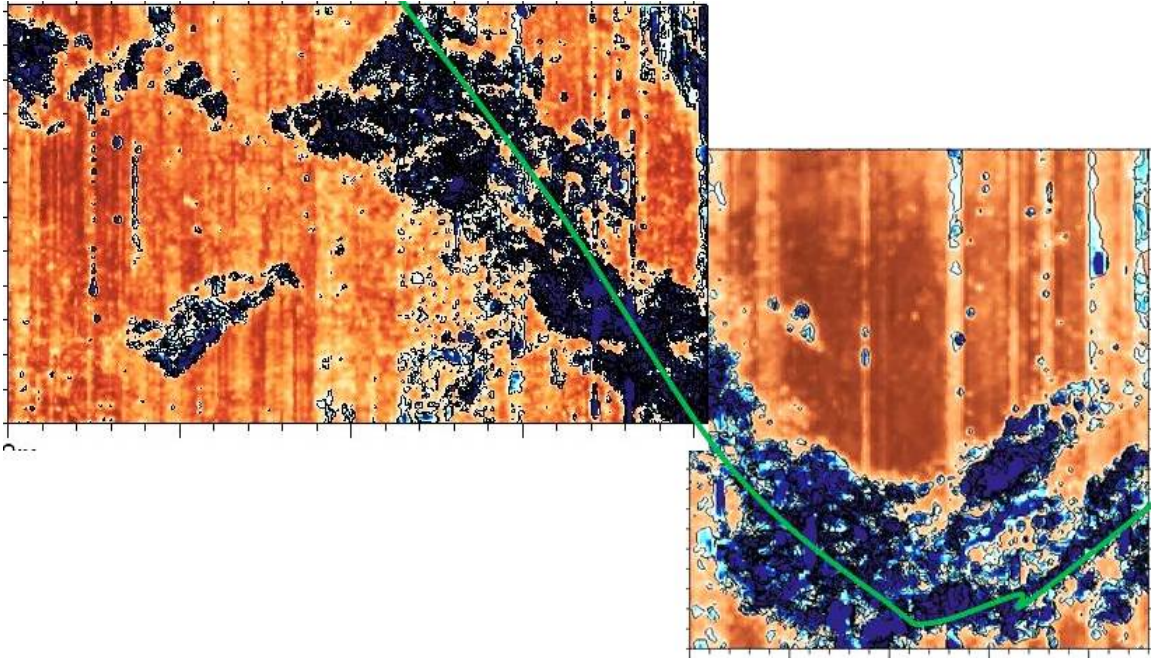


# **GPR Delineation and Metal Detection Reconnaissance of Portions of Camp Lawton, Jenkins County, Georgia**



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2010**



GPR Delineation and Metal Detector  
Reconnaissance of Portions of Camp Lawton,  
Jenkins County, Georgia

*LAMAR Institute Publication Series*

*Report Number 162*

*By Daniel T. Elliott and Daniel E. Battle*

*A project in cooperation with the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia  
Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta and the Camp Lawton Project,  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Georgia Southern University,  
Statesboro*

The LAMAR Institute, Inc.  
Savannah, Georgia

2010



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## I. Introduction

This report presents the Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey and discovery of a portion of Camp Lawton (9JE1) (Figure 1). This archaeological work was performed in 2009 by LAMAR Institute researchers Daniel Elliott and Daniel E. Battle. The study was conducted for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as a Phase I investigation of a long-term research effort by Georgia Southern University to explore the archaeological remains of Camp Lawton (Moore 2009). This report details the findings of the GPR survey and the initial metal detector reconnaissance and training. It also contains a discussion of the site's history, as it may pertain to potential cultural resources within the study areas. The author was engaged in research on Confederate prisons in Georgia prior to this study and gleanings from that research project are incorporated into this discussion. This historical discussion does not preclude other ongoing historical research on the subject by John Derden, Kevin Chapman and others, but is intended to supplement and to provide a context for the GPR study. Likewise, the metal detector discoveries and valuable training provided to GSU students by Mr. Battle serve as a strong foundation for future research at this important site.

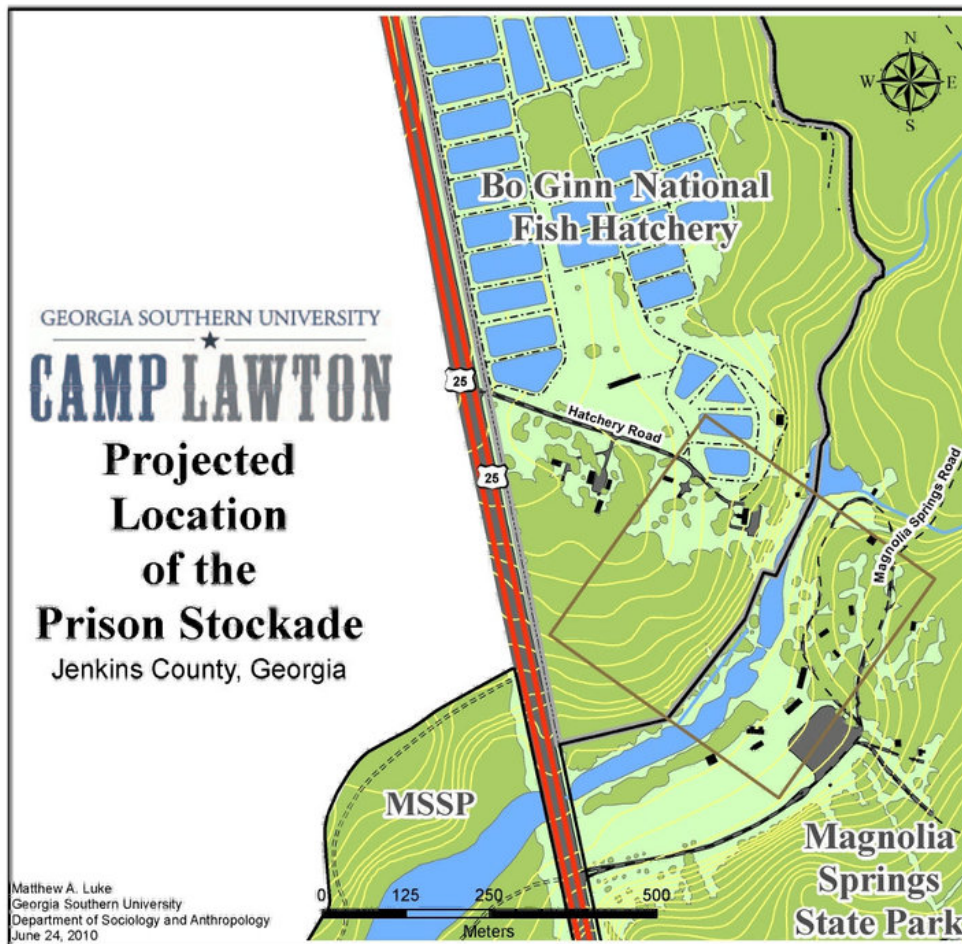


Figure 1. Project Location of the Prison Stockade, Camp Lawton (Luke 2010).

## *History of Camp Lawton*

Camp Lawton was one of several Confederate prisons in Georgia in the American Civil War. Others include Camp Sumter (Andersonville), Camp Oglethorpe (Macon), Blackshear, Madison, Savannah (2 prisons—Camp Davidson and another near Franklin Square), and Thomasville. Military prisoners also were held at Augusta and Columbus.

Construction on Camp Lawton by the Confederate States of America began sometime after July 28, 1864, when Captain D.W. Vowels was sent by General John H. Winder to select a site for the prison. The first prisoners were sent from Andersonville to Millen on September 18, 1864. Other sources note that Camp Lawton began receiving prisoners had arrived at Camp Lawton a few days prior to October 15, 1864. By November 25, 1864, General Winder wrote that all the prisoners had left Lawton. Thus, Camp Lawton functioned as a military prison for less than 10 weeks (Rodgers and Saunders 1984:96-99).

Camp Lawton consisted of “a compound enclosed by palisades with guard huts and a dead line. Unlike Andersonville, however, Lawton was relatively clean, spacious, and supplied by an abundance of fresh water. The absence of a swamp and the use of an innovative sanitation system made Lawton a healthier site. Most inmates mentioned that the prison was constructed in great haste and that the logs, branches, and underbrush left inside were put to good use in building crude huts” (Rodgers and Saunders 1984:101).

No photographs of Camp Lawton are known to exist. Furthermore, no official plan drawings or illustrations made by Confederate engineers have been located, if they exist at all. Whatever destruction was caused to the abandoned facility by General Kilpatrick’s Cavalry Division in December, 1864 was apparently not accompanied by any official U.S. Army photographs or drawings.

General Winder developed a plan for Camp Lawton in the early summer of 1864. His plan called for a stockade, similar to that at Camp Sumter, but square and enclosing about 42 acres. The interior of the stockade was to be laid off by a street grid into 32 divisions, and each division was further divided into 10 subdivisions. Official military reports of the Confederacy contain this letter from General Winder, along with a plan map of Camp Lawton (OR, 2nd ser., 7:881-882)(Figure 2):

E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
Major-General of Volunteers.  
CAMP LAWTON, Near Millen, Ga., September 26, 1864.

General S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General:  
GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a plan of the stockade at this place; it will be inclosed this week. I leave to-morrow for Andersonville, and shall take immediate steps to remove my headquarters to this place and to take the prisoners.  
Respectfully,  
JNO H. WINDER,  
Brigadier-General.

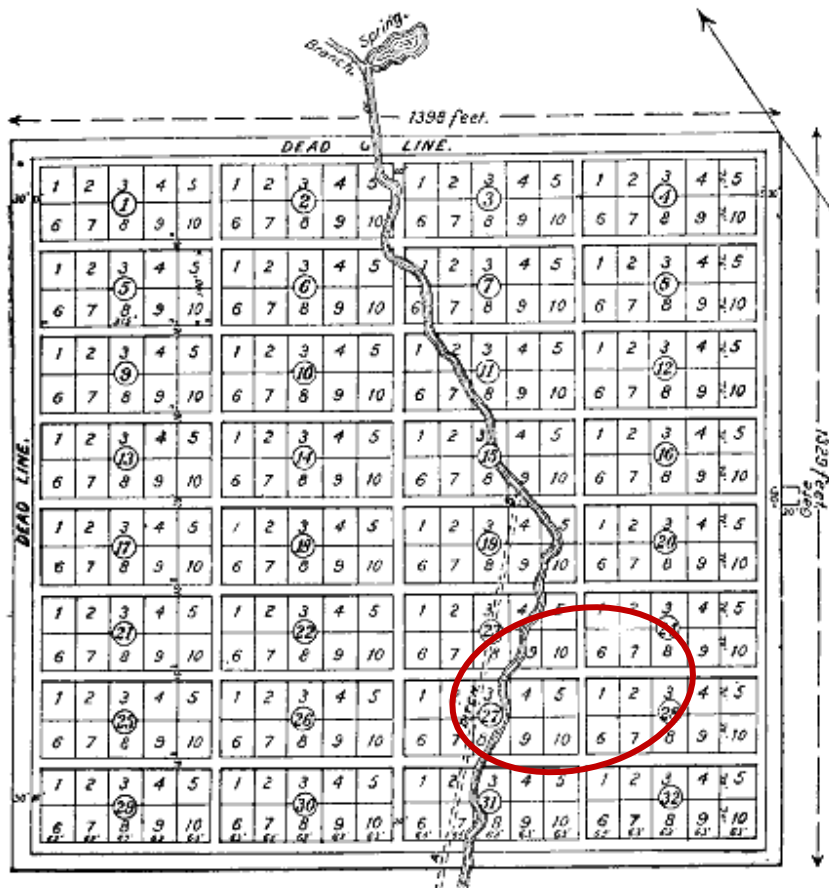
General Winder's plan was published after the war in the Official Records of the Rebellion [OR] and it is reproduced in Figure 1. The legend on General Winder's plan reads as follows:

A. - B. Artificial channel. Turn stream into for sinks. Old channel closed.

B. - C. Natural stream for bathing, washing, &c.

Each division will contain 1,000 men, and may contain 1,250.

The best primary source of information about Camp Lawton comes from Private Robert Knox Sneden, who was a prisoner there. His journey as a war prisoner took him from Richmond, Virginia to Andersonville to Camp Lawton to Savannah and beyond before his final release in December, 1864 (Bryan and Lankford 2001; Bryan et al. 2002; Giles 2006). Along his journey Sneden documented these prisons in a series of pencil sketches. These illuminating sketches were discovered in a bank vault in 1994 and many were published in two volumes. Included in Sneden's sketchbook were several depictions of Camp Lawton. Sneden's journal entries indicate that he made several views and plan maps of Camp Lawton during his short stay.



PLAN OF STOCKADE AT CAMP LAWTON.

A.—B. Artificial channel. Turn stream into for sinks. Old channel closed.  
 B.—C. Natural stream for bathing, washing, &c.  
 Each division will contain 1,000 men, and may contain 1,250.

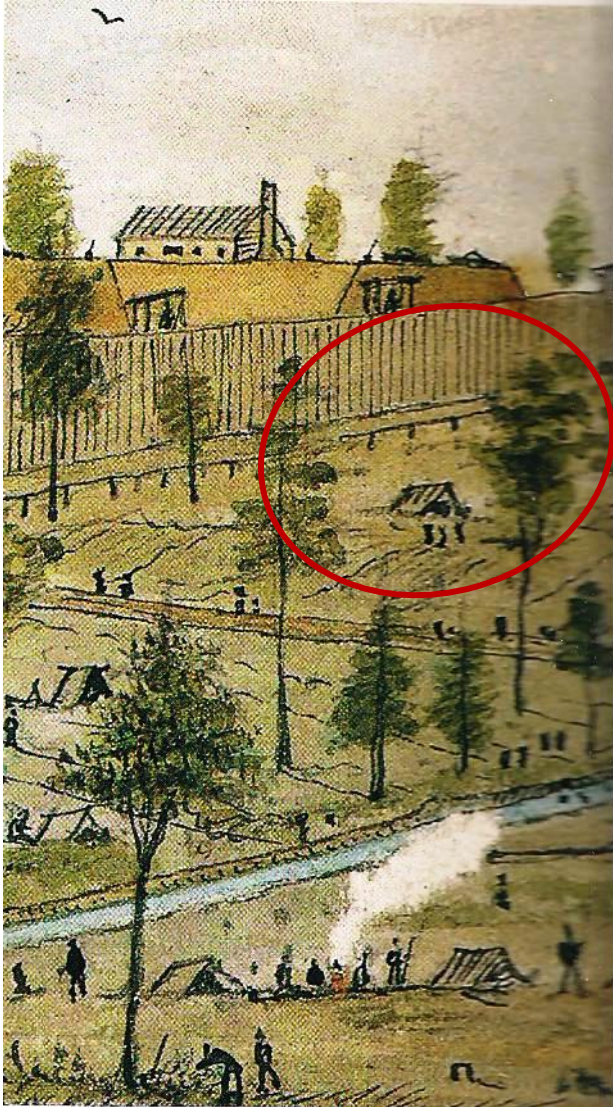
Figure 2. General Winder's Plan of Stockade at Camp Lawton, Southwestern Corner Highlighted in Red Oval (Winder 1864, in OR, Series II, Vol. 7:882).

Several of Sneden's illustrations portray portions of Camp Lawton in the GPR study area. Figure 3 shows a portion of one of Sneden's perspective sketches of Camp Lawton. The southwestern corner of the prison stockade is illustrated in this view and has been highlighted by the addition of a red circle. Several features that are contained in this area, which may have been sampled by the GPR survey include: the stockade wall and southwestern corner; the dead line fence, and scattered prisoner's habitations. The area outside of the stockade is shown as recently cutover forest with stumps and a few remaining trees. Two roads are shown adjacent to the GPR survey areas. One of these is a major road that connects the various parts of the Confederate camp and the other leads to the south-central gate of Camp Lawton. The stream, as depicted by Sneden in this view, is problematic, since it shows a division a short distance downstream from the stockade wall where none exists today. A large earthen fortification is shown west of the main road on the lower ridge slope above the creek and a Confederate camp and farm complex is shown on a ridge in the foreground. One of the brick ovens, which are distributed across the northern part of Camp Lawton is visible in the distance on the opposite side of the creek within the stockade. Guard towers are shown at regular intervals around the stockade but these appear to be primarily supported by the wall posts and have no separate architectural underpinning. What appears to be an access ladder is shown for each guard tower.



**Figure 3. Portion of One of Sneden's Sketch of Camp Lawton Showing the Southwestern Corner of the Stockade, Highlighted by a Red Oval.**

Another perspective view by Sneden shows a portion of the interior of the stockade in its southwestern corner. A portion of this sketch is reproduced in Figure 4. Features apparent in this view include; the stockade wall and guard towers; the previously mentioned road that accesses the stockade via its south-central gate; the dead line fence, a few scattered prisoner's abodes, earthen fortifications beyond the wall, a large house beyond the fortifications, a few scattered trees and the creek within the stockade. Interestingly, the road appears to be well entrenched, which may indicate that it is an older, well-beaten road that predates the stockade and the Civil War period. The dead line fence is shown as a low, single rail that is supported by regularly spaced posts.



**Figure 4. Portion of Another Perspective View of Camp Lawton, Showing the Southwestern Corner of the Stockade, Highlighted by a Red Oval.**

Another perspective view of Camp Lawton by Sneden offers additional evidence of its southwestern section. A portion of this view is reproduced in Figure 5. The southwestern section is shown on the left side in this view.



**Figure 5. Another Perspective View of Camp Lawton, Showing the Southwestern Corner of the Stockade, Highlighted by a Red Oval.**

Sneden prepared at least two plan maps of Camp Lawton. Figure 6 shows one of these maps with the study area highlighted by a red oval. Figure 7 shows Sneden's larger plan view of the prison, also with the study area highlighted in red.

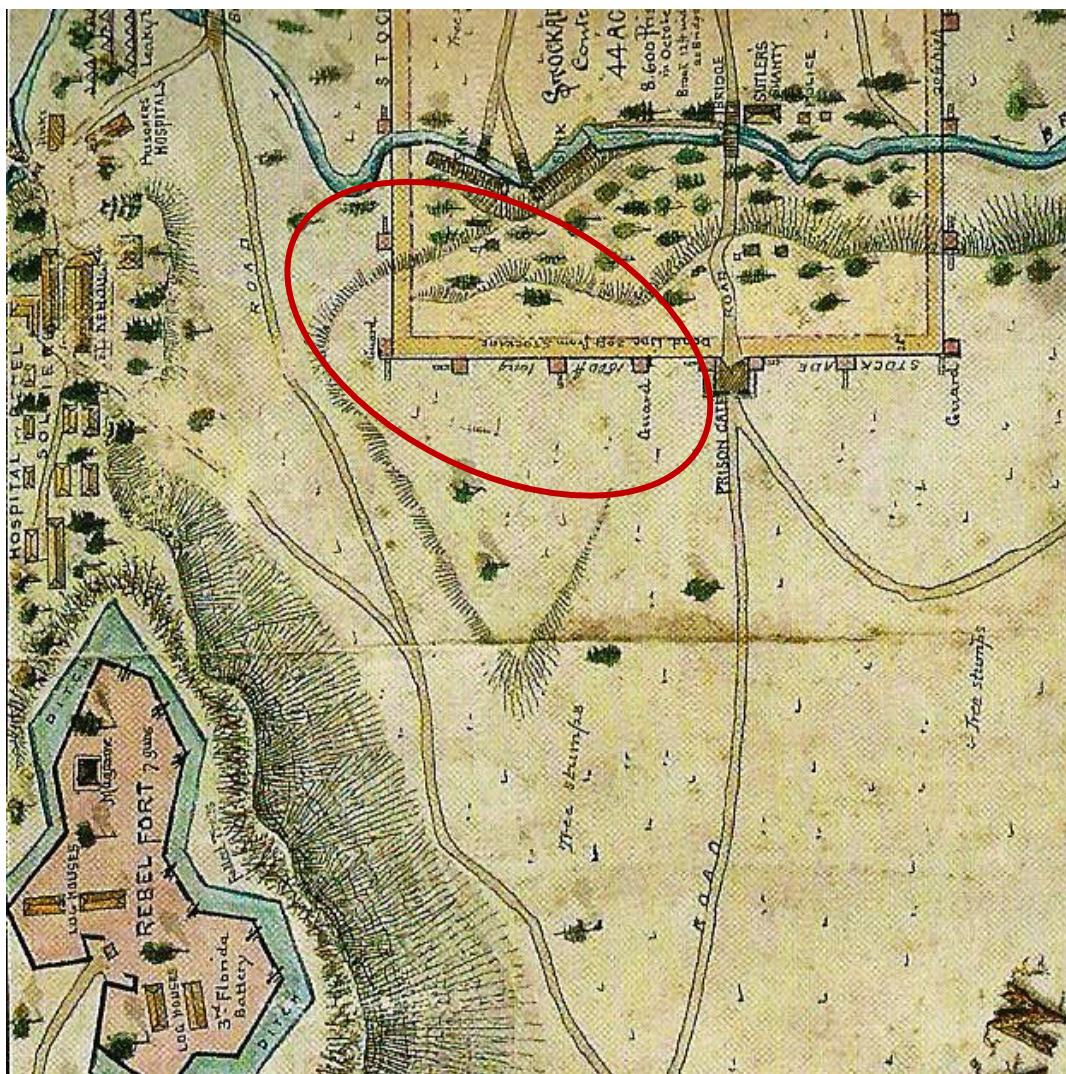


Figure 6. Portion of Sneden's Plan of Camp Lawton, Showing Southwestern Section Highlighted by Red Oval.

Sneden provides some information on the genesis of his clandestine sketches of Camp Lawton. On November 5, Sneden wrote, "I made a sketch of the interior of the prison today from a spot near the entrance gate...and another of my shanty, showing brick ovens, etc.", and on November 10, Sneden remarked, "Today I made another sketch of the camp...which is much better than the former one, as it shows the interior plainer with brook, fort, ovens, etc.", and on November 13, Sneden wrote, "I made a careful plan of the grounds and stockade" (Giles 2006:33, 39).



MAP c1864 Rebel prison Camp Lawton at Millen, Georgia



**Figure 7. Plan of Camp Lawton, or the Rebel Prison Near Millen, Georgia. November, 1864 Southwestern Section Highlighted by Red Oval (Sneden 1864).**

Private Sneden described his introduction to Camp Lawton on October 16, 1864. Sneden noted that he traveled three miles nearly north of Millen, “when we stopped at a rough looking collection of log shanties and barns in a thick pine woods”, and that the new stockade, “could be seen through the trees on the left”. The prisoners were marched “within 200 feet of a gallows”, after which Sneden marched “about a quarter of a mile through woods”, where, “we came to a large clearing when the stockade came in view, with several log houses and wall tents outside all along the ridge, and a large earthwork and fort on a bluff which overlooked the interior, while several pieces of cannon were visible over the parapets” (Giles 2006:29).

Following his arrival Sneden described camps of Rebel guards in the woods. He entered the gate after which he heard, “the noise of a large camp of prisoners”, who were shouting to them across a small stream. Sneden noted that “Guards were posted along the brook”, and that, “On the side near the entrance were large numbers of pine and scrub oak trees, and from branches and underbrush we made large fires and cooked our corn ponies and rice, making temporary shelter at night of boughs and blankets” (Giles 2006:29-30). On October 20, Private Sneden described the brook in the camp, which was, “of good clear water, and about twelve feet wide and in some places four feet deep” (Giles 2006:30).

Sneden provided more details about the camp on November 13, “About fifty feet in the rear of the line of officers’ quarters were log huts used by Negroes who were officers’ servants for cooking the mess” (Giles 2006:39).

Private Sneden was paroled, assigned a work task, and given quarters in the Confederate officers' camp. On November 1, Sneden mentioned, "a hospital outside", which is where he was assigned to work (Giles 2006:30). Sneden described his living quarters on November 12,

I was led into a wall tent twenty feet from his own [Surgeon White's], which I found filled up as an office, such as desks, stools, and medicine in numerous bottles, dried herbs, etc., etc. The tent had a plank floor, and an army cot in one corner which was for my use. Surgeon White's tent was of the largest hospital size, with plank floor, and a large brick chimney and fireplace which completely filled up one end. [It had a] four posted bed with fancy bed quilt, white pillows, etc., and [was] partly carpeted (Giles 2006:37).

Another inmate of Camp Lawton, Private Henry M. Davidson, noted that a hospital was established in the southwest corner of the stockade and that another hospital was opened outside the pen (Davidson, cited in Rogers and Saunders 1984:103). Davidson's comment that a hospital was located in the southwest corner within the stockade is notable, since this area may be included within the GPR coverage.

A number of other Union soldiers who were held prisoner at Camp Lawton provided details about the camp and its many features. These include post-war writings by:

- Private Henry M. Davidson, Company D, 1<sup>st</sup> Ohio Artillery (Davidson 1865);
- Sergeant W. Goodyear, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment, C.V. (Kellogg 1865:388-395; Glazier 1868:315-321);
- Asa B. Isham, 7<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry;
- Private William Henry Lightcap, Company E, 5<sup>th</sup> Iowa Cavalry;
- Private Lessel Long, Company F, 13<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry;
- William Franklin Lyon, Company C, 9<sup>th</sup> Minnesota Infantry (Lyon 1905:80);
- Private John McElroy, Company L, 16<sup>th</sup> Illinois Cavalry (McElroy 1879, 1899, 1913);
- Sergeant Oats, McCook's Cavalry Division (Oats 1880:130-131);
- Sergeant James Madison Page, Company A, 6<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry;
- Sergeant John L. Ransom, Company A, 9<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry;
- Private William B. Smith, Company K, 14<sup>th</sup> Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Smith 1892);
- Private John W. Urban, Company D, 1<sup>st</sup> Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry (Urban 1865, 1882, 1887; Giles 2006), and,
- Sergeant John B. Vaughter, Company C, 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry (Vaughter 1880).

Sergeant Oats, a cavalryman in McCook's Cavalry Division who was captured at Newnan in July, 1864, gave this description of Camp Lawton, or as it was known to the prisoners, "Millen Prison":

This prison was built on the same general plan as the one at Andersonville, but it was much better every way.

It was a stockade pen, enclosing about twenty-five acres. Wall, sentry-boxes, and dead-line as at Andersonville. The water was clear and comparatively pure, as there was no camp on the creek above the pen. The trees along this creek were left for shade, making probably three acres of timber. The creek went murmuring through this forest shade, following its own winding channel for about half the distance across the pen. From the middle of the pen to the lower stockade the stream was confined in a straight channel about four feet wide, through which it rushed in a way that would carry off all the filth of the prison. A good bridge was built across the creek at the head of this straight part.

The prisoners all stayed on the west side of the stream, and used the grove and the east side as a kind of public park or promenade (Oats 1880:130-131).

John W. Urban, a Private in Company D, Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, stated that he arrived at the Confederate prison at Camp Lawton, which was, “a large prison-pen a short distance from the railroad” (Giles 2006:53). Urban noted,

After our entrance into prison I spent most of the day in examining our new quarters, and I found that they compared very favorably with Andersonville. It was in many respects the best-arranged prison we had yet been in. It was very large and roomy, and was, as we were informed to contain all of the prisoners in the hands of the rebels and, could the rebels have prevented Sherman’s march to the sea, it would no doubt have been used for that purpose. Like Andersonville, it was situated in a country almost covered with large pine trees, and about as far away from civilization as the enemy could get us. About forty acres of land had been cleared away and with the large logs an enclosure built on the same plan as at Andersonville.

John Urban continued:

A splendid stream of water ran through the Prison almost in the central part; and this was a great comfort to us, as it gave us plenty of good water, and also the privilege of bathing. A very good arrangement had also been completed to carry off the excrement and filth of the prison; and had shelter been erected for the prisoners; and proper food been given them it would certainly have been an arrangement that would have been a credit to the South, and a proper receptacle for the confinement of prisoners of war, and such as the laws of humanity required. No shelter was furnished; and this can certainly not be apologized for on the plea of inability to furnish it, as the abundance of timber all around us would soon have supplied all the necessary material. A considerable amount of limbs and brush had been left in the prison, and the first arrivals secured this, and with it constructed a pretty good shelter; but a large number who came later had no shelter at all, and as they were almost naked, and the cold weather came on, they suffered terribly, and a very large number of them died (Giles 2006:53-54).

Private John McElroy, Company L, 16<sup>th</sup> Illinois Cavalry, wrote of his arrival by train as a prisoner of Camp Lawton: “We stopped again after a run of five miles, in the midst of one of the open, scattering forests of long leaved pine that I have before described. We were ordered out of the cars, and marched a few rods, came in sight of another of those hateful Stockades...” (McElroy 1899:452) (Figures 8 and 9). Private McElroy settled into the camp with his fellow prisoners from Camp Sumter at Andersonville and the next morning he gave this description of their new surroundings:

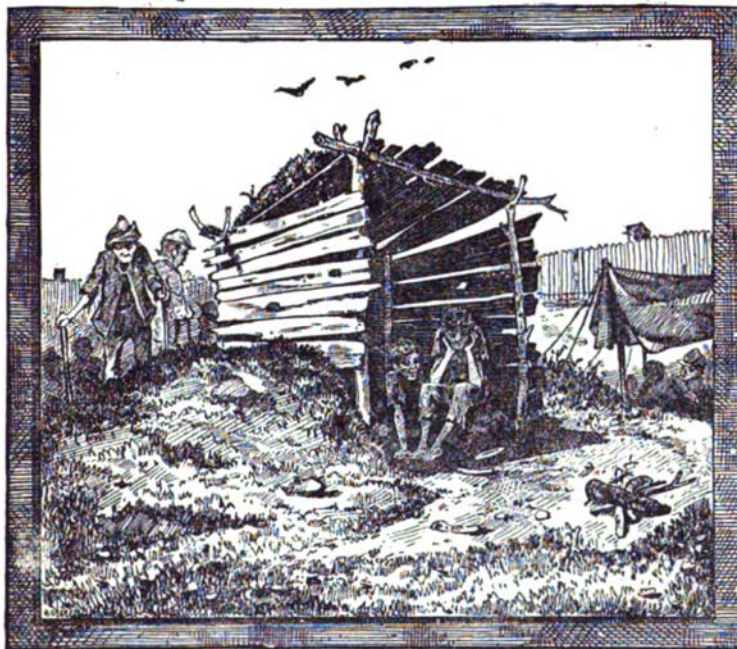
In the morning we took a survey of our new quarters, and found that we were in a Stockade resembling very much in construction and dimensions that at Andersonville. The principal difference was that the upright logs were in their rough state, whereas they

were hewed at Andersonville, and the brook running through the camp was not bordered by a swamp, but had clean, firm banks (McElroy 1899:455).



MILLEN,

**Figure 8. Artist's Illustration in McElroy's Account, Entitled, "Millen", which depicts a Portion of the Stockade at Camp Lawton (McElroy 1899:454).**



**Figure 2. Artist's Illustration from McElroy's Account, Entitled, "A House Built with our own Hands", Showing His Shelter at Camp Lawton (McElroy 1879:457).**

Private William Franklin Lyon (1905:80), Company C, 9<sup>th</sup> Minnesota Infantry, gave this description of Camp Lawton:

A large field was here fenced in with a stockade, but it was new and clean, and through it flowed a beautiful stream of pure water. Much timber had been left on the ground, so that we had plenty of wood for cooking our food...After a few days, Tom with two other comrades made a dug-out and covered it with an old blanket which I had bought with a part of the money received for my boots. This dug-out was a square hole long enough for a man to stretch himself in and wide enough for four of us to lie side by side, and it was eighteen inches deep. We covered the bottom with pine needles.

Lieutenant James Madison Page, Company A, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, was a prisoner at Camp Lawton who was paroled and given employment in the shoe shop at Camp Lawton. Page briefly described the shoe shop, which was located outside the stockade: "I accompanied Captain Asbury to his quarters, where I signed a parole promising not to go over five hundred feet from the stockade without a pass; not to talk to the negroes, etc.; then he took me to a double cabin that was used for a shoeshop, and introduced me to the foreman as a shoemaker and told him to put me to work" (Page and Haley 1908:69). Page recounted in his memoirs, "In about a week we moved into a new large shop, and seventy-five shoemakers were put at work. The most of these were from Massachusetts regiments whose names Captain Asbury had on list for some time. They were nearly all first-class shoemakers"(Page and Haley 1908:70). Page further noted, "Captain Asbury put me in charge of the sole-leather department, with two good shoemakers as my assistants. I got along nicely, but I was nearly naked, and some clothing was necessary" (Page and Haley 1908:70).

Sergeant W. Goodyear, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Connecticut Infantry, provided another first-hand account of Camp Lawton (Kellogg 1865:388-395),

Forty-four acres of ground were enclosed by the stockade at Millen. The large pine timber which was cut down at the commencement of operations, for building the prison, was left upon the ground, and when the first prisoners went into their confinement there, they found these to be greatly to their advantage, for they were able to construct for themselves comfortable huts of the logs and branches lying about them. In this respect they were more fortunate than many, or most others. The last division that entered had no shelter at all, or at least, of any account. A small stream of good water ran through the center, which the men highly prized, particularly as it afforded the much needed privilege of bathing (Kellogg 1865:390).

Sergeant John L. Ransom, Company A, 9th Michigan Cavalry, who arrived with 600 other prisoners from Andersonville at Camp Lawton on November 1, 1864, described in his diary how he and the other recent arrivals,

Are now congregated in the south-east corner of the stockade under hastily put up tents....The stockade is similar to that of Andersonville, but in a more settled country, the ground high and grassy, and through the prison runs a stream of good pure water, with no swamp at all. It is apparently a pleasant and healthy location. A portion of the prison is timber land, and the timber has been cut down and lays where it fell, and the men who arrived before us have been busily at work making shanties and places to sleep in. There are about six thousand prisoners here, and I should judge there was room for twelve or

fifteen thousand....Part of the brook, the lower part, is planked and sides boarded up for sanitary privileges; water has also been dammed up and a fall made which carries off the filth with force (Ransom 1881:109-110).

Escape tunnels were another ubiquitous feature of many military prisons. Soldiers in confinement devised many elaborate escape attempts and tunneling was one popular method. Several tunnels are cited for Camp Lawton. Sneden described prisoner's escape attempts prior to November 5, "No tunnels have been dug by us since the first one was discovered some weeks ago", although he wrote later that same day, "I volunteered to help on a tunnel, which starts from a log shanty near mine", and that, "We made confidants of twenty of the strongest and will break ground this afternoon, inside the log shanty, and continue on with the tunnel abandoned two weeks ago." Sneden also noted that, "The dead line here is full twenty-five feet from the stockade, and much wider than at Andersonville or Savannah", and that there was, "a large swamp not far aft" of the stockade (Giles 2006:31). Three days later on November 8, Sneden reported, "We worked hard at the tunnel in reliefs of ten men each, and struck the foundations of the stockade by daylight, when we stopped, all completely used up. We will have to dip three or more feet to clear it", and he further described the tunnel, "A great quantity of tree roots had to be cut through, but we went around the stumps in all cases, which makes 'the hole' very crooked. The earth and roots were carried down to a part of the enclosure not much frequented, and packed between two large felled trees which still lay there about six feet apart" (Giles 2006:32).

Two days later on November 10, Robert Sneden again wrote about the tunnel, "Someone among us betrayed the tunnel now constructing to the Rebels, and today, Duncan and Hughes are sounding the space between the stockade and dead line for it with crowbars" (Giles 2006:32). Sneden described protective measures to preserve the tunnel,

In the meantime we are destroying the entrance, which is inside a log shanty, by first bracing sticks across the hole or well, three feet from the surface, stretching an old blanket over, with brush wood, and filling up level with sand. The whole shanty is then taken down, the occupants moved off to some other part of the camp, and when the Rebels trace the tunnel to its former site, 'nobody knows anything about it and the fellows have moved away and lost in the crowd, so the tunnel is left for another enterprising party to recommence operations (Giles 2006:32-33).

Sneden illustrates the location of one tunnel, which is shown in the northeastern quadrant of the stockade. No tunnels are indicated in the southwestern quadrant.

Stocks were another chilling feature of Camp Lawton mentioned in numerous first-hand accounts. Private William B. Smith (1892:248) wrote of the stocks on his arrival at Camp Lawton in early November, "Just before entering this prison we noticed on the right side of the road near the gate three emaciated forms in the stocks. We passed within ten feet of them, and could see that they were fastened the same as those we had seen at Andersonville, neck, hands, and feet. They were all dead and were covered with a white frost".

The Army of Georgia, commanded by Major General William T. Sherman, arrived in southeastern Georgia in early December, 1864. The Rebel prison at Millen was one of their main destinations. By the time they arrived, however, the prison had been evacuated.

Brigadier General Jonathan W. Geary, 20<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, wrote one of the first descriptions of the prison by one of Sherman's senior officers:

The stockade was about 800 feet square, and inclosed nearly fifteen acres. It was made of heavy pine logs, rising from twelve to fifteen feet above the ground; on the top of these logs, at intervals of some eighty yards were placed sentry boxes. Inside of the stockade, running parallel to it at a distance from it of thirty feet, was a fence of light scantling, supported on short posts. This was the 'dead line.' About one third of the area, on the western side, was occupied with a crowd of irregular earthen huts, evidently made by the prisoners. In these were lying unburied three of our dead soldiers, who were buried by us. Through the eastern part of the pen ran a ravine with a stream of good water. The atmosphere in the enclosure was foul and fetid. A short distance outside the stockade was a long trench, at the head of which was a board, bearing the inscription, '650 buried here.' On rising ground a short distance southeast of the prison were two forts not yet completed; southwest of this stockade was a smaller one in process of construction. This prison, if indeed it can be designated as such, afforded convincing proofs that the worst accounts of the sufferings of our prisoners at Andersonville, at Americus, and Millen were by no means exaggerated (Giles 2006:24-25).

First Lieutenant and Adjutant John Randolph McBride (1900:156), Company F&S, 33<sup>rd</sup> Indiana Infantry, marched with the 20<sup>th</sup> Corps and he repeated part of Geary's account to which he added, "The prisoners were turned into this pen without shelter, and in midwinter. They, however, improvised some shelter with mud and sod. Eight brick bake ovens were partially constructed."

Chaplain George S. Bradley, 22<sup>nd</sup> Wisconsin Infantry, 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Division, 20<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, wrote a book about his experiences during General Sherman's March to the Sea, entitled, "The Star Corps", in which he described his visit on December 3, 1864 to the recently abandoned Camp Lawton:

About five miles from Millen, we stopped for dinner,, and while it was preparing, in company with Adjutant Durgin, I visited the rebel prison just in our rear about half a mile, where our prisoners have recently been confined. A space of about twenty acres was enclosed by setting pine posts upright in the ground, about fourteen feet in height. Around this log enclosure, were forty sentry boxes, entered from the outside by means of ladders, the only entrance to the prison being on the south side. The ground is dry and sandy, and through the center runs a fine stream of water—its only redeeming feature. On the north side of this stream are numerous huts where our poor boys have lately been kenneled. About 8,000 were confined here. They were moved from Andersonville four or five weeks since, and had but just got fairly located, before they had to remove again to get out of our way. The huts were built in all manner of shapes. Some had walls of logs, with a covering of timber, and over these a good layer of sand. Some had walls of turf,, again others were cut into the ground perhaps two feet and then covered, some times with pine slabs, sometimes with sand, and some were simply thatched with pineboughs, while others were bare sheds. It made my heart ache to look upon suck miserable hovels, hardly fit for our swine to live in, and here our brave soldiers had to stay. No wonder that 635 graves were counted near by, and all this in five weeks. If ever I felt indignant, it was

when I stood in one of those sentry boxes and looked over -the acres thus covered with these huts. Many of our soldiers visited the spot, but it was only to go back muttering louder curses on Jeff. Davis and all his murderous crew, Through the middle of this mass of huts, was a row of bake ovens, each having two good sized arch kettles set for heating water. Near the entrance way was a small building, or rather the roof to one, set on posts, under which our soldiers were punished, I conclude, as stocks for the feet were lying near. I counted holes enough for seven persons, and they appeared to be well worn. Also noticed a lot for the neck. I never knew before that our soldiers had to undergo this barbarous method of torture, but there was no mistaking the fact now.

Around the inside of the stockade, was the "dead line" perhaps a rod and a half distant, beyond which it was death for any man to pass (Bradley 1865:202-206).

Major George Ward Nichols described the stockade as being 300 feet square and he estimated the number of Union dead at 750 (Giles 2006:25).

A U.S. House of Representatives Committee concluded in 1869 that, "The number of graves of Union prisoners at Millen is seven hundred and forty-eight." The committee cited a prisoner's account (Davidson) of Camp Lawton (U.S. House of Representatives 1869:162-164):

This prison, situated eighty miles north of the city of Savannah, embracing an area of forty-four acres, and surrounded by a stockade of timber, took its name from Captain Lawton, one of its commanders. It was opened in August or September, 1864. When first occupied, a number of huts were constructed by the prisoners out of the timber felled in clearing the camp, furnishing sufficient shelter until November, 1864, when the number of prisoners was increased to about nine thousand. These could not all be sheltered by the huts, and although the camp was surrounded by timber, they were not allowed to provide shelter for themselves, and in consequence suffered severely from cold.

The stockade at Millen, like that at Andersonville, was open and unprotected. In the fall of 1864, when the number of prisoners was largely increased and the grounds had become saturated with autumn rains, the men were compelled to lie unprotected on the muddy surface, the authorities furnishing no means of building more huts or places of shelter. There was a great lack of cooking conveniences, an insufficient supply of fuel being the common condition of the camp, although it was surrounded with large quantities of growing wood. Even the hospitals here afforded no fit place for the dwelling of man. The rations were insufficient, consisting of a few table-spoonfuls of rice, less than a pint of corn-meal, about a quarter of a pound of fresh beef, in place of which the inevitable black peas were sometimes substituted. The men fell and died as at Andersonville. In their terrible extremity they burrowed themselves in the earth to gain shelter from the pelting storms, from whence they crawled forth to die from starvation and disease.

Here, as at Andersonville, too, the confederate recruiting officer plied his vocation, gathering for the rebel ranks a few victims whose courage quailed before the gaunt and stalking famine which had driven from their bosoms the last vestige of hope. Prisoners died here at an average of nine per cent, a month. An inmate describes the scenes there in the following language:

A month's experience at Camp Lawton proved to us that our condition had been in no wise improved by the transfer from Andersonville. The exposure was rapidly thinning our numbers; our rations were not sufficient to support life for any extended period of time, under the most favorable circumstances; and here, where no artificial heat could be



obtained, the blood of the strong man became torpid and refused to do its office. A hospital for receiving the sick was established in the southwest corner of the area; but no shelter was provided, no blankets given those who occupied it, and medicines were not issued there. The only advantage to the sick man, in this arrangement, was that he would be certain to be found by the surgeons, who were examining with reference to the special exchange. From this hospital, those who were deemed unfit to stay in the stockade were transferred to a hospital outside the pen, where they remained, until forwarded to the exchange point. Those who were not taken to the outer hospital were left to roam at will through the inclosure, without medicine, and with no other treatment than that afforded to the other prisoners. They died at an average rate of nine per cent, per month. It was horrible to pass around the area at sunrise, and see the dead men who had expired the night before. Some of them had fallen upon the open space and been unable to rise; others crawled wearily to the side of a stump, as if to be near some object, however inanimate, when the last agony came upon them; some sought the borders of the stream, perchance that its soft ripple might soothe the parting spirit with gentle music, as it quitted the poor tenement which had been its home; others forced themselves into the empty ovens and beneath the unused kettles; while still others burrowed themselves more deeply into the ground, digging their own graves as they nestled down into the bosom of earth for its genial warmth to shelter their freezing limbs from the beating storms; and when they were gathered up and removed for burial their clenched hands still clung to the friendly breast that had cherished them, refusing to release their hold, and carrying the torn fragments with them to the tomb. And yet the dead, turning their glassy eyes upon us, as we passed, were not more horrible than the living with their pinched faces, blue with cold, trembling as they hugged their almost naked forms with their bony arms, in a vain attempt to retain the heat which was not there; or collecting in groups to gather warmth from numbers, ever and anon changing places, that the outer circle might be relieved from the pinching cold, while those within assumed their places, to come back in turn. So these pale, haggard wretches starved and froze day by day unnoticed, and were buried like brutes.

Contemporary newspaper reports are another source of information about Camp Lawton. *Harpers Weekly* published interior and exterior sketches of Camp Lawton in their January 7, 1865 issue. Their exterior view of Camp Lawton is reproduced in Figure 10. This view shows the ladder access to the regularly-spaced guard “pigeon roosts” atop the stockade wall, which is similar to that illustrated by Sneden.



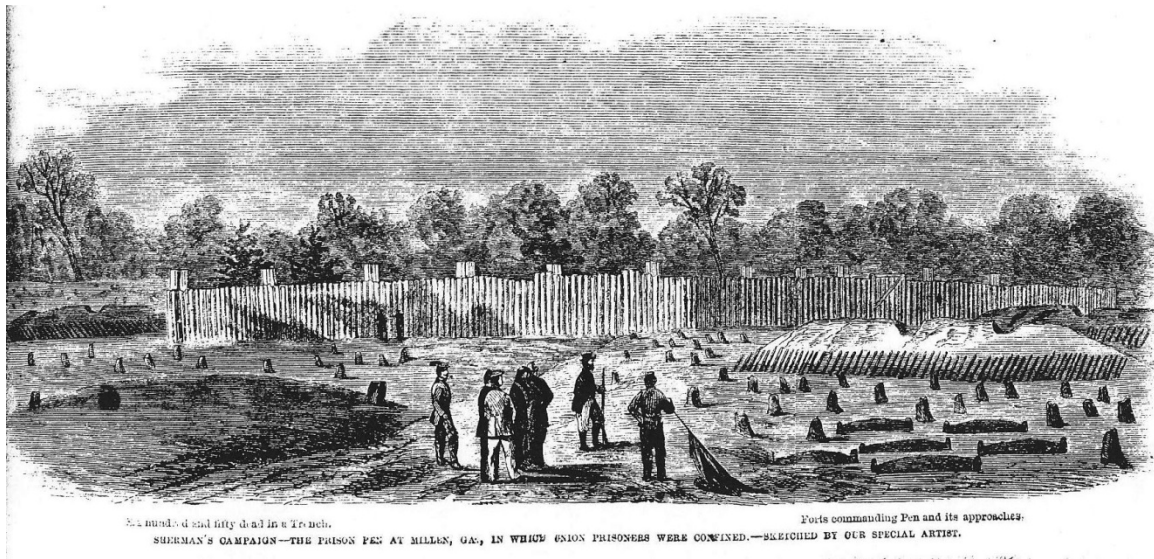
**Figure 10. Exterior View of the Prison-Pen at Millen, Georgia (*Harpers Weekly* 1865:9).**

An interior sketch of Camp Lawton, which was published in *Harpers Weekly*, is reproduced in Figure 11. It depicts the compound as nearly vacant, except for a few scattered corpses and one forlorn prisoner. It shows the brick ovens and the many semi-subterranean huts, or shebangs, which are extremely closely spaced. The area to the right remains partially wooded and undeveloped. This view best conforms to other views of the northern side of the prison stockade. Another northern newspaper, *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, published an exterior sketch of Camp Lawton in their January 14, 1865 edition. Their view, which is reproduced in Figure 12, shows features not shown in the *Harpers Weekly* rendition. These include three Confederate batteries on the exterior of the prison.



**Figure 11. Interior View of the Prison-Pen at Millen, Georgia (*Harpers Weekly* 1865:9).**

The existence of artillery positions immediately outside of Confederate prisons is also evidenced from the writings of Sergeant Major Robert H. Kellogg, 16<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Infantry (Kellogg 1865). Although Sergeant Kellogg was not imprisoned at Camp Lawton, he was held at Camp Sumter in Andersonville and Florence, South Carolina. Regarding the layout of the prison at Florence, Kellogg (1865:337) described, “A line of breast-works had encircled the stockade in a short time, with a small place at each corner, in which to run in artillery. Beyond this was still another, and outer line of works, with a deep ditch”.



**Figure 12. Prison Pen at Millen (*Leslie's Illustrated News* 1865:1).**

One early 20<sup>th</sup> century historian's description of the stockade at Camp Lawton was provided by Hesseltine (1930:156-157). Historians Rogers and Saunders (1984:100-101) provide this summary description of Camp Lawton:

Camp Lawton was laid out in the customary style of Southern Prison architecture, astride a valley through which a small but steady stream flowed. On either side were low sloping hills covered with pine thickets. The rectangular stockade was 1,398 feet on the north and south sides and 1,329 feet on the east and west; it enclosed a little more than 42 acres. The interior was divided into 32 divisions, each designed for 1,000 prisoners. Divisions were subdivided into ten sections that were supposed to hold 100 men, providing an average of 44 square feet per prisoner. Limestone springs furnished an abundant supply of fresh water. Flowing at the rate of about 25,000 gallons per minute, the stream entered the stockade near the center of the north wall and drained out the opposite side. The upper part of the stream near the mouth of the springs was used exclusively for drinking and bathing; near the center of the compound the stream was diverted to flush the camp latrines or sinks, a feature that remedied the disastrous sanitation problems associated with Andersonville. The entire stockade was surrounded by a wall of upright pine logs, approximately 15 to 20 feet high. A narrow catwalk near the top of the wall connected picket huts that were located 50 feet apart. A dead line, marked by scantlings, encircled the inside of the prison. Double gates wide enough for wagons were located midway along the eastern wall. On high slopes to the south behind earthen ramparts, cannons were emplaced to control the stockade and its approaches (Rogers and Saunders 1984:100-101).

The U.S. Christian Commission identified 488 U.S. prisoners of war died at Camp Lawton, as recorded in a Confederate Army list (U.S. Christian Commission 1865:466-468). Prior to October 26, 159 Union soldiers were listed in a death register for Camp Lawton. The register lists 329 dead from October 26 onward, although no later calendar dates are indicated. The Confederate death register was captured, along with some other Confederate medical ledgers, after Savannah was abandoned on December 20, 1864, and it is not known whether the register is complete for the period from October 26 to late November 1864, when the prison was abandoned. This list is clearly incomplete,

although in December 26, 1865 the U.S. Christian Commission considered it, “probably complete” (U.S. Christian Commission 1865:Note vi).

Private Sneden, kept records of the Confederate dead, as he noted in his journal entry on November 14, 1864:

At my suggestion Surgeon White consented that I should keep the death book, or record of the number of our men who die and are buried by men who are paroled for this purpose. It had been kept by somebody from 1<sup>st</sup> October to 1<sup>st</sup> of this month. During this time it showed that 926 had died in the stockade. Of these 370 were unknown. These were buried in a trench near the railroad, 491 and 450 in two trenches near the hospitals, which were about 2,000 yards from it. The hospitals for our men were old condemned tents, leaky, and unserviceable for the guard, and were near the Rebel hospitals west of the stockade. The grave diggers brought me every evening the names, regiment, etc., of those buried by them, which were written on slips of paper attached to the corpse as brought out. Very many were unknown however; and I entered them on the book as such. From seventeen to twenty-three were buried daily. The Rebel soldiers had lost three by death since 15<sup>th</sup> September and 120 were in hospital. Of prisoners there were 200 in hospital, as few were taken out of the stockade except in a dying condition (Giles 2006:39-40).

Sneden’s account of November 14, however, suggests that the number buried at Camp Lawton was in excess of 926 Union prisoners and three Confederates. On November 17, Sneden wrote, “I entered forty-seven names in the death book today and fifty-two yesterday, of these sixty were unknown” (Giles 2006:41). The number of men who died and were buried at Camp Lawton from November 2-25 is undetermined, although if we use Sneden’s daily death estimates, another 400-550 men died in the camp.

The additional 99 deaths reported by Sneden, plus an estimated additional 400-550 deaths based on Sneden’s daily death estimates for the period after he no longer maintained the burial records, would bring the burial estimate at Camp Lawton to between 1,330-1,480 interments. Given the increased death rate reported by Sneden on November 17, this estimate is likely conservative and the number of corpses may exceed 1,500. John Urban observed the treatment of the dead in late November, 1864. He noted that the dead, “had been stripped of all clothing”, prior to being hauled in wagons to the burial site (Giles 2006:57).

Goodyear (Kellogg 1865:391) estimated that the number of deaths at Camp Lawton, “averaged from twenty-five to thirty-five per day”. Using Goodyear’s upper estimate and assuming a constant death rate for 42 days, a total of 1,470 Union dead is derived. Calculations using an average of 30 deaths per day yielded a total of 1,260. Even using his lower estimate of 25 deaths per day, an estimated 1,050 prisoners died in the camp.

In November, 1865, Lieutenant D.B. Chelsey, U.S. Army, visited Camp Lawton and reported that 1,646 bodies were buried nearby in four trenches—“three at Hack’s Mill and a fourth near Mrs. Jones’s mill pond” (Rogers and Saunders 1984:106). Chelsey also noted that, “A low mound of earth topped the shallow trenches” (Rogers and Saunders 1984:104). Given the high death estimate derived from Sneden’s information, Chelsey’s count of 1,646 dead may be close to accurate.

Rogers and Saunders, citing the U.S. Christian Commission, noted that “The bodies were buried in shallow trenches near the stockade” and that, “When the trenches were opened in 1867, a vault approximately 12 inches deep was uncovered. Bodies were laid side by side and strips of split logs were laid over them.

Soon after the Civil War had ended the U.S. Army sought to recover their dead. The war dead at Camp Lawton were exhumed and reburied by the federal government at a newly created Lawton National Cemetery, which was located within a few miles of Camp Lawton. That cemetery was short-lived, however and by February, 1868, U.S. Army contractor J.P. Low of Charleston relocated these graves to the National Cemetery at Beaufort, South Carolina. Rogers and Saunders (1984:107) estimate the number of Union dead buried in the Lawton National Cemetery at 748, which included, “685 casualties from Camp Lawton and 63 other military dead from around Waynesboro, Buckhead Church, and neighboring locations.”

Davis (2006:38) noted that, “In 1869, when a federal contractor removed the Andersonville alumni buried at the site of Camp Lawton in Millen, Georgia, however, he reburied them in the national cemetery at Beaufort, South Carolina, as if returning them to Camp Sumter/s cemetery might have been seen as an indignity”.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, Edmund B. Whitman, U.S. Volunteers provided an overview of the Lawton National Cemetery in Burke County, Georgia (Whitman 1868:466-468). Whitman’s list of the dead U.S. Army veterans whose remains were removed from Lawton National Cemetery, referred to as the “Roll of Honor”, is a lengthy list. It too, however, is far from a complete list.

Other sources provide additional names of Union soldiers who died at Camp Lawton. A list of Massachusetts officers and enlisted men whose place of death is listed as either “Millen” or “Camp Lawton” includes two dozen names that are not found on the list of 488. One example of a Union soldier who died in October, 1864 at Camp Lawton is Chauncey L. Emmons (Higginson et al. 1896:562). Emmons’ name does not appear in the aforementioned death register but he is listed in the Massachusetts list of prisoners of war who died in Millen. The Massachusetts list also provides additional information about the dead at Camp Lawton including given names, variant spellings of surnames, calendar dates of death, and additional (or conflicting) regimental information.

A partial review of an official Ohio registry of Civil War veterans yielded more names not found on previously published lists of Camp Lawton’s dead. Two examples are given here. Private Adam Wicker, Company F, 37<sup>th</sup> Ohio Infantry, died in the Rebel Prison on January 1, 1865 and was buried in Section A, Grave 256 at Millen, Georgia (Ohio Roster Commission 1887:714). Private Sampson Martin, Company G, 53<sup>rd</sup> Ohio Infantry, died in the Rebel Prison on October 26, 1864 and was interred in Section A, Grave 187, Camp Lawton Cemetery (Ohio Roster Commission 1887:818).

As shown in the preceding synopsis and new research, no conclusive list exists detailing the veterans (both U.S.A. and C.S.A.) who were buried at Camp Lawton. Currently existing lists are flawed and incomplete. Compiling a more accurate and more complete list is a major research project in itself and well beyond the scope of the present study. Nevertheless, Table 1 in Appendix 1 contains a “working list” compiled by the author listing those who were buried at Camp Lawton and at the nearby Lawton National Cemetery. The Lawton National Cemetery is not considered to lie within the present GPR study area. The locations of the multiple 1864 graveyards at Camp Lawton remain to be rediscovered and one or more of these were potentially within the study area. Additional investigation of other state-sponsored lists of prisoner of war dead and regimental histories will undoubtedly lead to additional names of people who died at Camp Lawton.

### *Previous Archaeological Research*

Magnolia Springs was developed as a park by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. Many of the buildings built by the CCC remain standing. The CCC also had a camp at Magnolia Springs while the park facilities were under construction.

Around 1970, Magnolia Springs State Park personnel unearthed two large posts from the creek. The exact location from which the posts were retrieved is undetermined, although, given their massive size, they are almost certainly posts from the stockade wall of Camp Lawton. The posts are rectangular in cross section with angled tops. A photograph of these two posts is reproduced in Figure 13. While the original context of this find has been lost, what is evident is the substantial size of the posts that formed the prison stockade. Portions of at least one of these posts are preserved on the grounds of the Magnolia Springs State Park.



Figure 13. Photograph of Timbers Removed From Stream, Jenkins County, Circa 1970 (Vanishing Georgia 2009).

Archaeological study of Camp Lawton was prefaced by a 1975 historical study by Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR) historian Billy Townsend. A pedestrian survey of the Magnolia Springs State Park also was conducted by GDNR personnel in 1975. Figure 14 shows Townsend's projected location of Camp Lawton in relation to the Fish Hatchery. In 1976, GDNR archaeologists John R. Morgan and Marilyn Pennington completed a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination for Camp Lawton and the site was listed in the NRHP on March 24, 1978. Morgan also recorded the archaeological site in the official state files as site 9JS1. The original proposed boundary for this historic property is reproduced in Figure 15. At the request of the Keeper of the Register, a revised boundary map was requested and was then submitted by Morgan. This revised boundary map is reproduced in Figure 16.

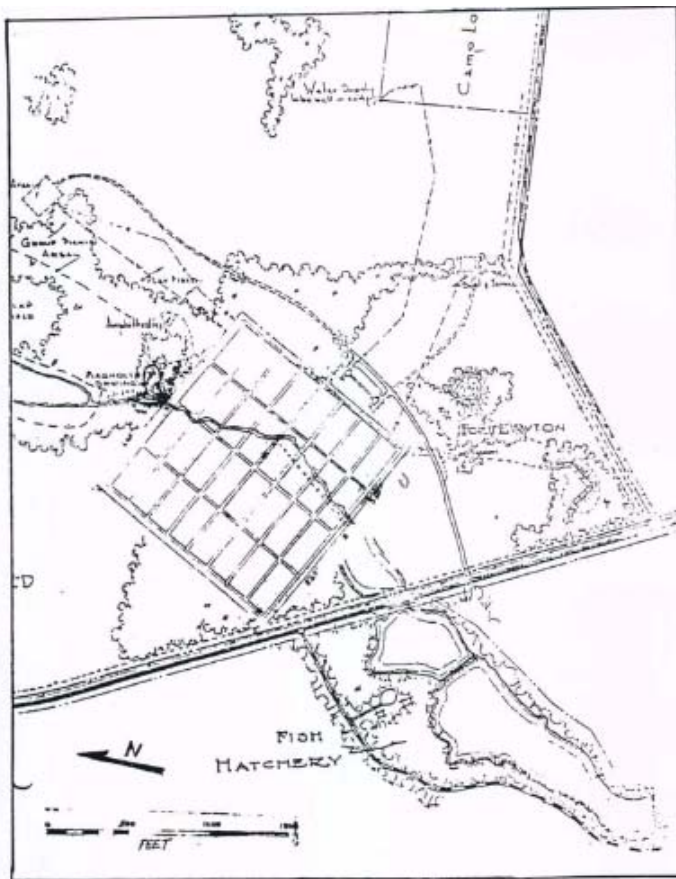


FIGURE 6. Reconstructed location of Fort Lawton stockade (Townsend 1975).

**Figure 13. Townsend's 1975 Projected Location of Camp Lawton (Drucker 1981:33).**

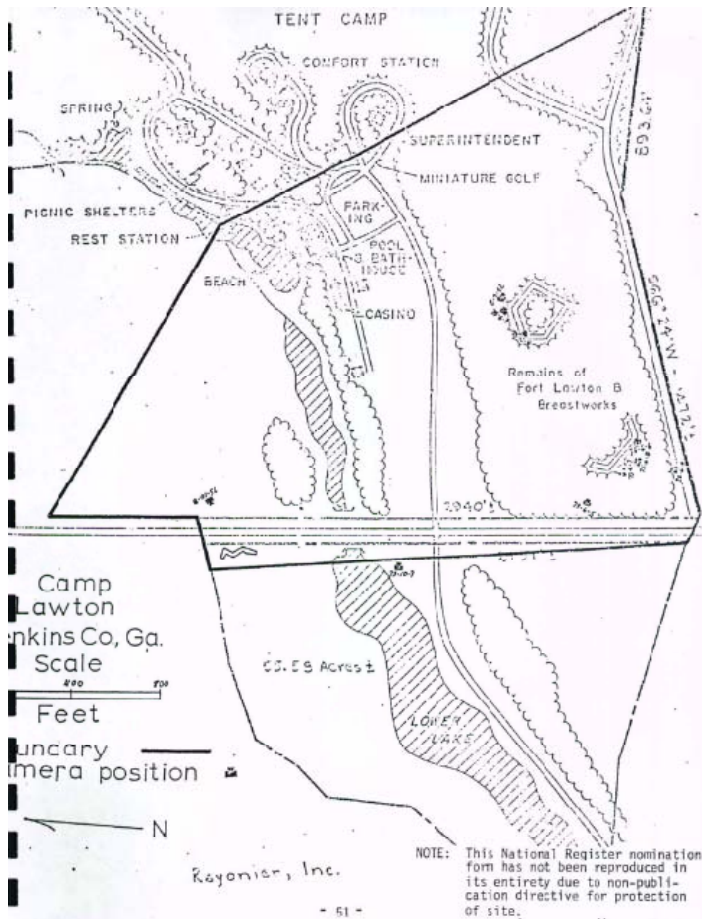


Figure 14. Proposed Camp Lawton NRHP Boundary (Morgan and Pennington 1976).

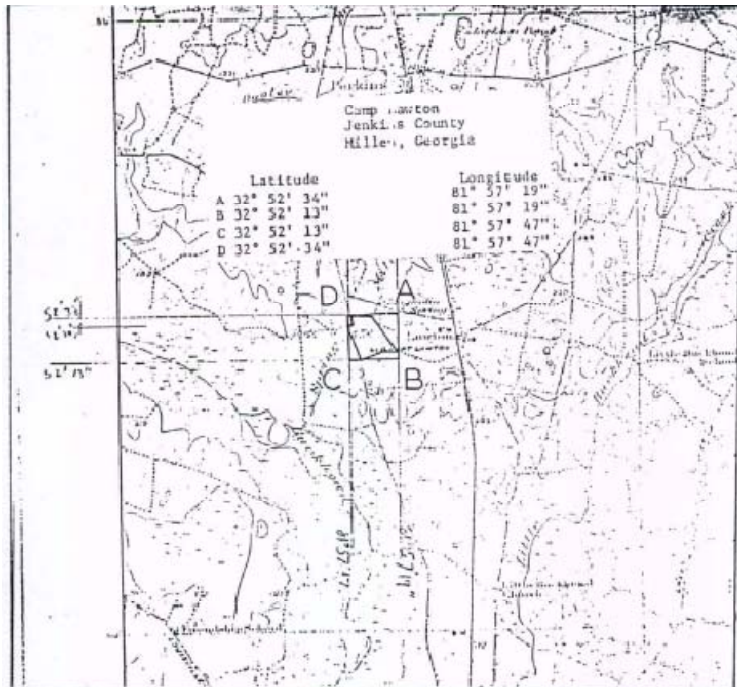


Figure 15. Revised Camp Lawton NRHP Boundary (Morgan 1978).



A few years later, archaeologist Leslie Drucker (1981) reported on the archaeological survey by Carolina Archaeological Services of the Millen Fish Hatchery facility for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Her study area included a portion of the Confederate prison complex. Drucker's field methods did not reveal any tangible remains of the prison, although her report contained a good summary of known information about the fort.

Archaeologist Jannie Loubser and his crew with New South Associates conducted an archaeological survey on a portion of the Camp Lawton grounds for a proposed highway widening project (Loubser 1997a). Loubser (1997b) submitted a revised site form for Camp Lawton. Their crew located a possible Confederate earthwork, west of U.S. Highway 25. They recommended the resource be avoided by the proposed highway project. He also noted a second possible earthwork, west of the Highway 25, which is recorded as site 9JS33. All of the shovel tests excavated by the New South Associates crew west of the existing ROW were devoid of artifacts. The earthworks have received damage since Loubser's examination of the site (Matt Luke personal communication September 24, 2010).

Shawn Patch and Georgia Department of Transportation archaeologists conducted GPR survey of portions of the Magnolia Springs State Park in 2005 in search of evidence of Camp Lawton. That study was conducted for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Parks & Historic Sites Division (Patch 2006). Five areas of the park were sampled by the GPR survey. The GDOT survey employed GSSI radar hardware, a 400 MHz antenna, and RADAN post-processing software. Two of their GPR study areas, Blocks 1 and 2, were located south of the creek and three study areas, Blocks 3 through 5, were located north of the creek. The total GPR survey covered 4,500 m<sup>2</sup>, or approximately 1.1 acres. Blocks 1 and 2 were contiguous 30 m by 30 m blocks that formed a 60 m East-West by 30 m North-South sample. Patch (2006:4) described the findings from these two GPR blocks:

There is a long linear feature that runs roughly northeast-southwest through both grids...It contrasts well with the surrounding matrix and is clearly visible. This anomaly does not have the characteristics or appearance of a utility and its orientation matches very well with the presumed layout of the original stockade...The width, depth, and reflection are all indicative of strong archaeological features. The linescans for this feature show a large hyperbola that is distinguished from the surrounding matrix; an obvious target of archaeological interest.

Patch (2006:6-7) goes on to describe other radar anomalies in Blocks 1 and 2:

There are also several smaller point sources that have strong reflections. These types of targets may be smaller items such as rocks, fragments of metal (ordnance), or other archaeological features that cannot be identified at this point.

Also of interest is the presence of some obvious geologic and/or sedimentary conditions. Specifically, in the northern portion of each grid there are areas of consistent reflection values (i.e. no changes), while in the southern portions there are large areas of massive reflections (i.e. significant changes with depth). The linescans are also revealing and

confirm the overall subsurface conditions; likely the result of textural differences (sand and clay), bedrock, or high water content. At this point we can speculate that the northern areas consist of fine sands that are undifferentiated with depth and the southern areas likely consist of clays or other sediments with higher water content.

Patch (2006:8) drew these conclusions regarding the GPR discoveries in Blocks 1 and 2:

The most promising results are in Grids 1 and 2, where we feel confident in the strength and quality of the targets. These [sic] grids were placed in front of the earthworks on the hill south of the park road, an area that clearly would have fallen within or very near the stockade...The linear feature correlates very well with the presumed orientation of the original stockade and its appearance (i.e. width, depth, reflection) closely resembles the GPR results from Andersonville National Historic Site (Pomfret 2005). In addition, the NPS investigations at Andersonville revealed detailed information on the nature of the stockade from an archaeological perspective, particularly with respect to the construction methods. Camp Lawton is presumed to have been designed in the same manner and style as Andersonville, and should therefore exhibit similar archaeological features.

Patch (2006:8) recommended additional investigations at Camp Lawton, including excavations to verify the linear anomaly identified in Grids 1 and 2. He noted, "If it does, in fact, turn out to be the stockade wall then additional GPR investigations could be used to locate a corner". Several of Patch's GPR timeslice maps are shown in Figures 16 and 17.

In 2007 GDN R, Historic Preservation Division (HPD) archaeologists, Christine Neal and Jennifer Bedell, conducted fieldwork at Magnolia Springs State Park. Their goal was to test the linear radar anomaly that was located and described by Patch (2006). They were successfully able to relocate one rebar datum from one of the 30 m by 30 m grids but were unable to locate any others. They then employed a method to intersect the targeted anomaly by digging a shovel width trench, "5 m in length and about 1m in depth" (Neal and Bedell 2007:1). They noted that, "We did not locate the feature within this trench", and another trench was dug along the same orientation, "a few meters away". This second trench intersected a dark stain that, upon additional excavation, was interpreted as a burned log. This led their team to conclude, "From looking at historical maps, it is possible that this feature could be traces of the pointed wooden pikes that formed a defensive barrier around the camp's gun emplacements" (Neal and Bedell 2007:2).

Although both Patch and the GDNR, HPD crew discussed the location of their study sites in their report and letter report, neither provided any actual geographic coordinates. The GDNR letter report did contain two field photographs that showed the relative position of the excavated area. From these two photographs the approximate location was relocated on the ground in the present study.

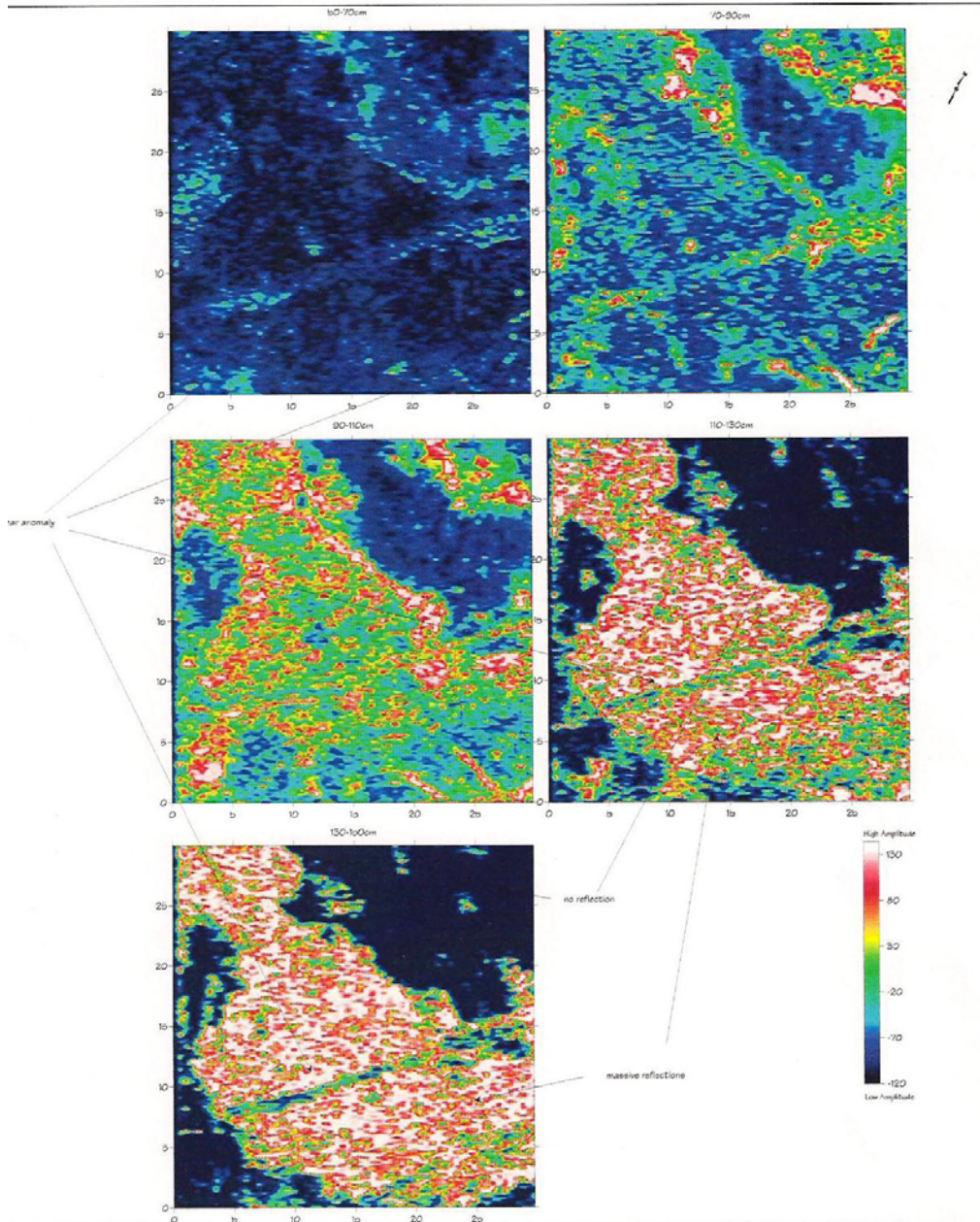
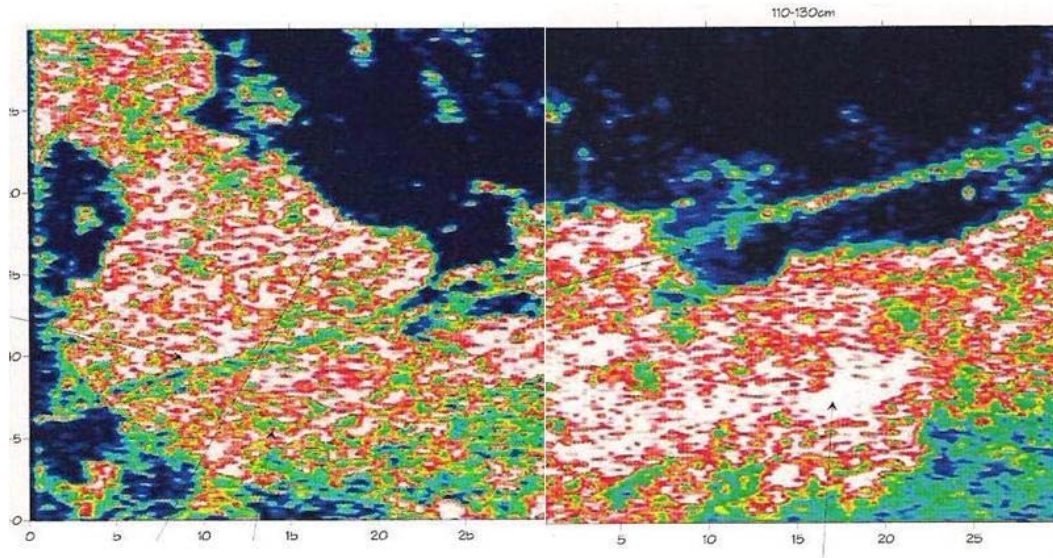


Figure 6. Composite image of GPR time slice data for Grid 1.  
 Figure 16. Various Timeslices of GDOT GPR Block 1 (Patch 2005).



**Figure 17. Timeslice of GDOT GPR Blocks 1 and 2 (Adapted from Patch 2005).**

Other archaeological studies in the general area of Camp Lawton deserve mention. Archaeologist Chad Braley and his Southeastern Archeological Services team conducted a survey for a proposed golf course development at Magnolia Springs State Park (Braley 2001). Archaeologist Paul McIntosh reported on a survey by Tohopeka Archaeological Consulting for proposed improvements to the Millen Airport, which is located immediately north of the U.S. fish hatchery, west of the Magnolia Springs State Park property, and east of U.S. Highway 25. That survey resulted in the location of a single isolated artifact. Neither of these two studies involved areas covered by the present GPR survey.

## II. Methods

### *Ground Penetrating Radar*

Ground Penetrating Radar, or GPR, uses high frequency electromagnetic microwaves to acquire subsurface data. The device uses a transmitter antenna and closely spaced receiver antenna to detect changes in electromagnetic properties beneath them. The antennas are suspended just above the ground surface and the antennas are shielded to eliminate interference from sources other than directly beneath the device. The transmitting antenna emits a series of electromagnetic waves, which are distorted by differences in soil conductivity, dielectric permittivity, and magnetic permeability. The receiving antenna records the reflected waves for a specified length of time in nanoseconds (ns). The approximate depth of an object can be estimated with GPR by adjusting for electromagnetic propagation conditions.

The GPR sample blocks in this study area were composed of a series of parallel transects, or traverses, spaced 50 cm apart, which yielded a two-dimensional cross-section or profile of the radar data. These samples are termed radargrams. This two-dimensional image is constructed from a sequence of thousands of individual radar traces. A succession of radar traces bouncing off a large buried object will produce a hyperbola, when viewed graphically in profile. Multiple large objects that are in close proximity may produce multiple, overlapping hyperbolas, which are more difficult to interpret.

The GPR signals that are captured by the receiving antenna are recorded as an array of numerals, which can be converted to gray scale (or color) pixel values. The radargrams are essentially a vertical map of the radar reflection off objects and other soil anomalies. It is not an actual map of the objects. The radargram is produced in real time and is viewable on a computer monitor, mounted on the GPR cart. These raw data are later processed in the laboratory to provide additional interpretive information.

GPR has been successfully used for archaeological and forensic anthropological applications to locate relatively shallow features, although the technique also can probe deeply into the ground. The machine is adjusted to best probe to the depth of interest by the use of different frequency range antennas. Higher frequency antennas are more useful at shallow depths, which is most often the case in archaeology. Also, the longer the amount of time (ns) the receiving antenna is set to receive GPR signals, the deeper the search.

The effectiveness of GPR in numerous environments on the North American continent is widely variable and depends on solid conductivity, metallic content, and other pedo-chemical factors. Generally, South Carolina's soils have moderately good properties for its application.

GPR signals cannot penetrate large metal objects and the signals are also significantly affected by the presence of salt water. Although radar does not penetrate metal objects, it does generate a distinctive signal that is usually recognizable, particularly for larger metal

objects, such as a cast iron cannon or man-hole cover. The signal beneath these objects is often canceled out, which results in a pattern of horizontal lines on the radargram. For smaller objects, such as a scatter of nails, the signal may ricochet from the objects and produce a confusing signal. Rebar-reinforced concrete, as another example, generates an unmistakable radar pattern of rippled lines on the radargram. Larry Conyers notes: “Ground-penetrating radar works best in sandy and silty soils and sediments that are not saturated with water. The method does not work at all in areas where soils are saturated with salt water because this media is electrically conductive and ‘conducts away’ the radar energy before it can be reflected in the ground” (Conyers 2002).

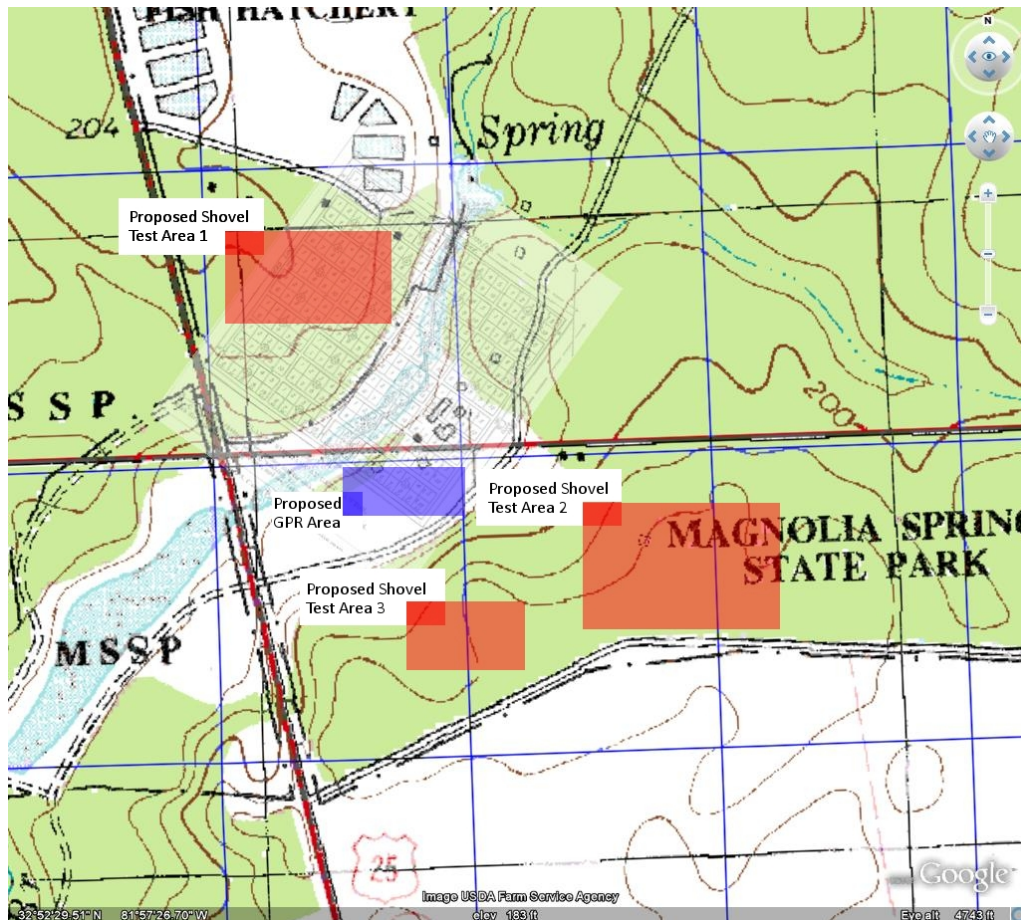
The equipment used for this study consisted of a RAMAC/X3M Integrated Radar Control Unit, mounted on a wheeled-cart and linked to a RAMAC XV11 Monitor (Firmware, Version 3.2.36). A 500 megahertz (MHz) shielded antenna was used for the data gathering. MALÅ GeoScience’s *Ground Vision* (Version 1.4.5) software was used to acquire and record the radar data (MALÅ GeoScience USA 2006a).

GPR has proven effective in examining historic cemeteries in Georgia and South Carolina. Using the same RAMAC X3M GPR system as that used in the present study, the author successfully completed several GPR studies of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeological sites in Georgia and South Carolina, including numerous cemeteries (Elliott 2003a-b, 2006a-b; Battle and Battle 2006).

The general area of desired GPR survey coverage was dictated by Georgia State University’s research design (Figure 18). This area was a rectangular section of the site, which included Blocks 1 and 2, which were previously covered by Georgia DOT GPR survey work in 2005 (Patch 2006; Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division 2007). The present study overlapped their previous coverage on its eastern extent, but it expanded to map previously unknown areas to the north and west. The present GPR coverage deviated from the proposed study area by a substantial enlargement.

The GPR survey was accomplished on November 30 to December 4, 2009 by the LAMAR Institute survey team consisting of Daniel Elliott and Daniel Battle and supplemented by volunteers Kevin Chapman, Misty Dunn, Tammy Herron, Matt Luke, and Matthew Newberry. Weather conditions at the time of the survey were overcast.

Upon arrival at the site, the RAMAC X3M Radar Unit was set up for the operation and calibrated. Several trial runs were made on parts of the site to test the machine’s effectiveness in the site’s soils. Machinery settings and other pertinent logistical attributes included the following:



**Figure 18. Proposed Study Areas at Camp Lawton with GPR Study Area Shown in Purple (Moore 2009).**

- Machine Settling
- Time Window: 64.6 ns
- Estimated Signal Velocity: 80 m/microS
- Number of Stacks: 4
- Number of Samples: 512
- Antenna: 500 MHz shielded
- Sampling Frequency: 7462 MHz
- Antenna Separation: 0.18 m
- Radargram Spacing: 50 cm

Various adjustments to the GPR equipment were made in the field during the data collection phase. The time window that was selected allowed data gathering to focus on the upper two meters of soil, which was the zone most likely to yield archaeological deposits relating to human burial. Additional filters were used to refine the radar information during post-processing. These include adjustments to the gain. These alterations to the data are reversible, however, and do not affect the original data that was collected.

The radar information was displayed as a series of radargrams. Output from the survey was viewed using the *GroundVision* software program developed by MALÅ GeoScience, which provided preliminary information about the suitability of GPR survey in the area and the effective operation of the equipment. *Easy 3D* software (Version 1.3.3), also developed by MALÅ GeoScience (2006b), was used in post-processing the radar data and 3-D imaging. This entailed merging the data from the series of radargrams for each block. Once this was accomplished, horizontal slices of the data were examined for important anomalies and patterns of anomalies, which were likely of cultural relevance. These data were displayed as aerial plan maps of the sample areas at varying depths below ground surface. These horizontal views, or time-slices, display the radar information at a set time depth in nanoseconds. Time-depth can be roughly equated to depth below ground.

The GPR data from the present study was further processed with more robust imaging software, *GPR-Slice* (Version 6.0), which was developed by Dean Goodman. Goodman's *GPR-Slice* program is recognized as the world leader in GPR imaging (Goodman 2009). The output from Goodman's software is superior to that generated by *Easy 3D*, provided the time slices and plan views presented in this report.

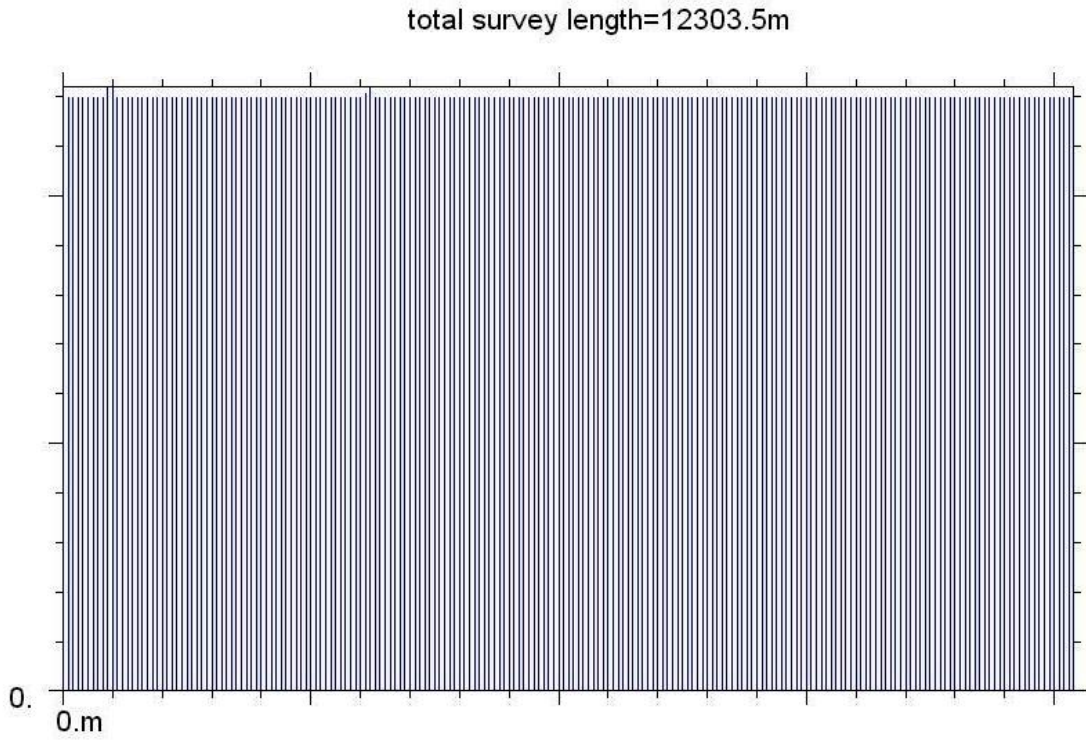
### **GPR Block A**

A total of 206 radargrams, which totalled 12,303.5 meters (12.3 km) of radar data, was collected within this block. GPR Block A was a 60 m North-South by 103 m East-West grid. The arrangement of these radargrams is depicted in Figure 19. Radargrams were collected from South to North and data collection progress was from West to East. The Datum for the southwestern corner of GPR Block A was located at approximate UTM Coordinates (North American Datum 1927): Zone 17, Easting 410183, Northing 3637535. Grid North in Blocks A and B was 340 degrees, or 20 degrees west of Magnetic North. Block A was collected on November 30 and December 1, 2009. Most of Block A was located in a planted pine stand. The eastern end of the block was located on a grassy lawn.

### **GPR Block B**

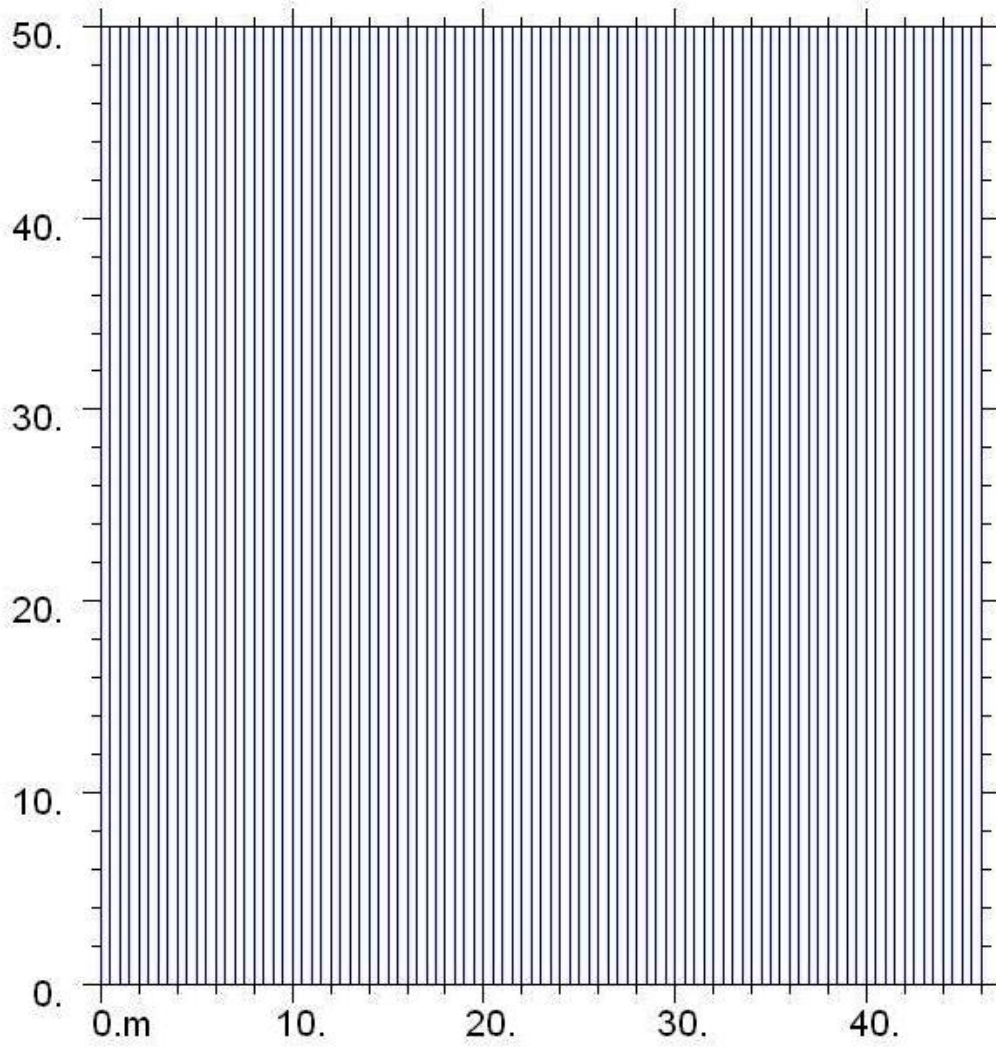
GPR Block B measured 50 m North-South by 46 m East-West. This block was located immediately east of Block A and its southern baseline was 20 m South of the baseline for Block A. A total of 93 radargrams, which totaled 4,650 linear meters, was collected within Block B. The arrangement of these radargrams is depicted in Figure 20. Radargrams were collected from South to North and data collection progress was from West to East. The southwestern corner of GPR Block B was located at UTM (NAD 27): Zone 17, Easting 410286, Northing 3637557. The northwestern corner of Block B was at UTM Zone 17, Easting 410263, Northing 3637604. A large nail was buried to mark this datum. Block B was collected on December 3 and 4, 2009, after heavy rains on December 2. Block B was located on a grassy lawn with no obstructions.





**Figure 19. GPR Block A Radargram Plan.**

total survey length=4650.m



**Figure 20. GPR Block B Radargram Plan.**

## ***Metal Detector Reconnaissance and Survey Strategy***

This section summarizes the metal detector survey technique and approach that was developed by Daniel Battle. Battle's strategy has evolved over the past three decades in projects by Battle's personal research and experience, and more recent work with the LAMAR Institute and Cypress Cultural Consultants, LLC. This approach enjoyed a high degree of success at Camp Lawton, where traditional surveys had none.

Drucker (1980) conducted traditional archaeological survey techniques conducted at the Civil War Confederate Prison complex known as Camp Lawton in 1980. Drucker and her crew employed systematic shovel testing as their survey strategy, which failed to locate any Civil War-era remnants of Camp Lawton. Drucker's obvious frustration at being unable to identify an archaeological footprint for the prison site, which was already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, led her to recommend mechanical site stripping as the next phase of exploration of Camp Lawton. Fortunately, such foolhardy strategy did not transpire and the cultural resources survived to an era of more reasoned study. In fact, nowhere in Drucker's report is any mention of metal detecting as a viable survey technique for studying the site.

A few years after Drucker's survey the community of historical archaeologists tempered their attitudes towards the scientific value of metal detecting. The landmark study by Doug Scott and his colleagues at the Little Big Horn battlefield demonstrated that carefully-controlled metal detector surveys could yield unique and valuable interpretive information. That epiphany took several years to fully "soak into" the southeastern U.S. but by the mid-1990s metal detecting was more commonplace, although it still held a minor role in historic site investigations. Even today some historical archaeologists are slow to embrace the utility of the metal detector as a professional tool.

Like many similar historic sites today, survey testing methods of metal detection are being supplemented alongside shovel testing to better define the boundaries and cultural resources present at a site. A strategy at Camp Lawton was carefully planned to assure that the metal detector would not only have a minimal adverse effect on the resource, but also supply data for rough mapping and creating artifact assemblages for site assessment purposes.

Professional metal detectors were carefully selected to meet certain field criteria. All detectors received site field condition testing to set the maximum abilities of stability and artifact indication. All dial settings were "ground-truthed" and tested, using a selected sample artifact assemblage similar to the size, weights, and metal types anticipated at a Civil War site. Depth testing and setting adjustments were set in similar to the fashion commonly performed by technicians using GPR. All detector settings were recorded on a form that allowed future replicating on similar detectors used in similar studies.

The site boundaries were then explored and assessed through a predominantly non-evasive approach commonly referred to as the Reconnaissance Phase. The intent here was to define and narrow the anticipated target area for study. Sampling was only physically examined during this phase without the actual physical removal of any of the

detected objects. All located artifacts or metal concentrations found were field identified as to whether they were related to the appropriate time period target.

Once this was established, a soil strata profile was created beside the site matching site conditions, and a Maximum Retrieval Depth for the artifacts established. The purpose of the Maximum Retrieval Depth is to set a safe subsurface zone of artifact removal while exploiting the commonly found disturbed plow zone layer at most archaeological sites. If, for instance, the plow zone was indicated to be the first 20 cm below surface, perimeters would be set for the metal detector users not to exceed these recovery depth limits. Additional safeguards were established in the actual control of the digging speed and technique, with an emphasis in paying attention to subtle soil changes that might indicate intrusion into layers in situ. When metal targets were encountered that exceeded the Maximum retrieval zone, the artifact was not removed. The location of the target was recorded and noted as a possible artifact within an undisturbed feature that needed more traditional excavation procedures applied.

A grid sampling strategy was chosen with the idea in mind of minimally impacting the resource and providing maximum flexibility in testing strategy choices in future studies. One meter transect widths on a grid system were metal detected and artifact samples excavated across the site located in the earlier reconnaissance survey. These sampling swaths were spaced out every 20 meters and created a five percent sampling of the grid area. All artifact metal “hits” were carefully excavated with locations flagged, depth information recorded, and grid location plotted with total station style survey equipment.

The sampling results were careful metal artifact sample slices extracted over the prison site without impact to intact feature resources. What was a surprising result was the number of undisturbed features indicated for recording by the carefully established excavation procedures used during the metal detection sampling phase. Most likely these features were individual living quarters, termed by the prisoners, “shebangs”. Union Prisoner artifacts were clearly indicated and recovered within particular boundaries while an area of predominately non-ferrous artifacts indicated where the stockade wall once stood. Outside this stockade area, there was a substantial reduction in metal both ferrous and non-ferrous artifacts.

The use of the metal detector at the Camp Lawton site was a resounding success. The concerns of professionals regarding the use of metal detectors as a tool were answered by establishing the use in a similar fashion to traditional shovel testing. The procedure is flexible, repeatable and controllable. Shovel testing, also used across this historical site, only produced two civil war items, whereas the metal detector located an impressive number of Union Prisoner of War artifacts and allowed for some predictive modeling of the site’s potential. Had only shovel testing been employed, the importance of this site may have been overlooked.

All concerns about preserving the resource for latter strategies were met by adding sound procedure atop of a tool once vilified by archaeologists. Metal detectors have many applications that should, at the very least, be used as an aid to archeologists in the quick

and efficient field analysis and sampling, much like shovel testing, of resources, whenever possible. The ability of this machine to save time and project resources, when used in skilful hands, needs to be recognized by historical archaeologist. The testing and results at Camp Lawton is an excellent example of using metal detectors in a highly efficient manner.

A project started with low expectations in importance as a Civil War site and thought to be minimally represented subsurface was represented in astonishing form through the use of the detector. The Camp Lawton prison site has now been recognized as one of Georgia's most important Civil War resources. Thanks to the preliminary survey efforts this site is now prepped for more the traditional archaeological techniques thanks largely to the once rejected and despised metal detector.

### III. Results

On December 4, The LAMAR Institute research team completed one week of GPR survey on portions of Camp Lawton (9JK1) at the Magnolia Springs State Park, Jenkins County, Georgia. Two large, contiguous grid blocks were surveyed. In addition to the GPR survey, metal detector reconnaissance yielded some very exciting results.

Although both Shawn Patch and his GDOT colleagues and the GDNR, HPD field crew discussed the location of their study sites in their report and letter report, neither provided any actual geographic coordinates. The GDNR letter report did contain two photographs (Photos 1 and 2) that showed the relative position of the excavated area. From these two photographs the approximate location was relocated on the ground in the present study. The approximate location of the 2007 excavations was centered at UTM (NAD 27) Zone 17, Easting 410292, Northing 3637592. GDOT GPR Block A was a 60 m North-South by 103 m East-West grid and GDOT GPR Block B was a 50 m North-South by 46.5 m East-West grid.

#### *LAMAR Institute GPR Block A*

The sewerage system for Magnolia Springs State Park covers a portion of GPR Block A. The features of this sewerage system include large sewer pipes and a gridded series of smaller drain field lines. Several timeslice maps of Block A are shown in Figures 21-24.

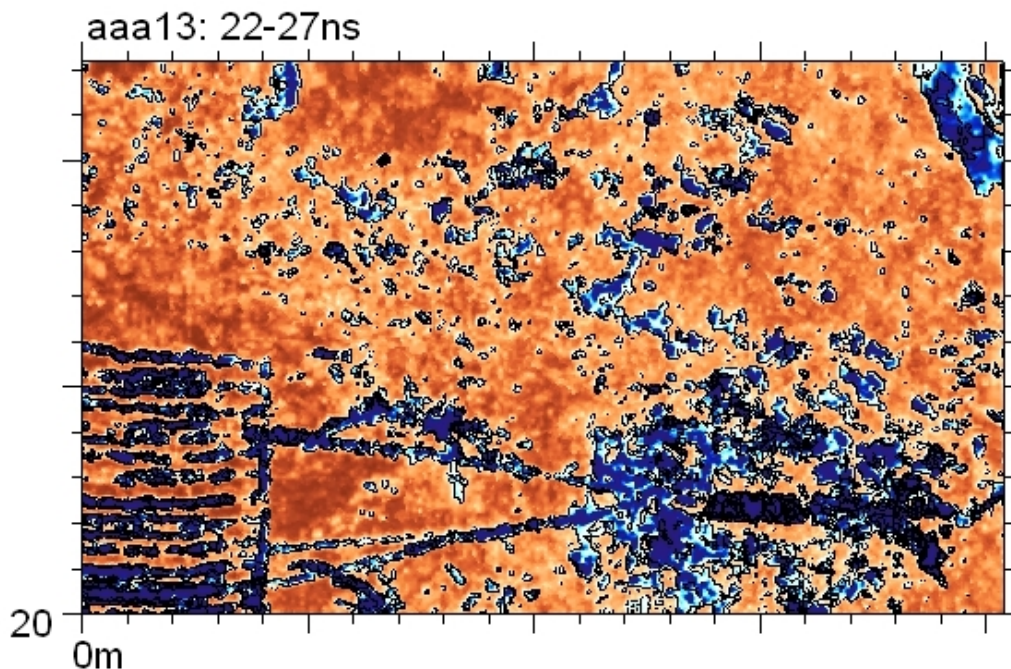


Figure 21. Overlay Timeslice from 22-27 Nanoseconds, GPR Block A.

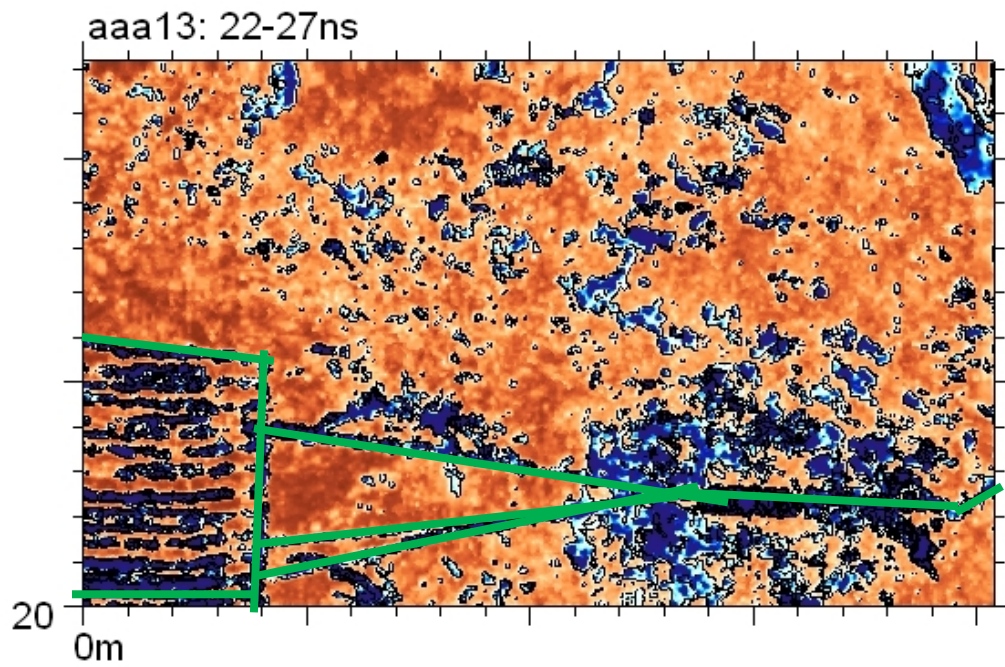


Figure 22. Overlay Timeslice from 22-27 Nanoseconds, GPR Block A with Sewerage Lines indicated in Green.

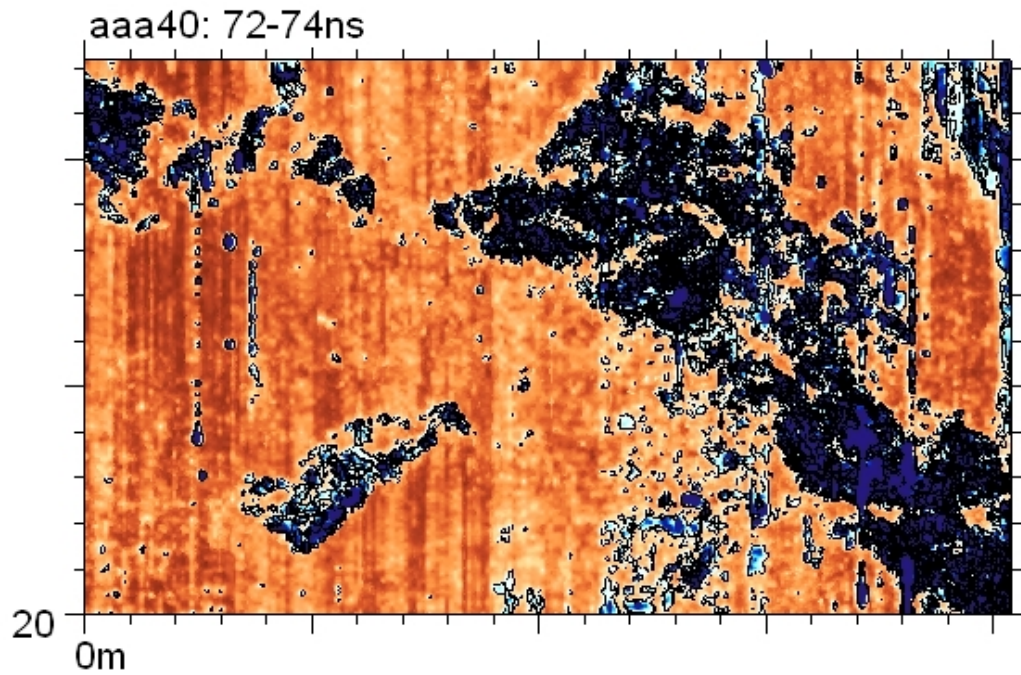
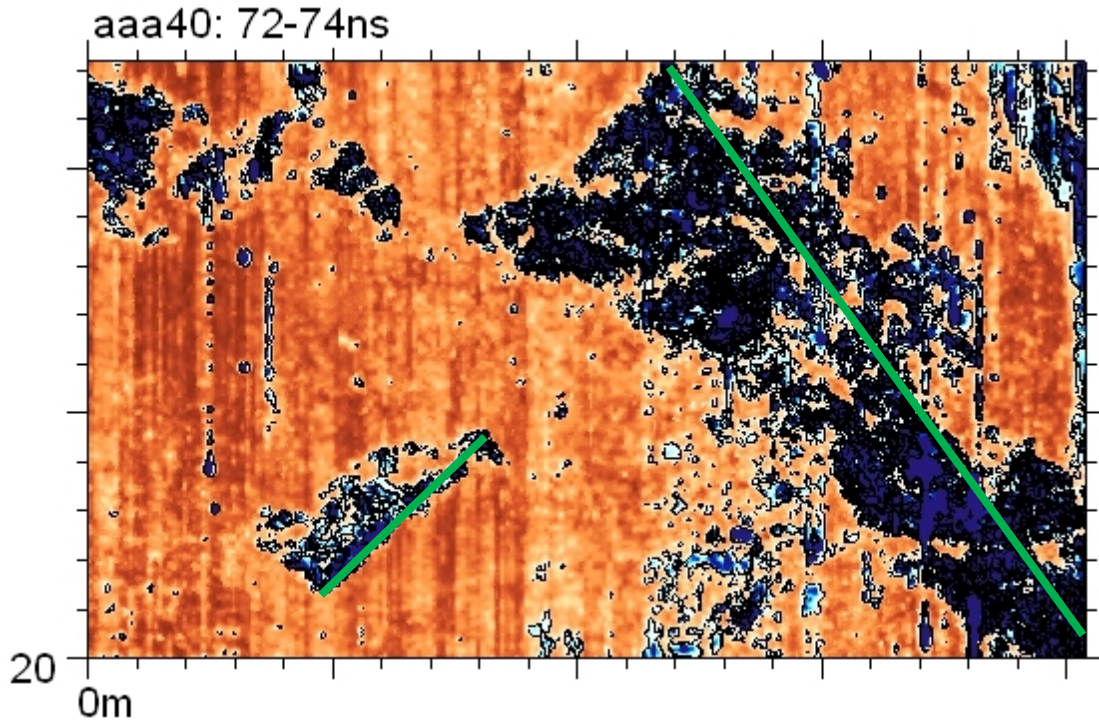
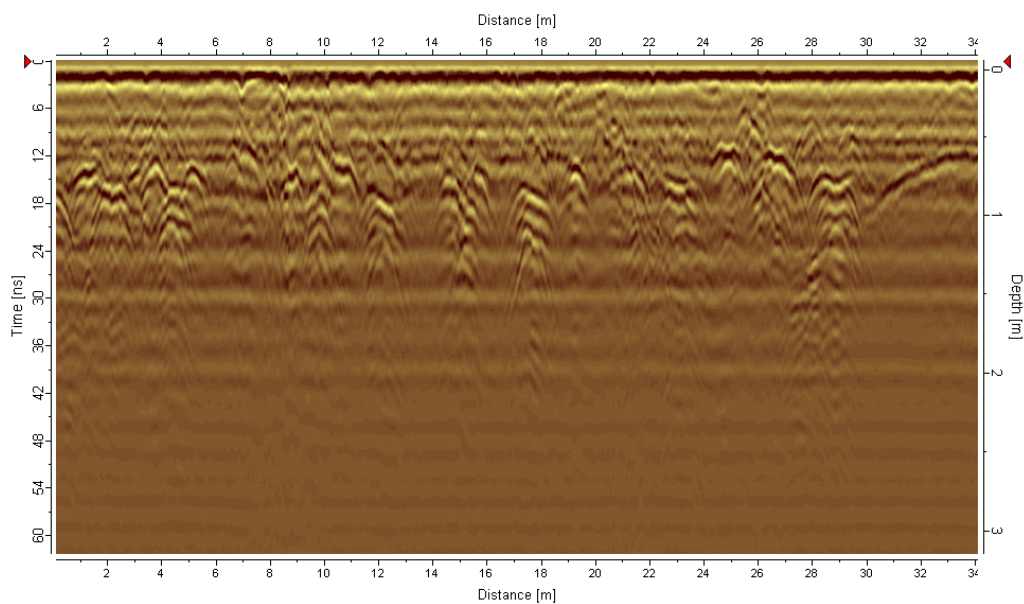


Figure 23. Overlay Timeslice from 72-74 nanoseconds, GPR Block A.



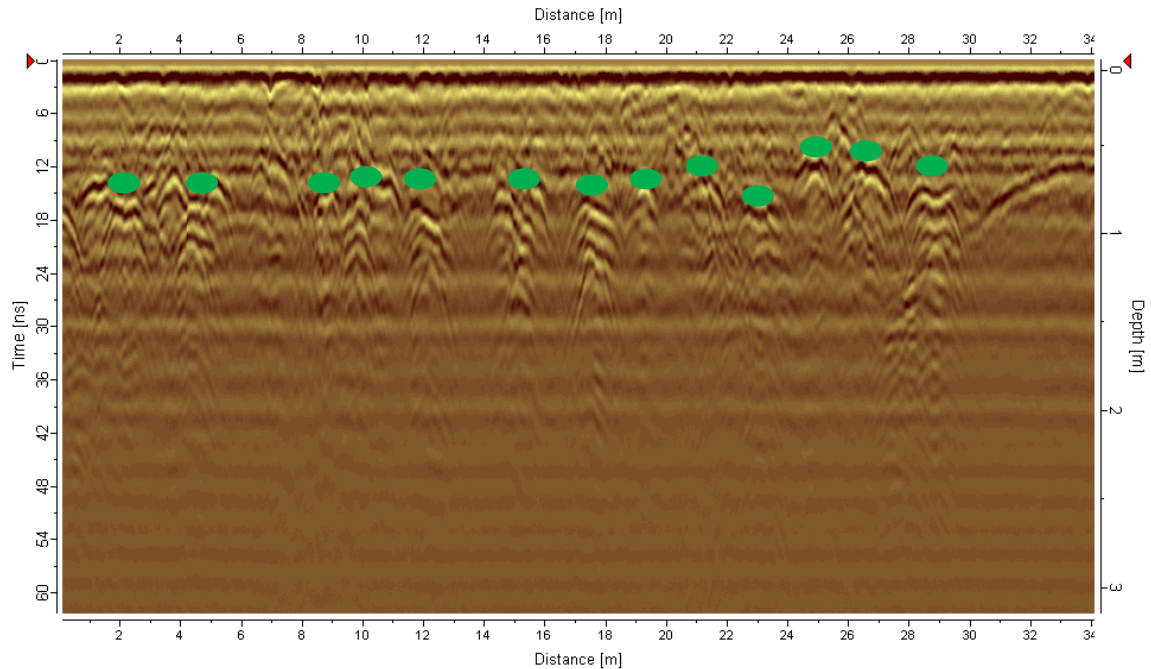
**Figure 24. Overlay Timeslice from 72-74 nanoseconds, GPR Block A with Suspected Stockade Wall and Other Linear Feature indicated in Green.**

Figures 25-30 shows several radargrams from Block A. The southern part of Radargram DAT\_0010 in Block A shows the series of sewerage drain pipes in the drain field, which are highlighted in Figure 26.



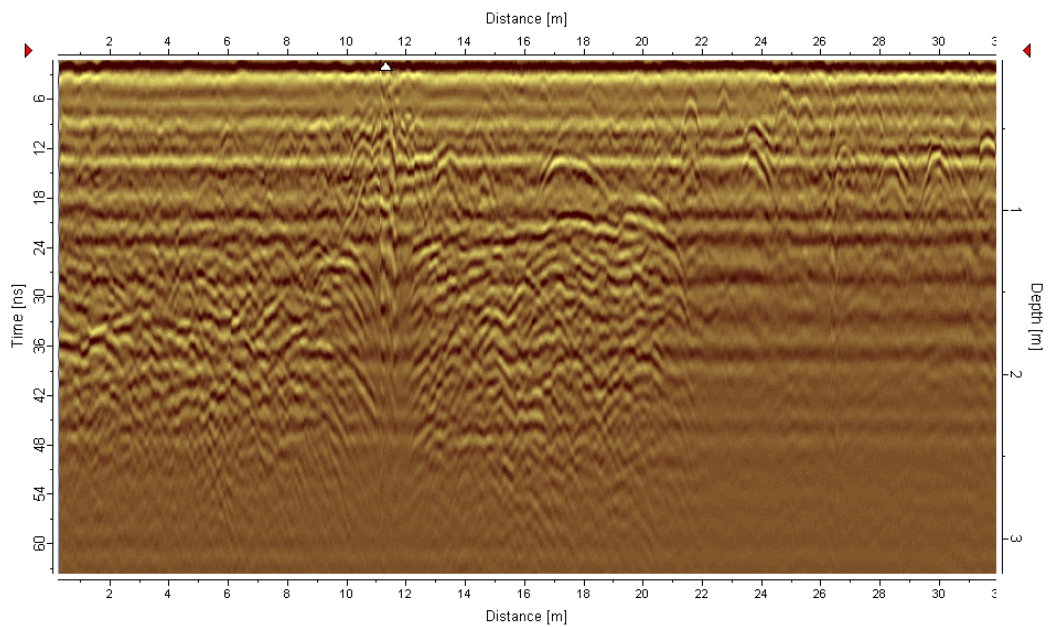
**Figure 25. South Part of Radargram DAT\_0010, GPR Block A.**



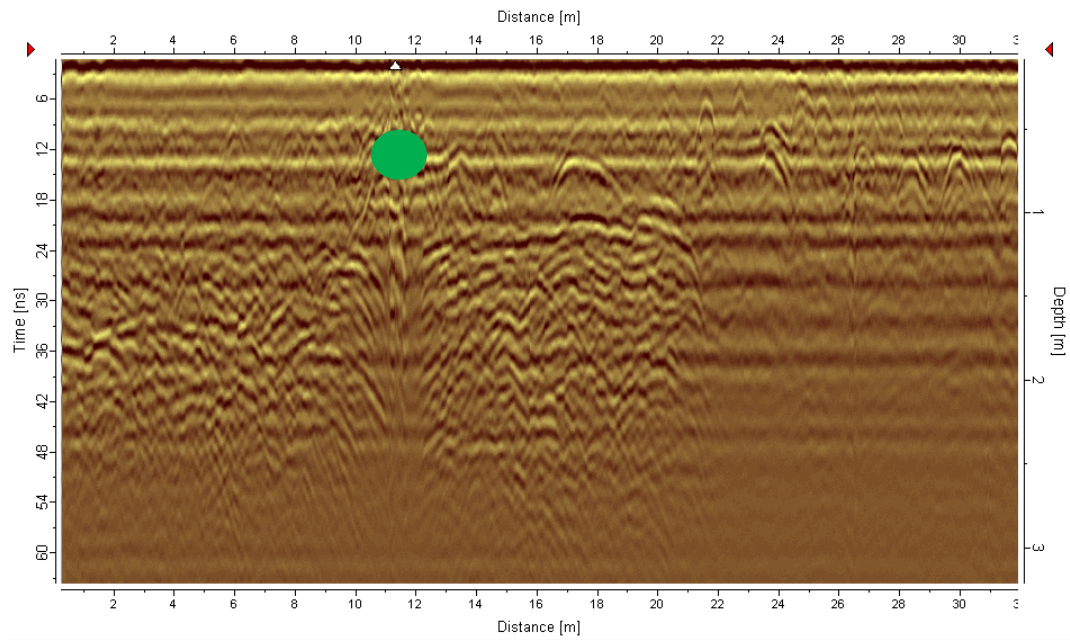


**Figure 26. South Part of Radargram DAT\_0010, GPR Block A, with Sewer Drainpipes indicated in Green.**

The southern part of Radargram DAT\_0200 in Block A contains interesting radar anomalies (Figure 27-28). The GPR intersected a large sewerage pipe from about 10 to 12 meters out this line, which is highlighted in Figure 28. The pipe was confirmed by probing with a metal rod at 11.5 meters out the line. The top of the pipe was about 40 centimeters below ground surface. Also apparent within this radargram is a much larger and deeper anomaly that extends from the begin point to about 21 meters out this line

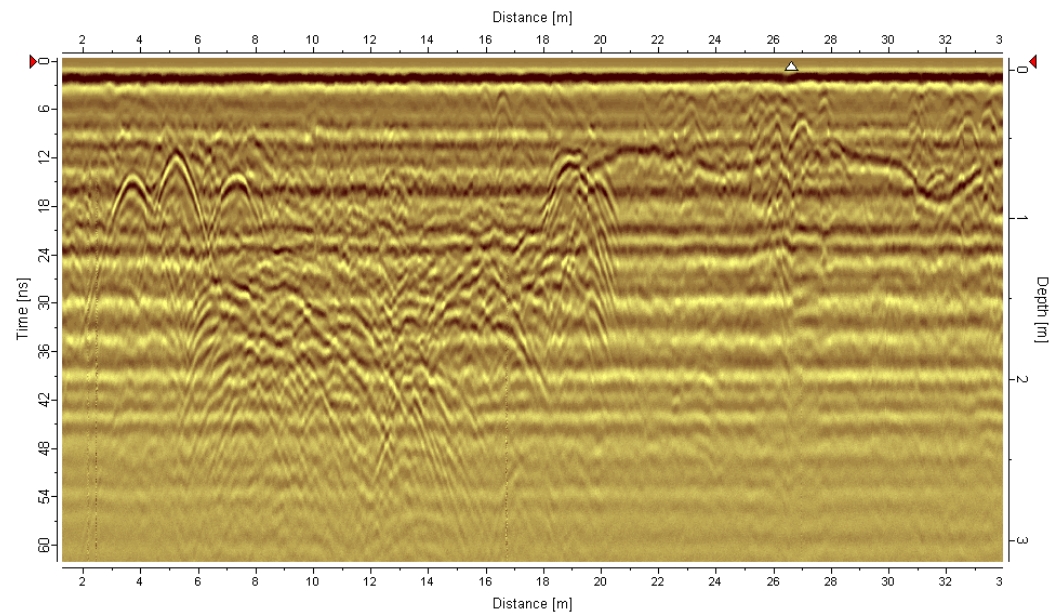


**Figure 27. South End of Radargram DAT\_0200, GPR Block A.**

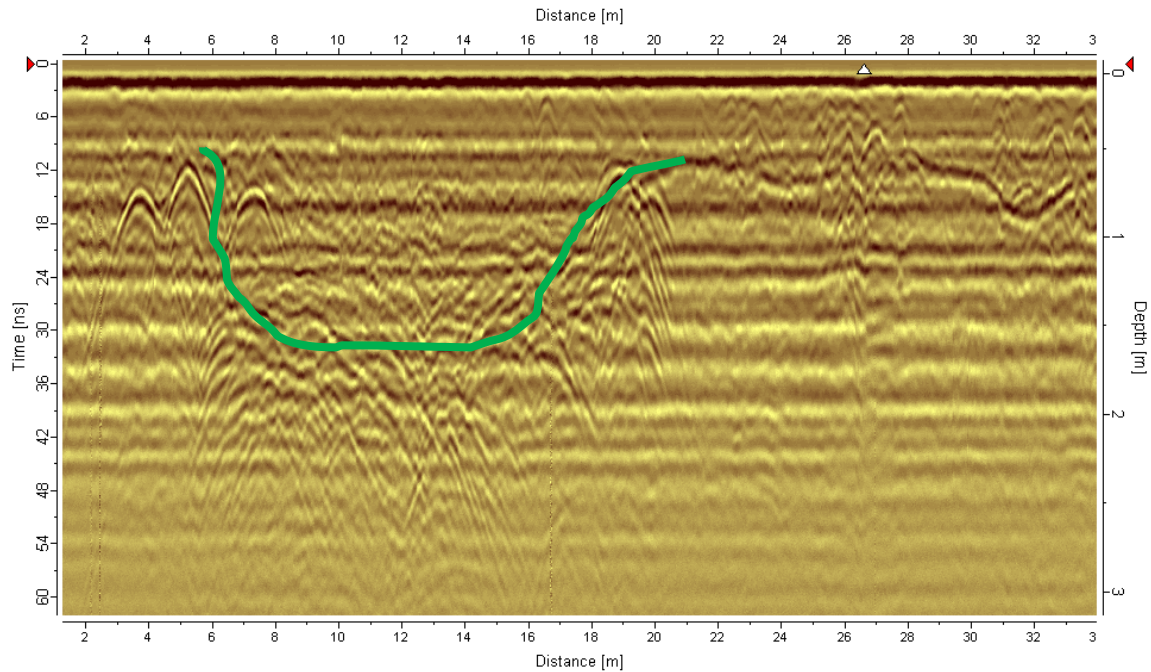


**Figure 28. South End of Radargram DAT\_0200, GPR Block A with Sewer Pipe Indicated in Green.**

Figures 29-30 show Radargram DAT\_0050, in which a major deep ground disturbance is evidenced. This disturbance is more than 13 m across and it contains many minor disturbance within it. This feature is highlighted in Figure 30.



**Figure 29. South Part of Radargram DAT\_0050, GPR Block A.**

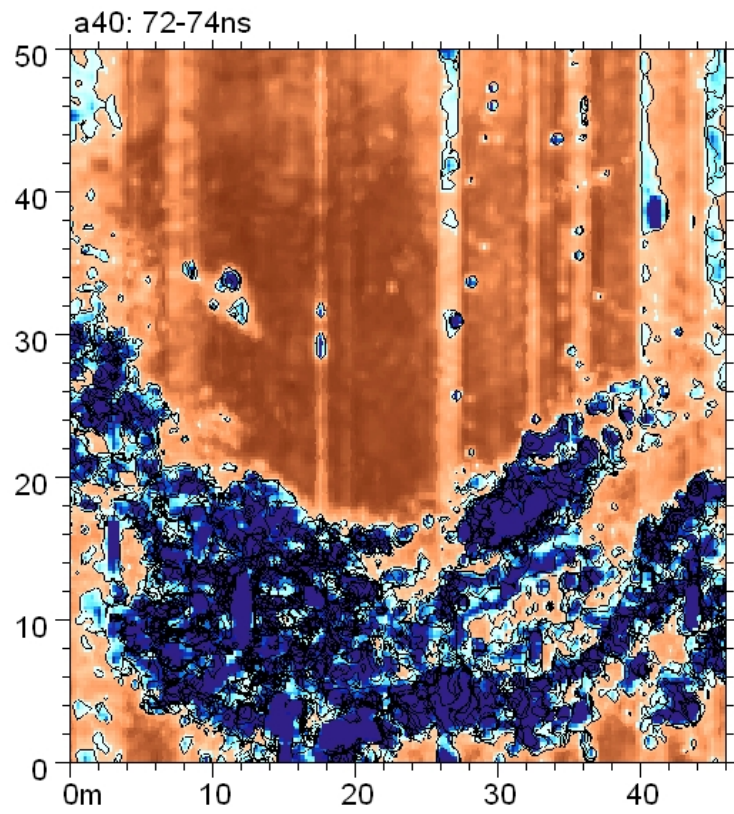


**Figure 30. South Part of Radargram DAT\_0050, GPR Block A, Large, Deep Anomaly Indicated in Green.**

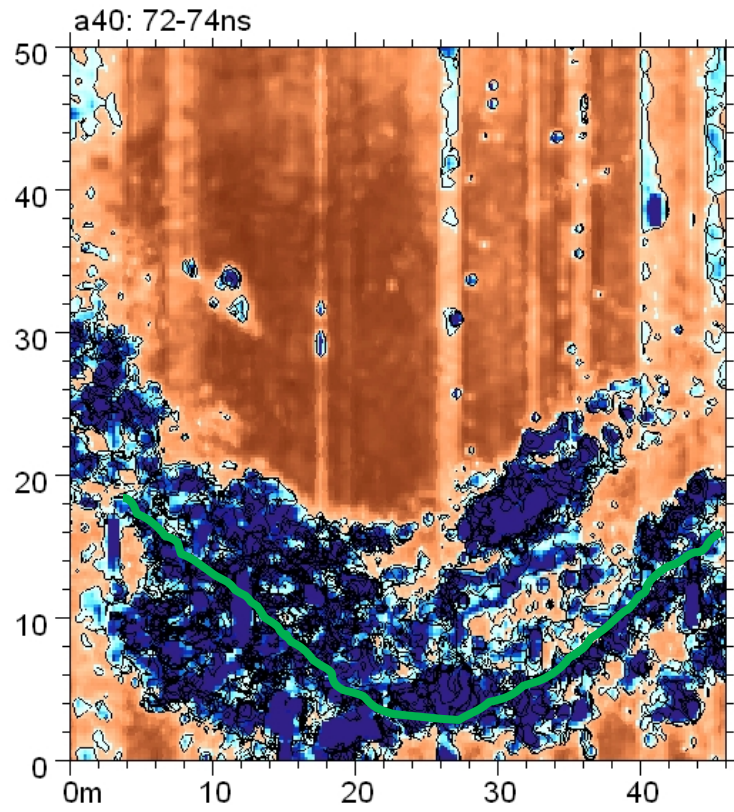
### ***LAMAR Institute GPR Block B***

Figure 31 shows a timeslice of GPR Block B from 72-74 nanoseconds. The southwestern corner of the Camp Lawton stockade is captured in this view. The suspected outline of the stockade wall is highlighted in Figure 32.

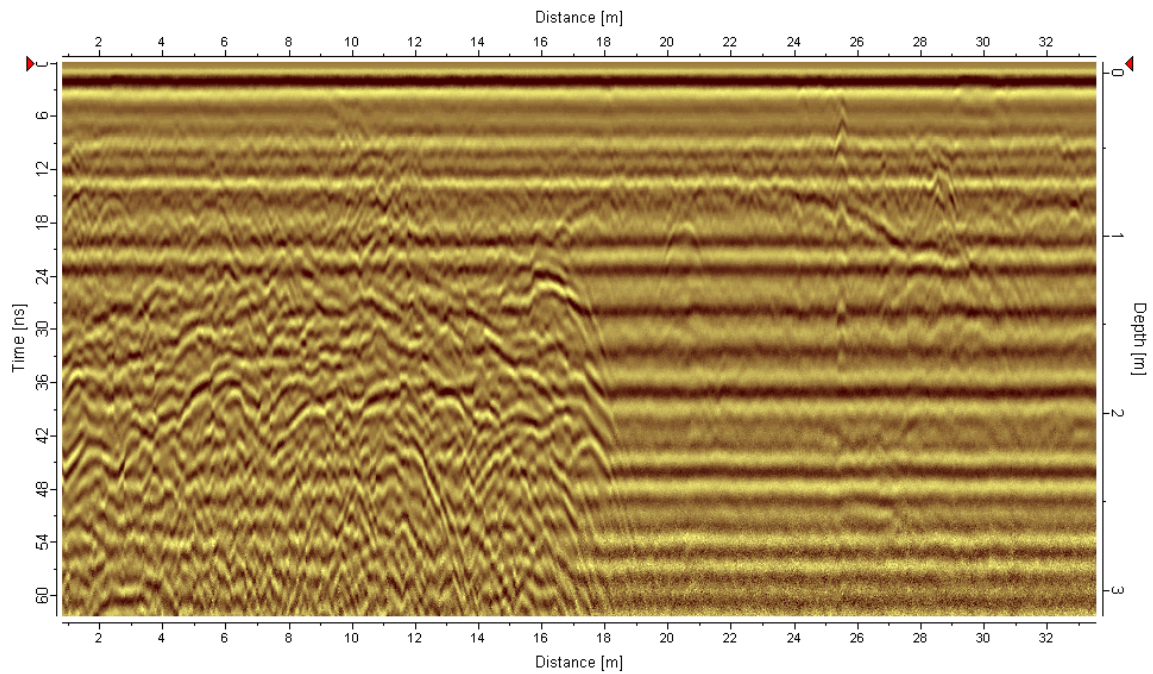
Radargram DAT\_0040 exhibits the profile of a very large ditch in Block B (Figures 33 and 34). The ditch extends more than 16 meters from its beginning. The ditch is flanked on the north side by a wide berm, which extends for another 10 meters. The (buried) berm originally had about 50 cm of relief. It may represent the back dirt from the adjacent ditch.



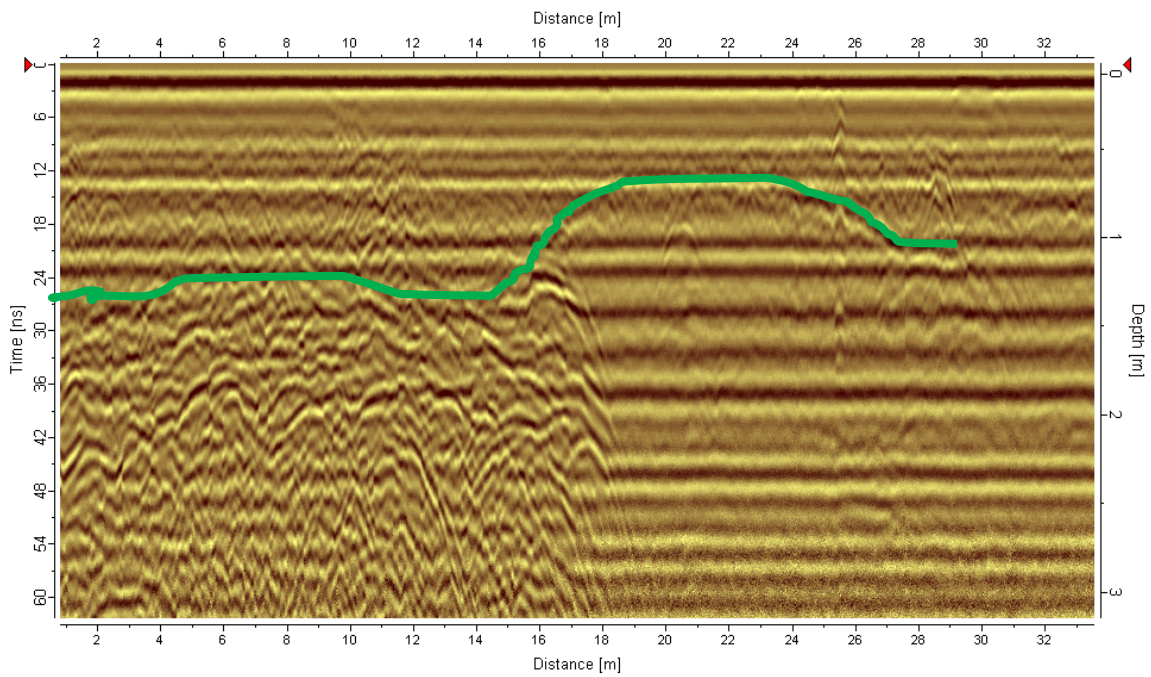
**Figure 31. Overlay Timeslice from 72-74 nanoseconds, GPR Block B.**



**Figure 32. Overlay Timeslice from 72-74 nanoseconds, GPR Block B with Suspected Stockade Wall indicated in Green.**

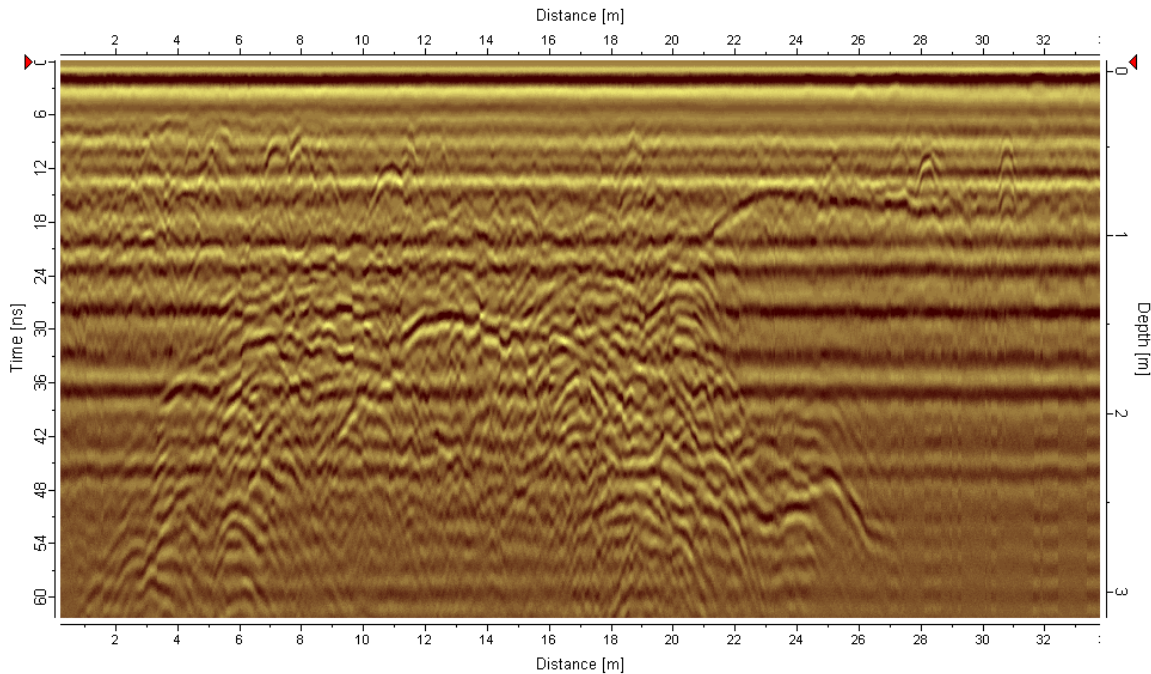


**Figure 33. South Part of Radargram DAT\_0040, GPR Block B.**

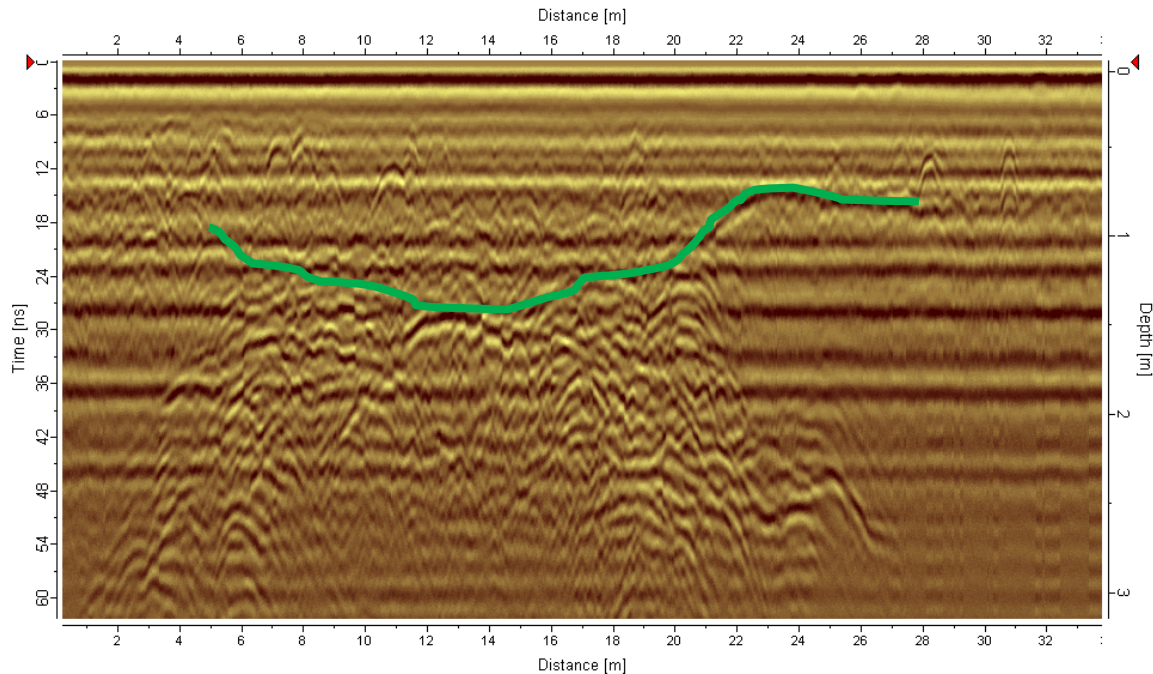


**Figure 34. South Part of Radargram DAT\_0040, GPR Block B with Major Anomaly (Ditch and Berm) Indicated in Green.**

Radargram DAT\_0070 reveals another cross section of a wide ditch in Block B, approximately 18 meters across (Figures 35 and 36). It extends more than 1.5 m below ground. It also contains many minor disturbances within it.



**Figure 35. South Part of Radargram DAT\_0070, GPR Block B.**

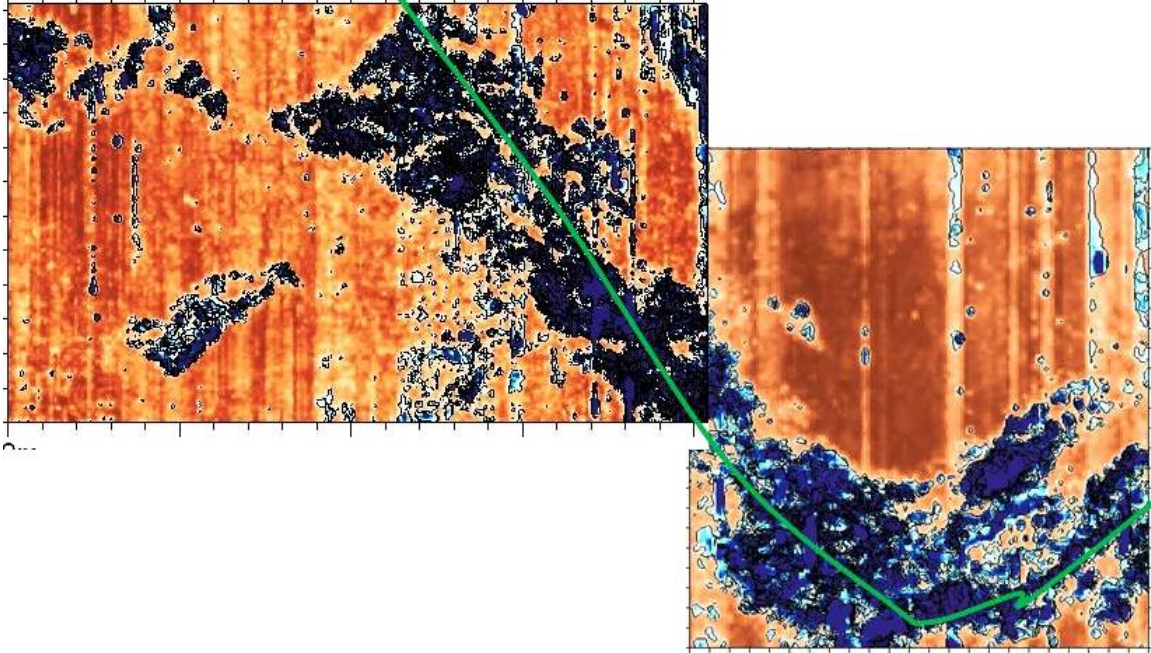


**Figure 36. South Part of Radargram DAT\_0070, GPR Block B with Major Anomaly indicated in Green.**

### ***Metal Detector Reconnaissance***

The GSU research design for Camp Lawton originally called for a GPR survey and systematic shovel test survey. After receiving additional grant funding, however, additional technologies were made available to the project, including funds for the purchase of a professional-grade metal detector. GSU sought advice from LAMAR Institute personnel (Dan Battle) regarding a proper selection.

Metal detectors are often used in tandem with GPR surveys. Metal detectors allow for immediate “ground-truthing” of suspicious “metal-like” radar reflections. Metal detectors are immediately useful for identifying areas of dense metal trash, buried fence wire, and other extraneous metal that can create strong (but not culturally meaningful) radar reflections. Metal detectors also are useful in confirming metal items from the desired time period of the study. LAMAR Institute researchers used a metal detector for a preliminary reconnaissance of portions of the study area. This included reconnaissance both north and south of the stream that divides Camp Lawton. The metal objects that were located by the reconnaissance were exhumed, examined, photographed, and reburied. GPS locations for each find were recorded with a handheld GARMIN GPS device. The degree of precision for the recorded UTM locations was generally within 5 meters. Two artifacts were retained from the reconnaissance and these were taken by Matt Luke to be curated with the GSU survey collection. These included two Civil War U.S. Army buttons and a Confederate Enfield fired bullet. These artifacts are summarized in Table 2 and shown in Appendix 1.



**Figure 37. Composite GPR Plan View of Blocks A and B with Projected Stockade Line Superimposed (shown in Green).**



## **V. Summary**

In 2009, the LAMAR Institute researchers mapped a portion of the southwestern corner of Camp Lawton using GPR technology. The resulting maps and radar profiles indicate the likely location and configuration of portions of the Camp Lawton stockade and other features associated with the prison complex. A very large, L-shaped area of heavy ground disturbance was mapped. The orientation of this major radar anomaly was interpreted as part of the prison stockade. The GPR survey explored a substantial portion of the prison grounds. These findings formed a baseline for test unit placement by the GSU Archaeology Field School, which is ongoing. The LAMAR Institute GPR survey work expanded (and included overlapping coverage on a portion of) previous GPR survey by Georgia Department of Transportation archaeologists (Patch 2006). The present study extended the coverage substantially to the west and north of the previously surveyed area.

The GPR survey was supplemented by a metal detector reconnaissance. As the project evolved, Daniel Battle developed a metal detector survey strategy, which he shared with the GSU Archaeology Field School students. Following the GPR survey work, Mr. Battle continued to work with GSU in developing and implementing the metal detector survey, which focused on the property north of the Magnolia Springs creek. No GPR survey work was conducted north of the creek by the LAMAR Institute, although GPR sample blocks were collected by GDOT archaeologists in 2005 on portions of this area (Patch 2006).

The LAMAR Institute's remote sensing work provides two important layers of information for the GSU study of the Camp Lawton prison complex. The results of the subsequent work, including the systematic metal detector survey, LIDAR mapping, and test excavations will be documented in forthcoming reports by GSU.



**Figure 38. Archaeologists Dan Elliott and Matthew Newberry Conduct GPR Survey of Block A, Camp Lawton, in December, 2009 (Courtesy of Misty Dunn).**

Figure 39 shows the projected location of the Camp Lawton stockade, outlined by the brown rectangle, on a modern map (Luke 2010). The GPR survey data and the metal detector reconnaissance, and subsequent systematic metal detector survey data, were essential elements in this hypothesized reconstruction.

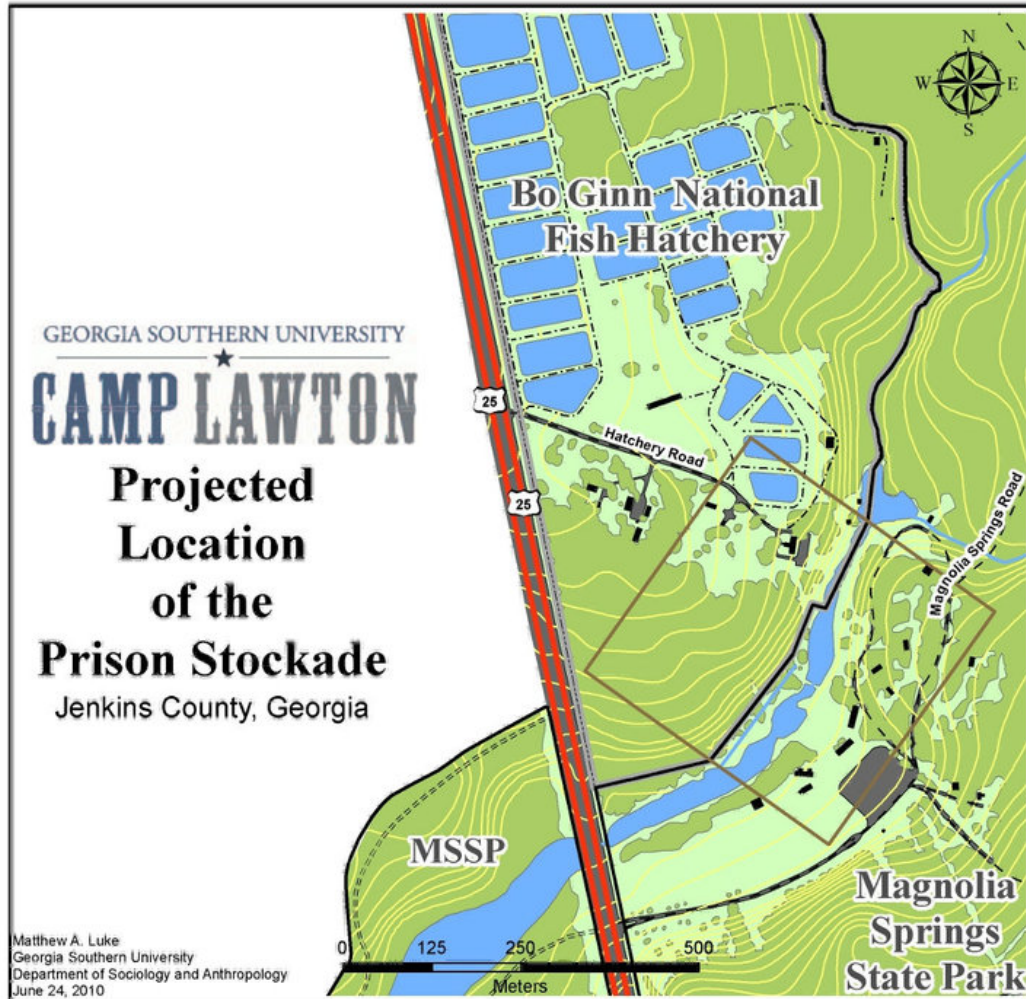


Figure 39. Project Location of the Prison Stockade, Camp Lawton (Luke 2010).

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**Appendix 1.**

**Table 1. Working List of Burials at Camp Lawton.**

Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment	State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Abbott	128	178	128. M. Abbott, C, 4th N. Y. Art.	4	New York	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private
Adams	294	384	294. R. C. Adams, E, 9th Virginia Inf.	9	West Virginia	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Adams	483	179	483. R. Adams, M, 1st N. Y. Cav.	1	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Agnew				55	Pennsylvania		November 27, 1864	Private
Aichey or Ackney or Aikey	298	289	298. Jerm. Akey, E, 51st Pennsylvania Inf.	51	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Alar	339	18	339. Eugene Alar, , 11th Connecticut Inf.	11	Connecticut	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Albion	94	180	94. Jos. Albrin, I, 7th N. Y. H. A.	7	New York	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private
Alexander	172	71	172. Sergt. Thompson Alexander, B, 5th Indiana Cav.	5	Indiana	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Allen	71	351	71. F. Allen, I, 2d Tenn. Cav.	2	Tennessee	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Allen	368	391	368. R. Allen, B, 1st Wisconsin Art.	1	Wisconsin	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Ameron	198	19	198. A. Ameron, B, 7th Connecticut Inf.	7	Connecticut	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Ames	97	153	97. A. Ames, C, 9th Minnesota Infantry.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	Before Oct 26; Oct 7, 1864	Private
Amey	270	181	270. Peter Amey, H, 120th N. Y. Inf.	120	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Amos	428	385	428. Perry G. Amos, H, 14th Va.	14	West Virginia	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Anderson	441	290	441. R. Anderson, H, 106th Penn.	106	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Armitage	55	154	55. Thos. Armitage, H, 9th Minnesota.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	Before Oct 26; October 1864	Private
Arnold	65	182	65. G. H. Arnold, K, 95th N. Y.	98	New York	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Arnold	265	72	265. J. Arnold, D, 13th Indiana Inf.	13	Indiana	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Atfield	17	93	17. A. Atfield, C, 11th Kentucky.	11	Kentucky	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Auston	296	392	296. John Auston, G, 36th Wisconsin Inf.	36	Wisconsin	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Backer	225	183	225. P. Backer, B, 93d N. Y. Inf.	93	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Bain	453	353	453. Henry Bain, H, 7th Tenn. Cav.	7	Tennessee	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Baird	174	354	174. M. E. Baird, E, 13th Tennessee Cav.	13	Tennessee	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Baker	410	184	410. T. Baker, H, 40th N. Y. Inf.	40	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Baker	446	355	446. J. M. Baker, C, 15th Tenn.	15	Tennessee	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Barrett	396	185	396. W. H. Barrett, E, 120th N. Y. Inf.	120	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Barrett	452	260	452. Thos. H. Barrett, E, 103d Ohio.	103	Ohio	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Bartleson	474	291	474. Sidney Battleson, L, 13th Penn. Cav	13	Pennsylvania	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Bassett	281	1	281. J. Bassett, A, 12th U. S. Cav.	12	U.S.A.	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Baughman or Bachman	163	292	163. I. H. Baughman, E, 118th Pennsylvania Inf.	118	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Baxter	110	186	110. L. Baxter, A, 22d N. Y. Cav.	22	New York	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Beam	34	257	34. J. Beam, E, 35th New Jersey.	35	New Jersey	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Bender	278	39	278. L. Bender, F, 113th Illinois Inf.	113	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Bergman	293	40	293. Lewis Bergman, E, 113th Illinois Inf.	113	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct 1864	Private
Berk	194	2	194. Corp. J. Berk, K, 1st U. S. Art.	1	U.S.A.	Artillery	October 26 or later	Corporal
Besse	234	112	234. C. C. Besse, D, 7th Massachusetts Inf.	7 or 37	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Bishop	207	147	207. M. Bishop, K, 24th Michigan Inf.	24	Michigan	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Blatz	137	400	137. H. Blatz.	undetermined	undetermined	unknown	Before Oct 26	Private
Bowen	241	73	241. Benj. Bowen, E, 128th Indiana Inf.	128	Indiana	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct 1864	Private
Boyd	106	173	106. Neil Boyd, E, 7th Missouri Infantry.	7	Missouri	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Boyer	387	387	Sergt. S. D. Boyer, D, 118th Tenn.	118	Tennessee	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Boyer		294		118	Pennsylvania	Infantry	November 11, 1864	Sergeant
Boyle	229	293	229. J. Boyle, G, 26th Pennsylvania Inf.	26	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Bradon	186	356	186. L. Bradon, C, 11th Tenn. Inf.	11	Tennessee	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Brady	156	357	156. R. Brady, D, 11th Tennessee Inf.	11	Tennessee	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Branch	461	104	461. B. Branch, I, 3d Maine. .	3	Maine	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Brigg	401	187	401. W. Brigg, K, 96th N. Y. Inf.	96	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Brindle				55	Pennsylvania		October 10, 1864	Private
Briscoe		94		2	Kentucky			Private

Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment	State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Brode	173	295	173. J. Brode, B, 110th Pennsylvania Inf.	110	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Brow	32	401	32. I. Brow, H, 11th Heavy Art.	11	undetermined	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private
Brower	115	188	115. A. J. Brower, E, 7th N. Y. Art.	7	New York	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private
Brown	11	399	11. Amos Brown. (Unknown.)	undetermined	undetermined	unknown	Before Oct 26	Private
Brown	236	296	236. J. Brown, L, 13th Pennsylvania Cav.	13	Pennsylvania	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Brown	268	189	268. A. T. Brown, , 5th N. Y. Cav.	5	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Brown	488	3	488. M. Brown, C, 4th U. S. Inf.	4	U.S.A.	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Bruner	250	261	250. B. Bruner, B, 72d Ohio Inf.	72	Ohio	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Buckley	417	4	417. B. Buckley, C, 17th U. S. Inf.	17	U.S.A.	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Burton		74		8	Indiana	Cavalry	Waynesboro	Private
Bush	167	75	167. C. P. Bush, G, 91st Indiana Inf.	91	Indiana	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Buskirk		402					Alexander [GA]	
Cadwell	316	41	316. Sergt. B. W. Cadwell, E, 113th Illinois Inf.	113	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Sergeant
Carver	19	297	19. H. Carver, E, 184th Pennsylvania.	184	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Cassell	445	20	445. Sergt. W. R. Cassell, H, 17th Conn.	17	Connecticut	Infantry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Cathcart	26	298	26. W. Cathcart, H, 4th Pennsylvania Cav.	4	Pennsylvania	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
<i>Cavanaugh</i>			<i>Michael Cavanaugh, 27th Mass. Inf.</i>	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	November 5, 1864	Private
Cechum	48	42	48. C. Cechum, G, 81st Illinois.	81	Illinois	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Cemline	464	262	464. David C. Cemline, C, 72d O. V. I.	72	Ohio	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Chadwick	355	105	355. D. Chadwick, I, 3d Maine Inf.	3	Maine	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Chandler	356	155	356. S. N. Chandler, C, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Chapman	29	113	29. G. Chapman, I, 27th Massachusetts.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Chapman	328	190	328. W. C. Chapman, H, 7th N. Y. H. Art.	7	New York	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
<i>Chapman</i>			<i>Not listed: Augustus L. Chapman, 27th Mass. Inf.</i>	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 18, 1864	Private
<i>Chapman</i>			<i>William Chapman, 24th Mass. Inf.</i>	24	Massachusetts	Infantry	November, 1864	Private
Chile or Cline	279	300	279. W. F. Chile, G, 11th Pennsylvania Res.	11	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Clarke	64	350	64. N. S. Clarke, G, 1st Rhode Island Cav.	1	Rhode Island	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Claun	13	299	13. A. L. M. Claun, I, 118th Pennsylvania.	118	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Clover	189	191	189. Thos. Clover, D, 42d N. Y. Inf.	42	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
<i>Coates</i>			<i>George W. Coates, Co. D, 6th Indiana Cav.</i>	6	Indiana	Cavalry	November 10, 1864	Private
Cochran	54	263	54. G. W. Cochran, B, 16th Ohio.	16	Ohio	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Coleman	93	76	93. J. W. Coleman, F, 124th Indiana Infantry.	124	Indiana	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Collins	79	114	79. A. Collins, I, 27th Massachusetts.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26; October 1	Private
Colman	202	145	202. Corp. L. A. Colman, B, 2d Maryland Inf.	2	Maryland	Infantry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Colter	313	21	313. James Colter, K, 20th Connecticut Inf.	20	Connecticut	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Colvin	245	5	245. William Colvin, L, 1st U. S. Art.	1	U.S.A.	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Condon	288	192	288. R. Condon, F, 2d N. Y. Cav.	2	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Courtney	170	43	170. J. H. Courtney, G, 111th Illinois Inf.	111	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Couse	419	193	419. Albert Couse, H, 63d N. Y. Inf.	63	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Cowles	139	115	139. Sergt. J. Cowls, E, 27th Massachusetts Inf.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26; Novembe	Sergeant
Cowles	477	264	477. Leonard Cowles, D, 2d O. V. C.	2	Ohio	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Cox	7	194	7. Loven Cox, G-, 24th Reg. N. Y. Cav.	24	New York	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
<i>Craft</i>				7	New York	Artillery	November 2, 1864	
Cromer or Cramer	289	301	289. P. Cromer, A, 55th Pennsylvania Inf.	55	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Crosby	327	116	327. J. Crosby, I, 27th Massachusetts Inf.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Crosby	349	258	349. R. Crosby, , 8th N. J. Inf.	8	New Jersey	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Crumford	23	403	23. C. Crumford. (Unknown.)	undetermined	undetermined	unknown	Before Oct 26	Private
Cunningham	437	375	437. W. Cunningham, —, 1st Vt. Cav.	1	Vermont	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Curry	85	302	85. A. Curry, B, 140th Pennsylvania.	140	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private

Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment	State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Daily	21	22	21. Francis Daily, B, 11th Connecticut.	11	Connecticut	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Daly	206	303	206. Corp. V. D. Daly, L, 2d Pennsylvania Cav	2	Pennsylvania	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Danen or Denin	37	157	37. C. Danen, D, 9th Minnesota.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	Before Oct 26; October 1	Sergeant
Davenport	470	393	470. W. Davenport, L, 1st Wis. Cav.	1	Wisconsin	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Davis	213	23	213. I. Davis, D, 7th Connecticut Inf.	7	Connecticut	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Dawson	120	77	120. S. Dawson, E, 93d Indiana Infantry.	93	Indiana	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Day	9	156	9. Amount Day, A, 9th Reg. Minnesota.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	Before Oct 26; October 1	Private
Day	25	6	25. J. Day, C, 4th U. S. I.	4	U.S.A.	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Day	63	117	63. I. Day, H, 27th Massachusetts.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26; October 1	Private
Day	203	118	203. Corp. John F. Day, L, 4th Massachusetts Cav.	4	Massachusetts	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Day			<i>Not listed: John Day, 11th U.S. Inf.</i>	11	U.S.A.	Infantry	October, 1864	Private
Dearbro	181	304	181. R. Dearbro, K, 51st Pennsylvania.	51	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Deeren	285	78	285. William Deeren, G, 5th Indiana Cav.	5	Indiana	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Dennison	239	195	239. J. M. Dennison, B, 1st N. Y. Drag.	1	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Dernont	108	148	108. Dernont, 72d Michigan Infantry.	72	Michigan	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Detling	344	79	344. G. Detling, , 3d Indiana Cav.	3	Indiana	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Devit	89	7	89. T.'C. Devit, F, 4th U. S.	4	U.S.A.	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Doeld	24	8	24. Denis Doeld, A, 11th U. S. I.	11	U.S.A.	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Dolan	131	196	131. P. Dolan, G, 9th N. Y. Cav.	9	New York	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Donald or Sangas	95	259	95. Sangas Donald, G, 33d New Jersey Infantry.	33	New Jersey	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Donnell	83	24	83. John Donnell, F, 14th Connecticut.	14	Connecticut	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Donohue	36	44	36. Barnard Donohue, A, 90th Illinois.	90	Illinois	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Downs		404						
Drake			<i>George C. Drake, Co. D, 50th Ohio Inf.</i>	50	Ohio	Infantry	November 12, 1864	Private
Drul	247	174	247. S. B. Drul, I, 1st New Hampshire Cav.	1	New Hampshire	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Drury	146	119	146. H. Druery, E, 56th Massachusetts Inf.	56	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26; 1864	Private
Dufer or Dufar	58	305	58. R. Dufer, A, 55th Pennsylvania.	55	Pennsylvania	Infantry	Before Oct 26; October 5	Private
Dunham	246	90	246. Sergt. William Dunham, E, 8th Iowa Cav.	8	Iowa	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Dunn	57	265	57. M. Dunn, D, 4th Ohio.	4	Ohio	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Dunn	152	197	152. H. Dunn, B, 147th N. Y. Inf.	147	New York	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Dunn	357	158	357. Martin Dunn, B, 164th Minnesota Inf.	164	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Dunn	420	386	420. Solomon Dunn, C, 6th Va. Cav.	6	(West) Virginia	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Eddy	443	120	443. George E. Eddy, E, 1st Mass. Heavy Art.	1	Massachusetts	Artillery	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Ehrit	61	306	61. W. H. Ehrit, F, 49th Pennsylvania.	49	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Elkins	116	45	116. Jesse Elkins, D, 31st Illinois Infantry.	31	Illinois	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Elliott	159	266	159. David Elliott, A, 98th Ohio Inf.	98	Ohio	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Elmer				1	Massachusetts	Artillery	November 18, 1864	Private
Emmons			<i>Chauncey L. Emmons, 27th Mass. Inf.</i>	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 1864	Private
Engerman	166	95	166. A. Engerman, C, 4th Kentucky Inf.	4	Kentucky	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Essings		80		8	Indiana	Cavalry	near Waynesboro	Private
Evans	49	25	49. C Evans, B, 5th Connecticut.	5	Connecticut	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Everett	435	267	435. D. Everett, H, 75th Ohio.	75	Ohio	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Evitt	432	198	432. Corp. E. Evitt, L, 3d N. Y. Cav.	3	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Feenig	144	26	144. H. Feenig, B, 7th Connecticut Inf.	7	Connecticut	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Fenton			<i>Michael Fenton, 4th Mass. Cav.</i>	4	Massachusetts	Cavalry	February 1, 1865	Private
Ferguson	27	376	27. P. Ferguson, K, 4th Vermont.	4	Vermont	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	
Ferguson	84	394	84. J. Ferguson, E, 15th Wisconsin.	15	Wisconsin	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Filben or Fillburn	73	27	73. T. Filben, F, 7th Connecticut.	7	Connecticut	Infantry	Before Oct 26; October 2	Private
Fink	102	307	102. P. Fink, A, 110th Pennsylvania Infantry.	110	Pennsylvania	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private



Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment	State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Finney				135	Ohio	Infantry	November 14, 1864	Private
Fitzgerald	81	149	81. Wm. Fitzgerald, A, 1st Michigan Cav.	1	Michigan	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Flood	68	175	68. T. Flood, I, 4th New Hampshire.	4	New Hampshire	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Flora	312	308	312. Jesse R. Flora, E, 45th Pennsylvania Inf.	45	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Flyn or Flynn or Flinn	129	309	129. I. Flyn, C, 73d Pennsylvania Inf.	73	Pennsylvania	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Foley	431	121	431. J. Foley, F, 28th Mass.	28	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Forest	331	81	331. W. Forest, D, 13th Indiana Inf.	13	Indiana	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Fox	487	28	487. Pat. Fox, D, 6th Conn.	6	Connecticut	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Frey			<i>Frederick Frey, 27th Mass. Inf.</i>	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	July 24, 1864	Corporal
Fritz	154	29	154. G. Fritz, A, 11th Connecticut Inf.	11	Connecticut	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Fultersmith	148	268	148. D. Fultersmith, B, 135th Ohio Inf.	135	Ohio	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Gaghigan	412	122	412. J. Gaghigan, A, 5th Massachusetts Inf.	5	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Galvin	69	199	69. Sergt. And. Galvin, H, 42d N. Y.	42	New York	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Sergeant
Gambler		405						
Ganby	271	96	271. Corp. George E. Ganby, D, 4th Kentucky Inf.	4	Kentucky	Infantry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Gardner	56	310	56. B. Gardner, H, 2d Pennsylvania.	2	Pennsylvania	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private
Garlock	2	200	2. Chas. Garlock 117th N. Y.	117	New York	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Garside			<i>Andrew Garside, 15th Mass. Inf.</i>	15	Massachusetts	Infantry	November 15, 1864	Private
Geahart	31	46	31. Levi Geahart, T, 113th Reg. Illinois.	113	Illinois	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Gherfelt	165	47	165. Wm. H. Gherfelt, K, 111th Illinois Inf.	111	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Gilbert	185	30	185. M. Gilbert, K, 20th Connecticut Inf.	20	Connecticut	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Gitchose	253	48	253. Wm. Gitchose, K, 53d Illinois Inf.	53	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Gleason			<i>Charles A. Gleason, 15th Mass. Inf.</i>	15	Massachusetts	Infantry	November 8, 1864	Private
Goff	47	201	47. W. H. Goff, G, 76th N. Y.	76	New York	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Goff	371	358	371. Elias Goff, K, 7th Tenn. Cav.	7	Tennessee	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Goodrich	370	377	370. Jas. Goodrich, H, 11th Vermont Inf.	11	Vermont	Infantry	October 26 or later; Nov	Private
Graw	306	311	306. L. Graw, C, 61st Pennsylvania Inf.	61	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Grech	22	123	22. G. Grech, D, 11th Massachusetts.	11	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Greealy	273	9	273. A. Greealy, H, 2d U. S. Inf.	2	U.S.A.	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Green	354	10	354. L. D. Green, K, 1st U. S. Art.	1	U.S.A.	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Grinder	38	312	38. W. H. Grinder, G, 14th Pennsylvania Cav.	14	Pennsylvania	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Gross	168	359	168. J. Gross, B, 11th Tennessee Cav.	11	Tennessee	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Gross	303	313	303. H. Gross, F, 1st Pennsylvania Cav.	1	Pennsylvania	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Habor	394	202	394. Charles Habor, I, 15th N. Y. H. A.	15	New York	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Haker	15	124	15. Frederick Haker, C, 19th Massachusetts.	19	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Halbrook				3	Iowa	Cavalry		1st Sergeant
Halverson	304	159	304. Peter S. Halverson, D, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Hamilton			<i>__Hamilton, 34th Mass. Inf.</i>	34	Massachusetts	Infantry		Private
Hanafer	292	49	292. J. Hanafer, Bridger's Illinois Batt.	Bridger's Battery	Illinois	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Hanagan or Hannigan	338	203	338. I. Hanagan, B, 7th N. Y. H. Art.	7	New York	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Hanbey	122	269	122. P. Hanbey, K, 72d Ohio Inf.	72	Ohio	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Hancock	218	360	218. J. Hancock, D, 13th Tenn. Inf.	13	Tennessee	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Hanley	72	31	72. John Hanley, I, 14th Connecticut.	14	Connecticut		Before Oct 26	Private
Hardy	392	50	392. Sergt. A. Hardy, G, 123d Illinois.	123	Illinois	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Harrington	366	106	366. Albert Harrington, Maine Inf.	undetermined	Maine	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Harrison	400	314	400. Wm. H. Harrison, B, 18th Pennsylvania Inf.	18	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Harst	96	204	96. A. Harst, I, 140th N. Y. Infantry.	140	New York	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Hart	251	361	251. G. Hart, K, 7th Tennessee Inf.	7	Tennessee	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Harvy	454	205	454. James B. Harvy, D, 8th N. Y.	8	New York	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private

Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment	State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Hatfield	399	270	399. Joseph Hatfield, C, 54th Ohio Inf.	54	Ohio	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Hathfield	20	97	20. C. Hathfield, D, 11th Kentucky.	11	Kentucky	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Hawkensmith		11	Thomas Hawkensmith, 1st Serg., 1st U.S. Cavalry	1	U.S.A.	Cavalry		1st Sergeant
Hazelett	421	315	421. "W. Hazelett, K, 107th Pennsylvania Inf.	107	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Heath			<i>Peter Heath, Co. D, 6th Indiana Cav.</i>	6	Indiana	Cavalry	<i>December 10, 1864</i>	Private
Hedleen	459	206	459. John Hedleen, L, 5th N. Y. Cav.	5	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Hemming	136	398	136. Corp. J. C. Hemming, F, 16th Iowa Inf.	16	Iowa	Infantry	Before Oct 26; October 2	Corporal
Henderson	342	125	342. Wm. Henderson, H, 2d Massachusetts Cav.	2	Massachusetts	Cavalry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Hersog	243	160	243. Sergt. A. Hersog, G, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Hessington	195	207	195. W. A. Hessington, D, 111th N. Y. Inf.	111	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Hilland	200	208	200. H. Hilland, B, 86th N. Y. Inf.	86	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Hille	369	98	369. I. Hille, F, 4th Kentucky Inf.	4	Kentucky	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Hines	403	82	403. Mathew Hines, I, 14th Indiana Inf.	14	Indiana	Infantry	October 26 or later; Nov	Private
Holly	228	51	228. D. Holly, K, 48th Illinois Inf.	48	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Holmes	317	316	317. J. Holmes, A, 2d Pennsylvania H. Art.	2	Pennsylvania	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Holthouse		271		10	Ohio	Cavalry	Waynesboro	Private
Hooley	255	387	255. J. Hooley, G, 2d Virginia Cav.	2	(West) Virginia	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Horn	383	317	383. M. Horn, K, 7th Pennsylvania.	7	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Howard	467	209	467. Henry Howard, D, 6th N. Y.	6	New York	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Hoyt	252	210	252: G. P. Hoyt, C, 19th N. Y. Inf.	19	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Huey					Michigan	Infantry	December 4, 1864	Private
Humell	30	272	30. I. Humell, F, 95th Reg. Ohio.	95	Ohio	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Humphreys	359	318	359. J. Humphreys, F, 3d Pennsylvania Cav.	3 or 60	Pennsylvania	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Hungerford	171	211	171. Abner Hungerford, D, 7th N. Y. II. A.	7	New York	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Hurols or Hubbs	276	319	276. Charles F. Hurols, C, 118th Pennsylvania Inf.	118	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later; Nov	Private
Ingersol	62	126	62. Ingersoll, I, 1st Massachusetts H. A.	1	Massachusetts	Artillery	Before Oct 26; October 1	Private
Irvin	161	320	161. Corp. J. C. Irvin, H, 93d Pennsylvania Inf.	93	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Irvingpowor	75	321	75. D. Irvingpowor, 11th Pennsylvania Cav.	11	Pennsylvania	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Jewett	118	273	118. J. E. Jewett, E, 6th Ohio Infantry.	6	Ohio	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Johnson	87	212	87. Corp. A. Johnson, I, 54th N. Y.	54	New York	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Corporal
Johnson	112	32	112. J. Johnson, C, 11th Connecticut Infantry.	11	Connecticut	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Johnson	284	388	284. Sergt. J. Johnson, F, 14th West Virginia Inf.	14	West Virginia	Infantry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Johnson			<i>Amos Johnson, Co. H, 113th Illinois Inf.</i>	113	Illinois	Infantry	<i>October 22, 1864</i>	Private
Johnson		406						
Jones	444	53	444. J. Jones, B, 105th Ill.	105	Illinois	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Jones	485	362	485. J. Jones, I, 7th Tenn. Cav.	7	Tennessee	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Jordan	60	33	60. G. D. Jordan, B, 17th Connecticut.	17	Connecticut	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Joyner or Joiner	74	127	74. R. S. Joiner, F, 18th Massachusetts.	18	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Kantanel	88	12	88. R. Kantanel, 18th U. S.	18	U.S.A.	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Kavnagh	468	128	468. Michael Kavnagh, G, 27th Mass.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Keech	237	213	237. E. Keech, I, 152d N. Y. Inf.	152	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Keller	275	322	275. Joshua Keller, F, 142d Pennsylvania Inf.	142	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Keller	380	274	380. Corp. M. Keller, B, 60th Ohio Inf.	60	Ohio	Infantry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Kemp	134	129	134. F. Kemp, C, 33d Massachusetts Inf.	33 or 34	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26; November	Private
Kenbridge		83		8	Indiana		near Waynesboro	
Kenedey	447	214	447. Sergt. John Kenedey, E, 146th N. Y.	146	New York	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Kennedy	192	323	192. H. J. Kennedy, L, 6th Pennsylvania Cav.	6	Pennsylvania	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Kenney	125	215	125. John Kenney, C, 93d N. Y. Inf.	93	New York	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Kenon	14	216	14. T. Kenon, , 164th N. Y.	164	New York	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private

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Kephart	177	363	177. Sergt. C. B. Kephart, D, 13th Tennessee Inf.	13	Tennessee	Infantry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
King	322	130	322. Uriah S. King, M, 1st Massachusetts H. Art.	1	Massachusetts	Artillery	October 26 or later; Oct	Corporal
King	407	217	407. J. King, H, 108th N. Y. Inf.	108	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Kinna or Kenna	466	161	466. Michael Kinna, B, 9th Minn.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later; July	Private
Knapp	337	395	337. A. Knapp, , 12th Wisconsin Inf.	12	Wisconsin	Infantry	October 26 or later	
Knouse	286	324	286. A. Knouse, F, 149th Pennsylvania Inf.	149	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Knowse	219	325	219. E. Knowse, F, 119th Pennsylvania Inf.	119	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Koffman	439	218	439. M. Koffman, E, 72d N. Y.	72	New York	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Kurchner	307	219	307. P. Kurchner, D, 146th N. Y. Inf.	146	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Lamont	321	220	321. Thomas Lamont, H, 1st N. Y. Cav.	1	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Launsbury	398	221	398. C. Launsbury, E, 39th N. Y. H. A.	39	New York	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Lehman	374	326	374. R. W. Lehman, E, 118th Pennsylvania Inf.	118	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Lewis	335	146	335. J. Lewis, G, 2d Maryland Inf.	2	Maryland	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Link		275		23	Ohio	Infantry	December 3, 1864	Private
Lolley	332	176	332. G. Lolley, E, 5th New Hampshire Inf.	5	New Hampshire	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Loveless	240	327	240. Nelson Loveless, A, 111th Pennsylvania Inf.	111	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Lynch	220	222	220. Thos. Lynch, D, 5th N. Y. Cav.	5	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Mansfield	254	276	254. H. Mansfield, A, 67th Ohio Inf.	67	Ohio	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Marshall	98	328	98. G. Marshall, I, 55th Pennsylvania Infantry.	55	Pennsylvania	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Martin	187	2	187. L. Martin, G, 53d Ohio Inf.	53	Ohio	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Martingale	33	378	33. T. Martingale, C, 11th Vermont.	11	Vermont	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	
Mason	53	224	53. L. Mason, D, 4th N. Y. H. Art	4	New York	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private
Mathias				1	Pennsylvania	Infantry	November 23, 1864	
Mayer	45	132	45. A. Mayer, A, 27th Massachusetts.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Mayor	12	225	12. J. Mayor, K, 2d N. Y. Cav.	2	New York	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
McCauley			<i>Robert McCauley, 27th Mass. Inf.</i>	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 21, 1864	Private
McCormick		407						
McDonald			<i>Robert McDonald, 27th Mass. Inf.</i>	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	November, 1864	Private
McFarlin	180	54	180. A. M'Farlin, C, 89th Illinois Inf.	89	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
McGuire				55	Pennsylvania		October 15, 1864	Corporal
McGuire				55	Pennsylvania		October 17, 1864	Private
McIntyre			<i>Not listed: William McIntyre, 25th Mass. Inf.</i>	25	Massachusetts	Infantry	November 16, 1864	Private
McKey or McKnee	305	162	305. John McKey, D, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
McKown	90	131	90. J. V. M'Kown, F, 1st Massachusetts H. A.	1	Massachusetts	Artillery	Before Oct 26; Novembe	Private
McLoughlin or McLaughlin	297	223	297. Robert McLoughlin, B, 170th N. Y. Inf.	170	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Meachan	42	133	42. E. Meachan, K, 27th Massachusetts.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26; October 2	Private
Megent	318	226	318. J. Megent, B, 146th N. Y. Inf.	146	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Meir			<i>Albert Meir, 27th Mass. Inf.</i>	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 20, 1864	Private
Meisinhelder	109	278	109. N. Meisinhelder, H, 8th Ohio Infantry.	8	Ohio	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Merreis		55			Illinois	Infantry		Private
Merrihew				113	New York	Infantry		Private
Merrihew or Merihue	261	227	261. Orville Merrihew, D, 7th N. Y. H. Art.	7 or 113	New York	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Miller	204	57	204. W. I. Miller, K, 81st Illinois Inf.	81	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Miller	211	56	211. Jas. Miller, F, 113th Illinois Inf.	113	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Miller	212	163	212. Peter M. Miller, D, Minnesota Inf.	undetermined	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Mintzer	158	329	158. A. Mintzer, A, 72d Pennsylvania Inf.	72	Pennsylvania	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Monks	39	228	39. J. J. Monks, M, 16th N. Y. Cav.	16	New York	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Monroe			<i>David Monroe, Co. F, 114th Ohio Inf.</i>	114	Illinois	Infantry	November 20, 1864	Private
Mooney	101	84	101. Edward Moony, A, 1st Indiana Art.	1	Indiana	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private

Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment	State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Mooney	107	330	107. W. F. Mooney, F, 103d Pennsylvania Infantry.	103	Pennsylvania	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Moor	274	230	274. E. C. Moor, B, 100d N. Y. Inf.	100	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Moore	373	229	373. David Moore, H, 39th N. Y. Inf.	39	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Moorman			<i>Thomas E. Moorman, Co. B, 40th Ohio Inf.</i>	40	Ohio	Infantry		Private
Morris	408	364	408. Sergt. R. H. Morris, E, 7th Tenn. Cav.	7	Tennessee	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Morse			<i>Hezekiah D. Morse, Co. F, 19th Maine Inf.</i>	19	Maine	Infantry		Private
Morton	358	134	358. E. P. Morton, H, 27th Massachusetts Inf.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	November 21, 1864	
Moulard	132	331	132. C. Moulard, B, 140th Pennsylvania Inf.	140	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Mous	393	279	393. Philip Mous, G, 72d Ohio Inf	72	Ohio	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Mullins	362	58	362. W. Mullins, D, 113th Ill. Inf.	113	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Murray	91	85	91. G. Murray, F, 83d Indiana Infantry.	83	Indiana	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Myracle	142	365	142. I. P. Myracle, C, 7th Tennessee Cav.	7	Tennessee	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Nash	238	231	238. E. Nash, A, 9th N. Y. H. A.	9	New York	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private
Navilligan	28	232	28. J. Navilligan, K, 122d N. Y.	122	New York	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Nell		280		10	Ohio	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Nelson	209	59	209. Sergt. O.'P. Nelson, I, 39th Illinois Inf.	39	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Newhall	346	135	346. Corp. E. Newhall, C, 22d Massachusetts Inf.	22 or 2	Massachusetts	Infantry or S.	November 1864	Corporal
Nixon	208	13	208. C. Nixon, A, 15th U. S. Inf.	15	U.S.A.	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Northroup	257	233	257. J. B. Northroup, G, 111th N, Y. Inf. -	111	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Norton		234		136	New York	Infantry	Waynesboro	Captain
Oakley	269	99	269. D. M. Oakley, D, 16th Kentucky Cav.	16	Kentucky	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
O'Neal	82	14	82. John O'Neal, A, 4th U. S. Infantry.	4	U.S.A.	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Osborn		150		13	Michigan	Infantry		Private
Owen	222	379	222. W. E. Owen, L, 1st Vermont Art .	1	Vermont	Artillery	October 26 or later	
Parker	479	235	479. Thomas Parker, C, 63d N. Y.	63	New York	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Parris	299	367	299. Henry Parris, K, 9th Tennessee Cav.	9	Tennessee	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Partridge			<i>William W. Partridge, 27th Mass. Inf.</i>	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 16, 1864	Private
Pasmer	140	236	140. Wm. Pasmer, K, 1st N. Y. Drag.	1	New York	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Patterson	188	237	188. Geo. Patterson, C, 2d N. Y. Inf.	2	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Patton	130	333	130. T. Patton, E, 55th Pennsylvania Inf.	55	Pennsylvania	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Patton	310	332	310. Corp. A. Patton, B, 140th Pennsylvania Inf.	140	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Peck	348	238	348. C. Peck, B, 117th N. Y. Inf.	117	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Peck	402	34	402. Sergt. H. E. Peck, E, 1st Connecticut Cav.	1	Connecticut	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Pendleton	230	60	230. Wm. Pendleton, C, 99th Illinois.	99	Illinois	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Phelp	190	177	190. G. M. Phelp, G, 3d New Hampshire Inf.	3	New Hampshire	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Phelps	199	136	199. S. H. Phelps, I, 27th Massachusetts.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Phillips	123	107	123. E. P. Phillips, I, 3d Maine Inf.	3	Maine	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Pierson				135	Ohio	Infantry	November 15, 1864	
Porter	223	281	223. G. W. Porter, H, 4th Ohio Inf.	4	Ohio	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Potts	86	334	86. B. Potts, D, 140th Pennsylvania.	140	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Powers	67	380	67. F. Powers, D, 1st Vermont Cav.	1	Vermont	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Preston	141	366	141. R. L. Preston, B, 7th Tennessee Cav.	7	Tennessee	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Purdy	334	239	334. I. L. Purdy, G, 7th N. Y. H. Art.	7	New York	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private
Quay	197	15	197. Sergt. Saldon P. Quay, K, 7th U. S. Art.	7	U.S.A.	Artillery	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Randall	117	137	117. E. F. Randall, K, 1st Massachusetts Cav.	1	Massachusetts	Cavalry	Before Oct 26*; Novem	Bugler
Rankin	4	381	4. R. Rankin, D, 10th Reg. Vermont.	10	Vermont	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Rankin			<i>Not listed: Marcus F. Rankin, 1st Sergeant, 27th Mass. Inj</i>	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	November 11, 1864	1st Sergean
Raymond			<i>Frederick M. Raymond, 1st Mass. Cav.</i>	1	Massachusetts	Cavalry	March 5, 1865	Private

Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment	State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Reed	46	282	46. D. Reed, A, 16th Ohio.	16	Ohio	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Reed	78	240	78. Corp. Chas. Reed, E, 24th N. Y.	24	New York	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Corporal
Rhodes	301	138	301. Edward Rhodes, , 24th Massachusetts.	24	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Rhodes	457	165	457. O. D. Rhodes, C, 9th Minn.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Rice	3	108	3. William Rice, T, 6th Reg. Maine.	6	Maine	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Richards	249	35	249. Stephen Richards, F, 7th Connecticut Inf.	7	Connecticut	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Rick	280	16	280. W. R. Rick, C, 6th U. S. Cav.	6	U.S.A.	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Rider	340	241	340. Corp. Walter V. Rider, E, 6th N. Y. Cav.	6	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Ridneer or Rinear	44	335	44. Wm. Ridneer, F, 118th Pennsylvania.	118	Pennsylvania	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Riley	61	139	61. C. F. Riley, F, 1st Massachusetts H. Art.	1	Massachusetts	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private
Ringold	40	86	40. John Ringold, B, 93d Indiana.	93	Indiana	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Risinger	164	87	164. A. Risinger, E, 32d Indiana Inf.	32	Indiana	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Roberta	311	336	311. J. C. Roberta, F, 1st Pennsylvania Inf.	1	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Roberts	260	61	260. M. G. Roberts, E, 89th Illinois Inf.	89	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Roberts		409						
Robinson		62		92	Illinois	Infantry	interred at Waynesboro	Private
Rodman	147	242	147. J. Rodman, H, 146th N. Y. Inf.	146	New York	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Rogers	126	337	126. J. R. Rogers, F, 2d Pennsylvania Art,	2	Pennsylvania	Artillery	Before Oct 26	Private
Ross	315	408	315. G. Ross, Citizen, Teamster.	N/A	undetermined	Teamster	October 26 or later	Civilian
Rossett	92	368	92. W. D. Rossett, C, 7th Tenn. Cav.	7	Tennessee	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Roth	133	166	133. J. Roth, H, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Rowe	127	338	127. J. Rowe, G, 69th Pennsylvania Inf.	69	Pennsylvania	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Rudis or Reeder	216	164	216. E. Rudis, E, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Russell			Warren E. Russell, 27th Mass. Inf.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	November 12, 1864	Private
Sawyer	385	283	385. R. C. Sawyer, E, 138th Ohio.	138	Ohio	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Saxmen	18	382	18. J. Saxmen, F, 13th Vermont.	13	Vermont	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	
Schanafelt			William H. Schanafelt, Co. K, 111th Ohio Inf.	111	Illinois	Infantry	October 24, 1864	Private
Scott		63		92	Illinois	Infantry	interred at Waynesboro	Private
Scrone	377	64	377. J. S. Scrone, K, 14th Illinois Inf.	14	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Seely	143	243	143. Wm. Seely, B, IOd N. Y. Inf.	100	New York	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Seigel	5	339	5. Chas. Seigel, I, 74th Reg. Pennsylvania.	74	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Seigel	6	244	6. Chas. Seigel, D, 64th Reg. N. Y.	64	New York	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Shambers	151	17	151. W. Shambers, A, 5th U. S. Cav.	5	U.S.A.	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Shaw		65		32	Illinois	Infantry		Private
Shepard	138	36	138. John T. Shepard, A, 10th Connecticut Inf.	10	Connecticut	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Sheridan		245		69	New York	Infantry	Waynesboro	Private
Sherman	283	109	283. W. F. Sherman, C, 31st Maine Inf.	31	Maine	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Shoemaker				66	Ohio	Infantry	November 25, 1864	Private
Shoorod or Shoarod	210	167	210. Chas. Shoorod, A, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Corporal
Shumayer	384	140	384. Corp. W. Shumichen, E, 4th Massachusetts.	4	Massachusetts	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Shutsman	244	246	244. J. Shutsman, C, 74th N. Y. Inf.	74	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Shutt	263	284	263. W. Shutt, B, 135th Ohio Inf.	135	Ohio	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Sibert	155	100	155. Adam Sibert, G, 15th Kentucky Inf.	15	Kentucky	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Siler	179	247	179. F. Siler, C, 15th N. Y. Inf.	15	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Sirels	326	66	326. James Sirels, C, 30th Illinois Inf.	30	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Slausan	76	37	76. D. 8. Slausan, B, 7th Connecticut.	7	Connecticut	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Slessor	215	340	215. H. Slessor, C. 21th Pennsylvania.	21	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Slidell	434	285	434. John Slidell, G, 95th Ohio.	95	Ohio	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Smith	59	141	59. C. S. Smith, C, 57th Massachusetts.	57	Massachusetts	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private

Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment	State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Smith	114	168	114. W. Smith, C, 19th Minnesota Infantry.	19	Minnesota	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Smith	119	396	119. Thomas Smith, G, 6th Wisconsin Infantry.	6	Wisconsin	Infantry	Before Oct 26	
Smith	248	341	248. Orderly Sergt. Nathan Smith, K, 73d Pennsylvania In	73	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Orderly Sei
Smith	481	389	481. D. Smith, I, 3d Va. Cav	3	(West?) Virginia	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Smith			<i>Not listed: Curtis Smith, 59th Mass. Inf.</i>	59	Massachusetts	Infantry	February 3, 1865	Private
Snivley	291	91	291. George H. Snivley, D, 16th Iowa Inf.	16	Iowa	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Snyder	388	342	388. Wm. Snyder, 2d Pennsylvania H. Art.	2	Pennsylvania	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Solon				3	Iowa	Cavalry		Corporal
Soule		151		9	Michigan	Cavalry	near Alexander	Private
Soxman				Signal Corps	U.S.A.	Signal Corps	December 1, 1864	Private
Spear	330	92	330. Sergt. I. S. Spear, F, 16th Iowa Inf.	16	Iowa	Infantry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Spiker	99	286	99. S. Spiker, B, 16th Ohio Infantry.	16	Ohio	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Stephenson			<i>John Stephenson, 2nd Mass. Cav.</i>	2	Massachusetts	Cavalry	October 29, 1864	Private
Sterling	157	248	157. J. Sterling, A, 15th N. Y. Inf.	15	New York	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Stewart	258	170	258. M. A. Stewart, E, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Stewart	409	110	409. Lyman L. Stewart, F, 8th Maine Inf.	8	Maine	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Stockman	66	383	66. Wm. H. Stockman, K, 11th Vermont.	11	Vermont	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Stoly	191	101	191. Geo. Stoly, A, 4th Kentucky Inf.	4	Kentucky	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Stonestreet				51	Illinois	Infantry	November 10, 1864	Private
Stout	427	410	427. W. H. Stout, B, McLocran's Squadron.	undetermined	undetermined	unknown	October 26 or later	undetermi
Straney	80	67	80. John Straney, H, 113th Illinois.	113	Illinois	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26; October 2	Private
Strouse	113	343	113. D. Strouse, B, 69th Pennsylvania Infantry.	69	Pennsylvania	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Stuart or Stewart	153	169	153. Chas. Stuart, C, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	Before Oct 26; October 1	Private
Stump	160	102	160. Wm. Stump, F, 6th Kentucky Cav.	6	Kentucky	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Sullivan	41	68	41. J. Sullivan, M, 16th Illinois Cav.	16	Illinois	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Sullivan			<i>Not listed: Timothy Sullivan, 4th Mass. Cav.</i>	4	Massachusetts	Cavalry	August, 1864*	Private
Summerville	333	344	333. A. Summerville, D, 55th Pennsylvania Inf.	55	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Swan	343		343. R. Swan, M, 2d Delaware Inf.	2	Delaware	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Sweeney	381	397	381. L. Sweeney, Signal Corps.	undetermined	U.S.A.	Signal Corps	October 26 or later; Nov	Private
Sweeny	272	369	272. W. H. Sweeny, Tennessee Citizen.	N/A	Tennessee	Civilian	October 26 or later	Civilian
Tampeied or Tampied	162	152	162. C. Tampeied, C, 7th Michigan Inf.	7	Michigan	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Taytler	345	345	345. J. Taytler, E, 140th Pennsylvania Inf.	140	Pennsylvania	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Tebbets				5	Iowa	Cavalry	October 30, 1864	1st Lieuten
Thacker	232	370	232. Corp. I. R. Thacker, B, 6th Tenn. Cav.	6	Tennessee	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Thayer	267	142	267. W. T. Thayer, G, 24th Massachusetts Inf.	24 or 12	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Thompson	70	371	70. Corp. Wm. J. Thompson, M, 7th Tcnn Cav.	7	Tennessee	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Corporal
Thompson	175	249	175. Sergt. Geo. Thompson, H, 1st N. Y. Cav.	1	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Thompson	390	346	390. J. Thompson, K, -84th Pennsylvania.	84	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	October 26 or later	Private
Thorp	484	347	484. James Throp, —, 4th Penn. Cav.	4	Pennsylvania	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Tidaback	196	250	196. H. C. Tidaback, G, 7th N. Y. Art.	7	New York	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Tobias	426	412	426. Henry B. Tobias, Battery, K, 1st H. A.	1	undetermined	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Tribby	135	287	135. A. Tribby, B, 7th Ohio Cav.	7	Ohio	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Twick	259	413	259. L. Twick.	undetermined	undetermined	unknown	October 26 or later	Private
Wadkins		372		4	Tennessee	Cavalry	Waynesboro	Private
Waits	325	373	325. R. Waits, E, 3d Tennessee Inf.	3	Tennessee	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Waldon	341	251	341. I. Waldon, D, 14th N. Y. Art.	14	New York	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Walker	227	38	227. Corp. N. Walker, H, 7th Connecticut Inf.	7	Connecticut	Infantry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Wallace	205	747	205. Sergt. T. Wallace, G, 164th Inf.	164	undetermined	unknown	October 26 or later	Sergeant
Wallace	290	171	290. Horace E. Wallace, D, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private

Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment	State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Ward	111	374	111. I. S. Ward, I, 7th Tenn. Infantry.	7	Tennessee	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Ward				148	Pennsylvania	Infantry	December 1, 1864	Sergeant
Warren	217	111	217. C. A. Warren, F, 16th Maine Inf.	16	Maine	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Wasser	201	252	201. P. Wasser, D, 59th N. Y. Inf.	59	New York	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Watson	262	253	262. W. Watson, E, 6th N. Y. Cav.	6	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later; Sep	Private
Weater	314	254	314. J. H. Weater, L, 15th N. Y. Cav.	15	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Webster	308	172	308. F. O. Webster, E, 9th Minnesota Inf.	9	Minnesota	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Weeker	256	288	256. Adam Weeker, F, 37th Ohio Inf.	37	Ohio	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Wessie	389	143	389. E. S. Wessie, H, 24th Massachusetts.	24	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
West	319	390	319. Thomas West, K, 2d Virginia Cav.	2	(West) Virginia	Cavalry	October 26 or later	
White	184	144	184. W. Q. White, G, 27th Massachusetts Inf.	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
White	433	103	433. Corp. A. R. White, —, 12th Kentucky Cav.	12	Kentucky	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Corporal
Whiting	448	255	448. A. R. Whiting, H, 1st N. Y. Drag.	1	New York	Cavalry	October 26 or later	Private
Wicker			<i>Adam Wicker, Co. F, 37th Ohio Inf.</i>	37	Ohio	Infantry	January 1, 1865	Private
Widdigar	100	349	100. J. Widdigar, I, 71st Pennsylvania.	71	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Wiggan			<i>Mayhew C. Wiggan, 1st Mass. H.A.</i>	1	Massachusetts	Artillery	December 8, 1863*	Corporal
Wight			<i>William Q. Wight, 27th Mass. Inf.</i>	27	Massachusetts	Infantry	November 20, 1864	Sergeant
Wilbert or Wilbur	320	69	320. Augustus Wilbert, E, 113th Illinois Inf.	113	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later; Oct	Private
Williams	124	89	124. C. J. Williams, D, 2d Indiana Inf.	2	Indiana	Infantry	Before Oct 26	Private
Williams	455	748	455. Stephen Williams, B, 152d Heavy Art.	152	undetermined	Artillery	October 26 or later	Private
Wilmans			<i>Caleb L. Wilmans, Co J, 113th Illinois Inf.</i>	113	Illinois	Infantry	November 5, 1864	Private
Wilmont	224	70	224. C. F. Wilmont, D, 113th Illinois Inf.	113	Illinois	Infantry	October 26 or later	Private
Wilson	50	256	50. James Wilson, H, 3d N. Y. Cav.	3	New York	Cavalry	Before Oct 26	Private
Wirthood or Whitehood	77	348	77. C. Wirthood, M, 13th Pennsylvania.	13	Pennsylvania	Infantry(?)	Before Oct 26	Private
Zartman				87	Pennsylvania	Infantry		Private
Unknown		88		9	Indiana	Cavalry	Waynesboro	Unknown
Unknown	1	414	1. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	8	415	8. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	10	416	10. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	16	417	16. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	35	418	35. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	43	419	43. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	52	420	52. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	103	421	103. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	104	422	104. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	105	423	105. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	121	424	121. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	145	425	145. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	149	426	149. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	150	427	150. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Before Oct 26	
Unknown	169	428	169. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	176	429	176. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	178	430	178. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	182	431	182. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	183	432	183. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	193	433	193. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	214	434	214. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	221	435	221. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	

Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment	State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Unknown	226	436	226. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	231	437	231. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	233	438	233. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	235	439	235. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	242	440	242. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	266		266. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	277		277. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	282		282. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	287		287. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	295		295. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	300		300. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	302		302. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	309		309. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	323		323. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	324		324. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	329		329. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	336		336. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	347		347. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	350		350. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	351		351. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	352		352. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	353		353. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	360		360. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	361		361. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	363		363. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	364		364. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	365		365. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	367		367. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	372		372. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	375		375. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	376		376. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	378		378. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	379		379. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	382		382. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	386		386. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	391		391. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	395		395. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	397		397. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	404		404. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	405		405. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	406		406. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	411		411. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	413		413. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	414		414. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	415		415. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	416		416. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	418		418. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	422		422. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	
Unknown	423		423. Unknown.	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	October 26 or later	













Surname	USCC#	USQM#	C.S.A./U.S.C.C. Death Register Entry	Regiment State	Type	Death Date	Rank
Unknown							
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Unknown							

<b>Surname</b>	<b>NPS System</b>	<b>Other Sources</b>
Abbott	no match, perhaps Abbott, Nelson O. (?)	
Adams	Adams, Robert H., Co. E, 9th West Virginia Infantry, or Adams, Robert C., Co. C, 9th New York Infantry(?)	
Adams	Adams, Robt., Co. M, 1st New York Veteran Cavalry	
Agnew		Agnew, George H., Co. K, 55th Pennsylvania Inf.; Bates 1869 Bates 1869:1338
Aichey or Ackney or Aikey	Aichey, Jermiah, Co. E, 51st Pennsylvania Infantry	
Alar	Allard, Eusebe, Co. D, 11th Connecticut Infantry (?)	
Albion	Albion, Joseph, Co. I, 7th New York Heavy Artillery	
Alexander	Alexander, Thompson, Co. B, 5th Indiana Cavalry	
Allen	Allen, Francis M., Co. K, 5th Tennessee Cavalry (?)	
Allen	Allen, Rodney A., 1st Wisconsin Infantry	
Ameron	Ameron, Alois, Co. B, 5th Ohio Infantry (?)	
Ames	Ames, Hartland S., Co. C, 9th Minnesota Infantry (?)	
Amey	no match	
Amos	Amos, Perry G., Co. H, 14th West Virginia	
Anderson	Anderson, Robert, Co. K, 106th Pennsylvania Infantry	
Armitage	Armitage, Thomas, Co. H, 9th Minnesota Infantry	
Arnold	Arnold, George H., Co. K, 98th New York Infantry	
Arnold	Arnold, Josiah, Co. D, 13th Indiana Infantry	
Atfield	no match	
Auston	Auston, John, Co. A, 11th Wisconsin Infantry (?)	
Backer	no match	
Bain	Bain, Henry, Graham's Co., Missouri Cavalry (?)	
Baird	Baird, Medicus E., Co. E, Bradford's Battalion, 13th Tennessee Cavalry	
Baker	Baker, Thomas, Cos I H B, 40th New York Infantry	
Baker	no match, no record of 15th Tennessee	
Barrett	Barrett, William H., Co. G, 120th New York Infantry	
Barrett	Barrett, Thomas P., Co. E, 86th Ohio Infantry (?)	
Bartleson	Bartleson, Sidney, Co. L, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry	
Bassett	Bassett, James, Co. C., 12th Indiana Cavalry (?)	
Baughman or Bachman		Bachman, Jacob H., 118th Pennsylvania Infantry; Smith 1905:706
Baxter		
Beam		
Bender		
Bergman		Louis Bergman, Co. E, 113th Illinois Inf. ;Reece 1900:186
Berk		
Besse		Christopher C. Besse, 37rd Mass. Inf.'Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Bishop		
Blatz		
Bowen		Benjamin B. Bowen, Co. I, 128th Indiana Inf.; Terrell 1868:703
Boyd		
Boyer		
Boyer		Boyer, S.D., Sergeant, Co. D, 118th Pennsylvania Infantry; Whitman 1
Boyle		
Bradon		
Brady		
Branch		
Brigg		
Brindle		Brindle, Samuel, Co. A, 55th Pennsylvania Inf.; Bates 1869
Briscoe		Briscoe, Wm. M., 2nd Kentucky _; Whitman 1868

Surname	NPS System	Other Sources
Brode		
Brow		
Brower		
Brown	65 listed for Amos Brown	
Brown		
Brown		
Bruner		
Buckley		
Burton		Wm. S. Burton; Whitman 1868
Bush		Charles P. Bush, Co. G, 91st Indiana Inf.; Terrell 1868:305,663
Buskirk		Buskirk; Whitman 1868
Cadwell		Byron W. Cadwell, Sergeant, Co. E, 113th Illinois Inf.; Reese 1900:185
Carver		
Cassell	Cassell, W.B.	Cassell, W.B. ; Whitman 1868
Cathcart		
<i>Cavanaugh</i>		Cavanaugh, Michael, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Cechum		
Cemline		
Chadwick		
Chandler		
Chapman		
Chapman		
<i>Chapman</i>		Augustus L. Chapman, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
<i>Chapman</i>		William Chapman, 24th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Chile or Cline		
Clarke		Matthew N.S. Clarke
Claun		
Clover		
<i>Coates</i>		George W. Coates, Co. D, 6th Indiana Cav.; Terrell 1868:609
Cochran		
Coleman		John W. Coleman, Co. F, 124th Indiana Infantry; Terrell 1868:695
Collins		Albert Collins, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Colman		
Colter		
Colvin		
Condon		
Courtney		James H. Courtney, Co. G, 111th Illinois Inf.; Reece 1900:136
Couse		
Cowles		Joseph H. Cowles, Sergeant, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:49
Cowles		
Cox		
<i>Craft</i>		Craft, John B., 7th New York Heavy Artillery; Clark 1867:842
Cromer or Cramer		Cramer, Philip, Co. A, 55th Pennsylvania Inf.; Bates 1869
Crosby		James Crosby, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Crosby		
Crumford	no match	
Cunningham		
Curry		



Surname	NPS System	Other Sources
Daily		
Daly		
Danen or Denin	Denin, Carl, Sergeant, Co. H, 9th Minnesota Infantry	Denin, Carl, Sergeant, Co. H, 9th Minnesota Infantry;Whitman 1868
Davenport		
Davis		
Dawson		
Day	Day, Amos, Co. A, 9th Minnesota Infantry	Day, Amos, Co. A, 9th Minnesota Infantry;Whitman 1868
Day		
Day		Joseph Day, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Day		Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Day		John Day, 11th U.S. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Dearbro		
Deeren		
Dennison		
Dernont		
Detling		
Devit		
Doeld		
Dolan		
Donald or Sangas		
Donnell		
Donohue		
Downs		Downs, G.W.;Whitman 1868
Drake		George C. Drake, Co. D, 50th Ohio Inf.;Ohio Roster Commission 1887
Drul		
Drury		James Drury, 56th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Dufer or Dufar		Dufar, Robert, Co. A, 55th Pennsylvania Inf.; Bates 1869
Dunham		
Dunn		
Dunn		
Dunn		
Dunn		
Eddy		Eddy, George C., Co. E, 1st Massachusetts H.A.
Ehrit		
Elkins		
Elliott		
Elmer		Elmer, Frank, 1st Massachusetts H.A.; Kingman 1866:491
Emmons		Chauncey L. Emmons, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Engerman		
Essings		Essings, Oliver; Whitman 1868
Evans		
Everett		
Evitt		
Feenig		
Fenton		Michael Fenton, 4th Mass. Cav.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Ferguson		
Ferguson		
Filben or Fillburn		Fillburn, Thomas, 7th Connecticut Infantry; Dana 1873:281
Fink		

Surname	NPS System	Other Sources
Finney		Finney, Walter E., Co. F, 135th Ohio National Guards; Licking County
Fitzgerald		
Flood		
Flora		Flora, Jesse A., Co. E, 45th Pennsylvania Inf.; Albert 1912:469
Flyn or Flynn or Flinn		Flinn, James M., Co. C, 73rd Pennsylvania Inf.; Bates 1869
Foley		Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Forest		William Forest
Fox		
Frey		Frederick Frey, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Fritz		
Fultersmith		
Gaghigan		
Galvin		
Gambler		Gambler, Fred; Whitman 1868
Ganby		
Gardner		Gardner, Robert, Battery K, 2nd Pennsylvania H. A.; Ward 1904:292
Garlock	Co. K	Andrew Garside, 15th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
<i>Garside</i>		
Geahart		
Gherfelt		
Gilbert		
Gitthouse		
<i>Gleason</i>		Charles A. Gleason, 15th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Goff		
Goff		
Goodrich		Goodrich, James B.; Vermont Adjutant and Inspector General's Office
Graw		
Grech		<i>Higginson et al. 1896:496-563</i>
Greealy		
Green		
Grinder		
Gross		
Gross		
Habor		
Haker		Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Halbrook		Halbrook, Charles K, 1st Serg., Co. I, 3rd Iowa Cavalry; Taylor 1913:2C
Halverson		
<i>Hamilton</i>		__Hamilton, 34th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Hanafer		
Hanagan or Hannigan		Hannigan, James, Co. B, 7th New York H.A.
Hanbey		
Hancock		
Hanley		
Hardy		
Harrington		
Harrison		
Harst		
Hart		
Harvy		

Surname	NPS System	Other Sources
Hatfield		
Hathfield		
Hawkensmith	Thomas Hawkensmith, 1st Serg., 1st U.S. Cavalry	
Hazelett		
<i>Heath</i>		Peter Heath, Co. D, 6th Indiana Cav.; Terrell 1868:610
Hedleen		
Hemming		Hemming, John C., Corporal, Co. F, 16th Iowa Infantry; Western Histo
Henderson		William Henderson, 2nd Mass. Cav.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Hersog		
Hessington		
Hilland		
Hille		
Hines		Zenis M. Hines, Co. I, 14th Indiana Inf.; Terrell 1868:433
Holly		
Holmes		
Holthouse		Holthouse, H., Co. E, 10th Ohio Veteran Cavalry ;Whitman 1868
Hooley		
Horn		
Howard		
Hoyt		
Huey		Huey, Enos; Rowland 1912:208
Humell		
Humphreys		Humphreys, James, Co. F, 60th Pennsylvania, 3rd Cavalry; Bates 1869
Hungerford		
Hurols or Hubbs		Hubbs, Charles T., Co. C, 118th Pennsylvania Inf.; United States Army
Ingersol		Benjamin A. Ingersol, 1st Mass. H.A.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Irvin		
Irvingpowor		
Jewett		
Johnson		
Johnson		
Johnson		
<i>Johnson</i>		Amos Johnson, Co. H, 113th Illinois Inf.; Reece 1900:193
Johnson		Johnson ;Whitman 1868
Jones		
Jones		
Jordan		
Joyner or Joiner		R.S. Joyner, 18th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Kantanel		
Kavnagh		
Keech		
Keller		
Keller		
Kemp		Francis E. Kemp, 34th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Kenbridge		Kenbridge, L., Co. M, 8th Indiana_ ;Whitman 1868
Kenedey		
Kennedy		Kennedy, Henry J.; Bates 1869
Kenney		
Kenon		



Surname	NPS System	Other Sources
Mooney		
Moor		
Moore		
<i>Moorman</i>		Thomas E. Moorman, Co. B, 40th Ohio Inf.; Ohio Roster Commission
Morris		
<i>Morse</i>		Hezekiah D. Morse, Co. F, 19th Maine Inf.; Smith 1909:290
Morse		Morse, George L.; Vermont Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.;
Morton		Emory P. Morton; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Moulard		
Mous		
Mullins		
Murray		
Myracle		
Nash		
Navilligan		
Nell		Nell, J., Co. H, 10th Ohio Cavalry ;Whitman 1868
Nelson		
Newhall		Edward E. Newhall, 2nd S.S. Mass.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Nixon		
Northroup		
Norton		Norton, Samuel, Captain, 136th New York Infantry ;Whitman 1868
Oakley		
O'Neal		
Osborn		Osborn, Eugene F., Co. H, 13th Michigan Infantry ;Whitman 1868
Owen		
Parker		
Parris		
<i>Partridge</i>		William W. Partridge, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Pasmer		
Patterson		
Patton		
Patton		
Peck		
Peck		
Pendleton		
Phelp		
Phelps		
Phillips		
Pierson		Pierson, Walter; Hill 1881:740
Porter		
Potts		
Powers		
Preston		
Purdy		
Quay		
Randall		Edward F. Randall, Bugler, 1st Mass. Cav.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Rankin		
<i>Rankin</i>		Marcus F. Rankin, 1st Sergeant, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
<i>Raymond</i>		Frederick M. Raymond, 1st Mass. Cav.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563

Surname	NPS System	Other Sources
Reed		
Reed		
Rhodes		<i>Higginson et al. 1896:496-563</i>
Rhodes		
Rice	no match; John M or Lyman F Rice listed	
Richards		
Rick		
Rider		
Ridneer or Rinear	No match; 3 other Rinears in Pennsylvania infantry	Rinear, William, Pennsylvania Infantry; Urban 1882:590-591
Riley		
Ringold		
Risinger		
Roberta		
Roberts		
Roberts		Roberts; Whitman 1868
<i>Robinson</i>		Whitman 1868
Rodman		
Rogers		
Ross		
Rossett		
Roth		
Rowe		
Rudis or Reeder		Reeder, Elijah, Co. E, 9th Minnesota Inf.; Whitman 1868
<i>Russell</i>		Warren E. Russell, 27th Mass. Inf.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Sawyer		
Saxmen		
<i>Schanafelt</i>		William H. Schanafelt, Co. K, 111th Ohio Inf.; Reece 1900:143
<i>Scott</i>		Whitman 1868
Scrone		
Seely		
Seigel		
Seigel		
Shambers		
<i>Shaw</i>		Whitman 1868
Shepard		
Sheridan		Sheridan, John, Co. H, 69th New York Infantry; Whitman 1868
Sherman		Sherman, William F., Co. C, 31st Maine Infantry; Crapo 1876:145
Shoemaker		Shoemaker, John, Co. F, 66th Ohio Infantry; Ohio Roster Commission
Shoorod or Shoarod		Shoarod, Charles, Co. A, 9th Minnesota Inf.; Whitman 1868
Shumayer		Shumayer, William C., Corp., 4th Mass. Cav.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Shutsman		
Shutt		
Sibert		
Siler		
Sirels		
Slausan		
Slessor		
Slidell		
Smith		<i>Higginson et al. 1896:496-563</i>

Surname	NPS System	Other Sources
Smith		
Smith		
Smith		
Smith		
<i>Smith</i>		maybesame as C S Smith?; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Snivley		
Snyder		
Solon		Solon, N., Corporal, Co. , 3rd Iowa Cavalry; Taylor 1913:201
Soule		Soule, Charles, Co. L, 9th Michigan Cavalry; Whitman 1868
Soxman		Soxman, John H., Signal Corps, U.S.A.;U.S. Veteran Signal Corps Asso
Spear		
Spiker		
<i>Stephenson</i>		John Stephenson, 2nd Mass. Cav.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Sterling		
Stewart		Stewart, Manassa, Co. H, 9th Minnesota Inf.; Whitman 1868
Stewart		
Stockman		
Stoly		
Stonestreet		Stonestreet, Henry A., 51st Illinois Infantry; Reece 1901:572
Stout		
Straney		Reece 1900:193
Strouse		
Stuart or Stewart		Stewart, Charles C., Co. C, 9th Minnesota Inf.; Whitman 1868
Stump		
Sullivan		
<i>Sullivan</i>		Timothy Sullivan, 4th Mass. Cav.; Higginson et al. 1896:496-563
Summerville		Bates 1869
Swan		
Sweeney		Sweeney, Lyman B., Signal Corps, U.S.A.; U.S. Veteran Signal Corps A:
Sweeny		
Tampeied or Tampied		Tampied, C., Co. C, 7th Michigan Inf.
Taytler		
Tebbets		Tebbets, Ezra Martin, 1st Lieutenant, 5th Iowa Cavalry; Harvard Univ
Thacker		
Thayer		Thayer, William F., Veteran Co. C, 12th Massachusetts Infantry; Higgi
Thompson		
Thompson		
Thompson		
Thorp		Thorp, James; Bates 1869
Tidaback		
Tobias		
Tribby		
Twick		
Wadkins		Wadkins, J.M., Co. E, 4th Tennessee Cavalry; Whitman 1868
Waits		
Waldon		
Walker		
Wallace		
Wallace		

















<b>Surname</b>	<b>NPS System</b>	<b>Other Sources</b>
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868
Unknown		Whitfield 1868

.868; Smith 1905:700



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6-563

7:59

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Soldiers' Monumental Association 1874:10

:256

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irical Company 1878:560

Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment:697

7:818

82:588

± 1886:877

± 1886:877

1887:735

256

563

6:496-563

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| 1895:659

16-563

ciation 1886:41

ssociation 1886:43

ersity 1865:27; 1866:19

nson et al. 1896:496-563; Roe 1907:534



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