.e., they were not drafted] and exempts [i.e., men not liable for military service because of being over- or underage or otherwise unfit], was mustered into the Confederate service for three years or the war on the 30th day of August 1863.” Probably sometime in late April 1864, Pvt. W.F. Riddle and Pvt. W.W. Parrish (of Co. C, 35th MS Infantry) wrote (in an undated letter) to Assistant Adjutant Gen. Col. A.M. Jack, asking for a mutual transfer:

“Col.

“We, the undersigned, have the honor to request to be mutually transferred to the others company for the reason that we have friends and relatives in the Regiments to which we desire transfer and feel that we could serve as effectually and with more personal satisfaction if this request is granted. If the exchange is allowed, no expense to the C.S. [i.e., Confederate States] will be incurred in transportation or otherwise.

“We have the honor to be Most Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servants,

“(signed) W.W. Parish

Private, Co. C, 35th Miss. Vols.

“(signed) Wm. F. Riddle, private,

Capt. J.G. Ryan’s Co.

Armistead’s Cav. Regt.”

June 5, 1864, company muster roll states “transferred to Co. C, 35th MS Infantry by order of Gen. [Leonidas] Polk, May 2, 1864.” Received his final pay for service in Armistead’s Cavalry on May 9, 1864, from Maj. William F. Haines at Durand’s Mill [now part of Atlanta], GA. The company into which Willis Riddle transferred was Co. C (“Oktibbeha Rescue No. 2,” aka “Capt. Charles R. Gordon’s Company,” aka “Capt. R.J. Johnson’s Company,” and aka “Capt. A.A. Cox’s Company,” raised in Oktibbeha & Lowndes Counties, MS), 35th MS Infantry. [Note: Just nineteen days after this transfer, on May 21, 1864, Willis Riddle’s brother, Henry O. Riddle -- the very reason that he transferred into the 35th MS Infantry -- was captured at Cassville, GA.] Pvt. Willis Riddle was reported on the Aug. 1864 company muster roll as “missing since June 24, 1864.” It is unclear whether Pvt. Willis Riddle was captured or deserted. However, his name “appears on a Roll of Rebel Deserters who have taken the Oath of Amnesty,” as well as the Oath of Allegiance to the US, at Chattanooga, Hamilton County, TN, on Aug. 5, 1864, where his residence is noted as “Oktippihaw” [i.e., Oktibbeha] County, Miss.” His name “appears on a roll of Deserters from the Rebel Army,” dated [Military Prison] Louisville, KY, with notation that he was received at that place on Aug. 9, 1864, with notation that he was received from the “Department of the Cumberland” [i.e., the US Army then campaigning in GA], and further notation that he had taken the Oath of Allegiance to the US and had been released on Aug. 10, 1864, “north of the Ohio River” and was to “remain north of the Ohio River during [the] war.” His residence is given as “Octibae [i.e., Oktibbeha] County, MS. His name appears on a “Roll of Rebel Deserters discharged at Louisville, Ky., on taking [the] Oath [of Allegiance to the US] during the month of August 1864,” with notation that he signed same with his “x” mark, and further notation that his residence was “Ochtibae” [i.e, Oktibbeha] County, MS. No further information in his military file with this command. Willis Franklin Riddle filed Confederate Pension applications in Noxubee County, MS, in 1913, 1914, & 1916. In his 1913 application, he stated that he was transferred from Armistead’s Cavalry to the 35th MS Infantry in order to be with his brother and that he was in prison at Louisville, KY, when his command surrendered at Nashville, TN, at war’s end, and had been in prison for six months. [Note: He was free from Aug. 1864 onward, north of the Ohio River, and his command was at Mobile, Mobile County, AL, when the war ended.] In his 1914 & 1916 applications, he repeated the information he had given in his 1913 application. [Note: Pvt. W.W. Parrish served until war’s’ end with the 12th (Armistead’s) MS Cavalry and was paroled with Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest’s cavalry command at Gainesville, AL, on May 14, 1865. Southern Patriot! Pvt. Henry O. Riddle was captured at Cassville, GA, on May 21, 1864, and enlisted in the US Army for frontier service on Oct. 6, 1864, at Rock Island, IL, POW Camp, in order to avoid starvation and death, specifically enlisting into Co. D, 2nd US Volunteer Infantry. He became a 5th Corp. and was mustered out of US service at Fort Leavenworth, KS, on Nov. 7, 1865.]

Pvt. John Thomas Rigdon [found as “John T. Rigdon” and “J.T. Rigdon” in the military records] (b. GA, 1838-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1922), Co. G (“Seal’s Guards,” aka “Capt. Benjamin Morris’ Company,” aka “Capt. John A. Foster’s Company,” and aka “Capt. John T. Wagnon’s Company,” raised in Barbour County, AL), 4th Battalion AL Infantry, which became the 29th AL Infantry. [Note: Like most AL commands, the 29th AL Infantry is exceedingly poorly documented.] Enlisted Aug. 10, 1861, in Clayton, Barbour County, AL, at age 20/21. Present on June 1862 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Dec. 20, 1862, company muster roll, taken at Camp Lee, FL. Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Present on June 1863 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “sick.” On extra duty as overseer at Mobile, Mobile County, AL, during the month of Feb. 1864, on authority of Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, having worked for 26 days at $3 a day, which was a huge rate of pay at that time; he was probably overseeing slaves working on fortifications in and around the city. Present on June 28, 1864, for clothing issue at Direction Hospital, Griffin, Spalding County, GA. Served till war’s end. “Appears on a Record of Confederate Soldiers paroled at Headquarters, Sixteenth [Yankee] Army Corps, Montgomery, Alabama, during the month of May 1865,” with notation indicating that he was paroled on May 29, 1865. Signed his parole as “J.T. Rigdon.” Southern Patriot! J.T. Rigdon filed a Confederate Pension application in Kemper County, MS, in 1914, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences, adding only that he was absent from his command when it surrendered at Greensboro, Guilford County, NC, at war’s end because he had been in hospital sick at Augusta, Richmond County, GA, for four weeks.

Pvt. John Thomas Rivers [found as “John T. Rivers,” “J.T. Rivers,” “John L. Rivers,” and “J.F. Riven” in the military records] (b. probably Warren or Richmond County, GA, ca. 1842-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1911), Co. F (“Thomson Guards,” aka “Capt. William Johnston’s Company,” aka “Capt. William G. Green’s Company,” and aka “Capt. John T. Stovall’s Company,” raised in Columbia County, GA), 10th GA Infantry. Enlisted May 11, 1861, at Thomson, Columbia County, GA, at appr. age 18/19. [Note: He has no records from May 11, 1861, until April 27, 1864.] Present for clothing issue on April 27, 1864, at unspecified location, but somewhere in N VA. Present for clothing issue on June 14, 1864, at unspecified location, but somewhere in N VA. Present on June 30, 1861, company muster roll, with notation “joined [the] company at Richmond, Va., June 7, 1861, from Thomson, Ga.” Present for clothing issue on Oct. 12, 1864, at unspecified location, but somewhere in N VA. Present on Oct. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “[pay] stoppages for ordnance stores [lost] -- $74.80; $47 balance due [to the] government to be deducted on next pay roll.” Present on Dec. 1864 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1865 company muster roll. Wounded in the right shoulder and captured on April 6, 1865, at the Battle of Sayler’s Creek [aka, the Battle of Sailor’s Creek and aka the Battle of Harper’s Farm], Amelia, Prince Edward, & Nottoway Counties, VA. Admitted on unspecified date to 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps Hospital, [Yankee] Army of the Potomac, suffering from a gunshot wound to the right shoulder, caused by a Minié ball, which was treated with a “simple dressing,” and forwarded to City Point, VA, on April 13, 1865. [Note: The foregoing date should probably be April 11 or April 12, 1865.] Admitted on April 12, 1865, suffering from a gunshot wound to the right shoulder, to Division Field Hospital, 5th Army Corps, [Yankee] Army of the Potomac, at City Point, VA, some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River, and forwarded to unspecified US General Hospital on April 21, 1865. Admitted on April 21, 1865, to U.S.A. Hospital Steamer Connecticut, City Point, VA, and delivered to Baltimore, MD. Admitted April 22, 1865, to U.S.A. General Hospital, West’s Buildings, Baltimore, MD, suffering from a gunshot wound to the right shoulder, “passing out near elbow joint,” wound caused by a “round ball” in the Battle of Harper’s Farm, VA, on April 6, 1865. His age is noted as 24 in hospital records. Transferred May 9, 1865, to General Hospital, Fort McHenry POW Camp, Baltimore, MD. Released at war’s end on June 10, 1865, from Fort McHenry POW Camp, Baltimore, MD, after first having taken the required Oath of Allegiance to the US. He signed his Oath as “John T. Rivers.” Southern Patriot!

J.T. Rivers filed a Confederate Pension application in Covington County, MS, in 1904, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military service.

Pvt. James M. Roach [found as “J.M. Roach” in the military records] (b. Hinds County, MS, 1847-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1934), Co. C ("Capt. John Wilkinson's Company," raised in Copiah County, MS), 24th (Moorman's) Battalion MS Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 10, 1864, at Vernon, MS, at age 16/17. [Note: It is impossible to tell just where Pvt. Roach enlisted, as there are three Vernon, Mississippi’s – one each in Jasper, Winston, and Winston Counties, MS.] Present on Oct. 1864 company muster roll. No further information in his military file with this command. J.M. Roach filed Confederate Pension applications in Pike County, MS, in 1911 & 1916. In his 1911 application, he stated that he had been absent “on a pass” for “3 weeks” when his command surrendered at war’s end and he said he did not know where his command surrendered [“can’t say”]. In his 1916 application, he stated that he had been absent from his command “on exchange duty” for one week when it surrendered at Gainesville, AL, at war’s end. [Note: It is unlikely that James M. Roach was still with his command when the war ended.]

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. D.A. Robertson (b. TN, ca. 1842-d. Hot Springs, Garland County, AR, 1921) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1911. When he entered the home, he stated that he had been a Confederate soldier in Co. K, 1st TN Infantry. However, no so-named soldier ever served in any of the various “1st” TN infantries. I do not believe that D.A. Robertson was ever a Confederate soldier. Genealogy not found. Did not file a Confederate Pension application in MS or AR (where he was either living or visiting when he died).

Pvt. Eugene C. Robinson [found as “Eugene C. Robinson” and “E.C. Robinson” in the military records] (b. probably Warren County, MS, 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1923), “Capt. John G. Ryan’s Company of Unattached MS Cavalry” (aka “1st Lt. William F. Smith’s Company,” raised in Lowndes County, MS). Enlisted Aug. 30, 1863, at Crawfordsville [now Crawford], Lowndes County, MS, at age 16/17. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “This company, which is composed of non-conscripts [i.e., they were not drafted] and exempts [i.e., men not liable for military service because of being over- or underage or otherwise unfit], was mustered into the Confederate service for three years or the war on the 30th day of August 1863.” In Feb. 1864, “Ryan’s Company” became Co. B, 12th (Armistead’s) MS Cavalry (aka, 16th Confederate Cavalry). Present on June 5, 1864, company muster roll. Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “on detached service at Mobile [Mobile County], Ala.” Absent on Dec. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent with leave.” Served till war’s end. Surrendered at the general surrender of Confederate forces in the Central South at Citronelle, AL, on May 4, 1865, and physically paroled with famed Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry forces at Gainesville, Sumter County, AL, on May 14, 1865. Parole gives residence as Mound Bayou\*\*\*, Oktibbeha County, MS. Southern Patriot! [\*\*\*Note: The modern community of Mound Bayou, MS, is located in Bolivar County. There was either another Mound Bayou, located in Oktibbeha County, MS, in 1860 or the military clerk who took down his information misheard the name of Pvt. Robinson’s community within Oktibbeha County, MS.]

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. James Alexander Robinson (b. MS, ca. 1844-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1934) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1929. He stated when he entered the home that he had been a Confederate soldier in “Co. B” under “Col. Faggin, Moreland” (sic). After a diligent search, using this scant information, I have been unable to document any service that James Alexander Robinson may have given the Confederacy. He definitely did not serve in Moreland’s AL Cavalry. Genealogy not found.

NOT BURIED IN BEAUVOIR CONFEDERATE CEMETERY. Pvt. Sherwood Sledge Robinson [incorrectly listed as being buried in Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery at find-a-grave.com] [found as “S.S. Robinson” in the military records] (b. TN, 1833-d. Nesbit, DeSoto County, MS, 1896 – before Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery was established), Co. A (“DeSoto Partisans,” aka “Capt. Green L. Blythe’s Company,” raised in DeSoto County, MS), “Maj. Green L. Blythe’s Cavalry” [aka “5th (Blythe’s) Battalion MS Cavalry, 3rd Brigade (State Troops),” aka “1st Battalion of Cavalry (State Troops) (Minute Men),” aka “1st MS (Blythe’s) Cavalry (State Troops),” and aka “2nd (Blythe’s) MS Partisan Rangers”]. Enlisted July 3, 1862, at Horn Lake, DeSoto County, MS, at age 29. Present on Feb. 28, 1863, company muster roll. Discharged July 8, 1863, at unspecified location, but clearly in N MS. Received his final pay for service in this command on Oct. 31, 1863, from Capt. William F. Avent, Chief Quartermaster for Chalmers’ Cavalry Brigade, again probably somewhere in N MS. No further information in his military file with this command. Sherwood Sledge Robinson also supported the Confederacy by providing goods and services to same. He was paid (as a civilian) $10.00 on July 21, 1863, at Grenada, Yalobusha County, MS, “for expenses provisioning two men, [one] wagon, & [a] four mule team [for] three days while hauling Government Stores from Hernando [Desoto County], Miss., to Panola [Panola County], Miss.” On the same day, he was paid $404.50 for selling 809 lbs. of bacon @ 50 cents per pound to the Confederate Quartermaster at Grenada, Yalobusha County, MS. However, Sherwood Sledge Robinson was not yet done serving his new nation militarily as well, as he enlisted a second time, this time into Co. K (“Capt. W.K, Raines’ Company,” raised in DeSoto County, MS), 18th (Chalmers’) Battalion MS Partisan Rangers, which (March 1865) became Co. F, 18th (Chalmers’) MS Cavalry. Enlisted July 23, 1863, in Panola County, MS. Appears on a Nov. 24, 1863, “List of absentees of the organization named above [i.e., Co. F, 18th Battalion MS Partisan Rangers],” with notation “absent without leave since the 1st of Sept. [1863].” No further information in his military file with this command. [Note: Sherwood Sledge Robinson does not appear to be (but cannot be excluded as) the Pvt. S.S. Robinson who enlisted on April 25, 1861, at Macon, Noxubee County, MS, into Co. A (“President Davis Guards,” aka “Capt. Jacob M. Macon’s Company,” aka “Capt. C.M. Thomas’ Company,” aka “Capt. C.W. Burrage’s Company,” and aka “Capt. J.M. Sudbery’s Company,” raised in Noxubee County, MS), 19th MS Infantry, but who has no actual service records in that command, meaning that he was probably rejected for service by the enrolling or inspecting officer. Sherwood Sledge Robinson is almost certainly buried in the Robinson Family Cemetery, Nesbit, DeSoto County, MS, alongside his wife, Elizabeth Sledge.

Pvt. Rufus N. Robison [not “Robinson”] [found as “Rufus N. Robison,” “Rufus Robison,” “R. Robison,” “R. Roberson,” “R. Robertson,” “Rufus U. Robinson,” “Rufus N. Robinson,” “R.M. Robison,” and “R.N. Robinson” in the military records] (b. AL, 1844-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1920), Co. A (“Talibonella Rifles,” aka “Pope Walker Reserves,” aka “Capt. Lafayette Hodges’ Company,” aka “Capt. Thomas P. Hodges’ Company,” and aka “1st Lt. J.H. Evans’ Company,” raised in Pontotoc County, MS), 41st MS Infantry. [This company was formerly Co. C, 5th Battalion MS Infantry.] Enlisted April 25, 1861, at Okolona, Chickasaw County, MS, at age 16/17. Present on June 30, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Absent on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “sent to Hospital [at] Winchester [Franklin County], Tenn., [on] Nov. 17, 1862, by order [of] Brigade Surgeon.” Absent on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “sent to hospital at Winchester [Franklin County], Tenn., [on] Nov. 17, 1862, by order of [Brigade] Surgeon.” April 1863 company muster roll states “transferred to Co. L, 4 Miss. Regt., [on] March 15, 1863, by order [of] Col. [William F.] Tucker, Commanding [the 41st MS Infantry] Regiment.” [Note: The company to which Pvt. Rufus Robison was transferred was not Co. L, 4th MS Infantry (which company never existed in that regiment), but, rather, Co. C, 11th MS Infantry.] No further information in his military file with the 41st MS Infantry. Pvt. Robison’s new company was Co. C ("Prairie Rifles," aka "Prairie Riflemen," aka "Capt. Josiah B. Williams' Company," and aka "Capt. George W. Shannon's Company," raised in Chickasaw County, MS), 11th MS Infantry. Enlisted March 27, 1863, at “Camp on Blackwater [River, near Petersburg], Va.” Present for clothing issue on Feb. 12, 1864, at unspecified location, but clearly in N VA. Detailed on March 11, 1864, by Special Orders No. 69/3, Department & Army of N VA, Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding, to Provost Guard duty at Staunton, Augusta County, VA. Paid on March 15, 1864, for service from Jan. 1, 1864, to Feb. 29, 1864, by “S. Owens,” who turns out to be Capt. & Acting Quarter Master Silas Owens, Jr., of the 11th MS Infantry. Absent on June 1864 company muster roll, with notation “detailed at Staunton [Augusta County], Va., upon Surgeon’s Certificate.” [Note: He was among “soldiers detailed for light duty in Capt. John Avis’ Company, Provost Guard, Staunton, Va., during their unfitness for field service.”] Present for clothing issue on July 28, 1864, at unspecified location, but clearly at Staunton, Augusta County, VA, signing for same as “R. Robison.” Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “on detached service [at] Staunton [Augusta County], Va.” Present for clothing issue on Sept. 8, 1864, at unspecified location, but probably at Staunton, Augusta County, VA. Sometime during the period Aug.-Oct. 1864, he was returned to his company from Provost Guard duty at Staunton, VA, with the notation “returned to field duty by Medical Examining Board.” Present on Oct. 1864 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1864 company muster roll (dated Feb. 5, 1865). An April 1, 1865, “Record” of the “Prairie Rifles” states that he was born in AL, that his post office was Okolona, Chickasaw County, MS, and that he was a 29 year-old, single farmer when he enlisted. [Note: Age given in this “Record” is clearly a clerical error.] A “Remark” in the foregoing “Record” states “poor soldier.” Captured at the 3rd Battle of Petersburg [aka, the {Yankee} Breakthrough at Petersburg], April 2, 1865, and forwarded as a POW to City Point, VA, some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River. Arrived as a POW at the latter place on April 4, 1865, and was forwarded to notorious Point Lookout, MD, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Released from Point Lookout, MD, POW Camp at war’s end on June 17, 1865, after first having taken the Oath of Allegiance to the US. Southern Patriot! Rufus N. Robison filed Confederate Pension applications in Pontotoc County, MS, in 1902, 1908, & 1916, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military service, only clarifying that he was transferred in March 1863 from the 41st MS Infantry to the 11th MS Infantry.

Pvt./4th Corp. Alexander Grant Ross [found as “Alex G. Ross,” “A.G. Ross,” and “S.G. Ross” in the military records] (b. Attala County, MS, 1845-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1924), (Old) Co. D/(New) Co. I (“Minute Men of Attala,” aka “Capt. L.D. Fletcher’s Company,” aka “Capt. A.G. O’Brien’s Company,” and aka “Capt. C.H.B. Campbell’s Company,” raised in Attala County, MS), 13th MS Infantry. Enlisted ca. May 14, 1861, for 12 months’ service, at Kosciusko, Attala County, MS, at age 16. Presence implied on June 12, 1861, company muster roll, dated Camp Barksdale, “near Union City [Obion County], Tenn.” Present on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Presence implied on July 4, 1861, company muster roll, dated Camp Barksdale, “near Union City [Obion County], Tenn.” Present on Oct. 1, 1861, company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1861 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1862 company muster roll (dated May 24, 1862). Present on April 1862 company muster roll. Wounded Oct. 21, 1861, at the Battle of Leesburg [aka, the Battle of Ball’s Bluff], Loudoun County, VA. Sept. 1862 Regimental Return states that he was discharged on Sept. 5, 1862, at Leesburg Loudoun County, VA, because his term of service had expired. [Note: In his 1900 Confederate Pension application, he stated that he was discharged for being underage, which conflicts with his official military records.] Received his final pay for service in the 13th MS Infantry on Nov. 18, 1862, at Richmond, VA, with pay receipt noting “discharge” and pay up to Sept. 11, 1862, probably the most accurate date for his discharge. Re-enlisted into the same company on March 13, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania County, VA. Present on June 1863 company muster roll (dated Aug. 13, 1863), with notation “is entitled to [enlistment] bounty of $50.” Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1864 company muster roll (dated July 16, 1864). Present as 4th Corp. on June 1864 company muster roll, with notation “promoted [to 4th Corp. on] May 12, 1864.” Present as 4th Corp. on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Present for clothing issue on Sept. 24, 1864, at unspecified location, but clearly in N VA. Severely wounded and captured at the Battle of Cedar Creek [aka, the Battle of Cedar Run and aka the Battle of Belle Grove], Frederick, Shenandoah, & Warren Counties, VA, on Oct. 19, 1864. Admitted “from [the] field” on Oct. 24, 1864, to U.S.A. Depot Field Hospital, Winchester, VA, suffering from “gunshot [wounds] to both thighs & testicles, severely, [with] right femoral artery cut,” with notation that he was wounded on April 19, 1864, with further notation that his right “foot became gangrenous,” so it was amputated “three inches above [the] ankle” on Nov. 1 or Nov. 8, 1864, in a “circular operation,” under the supervision of “Surgeon Lawson, in charge.” [Note: An additional notation to the above states “in York [York County, PA] Hospital, Dec. 28 [1864],” but I don’t think he was actually forwarded to that location.] Admitted Jan. 18, 1865, “from Winchester,” to U.S.A. General Hospital, Frederick, Frederick County, MD, where his right leg was treated with a “simple dressing.” Hospital records give his age as 20. Forwarded as a POW on Jan. 19, 1865, to General Hospital, Baltimore, MD, apparently meaning U.S. General Hospital, West’s Buildings, Baltimore, MD, with his condition noted at the time of transfer as “good.” Admitted Jan. 19, 1864, to U.S.A. General Hospital, West’s Buildings, Baltimore, MD, where it was noted that, on Nov 1, 1864, he had also had the middle third of his left forearm amputated by circular operation. [Note: The details of both his leg and forearm operations are muddled; he may have had his forearm amputated while at U.S.A. General Hospital, West’s Buildings, Baltimore, MD.] Forwarded as a POW on Feb. 10, 1865, from U.S. General Hospital, West’s Buildings, Baltimore, MD, to Fort McHenry POW Camp, Baltimore, MD, arriving at the latter place on the same day. Forwarded as a POW for exchange on Feb. 20, 1865, from Fort McHenry POW Camp, Baltimore, MD, to Point Lookout, MD, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged, arriving at the latter place ca. Feb. 20, 1865. Admitted as Corp. (degree not specified) on March 2, 1865, to Receiving and Wayside Hospital, or General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified, with notation “P.P.” [i.e., paroled prisoner], and further notation that he was forwarded to Howard’s Grove Hospital, Richmond, VA. Admitted as Corp. (degree not specified) on March 2, 1865, to General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified. On March 6, 1865, while a patient at Howard’s Grove Hospital, Richmond, VA, he applied for retirement to the Invalid Corps, which corps gave wounded and disabled soldiers who desired to continue to serve the Confederacy the chance to be posted to light, non-field duty they were still able to perform. He wrote:

“Being permanently disabled from service by gunshot wound received in the service of the Confederate States, and in the line of duty, I respectfully ask authority to appear before a Medical Examining Board with a view to Retirement, in accordance with an Act of Congress entitled ‘An Act to provide an Invalid Corps’ for Officer and Men disabled in the service of the Confederate States, approved Feb. 17th 1864, and published in General Orders No. 34, Adjutant & Inspector General’s Office, March 16th 1864.”

In his application for retirement to the Invalid Corps, his surgeons wrote:

“He is permanently disabled for field service and unfit at present for any duty because of gunshot wound [to the] upper 3rd of right thigh, severing femoral artery, which was ligated [i.e., tied off] on the field, Oct. 19, 1864. Gangrene of the foot and ankle resulted, requiring amputation of leg, middle 3rd, 1st of Nov 1864. Wound [was] received in [the] line of duty at [the Battle of] Cedar Creek [VA], Oct. 19th 1864. Retired and ordered to report to Commandant of Post at Jackson [Hinds County], Miss., for pay and emoluments.”

This same document states that he was born in “Tyler County, Miss.,” but this is simply a phonetic spelling of a mis-heard “Attala County, Miss.” His application was approved, March 17, 1865, while he was still in hospital at Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA. The war would end just a few weeks after Pvt. Ross was ordered to report to Jackson, MS. Southern Patriot! Alexander Grant Ross filed Confederate Pension applications in Attala County, MS, in 1900 & 1916, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences, adding that he was discharged in 1862 for being underage and that he lost his right foot as a result of his being wounded at Cedar Run. He also stated that he was absent from his command (wounded) when his command surrendered with Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox. [Note: Family sources state that Pvt. A.G. Ross was in Union hospitals until late 1865, but this claim is negated by Ross’ own military records and his own statements in his pension applications.]

Pvt. William G. Ross [found as “William G. Ross” and “W.G. Ross” in the military records] (b. GA, ca. 1833-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1913), Co. A ("McRae Light Artillery," aka "Capt. Stephen Charpentier's Company," and aka "Capt. John M. Jenke's Company," raised in Mobile County, AL), 2nd (Hallonquist's/Myrick's) Battalion, AL Light Artillery. Enlisted Feb. 3, 1863, at Mobile, Mobile County, AL, at age 29/30. Present on Feb. 28, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “joined by enlistment, Feb. 3, 1863.” Present on April 30, 1863, company muster roll. Present on Aug. 31, 1863, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 31, 1863, company muster roll. Present on Dec. 31, 1863, company muster roll. Present on April 30, 1864, company muster roll. Present on Aug. 31, 1864, company muster roll. No further information in his military file with this command. Not found in any other AL Confederate command.

Pvt. Benjamin Frank Sadler [found as “B.F. Sadler,” “B.F. Saddler,” “E.F. Saddler,” and “E.F. Sadler” in the military records] (b. Saint Tammany Parish, LA, 1834-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1919), Co. B ("Capt. Richard Bredow's Company," aka "Capt. Richard Starnes' Company," possibly raised in Livingston Parish, LA), 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers, which, in Sept. 1864, became Co. B, 3rd (Wingfield's) LA Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 10, 1862, at Camp Moore, Tangipahoa, Saint Helena Parish, LA, at age 28, bringing his own horse into the service with him. Present on Sept. 19, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll (dated Jan. 9, 1863). Captured in a skirmish at Clinton, East Feliciana Parish, LA, Aug. 25, 1864, and forwarded as a POW to New Orleans, Orleans, Parish, LA, arriving there on or before Aug. 31, 1864 (exact date not shown). Forwarded as a POW from New Orleans, LA, to Ship Island, MS, POW Camp, beginning on Oct. 5, 1864. Arrived as a POW at Ship Island, MS, POW Camp on Oct. 7, 1864, with the first group of POW’s to be sent there, before even any tents for the POW’s had been received at the camp and, so, was exposed to the elements for days. At Ship Island, MS, POW Camp it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Forwarded as a POW from Ship Island, MS, POW Camp, to New York, Nov. 5, 1864, on “order Capt. Matthew Randall Marston” [the first commandant of the POW Camp]. Arrived at Fort Columbus POW Camp, New York Harbor, NY, on Nov. 16, 1864, and forwarded as a POW thence to notorious Elmira, NY, POW Camp, where it was also official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Arrived at Elmira, NY, POW Camp on Nov. 19, 1864. Transferred for exchange from Elmira, NY, POW Camp on Feb. 25, 1865, to “James River,” meaning City Point, VA, on the James River, some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River. Probably physically exchanged ca. March 3, 1865. He has no records between being forwarded for exchange on Feb. 25, 1865, and his being paroled on March 22, 1865, but, typically, when a soldier was paroled at City Point at this time, he would have been sent directly to a Richmond-area hospital to be checked out medically after months of ill-treatment at the hands of his Yankee captors, then either furloughed home for 30 days or more to recuperate or sent to Camp Lee, Richmond, VA, to recuperate. In either case, the soldier would eventually have been repatriated to his command, unless he was so debilitated or injured as to preclude his further field service. However, the war would end before Pvt. Sadler could both recover from his captivity and rejoin the 3rd LA Cavalry. Paroled somewhere within the US “Department of the Gulf\*\*\*” [exact location not given], possibly at Mobile, Mobile County, AL, on May 22, 1865, with his residence noted as St. Tammany Parish, LA, and his age as 30. Southern Patriot! [\*\*\*Note: The US Department of the Gulf included all of the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico that lay W of Pensacola Bay, Florida.] B.F. Sadler filed Confederate Pension applications in Forrest County, MS, in 1913 & 1915, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences, adding that he injured his back while a POW at Ship Island, MS, POW Camp.

Pvt. Joseph Pearson Sanders [found as “Joseph P. Sanders,” “Josiah P. Saunders,” “Joseph P. Saunders,” “J.P. Saunders,” and “J.P. Sanders” in the military records]

(b. MS, ca. 1837\*\*\*-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1927), (Old) Co. C/(New) Co. B ("Wayne Rifles," aka "Capt. W.J. Eckford's Company," aka "Capt. S.H. Powe's Company," and aka "Capt. D.M. McRae's Company," raised in Wayne County, MS), 13th MS Infantry. Enlisted ca. May 14, 1861, in Wayne County, MS, at appr. age 23/24\*\*\*. Presence implied on July 4, 1861, company muster roll, dated Union City, Obion County, TN, with age given as 22. Present on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1861 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1861 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1862 company muster roll. Present on April 1862 company muster roll. Severely wounded (wound not described) at the Battle of Malvern Hill, Henrico County, VA, July 1, 1862, but no hospital records survive for any possible treatment in same he may have received for said wound. On wounded furlough from July 7, 1862, to Aug. 16, 1862. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Paid on March 17, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania County, VA, for commutation of rations [i.e., reimbursement for money he had to spend on food while on wounded furlough, July 7-Aug. 16, 1862], receiving $10 [40 days x 25 cents per day]. Present on June 1863 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1864 company muster roll. Present on June 1864 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Wounded at the Battle of Berryville, Clarke County, VA, on Sept. 3, 1864, but, again, no hospital records survive that might detail both the wound and any treatment received for said wound. Present for clothing issue on Sept. 21, 1864, at unspecified location, but possibly while in hospital wounded. Pvt. Sanders was transferred on Oct. 1, 1864 to (Old) Co. G/(New) Co. F ("Lauderdale Zouaves," aka "Capt. Kennon McElroy's Company," aka "Capt. Robert A. Daniels' Company," aka "Capt. Richard C. Jamison's Company," and aka "Capt. Archibald A. Currie's Company," raised in Lauderdale County, MS), 13th MS Infantry. [Note: This transfer may have been in order to equalize the number of soldiers in each company of the regiment.] Present with his new company for the Oct. 19, 1864, Battle Cedar Run [aka, the Battle of Cedar Creek and aka, the Battle of Belle Grove], Frederick, Shenandoah, & Warren Counties, VA. Present for clothing issue on Nov. 5, 1864, possibly while in hospital wounded. No further information in his military file with this command. J.P. Sanders filed a Confederate Pension application in Forrest County, MS, in 1907 and in Perry County, MS, in 1916, in which he stated that he was “shot through the right arm” at the Battle of Malvern Hill, that he was “shot in hip at Berryville, Va., in 1864,” and that his “disability is the result of having my extremities frost bitten while in active service,” specifically, that he had his “hands frozen at Knoxville,” TN. He also claimed to have been with his command when it surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, VA, with Gen. Robert E. Lee, but he has no requisite war’s-end Appomattox (or other location) to prove this assertion. [Note: It is highly likely that J.P. Sanders was on medical furlough when the war ended.] [\*\*\*Note: Sources do not agree on his place or date of birth. A “Record” of the “Wayne Rifles,” dated March 25, 1865, states that he was 24 when he enlisted in 1861, which yields a birth year of ca. 1837. Since he himself would have given that information to his commanding officer, I am taking that year as the most likely year of his birth. Likewise, that same “Record” states that he was born in MS, which I am taking as his tentative birthplace. Other records state that he was born in GA or AL. Same “Record” states that he was a single farmer with post office at Isney, Choctaw County, AL, adjacent to Wayne County, MS, when he enlisted.]

 Pvt. Simeon T. Sanders [found as “Sim Sanders,” “S.T. Sanders,” “Simeon T. Saunders,” “S. Sanders,” “Simeon Saunders,” “Simeon Sanders,” “Simion Sanders,” “S. Saunders,” and “Simon Sanders” in the military records] (b. Lawrence County, MS, 1840-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1926), Co. A (“Mississippi Greys,” aka “Capt. James S. Prestidge’s Company,” aka “Capt. Martin A. Oatis’ Company,” and aka “Capt. Sylvester Gwin’s Company,” raised in Lawrence County, MS), 22nd (Bonham's) MS Infantry. Enlisted April 27, 1861, at Monticello, Lawrence County, MS, at age 20. Present on July 27, 1861, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 31, 1861, company muster roll. Absent on Dec. 1, 1861, company muster roll, with notation “left sick at Camp Beauregard [Graves County, KY].” Present on April 30, 1862, company muster roll, with notation that he serving as a teamster. Absent on Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “absent sick.” Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Absent on June 1863 company muster roll [dated July 25, 1863], with notation “absent without leave since July 16, 1863” [i.e., AWOL since the end of the Siege of Jackson, Hinds County, MS, July 10-16, 1863]. The Aug. 1863 company muster roll simply lists him as a “deserter” since “July 17, 1863.” Present on Jan. 5, 1864, company muster roll. Ordered to be court-martialed for absence without leave by General Orders No. 54, dated March 28, 1864, Head Quarters, Department of AL, MS, and E LA, Gen. Leonidas Polk, commanding. Present on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “sentenced to six months hard labor in the Regiment by a General Court Martial, by order of Lieut. Gen. [Leonidas] Polk, dated March 28, 1864, [with punishment] commencing April 20, 1864, for absence without leave.” Wounded slightly (“on the arm,” according to his Confederate pension application) in the Battle of Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, GA, July 20, l864. Present for clothing issue on July 26, 1864, possibly while in hospital at Atlanta, GA. Present on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 28, 1865, company muster roll. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled as a member of the 22nd MS Infantry [and not the 22nd Consolidated MS Infantry (q.v., below)] on May 19, 1865, at Jackson, Hinds County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Lawrence County, MS. Southern Patriot! [Note: On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender at war's end in the Carolinas, the 22nd MS Infantry was consolidated with the 1st MS Infantry, the 33rd MS Infantry, and the 1st Battalion MS Infantry to form the 22nd Consolidated MS Infantry. Pvt. S.T. Sanders has no service records with the consolidated command, but, if, as he asserted in his pension applications, he had been wounded at the March 1865 Battle of Bentonville and sent to hospital, he would not have received a war’s-end parole with the consolidated command. Rather, he would have been released from hospital after that command surrendered, would have made his way back to his home area, and would have been paroled somewhere closer to home with a 22nd MS Infantry war’s-end parole, which appears to be exactly what happened with him.] S.T. Sanders filed Confederate Pension applications in Jefferson Davis County, MS, in 1910, and in Marion County, MS, in 1915, 1916, & 1924. In his 1910 pension application, he substantiated most of the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences, adding that he was “wounded and in hospital” “[in] NC” when his command surrendered “near Raleigh,, NC,” and that he had been absent for “2 months & 1 day.” In his 1915 pension application, he stated that he was wounded (“shot in the shoulder”) on March 17, 1865 [Battle of Bentonville, NC, March 19-21, 1865], on the “Willington & Weldon Railroad” [i.e., the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad] and that he was wounded “on the arm” on “Aug. 20, 1864,” which would be the Battle of Peachtree Creek, GA. He stated that his command surrendered with “Gen. Lea” [i.e, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in VA, but the 22nd MS Infantry surrendered in NC], but that he had been absent “4 or 5 weeks” “at the hospital at Charlotte, NC.” In his 1916 pension application, he reiterated that he was wounded [“shot in the shoulder”] on March 17, 1865, on the “Willington & Weldon Railroad” [Wilmington & Weldon Railroad]. He also repeated his assertion that his command surrendered with “Gen. Lee” and that he had been absent in hospital at Charlotte, NC, for four or five weeks when the final surrender came. In his 1924 pension application, he added nothing new.

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. Wesley S. Sanders [found as “W.S. Sanders” in the find-a-grave listings for Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery] (b. AL, 1848-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1924) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1922. When he entered the home, he stated that he had been a Confederate soldier in Co. H ("Defenders," aka "Capt. William H. Hardy's Company," raised in Smith County, MS), 16th MS Infantry. [Capt. Hardy was the founder of the cities of Hattiesburg, Laurel, and Gulfport, MS.] However, W.S. Sanders has no service records in the 16th MS Infantry. He filed Confederate Pension applications in Pontotoc County, MS, in 1910 & 1916. In his 1910 pension application, he stated that he was living in Itawamba County, MS, when he enlisted in May 1864 into Co. F (“Cap. Moor”), 15th Mississippi Cavalry, led by Col. Armistead, that he served in this command for one year, and that he was with his command in active service when it surrendered at Gainesville, AL, at war’s end. In his 1916 pension application, he stated that he was living in Lee County, MS, when he enlisted in 1864 into Co. F (Capt. “Moaer”) of “Armsted[‘s] Regament (sic) 16 Miss. [Cavalry],” and that he was with his command in active service when it surrendered at Mobile, AL, at war’s-end. The only possible command that he could have meant in his pension applications is the 12th (Armistead’s) MS Cavalry (aka, 16th Confederate Cavalry), in which command he has no service records. Checking men with the same or similar names (including variant names) in MS Confederate service, I can find no soldier whose particulars match those of the W.S. Sanders under consideration here. I do not believe that he was ever a Confederate soldier. Genealogy not found.

Pvt./5th Sgt./4th Sgt. Richard Christopher Sartor [found as “Richard C. Sarter,” “R.C. Sortan,” “Richard C.C. Sartor,” “R.C. Sarten,” “R.C. Sartor,” “R.C. Sarter,” “R.C. Sarton,” “R.C. Sarter,” and “Richard C. Sartoer” in the military records] (b. Union County, SC, 1838-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1923), Co. I ("Van Dorn Reserves," aka "Van Dorn's Reserve," aka "Capt. William Hudson Moore's Company," aka "Capt. Reuben O. Reynolds' Company," aka "Capt. Thomas C. Holliday's Company," aka "Capt. Stephen Cocke Moore's Company," and aka "Capt. William B. Word's Company," raised in Monroe County, MS), 11th MS Infantry. [Note: This company was previously known as “Capt. Moore’s Company, 5th Regiment, 1st Brigade, MS Volunteers,” which has no records separate from the 11th MS Infantry.] Enlisted as a private on Feb. 20, 1861, in Aberdeen, Monroe County, MS, at age 22. Presence as a private implied on May 13, 1861, company muster roll, dated Lynchburg, VA. Present or absent as private not stated on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Present as private on Aug. 1861 company muster roll. Present as private on Oct. 1861 company muster roll. Present as private on Dec. 1861 company muster roll. Appears as a private on a “Muster Roll of non-commissioned officers and privates of the organization named above [i.e., Co. I, 11th MS Infantry] who re-enlisted for two years at Camp Fisher [near Dumfries, Prince William County], Va., and [were] furloughed [on] Feb. 9 [1862],” with notation that he received a $50 re-enlistment bounty. Absent as private on Feb. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “absent on furlough.” Paid on March 29, 1862, for commutation of rations, i.e., reimbursement of money he himself had to spend on food while absent from his command while on furlough from Feb. 10-March 12, 1862. Present as private on April 1862 company muster roll. Present as private on June 1862 company muster roll. Paid on descriptive list on Oct. 1, 1862, at Richmond, VA, for four months’ service as a private (at $11 a month) and paid $8 for four months’ (at $2 per month) “for use of own weapons.” Signed for pay with his “x” mark. Severely wounded in the right thigh at the Battle of Gettysburg, Adams County, PA, July 1-3, 1863. [Note: A Descriptive List was a form of war-era ID; it described the soldier who carried it and was used to record his pay and his receipt of clothing, etc., when he was absent from his command on detached or detailed service, on furlough, or in hospital. "Payment on Descriptive List" always indicates that such payment occurred while the soldier was physically absent from his command.] Appears as Sgt. (degree not specified) on a “List of Rebel Sick and Wounded Prisoners of War received at DeCamp General Hospital, Davids Island, New York Harbor,” sometime during the period July 17-July 24, 1863, with notation that he had been captured at Gettysburg, sometime between July 1-July 4, 1863. Appears as Sgt. (degree not specified) on an undated “Report of all Prisoners of War that have been received at DeCamp General Hospital, Davids (sic) Island, New York Harbor, exhibiting the dates of all transfers, deaths, &c.,” with notation probably meaning that he was transported to “Bedloe’s Island” on Oct. 24, 1863. [Note: Davids Island, Long Island, Sound, NY, NY, was the site of the aforementioned DeCamp General Hospital, the largest of all Yankee general hospitals.] [Note: “Bedloe’s Island,” located in the Upper NY Bay between NY and NJ, was formerly known as “Great Oyster Island” and “Love Island,” is better known today as “Liberty Island” – the site of the Statue of Liberty.] Fort Wood POW Camp was located on Bedloe’s Island. Appears as a Sgt. (degree not specified) on an Oct. 1863 “Return of military and political prisoners in confinement at Fort Wood, Bedloe’s Island, New York Harbor.” Appears as Sgt. (degree not specified) on Dec. 31, 1863, “Roll of Prisoners of War at Fort Wood, N.Y. Harbor,” with notation that he was captured in the aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 5, 1863. Appears as a private [should be Sgt.] on a Dec. 26, 1863, “List of rebel prisoners at U.S. Convalescent Hospital, Fort Wood, Bedloe’s Island, New York Harbor, awaiting transportation,” with notation that he was convalescing from a “gun shot wound of [the] thigh.” Forwarded as a POW (and incorrectly identified as a private) on Jan. 5, 1864, from Fort Wood, NY Harbor, to Fortress Monroe, Hampton, VA, for “delivery,” arriving at the latter place on Jan. 7, 1864.

Admitted as a private on Jan. 10, 1864, to Hammond U.S.A. General Hospital, Point Lookout, MD, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged, suffering from a “Gun Shot Wound Right Thigh Flesh Slight,” and forwarded to an unspecified General Hospital on March 3, 1864. Notation on the foregoing record states that he was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, by a Minié ball. Physically exchanged on March 6, 1864, at City Point, VA (some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River). Admitted March 6, 1864, to Receiving and Wayside Hospital, or General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, VA, and forwarded next day to Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, VA. Admitted on March 7, 1864, to Chimborazo Hospital No. 4, Richmond, VA, suffering from a “gun shot wound right thigh,” and furloughed for 30 days on March 12, 1864.

Present as 5th Sgt. on June 31, 1864, company muster roll, with notation “wounded at Gettysburg and absent on furlough.” Absent as 5th Sgt. on Aug. 31, 1864, company muster roll, with notation “wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., and absent on furlough.” Present as 5th Sgt. on Oct. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “detailed in Brigade Quarter Master Department – disabled.” Absent as 4th Sgt. on Dec. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “detailed in Brigade Quarter Master Department – disabled.” Served till war’s end. Surrendered as a private on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Courthouse, Appomattox County, VA, along with Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern VA. Southern Patriot! R.C. Sartor filed a Confederate Pension application in Monroe County, MS, in 1920, in which he stated that he received his leg/thigh wound while participating in Pickett’s Charge at Gettysburg. He also described how parts of his leg had rotted away.

Pvt. David John “Jack” Scarborough [found as “David Scarborough,” “D. Scarborough,” “\_\_ Scarborough,” “D. Searborough,” “D. Scarbrough,” and “D. Scharbrough” in the military records] (b. Harrison County, MS, 1841-d. Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1917\*\*\*), Co. A ("Live Oak Rifles," aka "Capt. James B. McRae's Company," aka "Capt. Abiezer F. Ramsay's Company," raised in Jackson County, MS), 3rd MS Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1861, at Ocean Springs, Jackson County, MS, at age 19. Present on Sept. 1, 1862, company muster roll. Presence implied on Sept. 28, 1861, company muster roll, dated Camp Clarke, Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, MS. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on March 1, 1863, company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Absent on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent on detach[ed] service,” almost certainly in the Pioneer Corps. [Note: The Pioneer Corps was the engineering section of an army; the corps build bridges and fortifications, cleared roads, etc.] Present on an Oct. 1863 muster roll for Major J. Bingham’s Pioneer Corps of Maj. Gen. [William Wing] Loring’s Division,” Army of MS, with notation “detailed from Co. A, 3 Miss. Regt.” Absent on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent on detached service – pioneer.” Absent on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “detailed in Pioneer Corps by order [of] Gen. [William Wing] Loring, [dated] Nov. 1, 1863.” Present for clothing issue on July 11, 1864, at unspecified location, but almost certainly in or near Atlanta, GA. Present on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Wounded at some point during Gen. John Bell Hood’s Middle TN Campaign of late 1864. Admitted on Jan. 5, 1865, to St. Mary’s Hospital, West Point, Lowndes [now Clay] County, MS, suffering from a gunshot wound, and transferred the following day to an unspecified facility or location. [Note: Soldiers with this type wound admitted at this time to this hospital were almost all wounded in either the horrific Battle of Franklin, Williamson County, TN, Nov. 30, 1864, or the disastrous Battle of Nashville, Davidson County, TN, Dec. 15-16, 1864. The 3rd MS Infantry suffered tremendous casualties at both battles.] Absent on Feb. 28, 1865, company muster roll, with notation “absent on [probably wounded] furlough.” On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender in NC, the 3rd MS Infantry was consolidated with the 22nd MS Infantry, the 31st MS Infantry, the 40th MS Infantry, and the 1st Battalion MS Sharpshooters to form the 3rd Consolidated MS Infantry. However, records for the 3rd Consolidated MS Infantry beyond the letter "K" are not available online, so it is impossible to determine whether any particular soldier served until war’s end. It is my belief, however, that Pvt. Scarborough was still on medical furlough when the final surrender came. Southern Patriot! David Scarborough filed Confederate Pension applications in Jackson County, MS, in 1908 and in Harrison County, MS, in 1916. In his 1908 pension application, he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences, adding that he had been at home wounded, in the hospital, when his command surrendered in SC. [Note: The 3rd Consolidated MS Infantry actually surrendered in NC.] In his 1916 pension application, he added that he had been in the hospital for a month when his command surrendered in SC. [Note: Neither the 1908 nor the 1916 pension application forms asked applicants whether they had been wounded, nor did they ask about details of any woundings, so it is a mystery as to whether Pvt. Scarborough was wounded at the Battle of Franklin, TN, or the Battle of Nashville, TN, but I am certain that he was wounded at one or the other of these two epic battles.] [\*\*\*Note: David John Scarborough was never a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home; he was simply allowed a burial place among his comrades at Beauvoir after his death.]

Pvt. Henry Keplar Schooler [found as “Henry K. Schoolar,” “H.K. Schoolar,” “H.K. Schooler,” and “Henry K. Scooler” in the military records] (b. Autauga County, AL, 1838-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1909), Co. K ("Columbus Riflemen," aka "Columbus Rifles," aka "Capt. William E. Baldwin's Company," aka "Capt. James W. Benoit's Company," and aka "Capt. William O. Worrell's Company," raised in Lowndes County, MS), 14th MS Infantry. Enlisted ca. April 15, 1861, at Columbus, Lowndes County, MS, at age 22. Presence implied on May 25, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Presence implied on June 8, 1861, company muster roll. Presence or absence not stated on June 30, 1861, company muster roll (dated Aug. 15, 1861). Present on Dec. 1831 company muster roll. Captured as private at the fall of Fort Donelson, TN, on Feb. 16, 1862, and forwarded as a POW to notorious Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field service upon exchange. Present as private on an Aug. 1, 1862, Roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Douglas, Ill. [POW Camp].” “Appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Douglas, Ill. [POW Camp], sent to Vicksburg [Warren County, MS, on] Sept. 2, 1862, to be exchanged.” Physically exchanged from the US Steamer Jno. H. Done at Vicksburg, MS, on Sept. 20, 1862. Present on Sept. 22, 1862, company muster roll. Absent on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “[on] detached [service at Confederate] Government Works, Columbus [Lowndes County], Miss., [since] Oct. 6, 1862.” Absent on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “[on] detached [service at Confederate] Government Works, Columbus [Lowndes County], Miss., [since] Oct. 6, 1862.” Present for pay at Columbus, Lowndes County, MS, on Dec. 24, 1862, where he received $23.83 for pay from Aug. 1, 1862, to Oct. 5, 1862, 2 months and 5 days at $11 per month. Absent on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “detached [in service at Confederate] Government Works, Columbus [Lowndes County], Miss., [since] Oct. 6, 1862.” Present on April 1863 company muster roll, with notation “he has been on detached duty and returned to duty [on] March 12, 1863; he has due him $50 [enlistment] bounty.” Present on June 1863 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1, 1864, company muster roll, probably taken at Montevallo, Shelby County, AL. Present on April 1864 company muster roll. Wounded at unspecified action during the 100-day Atlanta Campaign, May 7-Sept. 2, 1864, most likely early in the Siege of Atlanta, Aug. 1-31, 1864. Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “wounded, sent to Hospital [on] Aug. 7, 1864.” Admitted on Jan. 13, 1865, to Saint Mary’s Hospital, West Point, Lowndes County, MS, suffering from dyspepsia. For purposes of surrender at war's end, on April 9, 1865, the 14th MS Infantry was consolidated with the 43rd MS Infantry and parts of the 6th MS Infantry to form the 14th Consolidated MS Infantry. Pvt. Henry Keplar Schooler served in Co. F of this consolidated command. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper on April 26, 1865, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and the Army of the South at Durham Station, Durham County, NC, and physically paroled ca. May 1, 1865, at Greensboro, Guilford County, NC. Southern Patriot!

2nd Sgt./1st Sgt./Capt./Maj./Brigade Quartermaster Lewis Summerfield Scruggs

[found as “Lewis S. Scruggs,” “L.S. Scruggs,” “L. Scruggs,” and “Louis S. Scruggs” in the military records] (b. Lauderdale County, AL, 1834-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1913), Co. B (“Mississippi Rangers,” aka “Capt. John McGuirk’s Company,” aka “Capt. Andrew R. Govan’s Company,” aka “Capt. Lewis Summerfield Scruggs’ Company,” aka “Capt. G. Ed. Thurmond’s Company,” aka “Capt. W.A.P. Jones’ Company,” aka “Capt. M.C. Franklin’s Company,” aka “Capt. James M. Crump’s Company,” and aka “Capt. James O. Ramsaur’s Company,” raised in Marshall County, MS), 17th MS Infantry. Enlisted as 2nd Sgt. May 8, 1861, at Holly Springs, Marshall County, MS, at age 26\*\*\*. Presence as 2nd or 1st Sgt. (degree not specified) implied on May 27, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Presence as 1st Sgt. implied on June 1, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, with notation “promoted to command of company [on] June 6, 1861.” Present as captain on June 7, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, which he signed as “Captain, commanding company.” Present as captain on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Received his final pay as captain [at a rate of $130 per month] of the “Mississippi Rangers” on July 31, 1861, from Army of N VA Chief Quartermaster William Lewis Cabell [later a Confederate Brig. Gen. & a post-war mayor of Dallas, TX], somewhere in N VA. Resigned his captaincy on Aug. 1, 1861, in order to accept a position as Acting Quartermaster of the 19th MS Infantry. Present as Quartermaster on Dec. 1861 Field & Staff Muster Roll, 19th MS Infantry, with notation that he was appointed Sept. 19, 1861, “near Pringle House [near Manassas], Va.” Dropped as Quartermaster and officer of the 19th MS Infantry by Special Orders No. 44/22 [“cease to be an officer”], dated Adjutant & Inspector General’s Office, Confederate States, Feb. 24, 1862. However, he was restored to his captaincy & office of Acting Quartermaster for the 19th MS Infantry by Special Orders No. 120/11, Adjutant & Inspector General’s Office, Confederate States, dated May 26, 1862, which “revoked” the Special Order that removed him from these offices. Appears on an undated document as Maj. & Quarter Master, Posey’s Brigade, Anderson’s Division, 3rd Corps, Army of N. VA. Appears without rank on an undated “List of Quartermasters in the Potomac District of the Army [of N VA].” Appointed July 22, 1862 as Maj. & Quartermaster in Featherston’s Brigade, Army of N VA. “Jan. 19, 1863 – relieved from duty with [the] Army of N VA & will proceed, with Gen. Featherston & Capt. W.R. Barksdale, his aide, to Jackson [Hinds County], Miss., & report to Gen. J.E. [Joseph Eggleston] Johnston or Lieut. Gen. J.C. [John Clifford] Pemberton.” Appears as Maj. & Quartermaster on a May 2, 1862 [should be “1863”], “Report of Quartermasters on duty in the Field and in the Department of Ala., Miss., & E. La.,” with notation that he was Brigade Quartermaster for Featherston’s Brigade and was “in the field.” Appears as Maj. & Quartermaster, on a Nov. 20, 1863, “List of Quartermasters in Gen. [Joseph E.] Johnston’s Department” [i.e., the Department of AL, MS, & E LA], with notation that he was the Brigade Quartermaster in Featherston’s Brigade. Appears as “Maj., Brig. Gen. Featherston’s Staff,” on a Jan. 30, 1864, “List of the General Staff of [William Wing] Loring’s Division,” dated Canton, Madison County, MS, and with notation that he was “Chief Quarter Master.” Appears as Maj. & Quartermaster on a March 15, 1864, “List of Quartermasters in Lt. Gen. [Leonidas] Polk’s Department” [i.e., the Department of AL, MS, & E LA], with notation that he was serving in Featherston’s Brigade and was appointed by the Confederate Secretary of War. Appears as Maj. & Quartermaster, Featherston’s Brigade, on a July 20, 1864, “List of Quartermasters & Assistant Quartermasters in [the] Army of Tennessee,” with list dated Atlanta, GA. Present as Maj. & Quartermaster on an Aug. 1864 “List of Staff and Acting Staff Offices serving with the different commands of Stewart’s Corps, Army of TN,” dated “near Atlanta, Ga.” Present as Maj. & Quartermaster, Featherston’s Brigade, Loring’s Division, on a Nov. 8, 1864, “List of Staff and Acting Staff Officers in Lieut. Gen. A.P. Stewart’s Corps, Army of Tenn.,” dated Tuscumbia, Colbert County, AL. Present on Nov. 20, 1864, “List of Staff and acting Staff Officers serving with the Army of TN,” dated “in the field,” with notation that he was Maj. & Quartermaster, Featheston’s Brigade, Loring’s Division, Army of TN. The foregoing List was almost certainly drawn up at Tuscumbia, Colbert County, AL. Appears as Maj. & Quartermaster, Featherston’s Brigade, on a Dec. 8, 1864, “List of Staff and acting Staff Officers of [William Wing] Loring’s Division, furnished in accordance with a circular from Army [of TN] Headquarters, Dec. 6, 1864,” and dated “near Nashville, Tenn.” [Note: This was an emergency listing of just who was left as staff officers in the Army of TN after the horrific Battle of Franklin, TN, Nov. 3, 1864, where one-third of the Army of TN became casualties.] Appears as Maj. & Quartermaster, Featherston’s Brigade, in a Jan. 22, 1865, “Report of Quartermasters in Stewart’s Corps, Army of TN, with recommendations for reassignment by the [Confederate] Secretary of War.” [Note: The foregoing document does not mean that L.S. Scruggs was not a good quartermaster; it simply means that, after the huge losses of Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood’s Middle TN Campaign of 1864, fewer quartermasters were needed in the shrunken Army of TN. However, Maj. Scruggs was not reassigned; he remained with Featherston’s Brigade.] Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper on April 26, 1865, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and the Army of the South at Durham Station, Durham County, NC, and physically paroled ca. May 1, 1865, at Greensboro, Guilford County, NC. Paroled a second time on May 19, 1865, at Grenada, Grenada County, MS, as Quartermaster, Featherston’s Brigade. Second parole notes his residence as Holly Springs, Marshall County, MS. Southern Patriot! [\*\*\*Note: A “Record” of the “Mississippi Rangers,” dated “near Richmond [VA], March 16, 1865,” states that, when Lewis Summerfield Scruggs enlisted, he was single, 26 year-old merchant, was born in AL, that his post-office was Holly Springs, Marshall County, MS, and that he was elected captain of the company on June 4, 1861.]

Pvt./1st Sgt. Talmadge Foster Settle [found as “Tal F. Settle,” “T.F. Settle,” and “Tall. F. Settle” in the military records] (b. Fayette County, TN, 1841-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1911), Co. D (“Kossuth Volunteers,” aka “Capt. R.B. Allen’s Company,” and aka “Capt. John C. Turner’s Company,” raised in Tishomingo County, MS), 23rd MS Infantry. Enlisted as a private ca. Aug. 6, 1861, at Kossuth, Tishomingo County, MS, at age 20. Present as private on Sept. 19, 1861, company muster roll [dated Sept. 24, 1862 (sic)]. Captured as private at the fall of Fort Donelson, TN, on Feb. 16, 1862, and forwarded as a POW to notorious Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field service upon exchange. Present as private on an Aug. 1, 1862, Roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Douglas, Ill. [POW Camp].” “Appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Douglas, Ill. [POW Camp], sent to Vicksburg [Warren County, MS] to be exchanged,” with roll dated Sept. 3, 1862. Physically exchanged from the US Steamer Jno. H. Done at Vicksburg, MS, on Sept. 20, 1862. Present as private on Sept. 22, 1862, company muster roll. Present as 1st Sgt. on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “promoted to 1st Sgt. on reorganization of [the] Regiment [on] Sept. 24, 1862.” Present as 1st Sgt. on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present as 1st Sgt. on June 30, 1863, company muster roll. Present as 1st Sgt. on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present as 1st Sgt. on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present as 1st Sgt. on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Present as 1st Sgt. on April 1, 1864, company muster roll. Present as 1st Sgt. on April 1864 company muster roll. Present as 1st Sgt. on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender at war's end in NC, the 23rd MS Infantry was consolidated with the 15th MS Infantry, the 16th MS Infantry, and the 20th MS Infantry to form the 15th Consolidated MS Infantry. Talmadge Foster Settle served as 3rd Sgt. [with consolidation causing more senior sergeants to be place above him] in Co. F, 15th Consolidated MS Infantry. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper on April 26, 1865, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and the Army of the South at Durham Station, Durham County, NC, and physically paroled ca. May 1, 1865, at Greensboro, Guilford County, NC. Southern Patriot!

(Rev.) Pvt./5th Sgt. James J. Shanks\*\*\* [[found as “James J. Shanks” and “J.J. Shanks” in the military records] (b. MS, ca. 1841-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1916), Co. G (“Nelson Grays,” aka “Capt. Thomas P. Nelson’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Thomas J. Elmore’s Company,” raised in Holmes County, MS), 4th MS Infantry. Enlisted some weeks prior to Aug. 12, 1861 (when the company was accepted into the service of the State of MS), at Durant, Holmes County, MS, at age 19 (according to military records). Presence as private implied on Aug. 24, 1861, company muster roll, dated Grenada, [then] Yalobusha County, MS. Presence as private implied on Sept. 25, 1861, company muster roll, dated Trenton, Gibson County, TN. Present or absent as 5th Sgt. not stated on Aug. 1, 1862, company muster roll (dated Jan. 13, 1863). At this point, Sgt. Shanks seems to have been reduced to the ranks and transferred to another regiment, as he appears on the Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll of Co. C (“Quitman Rifles,” aka “Capt. J.W. Wade’s Company,” aka “Capt. William Collins’ Company,” and aka “Capt. Patrick Henry Norton’s Company,” raised in Holmes County, MS), 15th MS Infantry, with notation “transferred from 4 Miss. Regt. by order of Gen. [Braxton] Bragg.” However, now Pvt. Shanks was very shortly returned to his old company (though still with a private’s rank), as he appears as present and a private on the Oct. 6, 1862, company muster roll of Co. G (“Nelson Grays”), 4th MS Infantry. Restored to the rank of 5th Sgt. Present or absent as 5th Sgt. not stated on Nov. 1, 1862, company muster roll (dated Feb. 14, 1863). Absent as 5th Sgt. on Dec. 1862 company muster roll (dated Feb. 27, 1863), with notation “detailed to bring in & hunt up soldiers that (sic) have over staid (sic) their furloughs.” Absent as 5th Sgt. on Feb. 28, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “detailed 29th Jan. [1863] to hunt up & bring in soldiers that (sic) have over staid (sic) their furloughs, by order of Gen. [Stephen Dill] Lee, Order No. \_\_.” Wounded and surrendered at the horrific 47-day Siege of Vicksburg, Warren County, MS (May 16, 1863-July 4, 1863), and paroled on July 13, 1863, as a Sgt. (degree not specified) in “General Hospital No. 2,” Vicksburg, MS, signing his parole as “James..J..Shanks.” Required to report to parole camp after a 30-day furlough. [Parole camps were Confederate military camps where soldiers continued to train until they were "exchanged" on paper for a like number of Yankee who had also been captured and paroled. Such soldiers could not perform any active military duty until they were exchanged on paper.] Absent as 5th Sgt. on Oct. 31, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “wounded at [the Siege of] Vicksburg & off on Surgeon’s Certificate.” Absent as 5th Sgt. on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “wounded at [the Siege of] Vicksburg and off on Surgeon’s Certificate.” Absent as 5th Sgt. on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “wounded at [the Siege of] Vicksburg & absent on Surgeon’s Certificate.” On May 26, 1864, a Hospital Examining Board at Grenada, found Sgt. (degree not specified) J.J. Shanks “unable to perform the duties of a soldier in the field because of [a] Gun Shot Wound, Right Leg, Producing Permanent Lameness,” declared his disability to be permanent, and recommended “his Detail for Provost Guard duty with Capt. Sargent S. Angevine, Provost Marshal, Grenada, Miss.” Admitted, “wounded,” on April 2, 1865, to Yandell Hospital, Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, with notation “furloughed.” On April 8, 1865, a Hospital Examining Board, “Disabled Camp, Lauderdale [Lauderdale County], Miss.,” examined Sgt. (degree not specified) J.J. Shanks and found him “incapable of performing the duties of a soldier in the field because of a V.S. [gun shot], right leg, lower third, with fracture of both bones, impairing use of limb.” The Board declared “this disability to be permanent” and recommended his “detail [for] light duty.” The war in this part of the Confederacy would end just a month later. J.J. Shanks has no war’s-end parole, but he clearly was still in service at or near the war’s end. Southern Patriot! J.J. Shanks received Confederate Pension in Holmes County, MS, in 1889 ($24.00), another in the same year ($17.85), one in 1891 ($23.01), and another in 1891 ($23.36) at a time when such early pensions were generally reserved for soldiers who had been terribly injured or maimed in the war.

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. Francis M. Sharp [probably “Francis Marion Sharp”] (b. Lowndes County, MS, 1847-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1924) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1915. When he entered the home, he stated that he had been a Confederate soldier in Co. I ("Capt. James Oliver Banks' Company," aka "Capt. Thomas E. Young's Company," raised in Lowndes County, MS), 43rd MS Infantry (aka, the "Camel Regiment"). However, he has no records in that command. For purposes of surrender at war's end, on April 9, 1865, the 43rd MS Infantry was consolidated with parts of the 6th MS Infantry and the whole of the 14th MS Infantry to form the 14th Consolidated MS Infantry, but Francis M. Sharp has no records in that command, either. Neither is he the Pvt. F. Marion Sharp of Co. D ("Clarke Minute Men," aka "Capt. F.M. Eckford's Company," raised in Clarke County, MS), 5th (Robinson's) MS Infantry (State Troops) (1862-1863). Neither is he the Sgt. Francis M. Sharp, Co. D (preceding company) and Co. F (“Capt. Porter’s Company,” raised in Winston County, MS), 5th (Robinson's) MS Infantry (State Troops) (1862-1863). Neither is he the Pvt. Francis Sharp of Co. C (“Capt. Maggard’s Company,” raised in Lauderdale County, MS), 5th (Robinson's) MS Infantry (State Troops) (1862-1863). [Note: The thought of pretending to have been a Confederate soldier (or, in old age, perhaps believing himself to have actually been a Confederate soldier) in Co. I, 43rd MS Infantry, was unquestionably triggered by the fact that five of his brothers actually did serve in that company and that command: Pvt. Andrew Jackson Sharp (1840-1862) died at home, probably of disease contracted in the service, on July 10, 1862. Pvt. James Henry Sharp (1835-1918) was captured at the Battle of Nashville, TN, and spent the rest of the war at notorious Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp. Pvt. Joseph Nimrod Sharp (1845-1926) was also captured at Nashville and also incarcerated at horrific Camp Douglas, IL, POW Camp until war’s end. Pvt. Robert C. Sharp (1837-1905) was present at the last official muster of the 43rd MS Infantry. And, Pvt. William F. Sharp was reportedly killed in action at the Battle of Franklin, TN, on Nov 30, 1864. Southern Patriots, all!] However, I do not believe that Francis M. Sharp was ever a Confederate soldier. [Note: Francis M. Sharp never filed a Confederate Pension application.]

Pvt./Musician Gustavus M. Shedd [found as “Gustavous M. Shed,” “G.M. Shedd,” “G.M. Shed,”and “J.M. Shedd” in the military records] (b. AL, 1843-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1909), (Old) Co. H/(New) Co. K ("Pettus Guards"\*\*\*, aka "Capt. Samuel J. Randell's Company," aka "Capt. L.L. Barker's Company," and aka "Capt. William F. Brown's Company," raised in Lauderdale County, MS) and Field & Staff (Musician), 13th MS Infantry. [\*\*\*Note: This company was named in honor of Fire-Eating MS Gov. John Jones Pettus.] Enlisted as a private on March 30, 1861, at Marion Station, Lauderdale County, MS, at appr. age 17/18. Presence as private implied on May 14, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Presence as private implied on May 23, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, where his age is given as 18. Present as musician on June 30, 1861, company muster roll (dated Sept. 14, 1861). Present as musician on Aug. 1861 company muster roll (dated Nov. 18, 1861). Present as musician on Oct. 1861 company muster roll. Present as musician on Dec. 1861 company muster roll. Present as musician on April 1862 company muster roll. Paid as musician on Sept. 30, 1862, at Richmond, VA, by Maj. John Ambler, for two months’ service and $50 enlistment bounty, signing for same as “G.M. Shedd.” Oct. 1862 Regimental Return notes that he was “transferred to [Regimental] Band” on Oct. 9, 1862. Present as musician on Oct. 1862 Field & Staff muster roll. Absent on Dec. 1862 Regimental Return, with notation “sick in Richmond [VA].” Present as musician on Dec. 1862 Field and Staff muster roll. Present as musician on Feb. 1863 Field & Staff muster roll. Present as private on June 1863 company muster roll. Present as musician on Aug. 1863 Field & Staff muster roll. Present as musician on Oct. 1863 Field & Staff muster roll. Paid as musician on descriptive list on Jan. 14, 1864, at Richmond, VA, by Maj. John Ambler, with notation that he was being paid for two months’ service (at $12 per months musician’s pay), and further notation that he was being furloughed [with length of furlough not specified]. Signed for pay as “G.M. Shedd.” [Note: A Descriptive List was a form of war-era ID; it described the soldier who carried it and was used to record his pay and his receipt of clothing, etc., when he was absent from his command on detached or detailed service, on furlough, or in hospital. "Payment on Descriptive List" always indicates that such payment occurred while the soldier was physically absent from his command.] Present as musician on April 1864 Field & Staff muster roll. Present as musician on June 1864 Field & Staff muster roll. Admitted as a private on July 21, 1864, to General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified, and returned to duty on July 28, 1864. Present as musician on Aug. 1864 Field & Staff muster roll. Present (with rank/position not specified) for clothing issue on Nov. 26, 1864, at unspecified location, but clearly in N VA. Admitted as a musician on Jan. 25, 1865, to Receiving and Wayside Hospital, or General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint (if any) 0not specified, with notation “furloughed [for] 24 hours,” before being returned to duty on Jan. 26, 1865. A “Record” of the “Pettus Guards,” dated March 1, 1865, “near Richmond, Va.,” states that Gustavus M. Shedd was born in AL and was a single 16 year-old printer when he enlisted. Same “Record” states that his post office was “Stone Wall” [i.e., Stonewall, Clarke County, MS], and that he was “detached in Regimental Band, July 1862,” but was “present for duty.” A recap of the battles he could have fought in shows that he was actually only in combat for one – the Battle of Garnett’s Farm, June 27, 1862 – though he was clearly in the field with his command throughout his military career. [Note: This battle is now known as the Battle of Garnett’s and Golding’s Farms, June 27-28, 1862, and was part of the larger Seven Days Battles, part of the larger Peninsula Campaign.] Served till war’s end. Paroled as a musician on May 13, 1865, at Salisbury, Rowan County, NC, with no indication of why he was not with his command when it surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, VA, on April 9, 1865, with Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Army of N VA. [Note: The foregoing statement is not intended to imply that he was AWOL or had deserted. There are any number of reasons explaining why he was absent from his command.] Southern Patriot!

Pvt./3rd Corp./2nd Corp./5th Sgt./3rd Sgt. Robert Dunbar Sheppard [found as “Robert D. Sheppard,” “R.D. Shepperd,” “R.D. Sheppard,” “R.D. Sheppeard,” and “Robert Shepherd” in the military records] (b. Greene County, NC, 1835-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1907), Co. B ("Chickasaw Rangers," aka “Capt. James Gordon’s Company,” raised in Chickasaw County, MS), 2nd Battalion MS Cavalry, which became Co. B, Jeff Davis Legion MS Cavalry. Enlisted as 3rd Sgt. on Feb. 7, 1861, at Okolona, Chickasaw County, MS, at age 23 (according to military records; age 25/26, according to family sources), bringing his own horse into the service. Presence implied as 3rd Sgt. on May 16, 1861, company muster roll. Present as a private on Aug. 20, 1861, company muster roll (dated Sept. 19, 1861), with notation “name appears in column of ‘Names Present’ cancelled by line,” meaning (I think) that he was present when the muster roll was taken, but was now absent. Present as private on Oct. 1861 company muster roll. Present as private on Dec. 1861 company muster roll. Present as private on Feb. 1862 company muster roll. Present as private on April 1862 company muster roll. Present as 3rd Corp. on June 1862 company muster roll, with notation “appointed [3rd Corp. on] May 23rd 1862.” Admitted (rank not specified) on June 21, 1862, to General Hospital, Camp Winder, Richmond, VA, suffering from diarrhea, and returned to duty on July 5, 1862. Present as 3rd Corp. on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Present as 3rd Corp. on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present as 3rd Corp. on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present as 2nd Corp. on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Paid as Corp. (degree not specified) on descriptive list on March 12, 1863, at Richmond, VA, by Maj. John Ambler. [Note: A Descriptive List was a form of war-era ID; it described the soldier who carried it and was used to record his pay and his receipt of clothing, etc., when he was absent from his command on detached or detailed service, on furlough, or in hospital. "Payment on Descriptive List" always indicates that such payment occurred while the soldier was physically absent from his command.] Absent as 2nd Corp. on April 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent on horse furlough.” [Note: A cavalryman was on “horse furlough” when he was without a horse and was sent back home to procure a new mount.] Present as 2nd Corp. on June 1863 company muster roll. Present as 2nd Corp. on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present as 5th Sgt. on Sept. 1863 company muster roll. Paid $775.00 on Nov. 4, 1863, for “one sorrel Horse killed in action,” with further notation “that the said Horse was the property of the said Sergt. R.D. Sheppard of Co. B, Jeff Davis Legion, and the said Horse was killed in action near James City, Va., Oct. 10th 1863 [i.e., the Battle of James City, Madison County, VA], and that the said Horse was previously appraised at $675.00 by three commissioned officers appointed for that purpose.” Sgt. Sheppard signed for the foregoing payment as “R.D. Sheppard.” Absent as 5th Sgt. on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent on horse furlough since Dec. 18th 1863.” Paid on descriptive list on Dec. 31, 1863, at Richmond, VA, by Maj. John Ambler, who usually paid sick and wounded soldiers in hospital at Richmond, but pay receipt notes that Sgt. Sheppard was on “furlough.” Absent as 5th Sgt. on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent on horse detail since Dec. 18th 1863.” Present as Corp. (degree not specified; should be 5th Sgt.) on an April 1, 1864, “Muster Roll of horses and horse equipments of men of the organization named above [i.e., the Chickasaw Rangers],” with notation that his (new) horse was “spotted,” had been appraised at $766.66, and was among “horses and equipments accepted into the service of the Confederate States from the war, [beginning on] April 1, 1864.” Present as 5th Sgt. on April 1864 company muster roll. Present as 5th Sgt. on Aug. 31, 1864, company muster roll. Present as 5th Sgt. on Oct. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “[pay] stoppage for ammunition damaged – 20 [percussion] caps, 30 rounds [of] cartridges…$5.50.” No further information in his military file with this command. Not found later in any other MS Confederate command.

Pvt. Christopher Columbus Shores [found as “Christopher C. Shores,” “Columbus C. Shores,” “C.C. Shores,” “Columbus Shores,” and “C. Shores” in the military records] (b. Tallahatchie County, MS, 1845-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1911), Co. F ("Tallahatchie Rifles," aka "Capt. William H. Fitzgerald's Company," and aka "Capt. Henry H. Simmons' Company," raised in Tallahatchie County, MS), 21st MS Infantry (formerly, 1st Battalion MS Infantry, aka 1st Battalion MS Volunteers). Enlisted June 25, 1861, at Charleston, Tallahatchie County, MS, at age 18 (according to military records; age 15, according to family researchers). Presence implied on July 7, 1861, company muster roll, dated Lynchburg, VA. Present on Sept. 1, 1861, company muster roll. Absent on Oct. 1861 company muster roll, with notation “absent [on extra or detached] duty.” Present on April 1862 company muster roll. Absent on Sept. 1862 Regimental Return, with notation “detailed as Nurse for the Wounded.” Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Sept. 1, 1863, company muster roll. Issued on pair of pants on Sept. 23, 1863, at “Blackie Hospital,” located at Augusta, Richmond County, GA, signing for same as “C.C. Shores.” Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with later notation “wounded May 6, 1864.” Present on April 1864 company muster roll, with later notation “wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, & furloughed to Miss.” Severely wounded on May 6, 1864, at the Battle of the Wilderness [found May 5-7, 1864, Spotsylvania & Orange Counties, VA]. Appears on a May 19, 1864, Register of “Hospital, 21st Regiment Mississippi Infantry,” with location not specified, and with notation that he was suffering from a gun shot wound. Absent on June 1864 company muster roll, with notation “wounded in action, May 6, 1864, [at] the Battle of the Wilderness & at hospital, Lynchburg, Va.” Issued for “one hat” on June 27, 1864, at Selma, Dallas County, AL, signing for same with his “x” mark. Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “wounded May 6, 1864, at [the Battle of the] Wilderness & furloughed to Miss.” Admitted Jan. 16, 1865, to Way Hospital, Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, “wounded” [clearly referring to his Battle of the Wilderness wound]. Furloughed for 60 days sometime during “the week ending Jan. 21, 1865,” by a Medical Examining Board at Disabled Camp, Lauderdale [probably Lauderdale Springs, Lauderdale County], Miss., with notation that he was suffering from a “gun shot wound, with fracture of left thigh,” with further notation that he was “unfit for any duty and permanently disabled; to await authority to appear before [a] Medical Examining Board to be retired,” and with final notation that his residence was “Eolia, Tallahatchie County, Miss.” Admitted March 31, 1865, to Way Hospital, Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, “wounded” [clearly referring to his Battle of the Wilderness wound], and furloughed for unspecified number of days. Admitted April 5, 1865, to Yandell Hospital, Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, “wounded” [clearly referring to his Battle of the Wilderness wound]. Southern Patriot! [Note: A “Record” of the Tallahatchie Rifles, dated “near Richmond, March 1, 1865,” states that he was born in MS and that he was a single, 18 year-old farmer when he enlisted. A further notation states “disabled from wounds received [on] May 6, 1864.”] C.C. Shores filed a Confederate Pension application in Tallahatchie County, MS, in 1908, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences, adding that, at the Battle of the Wilderness, he had his “left thigh bone shattered & left foot broken” by “minnie [i.e., Minié] balls” and that he was in hospital at Lauderdale Springs, MS, when his command surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, VA, at war’s end.

NOT BURIED IN BEAUVOIR CONFEDERATE CEMETERY. Lt. Col. Daniel Showalter (b. Greene County, PA, 1831-d. Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico, 1866), 4th Regt. TX Cavalry [aka Baird's Regt. TX Cavalry, aka 4th Regt., Arizona Brigade, and aka "Showalter's Regiment"], has a VA marker lying on the ground at Beauvoir. He died Feb. 4, 1866, in Mazatlan, Mexico. Listed at find-a-grave as being buried in Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery, but only because someone put a memorial marker there for him, not being able to place a marker on his grave in Mexico. Showalter was secessionist CA state legislator who opposed CA’s staying in the Union. He found a duel with a pro-Union fellow CA legislator, killed the man in a duel fought with rifles at 40 yards. Showalter insisted on a second exchange of shots when both men missed their first shots. He was arrested, swore allegiance to the US, was released, and immediately went to AZ to help raise the 4th AZ Infantry, CSA, of which command he became Lt. Col. After CS forces occupied Brownsville, TX, Showalter was supposed to take command after his colonel became sick, but Showalter was found too drunk to command. He underwent a court martial, but was apparently cleared of charges. He was seemingly involved in opposing pro-Union Juan Nepomuceno Cortina, who made raids across the TX-Mexico border, and was later (Cortina) made a Mexican Army general. [Note: Cortina is a major folk hero of Tejanos in TX.] Showalter served at the last battle of the war, the Battle of Palmito Ranch, Cameron County, TX, May 12-13, 1865, which was a Confederate victory in spite of the fact that Showalter was again found too drunk to command. After the war, Showalter moved to Mazatlán, Mexico, where he ran a hotel. He died there of lockjaw, following a bar room brawl, and is buried in that city in what is probably now a lost grave. I have indicated on find-a-grave that he is not actually buried in the Beauvoir Cemetery.

Pvt. William H. Simmons [found as “William H. Simmons” and “W.H. Simmons” in the military records] (b. VA, ca. 1835-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1905), Co. C (“Charlotte Grays,” aka Capt. Egbert A. {‘the Boy Captain’} Ross’ Company,” raised in Bertie County, NC), 11th NC Infantry (aka, the “Bethel Regiment”). Enlisted Jan. 23, 1862, at Windsor, Bertie County, NC, at appr. age 26/27. Admitted May 6, 1862, to C.S.A. General Military Hospital, No. 4, Wilmington, New Hanover County, NC, suffering from acute rheumatism, and returned to duty on May 12, 1862. Appears on an undated Roll of Honor for the regiment for conspicuous gallantry at an unspecified action; however, the Confederate Roll of Honor was not created until after Pvt. Simmons was discharged from the service, so this may be a clerical error. June 1862 Regimental Return states that he was “discharged for disability” at “Camp Davis,” near Wilmington, New Hanover County, NC, on June 2, 1862 [though another document states that he was discharged on June 9, 1862]. Southern Patriot! Genealogy not found.

Pvt. William Jefferson Sing [found as “William J. Sing,” “W.J. Sing,” “J.W. Sing,” “Jeff. W. Sing,” “Jefferson Ding (sic),” and “Jef Sing” in the military records] (b. probably Cumberland or Wake County, NC, ca. 1836-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1915), Co. F (“DeSoto Rebels,” aka “Capt. Charles G. Nelms’ Company,” aka “Capt. Thomas C. Dockery’s Company,” and aka “Capt. David T. Oliver’s Company,” raised in DeSoto County, MS), 22nd (Bonham’s) MS Infantry. Enlisted July 5, 1861, in DeSoto County, MS, at age 25 (according to military records). Presence implied on July 27, 1861, company muster roll, dated Iuka, Tishomingo County, MS. Present on Nov. 1, 1861, company muster roll. Absent on Dec. 1861 company muster roll, with notation “in DeSoto County, Miss., on sick furlough.” Present on May 1, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Sept. 1, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Captured May 17, 1863, at the Battle of Big Black River Bridge, Edwards, Hinds County, MS, and forwarded as a POW to Memphis, Shelby County, TN, and then to notorious Camp Morton, IN, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. [Note: The foregoing record states that Pvt. Sing was captured at the Battle of Big Black River Bridge on May 17, 1863.] Forwarded as a POW ca. June 5, 1863, from Camp Morton, IN, POW Camp to Fort Delaware, DE, POW Camp, where it was also official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged. Arrived as a POW at Fort Delaware, DE, POW Camp on June 9, 1863. [Note: The foregoing record states that Pvt. Sing was captured at the Battle of Champion Hill, Hinds County, MS, on May 16, 1863, but he was captured at the Battle of Big Black River Bridge.] June 1863 company muster roll mistakenly states “deserted May 16, 1863.” Exchanged and paroled on paper at Fort Delaware, DE, POW Camp on July 3, 1863, signing his parole with his “x” mark, and physically exchanged on July 6, 1863, at City Point, VA, some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River. [Note: The foregoing record states that Pvt. Sing was captured at the Battle of Champion Hill, but on May 17, 1863 – the date of the Battle of Big Black River Bridge.] Absent on the Aug. 1863 company muster roll, which states “this man, reported on the last muster roll as having deserted on the 16 May 1863 has since been ascertained to have fallen into the hands of the enemy and is now in the parole camp at Demopolis [Marengo County], Ala., awaiting exchange.” Absent on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent with leave.” Absent on Apr. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since Sept. 1862 [transcription error; should be ‘1863’] in DeSoto County, Miss.” Aug. 1864 company muster roll states “deserted Sept. 1863 in Memphis, Tenn.” On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender at war's end in the Carolinas, the 22nd MS Infantry was consolidated with the 1st MS Infantry, the 33rd MS Infantry, and the 1st Battalion MS Infantry to form the 22nd Consolidated MS Infantry, but Pvt. W.J. Sing has no service records in that command. W.J. Sing filed a Confederate Pension application in DeSoto County, MS, in 1904, in which he substantiated many of the foregoing details of his Confederate military service, adding that he was captured at the Battle of Big Black River Bridge “and [then] joined Capt. Phes (sic) Manning,” serving in Manning’s’ Company until the “company was disbanded…three or four months” before the final surrender. By “Capt. Phes Manning,” W.J. Sing could only have meant one company -- Co. A (“DeSoto Partisans,” aka “Capt. Green L. Blythe’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Theldred Plesanton Manning’s Company,” raised in DeSoto County, MS), “Maj. Green L. Blythe’s Cavalry” [aka “5th (Blythe’s) Battalion MS Cavalry, 3rd Brigade (State Troops),” aka “1st Battalion of Cavalry (State Troops) (Minute Men),” aka “1st MS (Blythe’s) Cavalry (State Troops),” and aka “2nd (Blythe’s) MS Partisan Rangers”]. However, he has no service records in that command.

3rd Corp./ 5th Sgt./Jr. 2nd [i.e., 3rd] Lt. Hayes R. Smith, Jr. [found as “Hayes R. Smith,” “Hays R. Smith,” and “H.R. Smith” in the military records] (b. Lawrence County, MS, ca. 1832-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1912), Co. C (“Crystal Springs Southern Rights,” aka “Capt. James C. Davis’ Company,” and aka “Capt. Elijah Slay’s Company,” raised in Copiah County, MS), 16th MS Infantry. Enlisted as 3rd Corp. on April 25, 1861, at Crystal Springs, Copiah County, MS, at age 29 (according to military records). Presence as 3rd Corp. implied on May 26, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Presence implied on June 8, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Present as 5th Sgt. on Aug. 31, 1861, company muster roll, with notation “appointed June 17 [1861] from 3 Corp.” Paid commutation of rations [i.e., compensation for money he had to spend for food while away from his command on official duty or furlough] on Sept. 23, 1861. [Note: The records do not show what duty or furlough he may have been absent on.] Present as 5th Sgt. on Oct. 1861 company muster roll, with notation “appointed June 17 [1861] from [3rd] Corp.” Present as 5th Sgt. on Dec. 1861 company muster roll. Present as 5th Sgt. on Feb. 13, 1862, at “Camp Baker, near Manassas, Va.” Paid on Feb. 11, 1862, at “camp near Manassas, Va., and given a re-enlistment “furlough, not exceeding sixty days, to go to and from the State of Mississippi under the Act of [the Confederate] Congress authorizing such [re-]enlistments & furloughs.” Present as 3rd Lt. [i.e., Jr. 2nd Lt.] on April 1862 company muster roll (dated July 18, 1862), with notation “elected April 26, 1862, from rank of 5 Sgt.” Present as Jr. 2nd Lt. on June 1862 company muster roll. Present for pay as 3rd Lt. on July 12, 1862, at unspecified location, but clearly N VA. Absent as Jr. 2nd Lt. on Aug. 1862 company muster roll (dated Nov. 15, 1862), with notation “sick at Hospital.” Present as Jr. 2nd Lt. on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present as Jr. 2nd Lt. for pay on Dec. 2, 1862, at unspecified location, but clearly N VA. Present as Jr. 2nd Lt. on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present as Jr. 2nd Lt. for pay on Jan. 6, 1863, at unspecified location, but clearly N VA. Present as Jr. 2nd Lt. on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Ordered on Feb. 14, 1863, to stand a Court Martial as per General Orders No. 19, dated Head Quarters, Dept. & Army of N VA, Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding. April 1863 company muster roll states that Jr. 2nd Lt. H.R. Smith had been “cashiered by order of General Court Martial.” [Note: “Cashiering” was a harsh, public, ceremonial degradation of an officer being thrown out of the military for severe breach of discipline, regulations, etc. Typically, the officer’s sword would be broken and his uniform would be stripped of all insignia of rank. This ceremony sometimes took place on a parade ground in front of a large number of soldiers and sometimes simply took place in the presence of a few officers.] [Note: No other records of the referenced Court Martial (charges, specifications, etc.) appear in is military file with this command.] No further information in his military file with this command. [Note: A 2nd Lt. H.R. Smith served in the Copiah County, MS, militia, but no additional records have been found for him; he is possibly the Hayes R. Smith under consideration here. No dates for his service in the militia have been found.]

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. William Smith (b. England, 1828-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1904) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1904. When he entered the home, he stated that he had been a Confederate soldier in “Co. K, 2nd TN,” without specifying infantry, cavalry, or artillery or size of his command – battalion or regiment. While there are several men named “W. Smith” or “William Smith” in the several TN commands designated as “2nd,” I have been unable to match any of their specifics to the William Smith under consideration here. However, given the scant information available for this man, it is entirely possible that he actually did served as a Confederate soldier. [Note: The 1900 US Census record for Pontotoc County, MS, states that he immigrated to the US in 1860.]

Pvt. William Adolphus Smith [found as “William A. Smith,” “W.A. Smith,” and “William Smith” in the military records] (b. GA, ca. 1840-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1921), Co. G ("Yancy Guards," aka “Capt. S.A. Nunn’s Company,” and aka “Capt. J.M. Richardson’s Company,” raised in Smith County, MS), 37th MS Infantry. Enlisted May 12, 1862, in Smith County, MS, at appr. age 21/22. Present on June 1862 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Absence implied on Oct. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “[sent to] Saltillo Hospital [Saltillo, Lee County, MS, on] Sept. 7, 1862.” Absent on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “[sent to] Durant Hospital [Durant, Holmes County, MS, on] Oct. 18, 1862.” Absent on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “[sent to] Durant Hospital [Durant, Holmes County, MS, on] Oct. 18, 1862.” Absent on an undated (Oct. 31, 1863?) company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Absent on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Absent on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent, sick.” Returned to service. “Appears on [an undated] List of officers and men of the [Siege of] Vicksburg capture who have reported in Parole Camp at Demopolis [Marengo County], AL, since April 1, 1864.” [Note: I think the preceding record is a clerical error, as I do not think that Pvt. W.A. Smith was at the horrific 47-day Siege of Vicksburg with his command, as he has no end-of-siege parole among his military papers and is not included among the POW’s captured there on various Yankee POW documents. I think he was AWOL during the Siege of Vicksburg.] Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “sent to Hospital [on] July 21, 1864.” On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender in NC at war's end, the 37th MS Infantry was consolidated into a battalion of four companies and designated the 37th Battalion MS Infantry, but the service records for the 37th Battalion MS Infantry are not available online and have probably never been converted into National Archives microfilm, so it is impossible to say whether any member of this command served until war’s end or not. W.A. Smith filed a Confederate Pension application in Smith County, MS, in 1916, in which he stated that he had been on wounded furlough 60 days when his command surrendered at Greensboro, NC. [Note: There no indication in his military records that he was ever wounded, but the records of the 37th Battalion MS Infantry might tell a different story.]

TENTATIVE. William J. Smith (b. MS, 1845-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1927) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, beginning in 1926. When he entered the home from Pike County, MS, he stated that he had been a Confederate soldier in “Steed’s Battery,” which has been taken to mean the 17th (Steede’s) Battalion MS Cavalry. Checking first for any Confederate artillery officer named Steed (and name variants), I find no one and no associated artillery battery. I originally concurred with Sullivan that “Steed’s Battery” must mean the 17th (Steede’s) Battalion MS Cavalry, which became the 9th (Miller’s) MS Cavalry, but, checking these commands’ records, I find no military records for William J. Smith. However, a W.J. Smith filed Confederate Pension applications in Amite County, MS [adjacent to Pike County, MS], in 1922 & 1923, in which he stated that he had enlisted in May 1864 into the Brookhaven Light Artillery (aka "Capt. James A. Hoskins' Battery"), raised in Lawrence (now Lincoln) County, MS, served under Capt. Ferdinand Herring and Lt. Fleeman (sic), and served with this command until war’s end. On the type-written 1923 pension applications, someone has written in, by hand, “Hoskins’ Battery, Brookhaven.” Both pensions were denied (which is an exceedingly rare occurrence in MS Confederate Pension application research). It is unclear just why these pension applications were denied because a Pvt./6th Corp. William J. Smith [also found as “William Smith” in the military records] served in Hoskins’ Batter (Brookhaven Light Artillery). Enlisted as a private on July 21, 1861, at Brookhaven, Lawrence (now Lincoln) County, MS, at age 15/16 (if I have the right man). Presence as a private implied on Oct. 7, 1861, company muster roll, dated Camp Clarke, Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, MS. Present as a private on Feb. 28, 1862, company muster roll. Present as a private on April 1862 company muster roll. Present as a private on April 1863 company muster roll.

Present as a private on June 1863 company muster roll. Present as 6th Corp. on Oct. 31, 1863, company muster roll. Admitted as Corp. (degree not specified) on Feb. 17, 1864, to 1st Mississippi C.S.A. Hospital, Jackson, Hinds County, MS, suffering from debilitas [i.e., exhaustion] and returned to duty on Feb. 24, 1864.

Appears as a private on an Aug. 24, 1864, Register of Floyd House Hospital, Macon, Bibb County, GA, suffering from a “gun shot wound, [causing a] partial fracture [of the] left tibia, with flesh wound from gun shot.” [Note: Does the foregoing statement describe one or two wounds? I think it describes two separate wounds.] [Note: The aforementioned wound must have been received during the 30-day Siege of Atlanta, GA.] Note: “Aug. 24, 1864,” is not necessarily the date that Pvt. Smith was admitted to Floyd House Hospital; it is simply a date on which he was in the hospital.] [Note: The foregoing medical record also states that Pvt. Smith’s post office was Marshallville, GA, but I think this is a clerical error and should read “Brookhaven, Lawrence County, MS.”] Pvt. W.J. Smith was possibly only just recovered enough to rejoin his command when the Brookhaven Light Artillery disbanded in early 1865. Southern Patriot!

Pvt. Andrew P. Sparks [found as “A.P. Sparks” and “A. Sparks” in the military records] (b. AL, ca. 1836-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1916), Gid Nelson's AL Light Artillery (aka "Selden's Battery AL Light Artillery," aka Capt. Joseph Selden's Battery AL Light Artillery," aka "Capt. Charles W. Lovelace's Battery AL Light Artillery," and aka "1st Lt. William M. Selden's Battery AL Light Artillery") raised in Perry County, AL. Enlisted Sept. 9, 1862, in Talladega County, AL, at age 25/26. Present on Nov. 1, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Jan. 1, 1863, company muster roll. Present on March 1, 1863, company muster roll. Absent on May 1, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “[on] detached [service] on the [MS] Gulf [coast at] Pascagoula [Jackson County, MS].” Present on June 1, 1863, company muster roll (dated July 1, 1863). Present on July 1, 1863, company muster roll. Present on Aug. 31, 1863, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 31, 1863, company muster roll. Present on Dec. 31, 1863, company muster roll. Present on Feb. 29, 1864, company muster roll. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 9, 1865, at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Greene County, AL. Southern Patriot!

NOT BURIED AT BEAUVOIR. Pvt. Samuel Spears. “Samuel Pierce” is listed in the Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery listing on findagrave.com as being buried at Beauvoir and having been a member of “Ogden’s Cavalry.” However, this soldier is neither “Samuel Pierce” nor is he buried at Beauvoir. He is, more than likely, Pvt. Samuel Spears, Co. B ("Capt. Richard Bredow's Company," aka "Capt. Richard Starnes' Company," possibly raised in Livingston Parish, LA), 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers, which, in Sept. 1864, became Co. B, 3rd (Wingfield's) LA Cavalry (which cavalry has a close association with Ogden’s LA Cavalry). [Note: He is not the Samuel K. Spears (see next entry) who actually is buried at Beauvoir and who served in the 19th TN Infantry.] Pvt. Samuel Spears of Wingfield’s LA Cavalry is listed in other records at Beauvoir as “Samuel Spirns” [i.e., Spiers], of Hancock County, MS, of Ogden’s LA Cavalry. He is almost certainly buried in an unmarked grave in Hancock County, MS, where he was a member of the Masonic Lodge. Pvt. Samuel Spears’ Confederate service record: Enlisted May 13, 1862, at Camp Moore, Tangipahoa, Saint Helena Parish, LA, at unknown age. Present on Sept. 19, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Detailed on Jan. 12, 1863, by Special Order No. 12, Headquarters, Dept. of MS and E LA, Jackson, MS, to report “for duty as a ship’s carpenter, and to report without delay to Thomas Weldon, Contractor, at Yazoo City, Miss. While so employed, his pay & commutation [i.e., clothing allowance] will cease & he will receive the usual wages. By order of Lt. Gen. [John C.] Pemberton” [Department Commander]. This Special Order was addressed to Gen. F. [Frank] Gardner, Commanding, Port Hudson, La.,” in which area and under whose command the 9th Battalion LA Partisan Rangers was then operating. No further information in his military file with this command.

2nd Lt./1st Lt. Samuel Kindred Spears [found as “Samuel Spears,” “Samuel G.K. Spears,” “Sam Spears,” and “Samuel Speers” in the military records] (b. Hawkins County, TN, 1837-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1905), (Old) Co. C/(New) Co. K (“Blountville Guards,” aka “Capt. Abraham Fulkerson’s Company,” aka “Capt. Carrick W. Heiskell’s Company,” aka “Capt. Isaiah Huffmaster’s Company,” raised in Sullivan County, TN), 19th TN Infantry. Enlisted as 3rd Lt. [i.e., Jr. 2nd Lt.] on May 22, 1861, at Knoxville, Knox County, TN, at age 24. Presence as 2nd Lt. implied on Aug. 15, 1861, company muster roll, dated “Cumberland Gap, Va. side” [which would actually be in the community of Cumberland Gap, Claiborne County, TN; the Cumberand Gap itself lies within one-quarter mile of the juncture of the borders of the states of KY, VA, and TN]. Absent as 2nd Lt. on Dec. 1861 Regimental Return, with notation “regiment [stationed at] Beech Grove [Nelson County, VA].” Paid on Dec. 16, 1861, and on Jan. 16, 1862, almost certainly in central KY. Dropped at the reorganization of the regiment, May 10, 1862, at which point his original term of service (12 months) had also expired. Seems to have received his final pay on Oct. 24, 1862, from Maj. A.E. Jackson, Quartermaster, CSA, almost certainly at Knoxville, Knox County, TN. However, I think Samuel G.K. Spears enlisted a second time, this time as a 1st Lt. into Co. B (“Capt. Samuel R. Gammon’s Company,” raised in Hawkins County, TN), 60th (Crawford’s) TN Infantry (aka the 79th TN Infantry), which (ca. Jan. 1, 1864) became the 60th TN Infantry (Mounted). This command was raised in his home county, he enlisted into it just three months after he was dropped by Co. K, 19th TN Infantry, and his age at enlistment matches the age he would have been at that time. Enlisted as 1st Lt. on Sept. 12, 1862, at Rogersville, Hawkins County, TN, at age 25 (according to military records), and immediately sent on unspecified detached service. Presence implied on Nov. 7, 1862, company muster roll, dated Haynesville, Washington County, TN, which roll he signed as “commanding the company.” Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Surrendered and paroled at the end of the horrific 47-day Siege of Vicksburg, Warren County, MS, on July 4, 1863, and required to report to parole camp after a 30-day furlough. [Parole camps were Confederate military camps where soldiers continued to train until they were "exchanged" on paper for a like number of Yankee who had also been captured and paroled. Such soldiers could not perform any active military duty until they were exchanged on paper.] “Appears on a Roll of officers and men of Gen. Vaughn’s 2nd Brigade, Smith’s Division, paroled at [the Siege of] Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and reported to Parole Camp at Jonesboro, Washington County, TN, prior to the 1st of April 1864.” Present for pay at unspecified location (but somewhere within the Confederate Department of Western VA & Eastern TN) on Aug. 30, 1864, from Capt. John F. McClure, paymaster of the 60th TN Infantry (Mounted). Signed for fodder for his company’s horses “in the field” (somewhere within the Confederate Department of Western VA & Eastern TN) ca. Sept. 1, 1864, signing as commanding the company. Present on Oct. 1864 Regimental Return. Present for pay at unspecified location (but somewhere within the Confederate Department of Western VA & Eastern TN) on Dec. 20, 1864, from Capt. John F. McClure, paymaster of the 60th TN Infantry (Mounted). No further information in his military file with this command; however, the 60th TN Infantry (Mounted) disbanded in western VA when news of Lee’s surrender at Appomattox reached it, so there are few, if any, war’s end paroles for it. Southern Patriot!

Pvt. George Washington Spearse (sic) [found as “George W. Spears,” “George W. Speers,” “G. Spears,” “G.W. Spears,” “G.W. Spearse,” “S.W. Spears,” “G.W. Spiers,” and “George Speir” in the military records] (b. prob. Neshoba County, MS, ca. 1840-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1914), Co. F ("Beauregard Rifles," aka “Capt. A.S. Lee’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Pierce B. Dugan’s Company,” raised in Winston County, MS), 14th MS Infantry. Enlisted ca. April 20, 1861, at Plattsburg, Winston County, MS, at age 21 (according to military records). Presence implied on May 29, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Presence implied on June 8, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Present or absent not stated on June 30, 1861, company muster roll (dated Aug. 15, 1861). Present on Dec. 31, 1861, company muster roll. When the 14th MS Infantry was ordered to Fort Donelson, TN, early 1862, Pvt. Spearse was “left at Bowling Green [Warren County], Ky.,” for reasons unspecified, but probably because of sickness; thus, Pvt. Spearse was not with the regiment when it was captured, made POW’s, and sent to Northern POW Camps after the fall of Fort Donelson. Discharged on March 22, 1862, and issued his final pay on the same day by G.P. Theobald, probably at Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. [Note: The officers of the 14th MS Infantry were unaware that Pvt. Spearse had been discharged, because he continued to appear on the rolls of that command until his final appearance thereon in Dec. 1862: *Absent on Sept. 22, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “left at Bowling Green [Warren County], Ky.” Absent on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “left at Bowling Green, Ky., [on] Jan. 22, 1862 [and] not since reported [back to his command].” Dec. 1862 company muster roll states “transferred to 40 Miss. Regt. by order of Lt. Gen. [John C.] Pemberton.”*] No further records in the 14th MS Infantry. However, Pvt. George Washington Spearse was not yet done serving his new nation. He enlisted a second time, this time into Co. G ("Dixie Rangers," aka "Capt. Montgomery S. Latimer's Company," raised in Neshoba County, MS), 40th MS Infantry. Enlisted May 9, 1862, in Neshoba County, MS, at appr. age 22. Present on June 30, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll, with notation that he had received a $50 enlistment bonus. Severely wounded and captured, Sept. 19, 1862, at the Battle of Iuka, Tishomingo County, MS. Exchanged at unspecified location on unspecified date. Absent on Oct. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “absent, wounded.” Absent on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation “absent, sick” [but actually “absent, wounded”]. Absent on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent, wounded.” Absent on Oct. 31, 1863, company muster roll, with notation “absent, wounded.” Absent on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent, wounded; one leg off.” Present for pay on Dec. 10, 1863, at Enterprise, Clarke County, MS, signing for same as “G.W. Spearse.” Absent on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent, wounded.” Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent, wounded.” Admitted Oct. 26, 1864, to C.S.A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, VA, suffering from his old Battle of Iuka wound [“gun shot, right leg, amputated”]. On Oct. 26, 1864, from C.S.A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, VA, Pvt. Spearse wrote to Confederate authorities, asking for orders that would enable him to procure an artificial limb [leg]:

“To. Dr. William A. Carrington,

Corresponding Secretary

A.R.M.S. [i.e., the Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers]

Richmond, Va.

“Sir:

“I respectfully apply to be furnished with an order [i.e., a purchase order] on G.W. Wells & Brother of Charlottesville, Va., for an artificial limb. When a private in Co. G, 40th Miss. Regt., on the 29th day of September 1862 at Iuka, Miss., my right leg was amputated by Surgeon Roberts at Iuka, above the ankle, on account of a wound by canister shot, received in the service of the Confederate States at Iuka on the 19th day of September 1862. My place of residence is Neshoba County, Miss., and present address, General Hospital, Charlottesville, Va.

“(signed) G.W. Spearse”

Apparently, Pvt. Spearse got his artificial limb, as he appears on an undated “Register of Beneficiaries of the Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers, Richmond, Va.,” with notation that he had been wounded on Sept. 19, 1862, at the Battle of Iuka, MS, that he had an operation on Sept. 29, 1862 [when his leg was amputated], that said operation had been performed by Surgeon Roberts, that he had lost the lower third of his leg, that his residence was Neshoba County, MS, and that he was currently living in Charlottesville, VA [actually in C.S.A. General Hospital, Charlottesville, VA]. Present for pay on Nov. 30, 1864, at unspecified location (but probably Charlottesville, VA), when he was paid by “R. Colston” [Raleigh Colston]. Present for clothing issue on Dec. 2, 1864, at unspecified location, but possibly Lauderdale County, MS, signing his name as “G.W. Spearse.” Retired to the Invalid Corps [i.e., light duty corps] on Dec. 15, 1864, at Post Lauderdale [Springs], Lauderdale County, MS. No more information in his military file with this command. Southern Patriot! G.W. Spearse received a Confederate Pension of $17.85 in Union County, MS, in 1890, and he received a Confederate Pension of $23.36 in the same county in 1891. In 1912, he filed a Confederate Pension application in Attala County, MS, in which he substantiated the aforementioned details of his Confederate military service.

Pvt. James Franklin Stacy [found as “James F. Stacey,” James F. Stacy,” “J.F. Stacey,” “J.F. Stacy,” “J.F. Stezy (sic),” “J.F. Stelzy,” and “I.F. Stacy” in the military records] (b. Spartanburg County, SC, 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1920), Co. F (“Cadet Rangers,” aka “Cadet Company,” aka “Capt. Moses Benbow Humphrey’s Company,” organized at the famous Citadel Military Academy, Charleston, SC), 16th Battalion SC Partisan Rangers, which (Nov. 1, 1862) became Co. F, 6th SC Cavalry (aka Aiken’s SC Partisan Rangers, aka 1st SC Partisan Rangers, and aka the “Dixie Rangers”). Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864, at Johns Island, Charleston County, SC, at age 18. Present on Feb. 1864 company muster roll. Presence implied on April 1, 1864, company muster roll. Wounded and taken prisoner at Ream’s Station, Dinwiddie County, VA, on Aug. 23, 1864, in action leading up to the Second Battle of Ream’s Station (Aug. 25, 1864). [Note: One Yankee hospital record states that he was wounded at Ream’s Station on on Aug. 24, 1864.] Admitted “wounded” as a POW on Aug. 24, 1864, to [Yankee] 1st Division of Field Hospital, Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, at City Point, VA (some 30 miles downstream from Richmond, VA, on the James River), with notation that he was wounded by a “ball” at Ream’s Station on Aug. 24, 1865, suffering a “severe” gunshot wound to the left hip, which caused a fracture (presumably of the hip bone). Wound was also described as “gunshot, flesh wound, left hip.” His wound was treated with a “simple dressing.” Forwarded as a POW to Harewood U.S.A. General Hospital, Washington, DC, on Aug. 26, 1864. Admitted as a POW to Harewood U.S.A. General Hospital on Aug. 27, 1864, suffering from a “gun shot wound, left groin, exit point left hip.” Same record correctly gives his age as 18 and notes that he was wounded at W.R.R. [Weldon Railroad], which is what the fight at Ream’s Station was all about. Forwarded as a POW on Oct. 25, 1864, from Harewood General Hospital, Washington, DC, to Lincoln U.S.A. General Hospital, Washington, DC, being admitted to the latter place the same day. Lincoln Hospital records state that he was suffering from a “gun shot wound of left gluteal [i.e., buttocks] region, flesh,” caused by a Minnie [i.e., Minié] ball. Lincoln Hospital records mistakenly give his age as 30. Transferred as a POW from Lincoln Hospital to Old Capitol Prison on March 1, 1865. Arrived as a POW at Old Capitol POW Camp, Washington, DC, on March 1, 1865. Forwarded as a POW on March 25, 1865, from Old Capitol Prison, Washington, DC, to notorious Elmira, NY, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee war policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field duty once exchanged, arriving at the latter place on March 27, 1865. Once the war was over, but he was still being held at the North as a POW, Pvt. Stacy’s name “appears as a signature on a Roll of Prisoners of War, at Elmira, NY, [POW Camp] desirous to take the Oath of allegiance to the United States,” with roll dated “Headquarters, Prison Camp, Elmira, N.Y., May 15, 1865,” and with notation “volunteered Feb. 8, 1864; desires to go to his home at Jonesville [Union County], SC.” Released from Elmira, NY, POW Camp at war’s end on June 21, 1865, after first having taken the required Oath of Allegiance to the US. Southern Patriot! James F. Stacy (also as J.F. Stacy) filed Confederate Pension applications in Oktibbeha County, MS, in 1909, 1914, & 1916, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences, adding that he was shot “through the left hip joint [and was still] lame today from [the] effect of [the] wound, [not having] good use of left foot.”

Pvt. Rufus Milton Stevens [found as “R.M. Stevens” and “R.M. Stephens” in the military records] (b. DeSoto County, MS, 1845-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1923), Co. B (“Capt. Thomas J. Morris’ Company,” probably raised in N MS), Collins’ TN Cavalry. Enlisted Nov. 14, 1863, at Como, Panola County, MS, at age 17/18. On Feb. 15, 1864, “Capt. Morris’ Company” became Co. H, 8th (Duff’s) MS Cavalry. Present on May 11, 1864, company muster roll, with notation that seems to indicate that he had earlier been on extra duty in the Quartermaster’s Department. Present on Oct. 31, 1864, company muster roll. Ca. Feb. 1865, “Capt. Thomas J. Morris’ Company” became Co. L, 28th MS Cavalry. Present on Feb. 28, 1865, company muster roll, with notation that his residence was DeSoto County, MS. Served till war’s end. Surrendered at the general surrender of Confederate forces in the Central South at Citronelle, AL, on May 4, 1865, and physically paroled with famed Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry forces at Gainesville, Sumter County, AL, on May 11, 1865. Parole gives residence as DeSoto County, MS. Southern Patriot! R.M. Stevens filed a Confederate Pension application in Harrison County, MS, in 1920, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military experiences, adding that he was “in [the] last fight Gen. [Nathan Bedford] Forrest made [at] Selma, Ala.”

Pvt. William H. Stevens [found as “W.H. Stevens” in the military records] (b. TN, 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1930), (Old) Co. G/(New) Co. A ("Capt. Thomas G. Wallace's Company," raised in DeSoto County, MS), 9th MS Infantry. Enlisted in DeSoto County, MS, several weeks before March 21, 1862, with exact date not known, at appr. age 15/16. Presence or absence unknown for March 21, 1862, company muster roll, taken at Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. June 1862 Regimental Return states “[sent to] Hospital [on] June 8th 1862.” Absent on June 1862 company muster roll, with notation “absent; sent to Hospital [on] June 28 [1862].” Appears on a June 28, 1862, “Report of soldiers who have lost their arms and accoutrements in Wither’s Division, 2nd Corps, Army of the Mississippi,” with notation that he had “lost 1 Enfield rifle” [probably during the May 20, 1862, nighttime retreat from the Siege of Corinth, MS, which lasted from April 29, 1862, to May 30, 1862.] Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll, with notation that he had been paid a $50 enlistment bounty. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll.

Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “commutation [i.e., reimbursement for clothing] for one year Drawn in Kind to the amount [of] $97.00” [meaning that he was issued $97.00 worth of army clothing, in lieu of being paid the same amount to provide his own clothing]. Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1864 company muster roll.

Absent on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “on furlough since April 11th 1864 [by] order [of] A.H.Q.” [i.e., Army Head Quarters]. Present as Sgt. [clerical error – should read “Pvt.”] on July 10, 1864, for clothing issue at unspecified location (but probably near Atlanta, GA), signing for same as “W.H. Stephens.” Present on Aug. 31, 1864, company muster roll. No further information in his military file with this command. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender in NC at war's end, the 9th MS Infantry was consolidated with the 9th Battalion MS Sharpshooters, the 7th MS Infantry, the 10th MS Infantry, the 41st MS Infantry, and the 44th MS Infantry to form the 9th Consolidated MS Infantry. However, Pvt. Stevens has no service records in this consolidated command. However, as a member of Co. A, 9th MS Infantry [not the 9th Consolidated MS Infantry], he “Appears on a Report of Prisoners of War paroled at Memphis, Tenn., for six days ending May 31, 1865.” Why he did not make that final trip with his command to the Carolinas in 1865 is not clear from his existing military records.

Pvt. John M. Stewart [found as “J.M. Stewart” and “J.N. Stewart” in the military records] (b. SC, 1829-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1911), (Old) Co. A/(New) Co. D ("Noxubee Guards," aka "Capt. Capt. Thomas J. Koger's Company," aka "Capt. James L. Kincannon's Company," and aka "Capt. Robert E.V. Yates' Company," raised in Noxubee County, MS), 41st MS Infantry. Enlisted Feb. 22, 1862, at Macon, Noxubee County, MS, at age 32. Present or absent not stated on May 30, 1862, company muster roll. Absent on June 30, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “absent on sick furlough.” Present on Oct. 30, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll, with notation that he had received a $50 enlistment bonus and further notation that he had been “detailed as wagoner.” Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “detailed as wagoner.” Present on April 1863 company muster roll, with notation “detailed [as] Regimental Wagoner [on] 8th July 1862 [by] order of [Col.] W.F. Tucker [of the 41st MS Infantry].” Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “detailed [as] Regimental Waggoner [on] 8th July 1862 [by] order [of] Col. W.F. Tucker.” Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “detailed [as] Regimental teamster [on] 8th July 1862 [by] order [of] Col. [W.F.] Tucker.” Absent on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent; furloughed [on] 23rd Dec. 1863 [on] order [of] Gen. [William Joseph] Hardee.” Present on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “detailed [as] Regimental teamster [on] 8th July 1862 [by] order [of] Col. [W.F.] Tucker.” Present on April 1, 1864, company muster roll. Present on Aug. 31, 1864, company muster roll. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender in the Carolina's at war's end, the 41st MS Infantry was consolidated with the 7th MS Infantry, the 9th MS Infantry, the 10th MS Infantry, the 44th MS Infantry, & the 9th Battalion MS Sharpshooters to form the 9th Consolidated MS Infantry. However, Pvt. John M. Stewart has no service records with this consolidated command. Paroled at war’s end on May 25, 1865, at Macon, Noxubee County, MS, as a member of the 41st MS Infantry [not the 9th Consolidated MS Infantry]. [Note: His surviving military records do not explain why he was not with his command at the final surrender in NC.]

1st Corp./6th Sgt./4th Sgt./2nd Sgt./1st Sgt. Norman Russell “Snap” Stewart [found as “Norman R. Stewart,” “Norman Steward,” “N.R. Stewart,” “Norman R. Stuart,” and “W.R. Stewart” in the military records] (b. AL, 1836-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1915), (Old) Co. D/(New) Co. E (“Montgomery Independent Rifles,” aka “Capt. Gabriel B. Du Val’s Company,” aka “Capt. Milton L. Kirkpatrick’s Company,” aka “Capt. James M. Fox’s Company,” aka “Capt. Ephraim M. Goree’s Company,” aka “Capt. John W. Burton’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Walter A. Waller’s Company,” raised in Montgomery County, AL), 6th AL Infantry. Enlisted as a Corp. (degree not specified)\*\*\* on May 7, 1861, at Montgomery, Montgomery County, AL, at age 24. Present as Corp. (degree not specified)\*\*\* on June 30, 1861, company muster roll. Present as Corp. (degree not specified)\*\*\* on Aug. 1861 company muster roll, taken at Sangster’s Crossroads, Prince William County, VA. No further information in his military file with this command. [\*\*\*Note: The AL Department of Archives & History’s records show that Norman Russell Stewart was a 1st Corp. in the 6th AL Infantry.] However, Corp. Norman Russell Stewart was not yet done serving his new nation, as he was transferred as a private on Feb. 1, 1862, at David Ford, near Woodbridge, Prince William County, VA, to Co. A (“Capt. James F. Waddell’s Company AL Light Artillery,” and aka “Capt. Winslow D. Emery’s Company,” composed of men from various companies of the 6th AL Infantry), 20th (Waddell’s) Battalion AL Light Artillery. [Note: Twenty men from each company of the 6th AL Infantry were transferred to create Waddell’s Battalion AL Artillery.] Present as 6th Sgt. on June 30, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “appointed [6th Sgt. on] April 1, 1862.” Present as 6th Sgt. on Aug. 31, 1862, company muster roll, with notation “appointed [6th Sgt. on] April 1, 1862; [pay due] as private [for] 2 months [and as] Sgt. [for] 5 months.” Present as 6th Sgt. on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present as 6th Sgt. on Dec. 31, 1862, company muster roll. Present as 6th Sgt. on Feb. 28, 1863, company muster roll. Transferred sometime between Feb. 28, 1863, and April 1, 1863, to Co. B (“Capt. Richard H. Bellamy’s Battery,” composed of men from various companies of the 6th AL Infantry), 20th (Waddell’s) Battalion AL Light Artillery. Present as 1st Sgt. on April 1, 1863, company muster roll. Surrendered and paroled at the end of the horrific 47-day Siege of Vicksburg, Warren County, MS, on July 4, 1863, signing his parole as “N.R. Stewart.” [Note: I cannot tell whether this is his actual signature or not, as the writing looks similar to that part of the parole paper written by one of his Yankee captors]. Required to report to parole camp after a 30-day furlough. [Parole camps were Confederate military camps where soldiers continued to train until they were "exchanged" on paper for a like number of Yankee who had also been captured and paroled. Such soldiers could not perform any active military duty until they were exchanged on paper.] Present as 2nd Sgt. on Oct. 1863 company muster roll (dated Jan. 23, 1864). Absent as 4th Sgt. on Aug. 31, 1863, company muster roll (dated Dec. 9, 1863), with notation “absent on sick Furlough.” After severe losses at the Siege of Vicksburg, Waddell’s Battalion AL Light Artillery was split in Dec. 1863 at Columbus, Muscogee County, GA, into two batteries – Bellamy’s Battery AL Light Artillery and Emery’s Battery AL Light Artillery. Norman R. Stewart served in Bellamy’s Battery AL Light Artillery. Appears on a June 24, 1864, “Order for clothing,” at unspecified location, but clearly N GA during the 100-day Atlanta Campaign, signing for said clothing issue on the same day. Present for clothing issue on June 30, 1864, again somewhere in N GA. Present as private on Oct. 1864 company muster roll. Present for clothing issue at “Blackie Hospital,” located at Augusta, Richmond County, GA, on Oct. 12, 1864. Present as private on Dec. 1864 company muster roll. The battery participated in the Battle of Columbus, GA, [aka the Battle of Girard, Russell County, AL], April 16, 1865 [sometimes called the last battle of the war], during which battle the men of the battery were either captured or dispersed. Pvt. N.R. Stewart appears to have been among the latter, as he was paroled at war’s end on May 19, 1865, at Montgomery, Montgomery County, AL, as a member of Bellamy’s AL Battery (mis-identified as “Belhamer’s AL Battery” on his parole). Signed his parole as “N.R. Stewart” (his genuine signature). Southern Patriot!

Pvt. Thomas Paul Stewart [found as “Thomas P. Stewart,” “Thomas T. Stewart,” “Thomas P. Stewat,” “Thomas P. Stuart,” and “T.P. Stewart” in the military records] (b. Franklin County, MS, 1838-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1923), (Old) Co. A/(New) Co. H (“Charlie Clark Rifles”\*\*\*, aka “Capt. John J. McLean’s Company,” aka “Capt. R.R. Applewhite’s Company,” raised in Copiah & Jefferson Counties, MS), 12th MS Infantry. Enlisted April 27, 1861, at Union Church, Jefferson County, MS, at age 22. Presence implied on May 5, 1861, company muster roll, dated Union Church, Jefferson County, MS. Presence implied on May 11, 1861, company muster roll, probably taken at Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, where his age is given as 21. Presence implied on May 23, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS. Presence implied on Aug. 31, 1861, company muster roll, probably taken somewhere near Manassas, where his age is mistakenly given as 32. Presence implied on Dec. 1861 company muster roll, which carries the notation “on duty.” Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Present on June 1863 company muster roll, with notation “1 months pay stopped by Regimental Court Martial,” with reason for court martial not specified. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1864 company muster roll. Present on April 1864 company muster roll (dated July 22, 1864). Present on June 1864 company muster roll (dated Aug. 10, 1864). Present on Aug. 1864 company muster roll (dated Nov. 8, 1864). Present on Oct. 1864 company muster roll (dated Dec. 5, 1864). Present on Dec. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “on temporary detail at saw mill.” Appears on a March 27, 1865, “Certificate to be Given a Soldier When he Receives a Furlough of Indulgence,” with notation that he was born in Franklin County, MS, was 25 years of age, was a farmer, and was “now entitled to his monthly pay by reason of having received from the proper authority a furlough of indulgence.” Same certificate states that he was due pay from the last time he was paid on Oct. 31, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1864, “the [date of the] last muster preceding his furlough.” Certificate is dated “Camp 12th Miss.” and is signed by “E.P. Douglass, 1st Sgt., commanding company.” [Note: According to his 1903 Confederate Pension application, this furlough was for ten days, meaning that he would still have been on furlough when his command surrendered with Gen. Robert E. Lee in N VA.] Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 19, 1865, at Jackson, Hinds County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Franklin County, MS. Southern Patriot! Thomas P. Stewart filed a Confederate Pension application in Amite County, MS, in 1903, in which he stated that he served with Co. A, 12th MS Infantry, from April 1861 until war’s end, that he was wounded slightly in the finger during the war, and that he had been absent from his command on furlough for 10 days when the command surrendered in VA at war’s end. [Note: Stated furlough is verified.] On Aug. 11, 1902, his former captain, John J. McLean, wrote from Union Church, Jefferson County, MS, in support of T.P. Stewart’s Confederate Pension application, stating “I certify that T.P. Stewart was a Member of my Company A, 12th Miss. Regiment and served to close of the war. (signed) J.J. McLean, Capt., Co. A, 12 Miss.” [\*\*\*Note: This company was named in honor of CSA Maj. Gen. & wartime MS Gov. Charles Clark, who, while living in Jefferson County, MS, had been captain of the “Thomas Hinds Guards” volunteer infantry company and, later, colonel of the 2nd MS Infantry Volunteers during the Mexican War.]

Pvt. William Fletcher Stokes [found as “W. Starks” in the military records] (b. Greene County, AL, 1843-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1926), Co. F (“Selma City Guard,” aka “Capt. Lucious J. Lockett’s Company,” aka “Capt. William Shapard’s {sic} Company,” aka “Capt. Chapman A. Spencer’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Isaac W. Parish’s Company,” raised in Perry & Bibb Counties, AL), 20th AL Infantry. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender in the Carolinas, the 20th AL Infantry was consolidated with the 30th AL Infantry to form the 20th Consolidated AL Infantry. Co. F of the 20th AL Infantry became Co. F, 20th Consolidated AL Infantry. [Note: Like many AL commands, the 20th AL Infantry is exceedingly poorly documented.] No enlistment date/data (excluding his Confederate Pension applications; q.v., below). Known only from his war’s-end parole. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 28, 1865, at Selma, Dallas County, AL, at age 21. Parole notes his residence as Perry County, AL. Southern Patriot! [Note: Pvt. Stokes was paroled as a member of the 20th AL Infantry and not the 20th Consolidated AL Infantry. His existing military records do not explain why he was not paroled with the consolidated command.] W.F. Stokes filed Confederate Pension applications in Scott County, MS, in 1909 (as William F. Stokes), 1916, 1917, 1918, & 1924. In his 1909 pension application, he stated that he enlisted in Hale County, AL, on April 6, 1862, into Chap. Spencer’s Co. F, 20th AL Infantry, that he was wounded in the left foot at the Battle of Corinth [Oct. 3-5, 1862], Tishomingo County, MS, and that he was absent wounded for the last 3-4 months of the war. In his 1916 and 1917 pension applications, he stated that he was wounded in the foot at the Battle of Franklin, TN (Nov. 30, 1864). In his 1918 pension application, he reiterated that his wound occurred at the Battle of Franklin, TN (Nov. 30, 1864), and that he was shot in both feet. In several of his pension applications he correctly named two colonels of the 20th AL (Pettus and Dedman), as well as two captains of the Co. F he claimed to have served in (Parish and Spence). [Note: I believe that “W. Starks” and William Fletcher Stokes are one and the same man. I believe this because “Stokes” is easily confused with “Starks,” that he named several different company and regimental officers correctly, and that the company’s county of origin and Stokes’ county of residence (at the time of his parole) are correct. I also believe that W.F. Stokes enlisted much later than he claimed, because he has no records from his supposed 1862 enlistment until May 1865. He may have been “padding his resume” in order to obtain the best possible Confederate Pension.]

Pvt. Thomas Hudson Story [found as “Thomas H. Story,” “Thomas M. Story,” “T.H. Story,” “Thomas Storey,” and “T. Story” in the military records] (b. GA, 1841-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1934), Co. A (“Ashville Guards,” aka “Capt. John H. Caldwell’s Company,” aka “Capt. Wilson L. Brewster’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Samuel A. Wyatt’s Company,” raised in Saint Clair County, AL), 10th AL Infantry. Enlisted June 4, 1861, in Ashville, Saint Clair County, AL, at age 20 (appr. a month shy of his 21st birthday). Present on July 31, 1861, company muster roll. Wounded June 30, 1862, at the Battle of Glendale, Henrico County, VA [part of the larger Seven Days Battle, June 25, 1862-July 1, 1862, around Richmond, VA]. “Appears on a Report of casualties of the 4th Brigade, Longstreet’s Division, in action before Richmond, Va., June 30, 1862,” with notation that he was wounded. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll. Admitted April 3, 1864, to Receiving and Wayside Hospital, or General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified, and returned to duty the next day. Present for clothing issue for the 2nd Quarter 1864 at unspecified location on inexact date. Wounded ca. June 22, 1864, at the Battle of Jerusalem Plank Road, Petersburg, VA (part of the Richmond-Petersburg Campaign). Appears on a June 24, 1864, Register of General Hospital, Petersburg, VA, suffering from a gunshot wound, with no indication of when he was admitted, and transferred July 1, 1864, to Richmond, VA. Admitted July 2, 1864, to General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, suffering from an unspecified wound, and transferred on July 10, 1864, to another hospital at Lynchburg, VA. Admitted Sept. 26, 1864, to Receiving and Wayside Hospital, or General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, VA, and returned to duty the following day. Present for clothing issue for the 4th Quarter 1864 at unspecified location on inexact date. Present on Oct. 1864 company muster roll. Surrendered on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Courthouse, Appomattox County, VA, along with Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern VA. Southern Patriot! Thomas Hudson Story filed Confederate Pension applications in Monroe County, MS, in 1903, 1911, & 1916, in which he substantiated the foregoing details of his Confederate military service, adding that he was wounded on July 2, 1862, at the Battle of Malvern Hill, VA [actually, the Battle of Glendale] (“shot in face” or “on the end of [my] nose”), and on June 22, 1864, at Petersburg, VA. Describing his wound, he said, “[I] was shot in [the] lung and [the musket] Ball lodged in [my] Shoulder & is still there.”

Pvt./3rd Corp./Musician Samuel Clark W.N. Stovall [found as “Samuel Clark W.N. Stovall,” “Samuel C.W. Stovall,” “Samuel C. Stovall,” “S.C.W. Stovall,” “C.W. Stovall,” “S.C.W. Stoveall,” and “S.C.W. Stevall” in the military records] (b. Franklin County, GA, ca. 1831-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1909), Co. I (“Capt. Madison T. Burton’s Company,” aka “Capt. Enoch F Jackson’s Company,” raised in Itawamba, Pontotoc, & Tishomingo Counties, MS), 26th MS Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 1, 1861, at Iuka, Tishomingo County, MS, at age 29 (according to military records). Admitted as a private on Jan. 7, 1862, to Hospital (name not specified), Bowling Green, Warren County, KY, with medical complaint not specified, and returned to duty the next day. Captured as a musician at the fall of Fort Donelson, Stewart County, TN, on Feb. 16, 1862, and forwarded as a POW to notorious Camp Morton, IN, POW Camp, where it was official Yankee policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field service upon exchange. Present as private on a June 1862 and an Aug. 24, 1862, Roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Morton, IN, POW Camp. [Note: The July 31, 1862, company muster roll for Co. I, 26th MS Infantry, states that Musician Stovall was present, but this is a clerical error, as he was still a POW at the North. This same muster roll states that he was captured at Fort Donelson on Feb. 16, 1862, and exchanged at Vicksburg, Warren County, MS, on Sept. 10, 1862.] Forwarded for exchange from Camp Morton, IN, POW Camp ca. Sept. 4, 1862 (exact date not given), and physically exchanged at Vicksburg, MS, on Sept. 11, 1862. Present as musician on Oct. 31, 1862, company muster roll.

Present as musician on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Admitted as a musician on April 29, 1863, to 1st Mississippi C.S.A. Hospital, Jackson, Hinds County, MS, suffering for icterus [i.e., jaundice], and evacuated to Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, on May 14, 1863, possibly during the Battle of Jackson, which occurred that same day. Detailed as a nurse in Lauderdale County, MS, Confederate hospitals, beginning in June 1863. He appears (as musician) on a June 30, 1863, Hospital Muster Roll for General Hospital, Marion, Lauderdale County, MS, and appears on an Aug. 31, 1863, Hospital Muster Roll for Breckinridge’s Division Hospital, Marion, Lauderdale County, MS. Present for pay on Sept. 30, 1863, at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, for extra duty as a nurse at Breckinridge’s Division Hospital, Lauderdale County, MS. Appears on an Oct. 1863 Hospital Muster Roll for Breckinridge’s Division Hospital, Marion, Lauderdale County, MS. He appears on an Oct. 1863 “Roll of non-commissioned officers, privates, and citizens employed on extra duty in Breckinridge’s Division Hospital at Marion [Lauderdale County], Miss.,” during the month of Oct. 1863 and serving under the supervision of Surgeon Jackson D. Caldwell. Paid Nov. 1863 (no specific date given) for extra duty as a nurse that month in Breckinridge’s Division Hospital, Marion Station, Lauderdale County, MS. On Nov. 12, 1863, he was given a “Certificate of Disability for Detail” by a Medical Examining Board at Marion Station, Lauderdale County, MS, with notation that he had been unfit for duty for the last six months because of “chronic diarrhea and debility of constitution.” Same certificate notes that he was born in Franklin County, GA, that he was 32 years old, and that he was a farmer. The Medical Examining Board recommended “that he be detached for Hospital service and ordered to report to Surgeon J.D. Caldwell [i.e., Jackson D. Caldwell] for duty in this Hospital.”

Appears as a private on a Dec. 1863 “Roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Marion Station [Lauderdale County], Miss.,” with notation that he was serving as a nurse. Paid Dec. 31, 1863, for service as a nurse that month at Marion Hospital, Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, with rate of pay being an extra 25 cents per day beyond his regular army pay. Absent as musician on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “sick in General Hospital since April 28, 1863.” Detailed as a nurse at [Gen. William Wing] Loring’s Division Hospital, Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS, on Jan. 9, 1864, by order of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and returned to his command on Jan 15, 1864.

Present as musician for clothing issue on April 29, 1864, at unspecified location, but clearly in N VA. Present as musician on June 30, 1864, company muster roll.

Present as musician on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Wounded at the Battle of Boydton Plank Road, Dinwiddie County, VA, on Oct. 27, 1864. Admitted as a musician on Oct. 28, 1864, to Stuart Hospital, Richmond, VA, suffering from a gunshot wound. Absent as 3rd Corp. on Oct. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “appointed Corp. by order of Maj. Parker, Commanding [the] Regiment, [on] Sept. 1, 1864; wounded [on] Oct. 27, 1864; sent to Hospital, Richmond, Va.”

Returned to duty (as musician) from Stuart Hospital, Richmond, VA, on Nov. 29, 1864. Present as 3rd Corp. on Dec. 1864 company muster roll. Present as Corp. (degree not specified) on Feb. 1865 company muster roll. Captured as Corp. (degree not specified) at the 3rd Battle of Petersburg [aka, “the Petersburg Breakthrough”], VA, on April 2, 1865, and forwarded as a POW to notorious Fort Delaware, DE, where it was official Yankee policy to starve Confederate POW's in order to render them unfit for field service upon exchange, arriving at the latter place on April 4, 1865. Released from Fort Delaware, DE, POW Camp at war’s end on June 7, 1865, after first having taken the Oath of Allegiance to the US. [Note: His parole states that he was a Sgt., but this is a clerical error; he was a 3rd Corp.] Southern Patriot!

Pvt. Francis Madison Stribling\*\*\* [found as “Francis M. Stribling,” “M. Frank Stribling,” “M.F. Stribling,” “M.F. Stripling,” “M.F. Stribbling,” “Frank M. Stribling,” and “F.M. Stribling” in the military records] (b. Lawrence County, TN, ca. 1834-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1926), Co. A ("Buena Vista Rifles," aka "Capt. Timothly L. Rogers' Company," and aka "Capt. Andrew J. Pulliam's Company," raised in Chickasaw County, MS), 17th MS Infantry. Enlisted March 16, 1862, in Chickasaw County, MS, at age 27/28. Present on May 1, 1862, company muster roll. Present on June 1862 company muster roll, with notation indicating that he had received his $50 enlistment bounty. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Paid on descriptive list at Richmond, VA, on March 9, 1863, possibly in hospital, as he was paid by Maj. John Ambler, who typically (but not always) paid sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals around Richmond; pay receipt also notes that Pvt. Stribling had been furloughed. [Note: A Descriptive List was a form of war-era ID; it described the soldier who carried it and was used to record his pay and his receipt of clothing, etc., when he was absent from his command on detached or detailed service, on furlough, or in hospital. "Payment on Descriptive List" always indicates that such payment occurred while the soldier was physically absent from his command.] On [probably sick] furlough from April 11, 1863, to Aug. 24, 1863. Present or absent not stated on April 1863 company muster roll. Present or absent not stated on June 1863 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll (dated Oct. 5, 1863). Paid on Oct. 19, 1863, “near Chattanooga [Hamilton County], Tenn.,” for commutation of rations [i.e., reimbursement for money he had to spend on food while absent with leave from his command] “while on furlough to Miss. from the 11th day of April [1863] to the 24th day of August 1863, 134 days at 33 cents per day,” yielding him $44.22. Absent on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent, sick.” Absent on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent, sick.” Absent on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent, sick.” Absent on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent [on] sick furlough.” Absent on June 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent [on] sick furlough.” Absent on Aug. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” A Dec. 13, 1864 entry in the “Register of St. Mary’s Hospital, West Point [Lowndes (now Clay) County], Miss., containing copies of Circulars, Letters, and Orders received and sent” notes that “M.F. Stribbling, Pvt., Co. F, Saunders Battalion Cavalry,” was “charged with absence without proper authority and larceny.” [Note: I do not think that Pvt. M.F./F.M. Stribling was present at St. Mary’s Hospital when this information was recorded, information which, I guess, was sort of like a war-era “Wanted” poster.] [Note: Checking Saunder’s Battalion MS Cavalry (aka 12th Battalion MS Cavalry), the 9th MS Cavalry, and the 17th (Saunder’s) TN Cavalry, I find no records for F.M./M.F. Stribling. However, I do find his brother, Pvt. Thomas Augustine Stribling, in both the 9th MS Cavalry and the 17th (Saunder’s) TN Cavalry.] A March 1, 1865, “Record” of the “Buena Vista Rifles” states that “Francis M. Stribling” was born in TN, that he was a resident of Buena Vista, Chickasaw County, MS, when he enlisted, that he was a farmer, that he was married, and that he “deserted and joined [the] Cavalry [in] June 1864.” No further information in his military file with this command. [Note: I have been unable to identify Francis Madison Stribling (and variant names) in any other Confederate command.] Frank Stribling (also as “F.M. Stribling”) filed Confederate Pension applications in Chickasaw County, MS, in 1900, 1911, 1916, 1924, & 1925. In his 1900 pension application, he confirmed his service in the 17th MS Infantry, stated that he was wounded, but “not serious[ly]” [wound not confirmed by his military records], and stated that he was not with his command when it surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, VA, because he had been absent on sick furlough for 90 days, which furlough and service till war’s end is not substantiated by his existing service records. In his 1911 & 1916 pension applications, he confirmed his service in the 17th MS Infantry, but stated that he was not with his command when it surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, VA, because he had been absent on sick furlough for 90 days, which furlough and service till war’s end is not substantiated by his existing service records. In his 1924 & 1925 pension applications, he confirmed his service in the 17th MS Infantry, but his statements that he was in active service at the final surrender are unsubstantiated by his existing military records. [\*\*\*Note: There is no consensus on this soldier’s name, with some contending that his name is Madison Franklin Stribling or Frank Madison Stribling. I think his name is Francis Madison Stribing, with “Frank” being a pet name for someone named “Francis” and with “Franklin” being a logical guess for the given name of someone nicknamed “Frank.” All of which is conjecture on my part.]

Pvt. Elbert Strickland [found as “Elbert Strickland,” “Elbert Strictland,” “E. Strickland,” and “Elbert Stricklan” in the military records] (b. Choctaw County, MS, ca. 1844-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1925), Co. B (“Dixie Guards,” aka “Avent Rebels,” aka “Avent Company,” aka “Capt. J.C. Butts’ Company,” and aka “Capt. W.W. Nokes’ Company,” raised in Choctaw County, MS), 31st MS Infantry. [Note: This command was previously the 6th (Orr’s) Battalion MS Infantry, but Pvt. Strickland has no records in that predecessor command.] Enlisted March 4, 1862, in Choctaw County, MS, at age 17/18. Present on April 1862 company muster roll. Present on Sept. 1, 1862, company muster roll. Dec. 1862 company muster roll states “deserted by not keeping [?] up a [Surgeon’s/medical?] certificate since 27 Dec. 1862.” Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Present on June 1863 company muster roll. Absent on Aug. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since 28 July 1863.” Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “returned [from desertion], punished, & restored to duty.” Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1864 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. Absent on Feb. 29 [should be Feb. 28], 1865, company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave since 22 Feb. 1865.” No further information in his military file with this command. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender at war’s end in NC, the 31st MS Infantry was consolidated with the 3rd MS Infantry and the 40th MS Infantry to create the 3rd Consolidated MS Infantry, but Elbert Strickland has no service records in that consolidated command. [Note: The National Archives has not released the transcribed service records of men in the 3rd Consolidated MS Infantry whose names come alphabetically after the name “Lam,” so it is (generally) impossible to say whether a soldier whose name comes after “Lam” served till war’s end.] [Note: He is definitely not the “E. Strickland” of either Davenport’s Battalion MS Cavalry (State Troops) or the 6th MS Cavalry.] Elbert Strickland filed Confederate Pension applications in Webster County, MS, in 1915 & 1916. In his 1915 pension application, he verified that he served in the 31st MS Infantry, adding that he had been at home for about four months on sick leave when the final surrender came and, thus, was absent from his command when it surrendered at Greensboro, NC. In his 1916 pension application, he verified that he served in the 31st MS Infantry, adding that he had been at home for about a month on sick leave when the final surrender came and, thus, was absent from his command when it surrendered at Greensboro, NC. However, nothing in his military records suggests that he returned to service after going AWOL on the Feb. 22, 1865.

Pvt. Moses Stringer [found as “Moses Stringer” and “M. Stringer” in the military records] (b. Lawrence County, MS, 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1936), Co. F ("Bradford's Battery," aka "Capt. John L. Bradford's Company," raised in Lawrence County, MS), 1st (Withers') MS Light Artillery. Enlisted April 24, 1862, at Jackson, Hinds County, MS, at age 15/16. Presence implied on June 6, 1862, company muster roll, dated Jackson, Hinds County, MS. Present on June 30, 1862, company muster roll (dated July 21, 1862). Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll (dated Nov. 22, 1862). Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll (dated Jan. 29, 1863). Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll (dated May 3, 1863). Captured and paroled at the end of the horrific 49-day Siege of Port Hudson, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA, on July 9, 1863, and required to report to parole camps until properly exchanged. [Parole camps were Confederate military camps where soldiers continued to train until they were "exchanged" on paper for a like number of Yankee who had also been captured and paroled. Such soldiers could not perform any active military duty until they were exchanged on paper.] Present or absent not stated on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, probably taken at Enterprise, Clarke County, MS. Absent on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, probably taken at Enterprise, Clarke County, MS, with notation “has not reported [to parole camp].” Absent on April 1864 company muster roll, probably taken at Demopolis, Marengo County, AL, with notation “captured at [the Siege of] Port Hudson, July 9, 1863, & paroled; has not reported [to parole camp].” After the Siege of Port Hudson, and the loss of the company’s guns, 1st Lt. Greenville Cook of Moses Stringer’s company was worried about the men of the company being scattered around the county. He decided to form a new company, mainly from men from Moses Stringer’s company. Pvt. Moses Stringer enlisted ca. June 26, 1864, into this new company -- Capt. Greenville Cook’s Company of MS Horse Artillery (raised in Lawrence County, MS). The June 26, 1864, company muster roll for this company (taken at Jackson, MS, and the only roll ever taken for the company) is blank. This command (composed of men from Co. F, 1st (Wither’s) MS Light Artillery) failed to materialize, because Capt. Cook was never authorized to form the company, according to Confederate authorities. No further information in Moses Stringer’s military files with these commands. However, Moses Stringer was not yet done serving his new nation, as he enlisted a third time, this time into Co. E (“Owen’s Scouts,” aka “Capt. John Cameron’s Company,” raised in SW MS), Power’s LA & MS Cavalry. [Found as “M. Stringer” in the military records for this command.] Enlisted sometime after June 26, 1864, probably in Lawrence County, MS, at age 17/18. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 19, 1865, at Jackson, Hinds County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Lawrence County, MS. Southern Patriot! Moses Stringer filed a Confederate Pension application in Lawrence County, MS, in 1920, in which he confirmed the foregoing details of his service in the 1st (Withers’) MS Light Artillery, then stated that, after the Siege of Port Hudson, he enlisted into “Gen. Hodge’s Cavalry,” serving under Capt. Cameron in this command until war’s end. Gen. Hodge turns out to be Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, who commanded the District of SW MS in 1864. Capt. Cameron turns out to be Capt. John Cameron of Lay’s LA & MS Cavalry.

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. J.A. Stuard [whole and/or correct name unknown]

(b. GA, 1833-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1922) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1920. As “J.A. Stewart,” he filed a Confederate Pension application in Monroe County, MS, in 1919, in which he stated that he enlisted in the spring of 1861 into Capt. Frank Young’s Co. H, 23rd (Best’s) GA Infantry and that he served with that command “the entire duration of the war,” when he surrendered with it at Appomattox Courthouse, VA (which would have been with Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Army of N VA). The only company/command he could have meant was Co. H (“Bartow Invincibles,” aka “Walker Bartow Invincibles,” aka “Capt. Francis M. Young’s Company,” aka “Capt. Thomas R.A. Hazlerig’s Company,” and aka “Capt. Reece B. Neal’s Company,” raised in Walker, Cobb, & Gordon Counties, GA), 23rd GA Infantry. However, he has no service records in that command, under any variant of his name. I do not believe that J.A. Stuard was ever a Confederate soldier.

Pvt. Samuel M. Stuart [found as “S.M. Stewart” and “S.M. Stuart” in the military records] (b. AL, 1840-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1924), Co. D ("Mobile Battle Guards," aka "Capt. Cary W. Butt's Company," and aka "Capt. Melville C. Butt's Company," raised in Mobile County, AL), 21st AL Infantry. [Note: Like many AL commands, this command is exceedingly poorly documented.] Enlisted Oct. 14, 1862, at Spanish River, AL (located between Mobile & Baldwin Counties, AL), or “Spanish Battery” [Spanish Fort, Baldwin County, AL?], at age 21/22. Present on Aug. 1863 company muster roll. Absent on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent on six days’ furlough.” Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll. Present for clothing issue June 20, 1864, and in Aug. 1864 at unspecified location, but probably Spanish Fort or one of the other forts around Mobile Bay, AL. Present for pay sometime after Aug. 1, 1864, at unspecified location, but probably Spanish Fort or one of the other forts around Mobile Bay, AL. Present on Oct. 1864 company muster roll. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled at Montgomery, Montgomery County, AL, on May 27, 1865, at the Office of the Provost Marshal, located at Headquarters, 16th [Yankee] Army Corps. Southern Patriot! [Genealogy not found.]

TENTATIVE. J.A. Summers (b. TN, 1845-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1915) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1914. He stated that he had been a Confederate soldier in Co. F (“Capt. W.E. Lowe’s Company,” aka “Capt. Bruce L. Phillips’ Company,” raised in Stewart County, TN), 14th TN Infantry, but he has no service records in that command. Summers was in failing health when he was admitted to Beauvoir just four months prior to his death and I believe he (or whoever gave his service information to Beauvoir officials) was confused about the command he served in. I believe J.A. Summers is actually Pvt./QM Sgt. John A. Summers, Co. B (“Capt. Thomas Lacy’s Company,” raised in Madison & Hardeman Counties, TN), 33rd TN Infantry\*\*\*, as this man is the only man I have found in TN Confederate service whose particulars match the few details we have about the J.A. Summers buried at Beauvoir. Additionally, this command was consolidated so many times with so many other TN commands that it is understandable how J.A. Summers (or his family) would be confused as to just which command J.A. served in. John A. Summers of the 33rd TN Infantry [found as “John A. Summers,” “J.A. Summers,” “John A. Sommers,” “John A. Sommer,” “J.A. Sumners,” and “John A. Sumniss” in the military records] enlisted as a private on Dec. 6, 1861, at Union City, Obion County, TN, at age 15. Present on June 30, 1862, company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Jan. 1, 1863, company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Present as Quartermaster Sgt. on Aug. 1863 Field & Staff muster roll. Present as Quartermaster Sgt. on Oct. 1863 Field & Staff muster roll. Present as a private on Jan. 1864 company muster roll [mis-dated Jan. 1863], dated Dalton, Whitfield County, GA, where his age is given as 17. Present as Quartermaster Sgt. on Feb. 1864 company muster roll. Present as Quartermaster Sgt. on April 1864 company muster roll. Present as Quartermaster Sgt. for clothing issue on June 30, 1864, at unspecified location, but clearly N GA. No further information in his military file with this command. The 33rd TN Infantry was consolidated with several other TN infantries at war’s end to form the 3rd Consolidated TN Infantry\*\*\*. However, service records for the 3rd Consolidated TN Infantry have not been transferred to microfilm by the National Archives and, thus, are generally unavailable to researchers. Because of this, it is impossible to say whether any individual soldier of this command served till war’s end without individually ordering his Compiled Service Record from the National Archives. QM Sgt. John A. Summers may well have served till war’s end. Thus, he is afforded a qualified “Southern Patriot!” [\*\*\*Note: The 33rd TN Infantry was temporarily consolidated in early 1863 with the 31st TN Infantry. Consolidation discontinued in May 1863. The 33rd TN Infantry became the 33rd Battalion TN Infantry, which was united with the 31st Battalion TN Infantry on March 9, 1864. In late 1864, the 33rd TN Infantry was loosely consolidated with the 4th TN Infantry, the 5th TN Infantry, the 31st TN Infantry, and the 38th TN Infantry, but each regiment was mustered separately. On April 9, 1865, for purposes of surrender in NC at war’s end, the 33rd TN Infantry was consolidated with the 4th TN Infantry, the 5th TN Infantry, the 24th TN Infantry, the 31st TN Infantry, the 35th TN Infantry, the 38th TN Infantry, and 41st TN Infantry to form the 3rd Consolidated TN Infantry.] Genealogy not found.

Pvt. James C. Summers [found as “James C. Summers,” “James Summers,” “James Summer,” “J.C. Summers,” “J.C. Sumners,” and “J.C. Lummers (sic)” in the military records] (b. MS, 1843-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1926), Co. H ("Defenders," aka "Capt. William H. Hardy's Company," aka “Capt. John C. Swittenberg’s Company,” raised in Smith County, MS), 16th MS Infantry. [Capt. Hardy was the founder of the cities of Hattiesburg, Laurel, and Gulfport, MS.] Enlisted April 19, 1861, at Raleigh, Smith County, MS, at age 18 (according to military records). Presence implied on June 1, 1861, company muster roll, taken at Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, where his age is given as 18. Presence implied on June 8, 1861, company muster roll, dated Corinth, Tishomingo County, MS, where his age is again given as 18. Present or absent not stated on Aug. 31, 1861, company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1861 company muster roll. Dec. 1861 company muster roll states “on Extra or Daily Duty in camp.” Feb. 6, 1862, company muster roll states “on Extra or Daily Duty in Camp.” Present on April 1862 company muster roll. Present on June 1862 company muster roll. Present on Aug. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Oct. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Dec. 1862 company muster roll. Present on Feb. 1863 company muster roll. Present on April 1863 company muster roll. Wounded during the Chancellorsville, VA, Campaign (April 30, 1863-May 6, 1863). “Appears on a Report of casualties of Posey’s Brigade in the battles around Fredericksburg [including the Battle of Chancellorsville], VA, May 1 to 5, 1863,” with notation “wounded.” Admitted May 8, 1863, to General Hospital, Camp Winder, Richmond, VA, suffering from a gunshot wound, and transferred next day to Mississippi Soldiers Hospital, Richmond, VA. Present for clothing issue on May 17, 1863, at 2nd Division General Hospital, Camp Winder, Richmond, VA.

Furloughed for 30 days on June 9, 1863, from Mississippi Soldiers Hospital, Richmond, VA. June 1863 company muster roll states “wounded; in General Hospital.” Medically furloughed for 60 days on July 8, 1863, but his company was apparently unaware of this. Absent on Aug. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Present on Oct. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “sick in camps.” Paid on Nov. 2, 1863, for commutation of rations [i.e., reimbursement for money he had to spend on food while absent with leave from his command] while on medical leave from July 8, 1863, until Oct. 7, 1863, signing for same with his “x” mark. Present on Dec. 1863 company muster roll, with notation “sick in camps.” Absent on Feb. 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Presence implied on April 30, 1864, Hospital Muster Roll for Convalescent Hospital, General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, but said roll is dated June 18, 1864 (when he actually was in this hospital), so it is impossible to tell whether he was also in said hospital on April 30, 1864. Absent on April 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Admitted May 25, 1864, to Receiving and Wayside Hospital, or General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified, and forwarded to Howard’s Grove Hospital, Richmond, VA, the next day. Absent on June 1864 company muster roll, with notation “absent without leave.” Appears on a July 1, 1864, Register of General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified. Appears on a July 14, 1864, Register of General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified. Present for clothing issue on June 15, 1864, at “3rd Division (formerly Small Pox Hospital), General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, Va.” Appears on a July 18, 1864, Register of General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified, and with notation indicating that he was returned to duty on Aug. 2, 1864. Present on Aug. 1864 company muster roll. It is unclear whether Pvt. Summers suffered a second wound in Confederate service, but it is possible that he was wounded in the trenches at Petersburg, VA, ca. Sept. 18-19, 1864, as he appears on a Sept. 19, 1864, Register of General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified, but which later records would show as a gunshot wound. However, it is not clear whether this was a new wound or was his old Chancellorsville Campaign wound. It is my opinion that this was a second wound, sustained in the trenches at Petersburg. Appears on a Sept. 20, 1864, Register of General Hospital, Howard’s Grove, Richmond, VA, with medical complaint not specified. Admitted Sept. 27, 1864, to Stuart Hospital, Richmond, VA, suffering from a gunshot wound, present for clothing issue at same facility on Sept. 28, 1864, and on Oct. 10, 1864, and furloughed from same facility on Oct. 13, 1864, for 30 days. Appears on a “Register of [the] Medical Director’s Office, Richmond, Va.,” with notation “Stuart Hospital [Richmond, VA],” with further notation “to Oct. 13, 1864,” and with final notation “Baldwin [i.e., Baldwyn, Lee & Prentiss Counties], Miss.” [All of the foregoing means that he was medically furloughed from Stuart Hospital, Richmond, VA, on Oct. 13, 1864, and that he had been provided transportation to Baldwyn, MS.] Absent on Oct. 31, 1864, company muster roll, with notation “sick in General Hospital.” Absent on Dec. 1864 company muster roll (dated Feb. 15, 1865), with notation “on wounded furlough; absent snce the 5th Nov. 1864.” No further information in his military file with this command. However, it may be that Pvt. Summers – after being severely wounded once and possibly wounded again in Sept. 1864 – was simply never again able to take the field in active service. Southern Patriot! Did not file a Confederate Pension application.

SERVICE NOT VERIFIED. William Conway Summers (b. Lawrence County, MS, 1848-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1927) was a resident of Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home beginning in 1924. When he entered the home, he (or a family member) stated that he had been a Confederate soldier in the “1st Regiment” (state not specified, but, as he was a lifelong resident of MS, it is assumed that this means 1st MS Infantry or 1st MS Cavalry or 1st MS Artillery. [His obituary goes further, saying that he was a Confederate soldier in “Co. G, 1st Mississippi Regiment of state troops.] However, he has no service records in any of the various “1st MS” commands. Nor is he, as some family researchers have suggested, the Pvt. William Summers of Co. B ("Enterprise Guards," aka "Capt. R. Stuart Wier's Company," raised in Clarke County, MS), 14th MS Infantry, as that soldier was already 23 years old when he enlisted in 1861, and was a resident of Clarke County, MS, whereas the William Conway Summers under consideration here was a resident of Lawrence County, MS, in 1861. I have been unable to find William Conway Summers in any MS CS command. I do not believe that he was ever a Confederate soldier. [Note: His brothers, Pvt. Achilles M. Summers and Pvt. Zepaniah J. Summers, both served till war’s end in Co. C (“Johnson Guards,” raised in Lawrence County, MS, 33rd (Hurst's) MS Infantry.]

Pvt. Daniel “Tuck” Sumrall [found as “D. Sumrall,” “D. Sumrel,” “Daniel Lumrel (sic),” and D. Summerville” in the military records] (b. Clarke County, MS\*\*\*, ca. 1846-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1913), "Chickasawhay Desperadoes Infantry Company" (aka "Capt. James S. Terrall's Company," raised in Clarke County, MS), which was consolidated July 14, 1861, with "Capt. Melancthon Smith's Company" to become "Smith's BatteryMS Light Artillery," which, in Aug. 1862 (with the promotion of Capt. Smith) became "Turner's Battery MS Light Artillery." The battery is popularly referred to as "Smith's/Turner's Battery." Enlisted Jan. 2, 1862, at Columbus, Hickman County, KY, at age 15/16. Discharged July 22, 1862, at Tupelo, Lee County, MS, “by reason of exemption from service by the operation of the Conscript Law,” with notation on discharge that he was 16 years old. [Note: Did not receive his final pay for this service until Nov. 25, 1862, at unspecified location (but probably at Enterprise, Clarke County, MS), signing for same as “Daniel Sumrall.”] However, Daniel Sumrall was not yet done serving his new nation. I believe him to be the Pvt. Daniel Sumrall who enlisted (as a substitute for L.A. Prewitt) on Nov. 16, 1862, into Co. D ("Clarke Minute Men," aka "Capt. F.M. Eckford's Company," raised in Clarke County, MS), 5th (Robinson's) MS Infantry (State Troops) (1862-1863). Enlisted at Columbus, Lowndes County, MS, on Nov. 16, 1862, at age 15/16. Present on Feb. 28, 1863, company muster roll. Surrendered and paroled at the end of the horrific 47-day Siege of Vicksburg, Warren County, MS, on July 4, 1863, signing his parole as “Daniel Sumrall.”

Absent on Sept. 22, 1863, company muster roll, dated Columbus, Lowndes County, MS, when the company was issued its final pay, with notation “came in after payroll was made out.” [Note: Even though the men were originally told by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston that they would be paid up to Sept. 22, 1863 (when they were to be discharged), a subsequent order changed that date to July 17, 1863 (the date the command was ordered disbanded by Gen. John C. Pemberton).] No further information in his military file with this command, from which he was honorably discharged. However, once again, Pvt. Daniel Sumrall was not quite done serving his new nation, as he enlisted a third time, this time (and for the second time) into Smith’s/Turner’s Battery on April 6, 1864, at Shubuta, Clarke County, MS, at age 16/17. Present on April 1864 company muster roll. Present on June 1864 company muster roll. Served till war’s end. Surrendered on paper with the rest of the Confederate Forces in the central part of the Confederacy on May 4, 1865, at Citronelle, Mobile County, AL, and physically paroled on May 10, 1865, at Meridian, Lauderdale County, MS. Parole notes his residence as Clarke County, MS. Southern Patriot! Daniel Sumrall filed Confederate Pension applications in Clarke County, MS, in 1900 & 1905, in which he substantiated most of the foregoing details of his Confederate military service, although he did not mention his service in the 5th (Robinson’s) MS Infantry (State Troops) (1862-1863) [which service your compiler is surmising]. [\*\*\*Note: Natal county and state taken from his Confederate army discharge paper.]

SERVICE CLARIFIED. Pvt. Peyton Randolph Sutherland, Jr. [found as “P. Sutherland” and “P.R. Sutherland” in the military records] (b. Madison County, MS, 1847-d. Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, Biloxi, Harrison County, MS, 1930), Co. H (“Capt. H.W. Pierce’s Company,” raised in Rankin County, MS), 3rd (Easterling's) MS Cavalry (State Troops) (30-days, 1864) [formerly the 1st (Easterling's) MS Cavalry (State Troops) (30-days, 1864)]. [Note: He served in this command with his father, Pvt. P.R. Sutherland, Sr.] Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864, at Brandon, Rankin County, MS, at age 16. Present on Sept. 14, 1864, company muster roll. No further information in his military file with this very short-term command. However, Peyton Randolph Sutherland, Jr. was not yet done serving his new nation, as he enlisted a second time, this time into “Partisan Ranger Company,” aka “Capt. A.P. Hill’s Partisans,” aka “Capt. A.P. Hill’s Company,” and aka “Capt. J.S. Smyth’s Company” (raised in Leake & Madison Counties, MS), which became (2nd) Co. D (“Capt. J.S. Smyth’s Company”), Adams’/Wood’s Confederate Cavalry. Enlisted sometime after Sept. 14, 1864, at unspecified location. Known (in this command) only from his war’s-end parole. Surrendered at the general surrender of Confederate forces in the Central South at Citronelle, AL, on May 4, 1865, and physically paroled with famed Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry forces at Gainesville, Sumter County, AL, on May 11, 1865. Parole gives residence as Camden, Madison County, MS. Southern Patriot! [Note: When he entered Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers Home, P.R. Sutherland, Jr., stated that he served in “Co. D, Adams’ Brigade,” and this has proven true, since he served in (2nd) Co. D, Adams’/Wood’s Confederate Cavalry, which was part of Adams’ Brigade of Cavalry, with Adams having previously been the commanding officer of Adams’/Woods’ Confederate Cavalry.] [Note: The Pvt. P.R. Sutherland who served in Co. F (“Madison County Minute Men, Co. A,” aka “Capt. James H. Evans’ Company,” raised in Madison County, MS), 1st (King's) MS Infantry (Minute Men) (State Troops), is, I believe (but cannot prove), Peyton Randolph Sutherland, Sr. This soldier enlisted ca. June 2, 1862, in Madison County, MS, when P.R. Sutherland, Sr., would have been 48 years old and P.R. Sutherland, Jr., would have been 14 years old. Since P.R. Sutherland, Jr., would not have been subject to being drafted (“conscripted”) at age 14, I fell that his soldier is surely P.R. Sutherland, Sr. Present or absent not stated on ca. June 2, 1862, company muster roll. Pvt. P.R. Sutherland (Sr.?) hired Riley Allen to serve for him as a substitute, Allen’s enlistment date being given as Oct. 20, 1863, which must have been the approximate date of P.R. Sutherland’s (Sr.’s?) last day of service with this command. P.R. Sutherland, Sr., also supported the Confederacy by selling grain and fodder to Confederate authorities, renting his stables and feedlots to same, caring for CS Government animals, selling bacon to the CS Army, selling mules and horses to the CS Government, and renting wagons and hiring slaves out to the CS Government. Southern Patriot!]

END OF BEAUVOIR CEMETERY, LETTERS N-S