

Camp Beauregard, KY: Military Unit Presence, Illness, and Death Reports

By Gregory S. Miller^{1,2} and William L. Wells

BACKGROUND

Soon after hostilities had begun between the United States and the Confederate States in April 1861, the Montgomery, Alabama, government moved its headquarters to Richmond, Virginia. As a result the military emphasis for both sides began to focus on the eastern region, notably attacking or defending the new capital.

As a consequence, the western theatre played a secondary role in military affairs. Nevertheless, it was early recognized by the Confederate authorities that the three rivers of the western region offered an invader easy access to the heartland of the Confederacy. The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers flowed northward from Florence, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee, respectively, while the Mississippi River flowed southward past Memphis, Vicksburg, and on to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.

One of President Jefferson F. Davis' colleagues from West Point days,³ Albert Sidney

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³ Felicity Allen, *Jefferson Davis: Unconquerable Heart*.

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Incursions by Union military units into the Jackson Purchase raised a concern that Union forces at Cairo would soon seize Columbus and Paducah. Consequently, Gen. Leonidas Polk ordered Gen. Gideon Pillow to move Confederate forces into Kentucky on September 3, 1861. Placement of artillery on the bluff and a chain across the Mississippi River towards Belmont, Missouri, were intended to inhibit river travel on the Mississippi River and provide a staging ground for the possible capture and occupation of Paducah.

After Gens. Johnston and Polk arrived in Columbus, they wanted to establish lines of communication with the river forts of Henry and Donelson. Additionally, there was a need for military outposts at several locations east of Columbus to serve as observation sites for early warnings of any possible land attacks on Columbus and to prevent Union troops from flanking Columbus *via* the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad (NO&ORR).

On September 30, 1861, Lieut. Joseph Dixon was ordered to examine the nearby countryside. He reported several suitable sites for these outpost, including Camp DeShae (sometimes spelled DeSha) (near Moscow), Camp Burnett (on Cane Creek between Clinton and Columbus), and Camp Beauregard.⁶ The last was located in Graves County, near a high hill northeast of present day Water Valley, and north of the then thriving town of

⁶ *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. 128 volumes (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880 – 1902), Series I, Vol. 4, Pages 432-433, [hereinafter cited as *O.R.*].

Beauregard report showed the number of troops present for duty at 2,453, which included the addition of an artillery unit and one squadron of cavalry but the loss of the Twenty-second Tennessee Infantry.⁹ The post return for November 1861 gives 3,361 present for duty. The Camp Beauregard post return for December 1861 gave a total of 2,134 Mississippi militia and Confederate cavalry present for duty. On January 12, 1862, Gen. Polk reported that at Camp Beauregard he only had a cavalry force of about 1,000.¹⁰ The January 1862 report for Gen. Polk's command gives the various cavalry battalions that had been at Camp Beauregard as then posted at Paris, Tennessee.¹¹ The January report did not list Camp Beauregard as a post, thus it was apparently temporarily abandoned.

Camp Beauregard and the other outposts did respond on numerous occasions to Federal military forays originating from Paducah. That city had been occupied by troops under Gen. U. S. Grant on September 6, 1861. Early on Brig. Gen. Charles F. Smith sent troops toward Mayfield to capture a railroad engine and cars of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad. This effort was thwarted by a burned bridge north of town. Later he sent two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry again to capture the railroad cars. Union troops arrived in Mayfield to await the arrival of the train from Camp Beauregard, but left when Confederate troops approached on October 27.

⁹ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 4, Page 494.

¹⁰ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 829.

¹¹ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 853.

The Confederate soldiers early in the war and while in Kentucky were well supplied with the comforts of life. The Confederate government provided subsistence and supplies from Memphis and subsistence was also acquired through local purchase. The early good feelings of going off to war among the soldiers and Southern people in general led to the people of the predominantly Jacksonian Democrat Jackson Purchase supporting the Confederate army wholeheartedly. One west Tennessee soldier recalling the first year of the war called the Jackson Purchase "a 'hog and hominy' country, and the soldiering was of the holiday kind." Camp Beauregard was called "a charming place for holiday soldiering" and we "drew upon the surrounding country for luxuries."¹² Another soldier writing from Camp Beauregard on November 22, 1861, says, "We have plenty of warm clothing, and have never failed to get full rations."¹³ Pvt. John G. Dupree serving in Miller's First Battalion Mississippi Cavalry wrote:

Some of our companies, including the Noxubee Cavalry, spent the latter part of the month of January at Camp Beauregard, near the village of Feliciana, which proved for us a charming little place. Our younger and

¹² Hubbard, John Milton, *Notes of a Private. Memphis, E.H. Clarke & Brother, 1909: Pages 12, 18; Memphis Daily Appeal*, November 27, 1861; *Memphis Daily Appeal*, December 18, 1861, and December 27, 1861.

¹³ *Memphis Daily Appeal*, November 27, 1861.

marriageable soldiers, especially, enjoyed the society of the many fascinating young ladies, most of whom were genuinely Southern. Then, too, we lived well, drawing rations freely from adjoining farms and finding a plentiful supply of chickens, turkeys, and guineas, as well as "peach and honey". None of us neglected our opportunities. But like all good things, life at Camp Beauregard must come to an end.¹⁴

Before winter officially arrived the Confederates at Camp Beauregard erected cabins to weather the cold months.¹⁵ So life at Camp Beauregard for the Confederates was much as it was for most Confederates that first joyful year of the war before the disasters of constant surrender of posts, men, and territory subsequently created terrible conditions in the Southern Confederacy.

On November 7, Colonel Bowen was ordered to intercept a sortie by Union Gen. Eleazer A. Paine near Milburn, Kentucky. Paine's troops were recalled before contact was made with the Confederates. Rumors of and actual forays continued into December as the Federals attempted to encircle and capture Columbus. In

¹⁴ Dupree, John G., "The Noxubee Squadron of the First Mississippi Cavalry, C. S. A., 1861-1865" in *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, Centenary Series, Volume 2, 1918: Page 27.

¹⁵ *Memphis Daily Appeal*, December 18, 1861, and December 27, 1861.

late December 1861 and early January 1862 two well-known Union generals led detachments into the Purchase area south of Paducah. Brig. Gen. Lewis Wallace [of *Ben Hur* fame] led an expedition toward Viola and Camp Beauregard on December 28, 1861.¹⁶ From Cairo on January 9th Gen. John A. McClernand, a personal friend of President Lincoln and one of the Union's infamous "political generals", moved troops into the Purchase via Fort Jefferson (near present day Wickliffe).¹⁷

After the fall of Forts Henry (February 6) and Donelson (February 16), the advanced Confederate position at Columbus became untenable. On February 20th Gen. P. T. G. Beauregard (on behalf of President Davis) sent the order to evacuate the area. Gen. Polk in turn ordered Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Logwood at Camp Deshae to implement these orders at the outposts. Logwood reported to Polk on February 21st as follows:

At 5 o'clock this evening I returned from the expedition over to Camp Beauregard and vicinity. Owing to the heavy rains I could not get to Viola, but I have destroyed the railroads as well as possible from within 5 miles south of Mayfield back to Fulton Station. All the bridges are destroyed as far as Viola, Major King and others having done that

¹⁶ *O.R.*, Chapter XVII, Page 66.

¹⁷ *O.R.*, Chapter XVII, Page 72.

on the Obion and other creeks some time ago.

I destroyed the engine and some of the cars. Those I did not destroy were full of provisions and other stores belonging to the Government. The depot building and cars at Fulton Station are all full to overflowing with provisions, &c., and if they are not speedily moved will be materially damaged. As soon as they can be removed the cars will be destroyed. I had a large lot of flour and other provisions, some wagons, &c., moved from Camp Beauregard to Fulton Station, and there, as directed by you, **I set fire to that camp.**¹⁸

Thus ended the brief history of Confederate Camp Beauregard, Kentucky.

MILITARY UNITS, ILLNESSES, and DEATHS

For the next forty years or so, Camp Beauregard sat in isolation, though not forgotten. In the early 20th Century efforts were begun to place a monument to the soldiers who had served and died there. Several publications began to report on the illnesses and resultant deaths at Camp Beauregard,

¹⁸ *O.R.*, Series I, Volume 7, Page 898. [Emphasis added]

with fatality estimates ranging from about 400¹⁹ to approximately 1,500.²⁰ There is at least one report "that there is a possibility that [deaths were] not as great as has been reported".²¹ One of the difficulties in establishing accurate numbers is that many of the deceased were either returned to family at home, or else were removed and reinterred elsewhere subsequent to abandonment of the camp. Additionally, there are conflicting data on which regiments were present at Camp Beauregard. For example, the 22nd and 27th Tennessee Infantry Regiments were reported at Camp Beauregard during the period from September 1861 to March 1862.²² On the other hand, Horn²³ gives no mention of either of these regiments ever being at Camp Beauregard, Kentucky, though both were present for a time at Columbus.

¹⁹ Shelton, Phillip M., "Camp Beauregard, Graves County, Kentucky", *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, Volume 61, No. 2, April 1963, Page 155.

²⁰ Fuller, Mrs. George T. [Lizzie Lowe] (Compiler), "History of Camp Beauregard", typed manuscript, August 1932, Page 1.

²¹ "Camp Beauregard CSA, Feliciana, Kentucky, Graves County, September 1861 – March 1862", *The Southern Cause*, Monthly Newsletter of the Tilghman-Beauregard Camp #1460, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Wingo, KY [no date].

²² Fuller, Mrs. George T. [Lizzie Lowe], "Camp Beauregard", *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. 24, Page 183 (1916).

²³ Stanley F. Horn (Chairman), *et al.*, *Tennesseans in the Civil War: A Military History of Confederate and Union Units*. Nashville, Tennessee: Civil War Centennial Commission, (1964), Part I, Pages 220 ff.

Table 1 lists the units research has shown were and were not posted at Camp Beauregard/Feliciana during the period under review [September 1861 - February 1862]. There were, in addition, from time to time units sent from other nearby posts to Camp Beauregard when its commander was fearful of a supposed threatened attack by Union troops, but were quickly withdrawn back to their post when it was ascertained that no attack was imminent. One such expedition took place on January 1, 1862, when Col. Robert M. Russell of the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry brought his brigade from Columbus to the rescue of Brig. Gen. James L. Alcorn. On arriving at Camp Beauregard it was determined that this was a false report of an impending attack so the brigade headed back to Columbus.²⁴

²⁴ McGee, J. P. and S. W. Caldwell, "Twelfth Tennessee Infantry," in *The Military Annals of Tennessee (Confederate)*, Page 307.

Table 1	
Units Stationed at Camp Beauregard/Feliciana KY	
1	Bowie's Company Alabama Cavalry
2	Brewer's Battalion Alabama Cavalry
3	Falkner's Company Alabama Cavalry
4	Ninth Regiment Arkansas Infantry
5	Tenth Regiment Arkansas Infantry
6	King's First Battalion Kentucky Infantry/Cavalry
7	Cole's Company Louisiana Cavalry
8	Watson's Company Louisiana Artillery
9	Alcorn's Mississippi State Militia Troops
10	Hudson's Company Mississippi (Pettus Flying) Artillery
11	Miller's First Battalion Mississippi Cavalry
12	Twenty-second Regiment Mississippi Infantry
13	First Regiment Mississippi Valley Infantry
14	First Regiment Missouri Infantry
15	Logwood's Sixth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry
16	Twenty-second Regiment Tennessee Infantry
17	Twenty-seventh Regiment Tennessee Infantry
18	Williams' Company Tennessee Artillery
	Units Reported to be but NOT at Camp Beauregard/Feliciana
	Third Kentucky Infantry Regiment
	Seventh Kentucky Infantry Regiment
	Fifth Missouri Cavalry
	Twelfth Tennessee Infantry Regiment

In addition, some deaths for what is believed to be Camp Beauregard are listed as Feliciana. During the Confederate occupation of the Camp it would be normal for the military infantry units stationed there to be spread out along the interior points and the near exterior for protection as well as for health and sanitary reasons. Crossroads towns

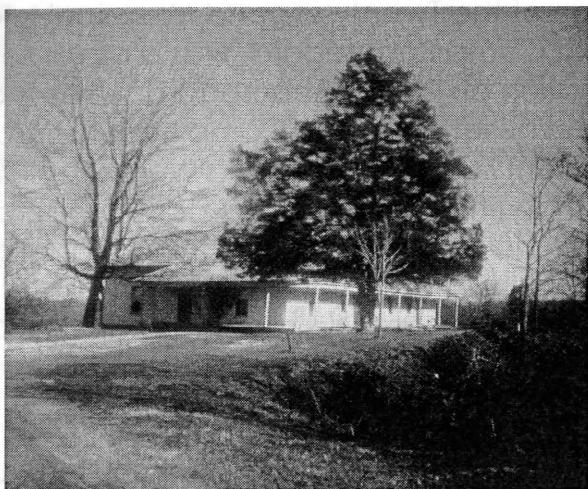


Figure 1

often spread out beyond the main crossroads and Feliciana would be no different in that respect. Being that Feliciana was the closest town it is known that at least one permanent structure there was used as a hospital by the Confederate troops stationed at Camp Beauregard. Figure 1 is a photograph taken in the late 1960s of this structure which no longer exists

Attention now turns to an examination of the original sources, many of which have only become readily accessible recently, in an attempt to provide more consistent and reliable data on death numbers at Camp Beauregard during the period of occupation. Such materials include compiled service records, and contemporaneous newspaper articles.

As was mentioned above, one of the difficulties in such a study is the fact deaths and burials were not necessarily at the same location. In fact, Dr. George C. Phillips, who was assistant

surgeon of the Twenty-second Mississippi Infantry while at Camp Beauregard, was a major source of information on Camp Beauregard sickness and death in his letters to the Camp Beauregard Monument Fund. These letters were recalling events more than fifty years after the occurrence of events of which he was writing. One thing that might hold true was his statement that, "The remains of most of the men of the 22nd Mississippi who died at Camp Beauregard were shipped back to their homes in Mississippi."²⁵

(1.) Capt. Bowie's Company of Alabama Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Andrew W. Bowie, was organized at Talladega, Alabama, July 15, 1861, and was known as the Mountain Rangers. The company was mustered into Confederate service at Decatur, Alabama, August 13, 1861. While in Kentucky it was originally attached to Capt. John Warren Cole's Battalion of Louisiana and Alabama Cavalry, which included Capt. Jefferson Falkner's Company of Alabama Cavalry and Capt. John Warren Cole's Company of Louisiana Cavalry. Sometime between December 15, 1861, and January 11, 1862, this company along with Falkner's Company of Alabama Cavalry would become part of **(2.) Brewer's Battalion of Alabama Cavalry**,²⁶ also

²⁵ *A History of Camp Beauregard: Graves County, Kentucky*. (Mayfield, Kentucky: Sons of Confederate Veterans, 1988), Page 25.

²⁶ In Capt. Falkner's compiled service record file in Eighth (Wade's) Confederate Cavalry is a requisition on the Ordnance Department for his company in which he gives his unit as

known as Brewer's Second Battalion of Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry. In May 1862 the company became Company A of the Second Regiment of Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry, which would finally be renamed the Eighth (Wade's) Confederate Cavalry. Some records of Brewer's Battalion of Alabama Cavalry can be found in the records of the Eighth. As part of Capt. Cole's Battalion, Capt. Bowie's Company was first posted at Camp Beauregard in late October 1861²⁷ and would have a presence there into February 1862. While stationed at Beauregard several men show up on the muster rolls as absent sick but no cause of sickness is given. Only one member of the company is documented to have been discharged at Camp Beauregard and that was for disease. No deaths were reported in the company.²⁸

(3.) Capt. Falkner's Company of Alabama Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Jefferson Falkner, was enlisted in Chambers County, Alabama, and was

"Company B, Capt. J. Falkner, Maj. Brewers Battalion, Ala. Cavalry." On official documents for the death of a soldier in Brewer's Battalion his military unit is variously given as member of "Captain Falkners Company B Brewers Battalion of Cavalry Alabama Troop" and "Capt. Falkner's Co. B, Brewer's Batt Cav. Ala Vol." Mississippi is not given as part of the unit designation.

²⁷ O.R., Series I, Vol. 3, Page 723.

²⁸ CSR from the state of Alabama, Capt. Bowie's Cavalry. Microcopy No. 311, Roll 37. CSR raised directly by the Confederate government, Eighth (Wade's) Confederate Cavalry. Microcopy No. 258, Rolls 19-22.

known as the Chambers Cavalry. The company was organized at West Point, Georgia, August 3, 1861. In May 1862 the company became Company B of the Second Regiment of Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry, which would finally be renamed the Eighth (Wade's) Confederate Cavalry. As part of Capt. Cole's Battalion, Capt. Falkner's Company was first posted at Camp Beauregard in late October 1861²⁹ and would have a presence there into February 1862. Previous to the unit's posting at Camp Beauregard, one soldier died of flux at Obion Rail Road Bridge in Hickman County, Kentucky. While stationed at Beauregard many men show up on the August 3, 1861 to October 21, 1861, muster roll as absent sick at State Line, Kentucky; two on the same muster roll are listed as absent sick at Moscow, Kentucky; and one on the same muster roll is given as absent sick at Obion Rail Road Bridge, Hickman County, Kentucky, but no cause of sickness is given for any of these men. Company member Pvt. E. W. Dunson was acting Assistant Surgeon of Capt. Cole's Battalion. Pvt. William B. Brech died in November 1861 with no location of death given, but Capt. Falkner took leave from Camp Beauregard on November 20, 1861, to take the remains of Pvt. Brech back to Alabama. In either November or December 1861 one soldier died of measles, but location of death was not listed. While designated as Company B of Brewer's Battalion Alabama Cavalry, one soldier died at Camp Beauregard in January 1862 from pneumonia and another in

²⁹ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 3, Page 723.

February 1862 at Camp Beauregard from fever, with a third soldier also dying in January 1862 from pneumonia but no location of death was noted. One member was discharged at Camp Beauregard in February 1862 for kidney disease.³⁰

(4.) The Ninth Regiment Arkansas Infantry, commanded by Col. John M. Bradley, was organized at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. While the Ninth was in Kentucky in the fall and winter of 1861 many men were sent to their homes in Arkansas on sick furlough, while others died in hospitals at Memphis, Tennessee. The regiment reported ten deaths at Camp Beauregard; twelve deaths at Columbus, Kentucky; two at Moscow, Kentucky; one at Fulton, Kentucky; and eight with location not designated. During the months of September, October, November, and December of 1861 soldiers were medically discharged from service due to various causes, among which were spleen and liver problems, measles, bowel disease, pneumonia, hernia, scrotal hernia, bronchitis, rheumatism, general debility, hemorrhage of the lungs, pleurisy, phthisis pulmonalis, diarrhea, paraplegia, disease of spine, feeble health, pulmonary disease, and intermittent fever. W. H. Childress was the surgeon of the regiment. The regiment was still at Columbus, Kentucky, on October 31, 1861, and did not arrive at

³⁰ CSR from the state of Alabama, Capt. Falkner's Cavalry. Microcopy No. 311, Roll 37. CSR raised directly by the Confederate government, Eighth (Wade's) Confederate Cavalry. Microcopy No. 258, Rolls 19-22.

Camp Beauregard until November 1861.³¹ It with the rest of the infantry regiments left Beauregard at the very end of December 1861, except for a small number of soldiers too sick to travel.³²

(5.) The Tenth Regiment Arkansas Infantry,

commanded by Col. Thomas D. Merrick, was organized at Springfield, Arkansas. Muster roll records appear incomplete with the first muster roll in the records being for January 1, 1862 to April 30, 1862. The muster rolls record four deaths at Camp Beauregard, and a fifth soldier not on the muster rolls is given in his wife's Arkansas Confederate widow's pension.³³ No cause of death was given in the muster roll records for the four, but the pension record states the cause of death for the fifth individual was from measles. During the unit's stay at Beauregard some five men were medically discharged from service. Soldiers were medically discharged from service at Camp Beauregard due to various causes, among which were hemorrhoids and prolapsus ani, syphilis, chronic pneumonia, measles, typhoid fever. George W. Sherman was the surgeon and Wiley B. Love assistant surgeon of the Tenth Arkansas Infantry while at Camp Beauregard. The regiment is documented at Camp Beauregard by early October 1861 and is most

³¹ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 4, Page 557.

³² CSR from the state of Arkansas, Ninth Infantry. Microcopy No. 317, Roll 108-114. *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Pages 809-810.

³³ Arkansas, Confederate Pension Applications, Soldiers and Widows, 1901-1929. Widow's Pension No. 1734, Mary Mabry.

certainly among the infantry units that were moved there by the last days of September 1861 as only infantry numbers are given on the September 1861 monthly report for Camp Beauregard. It was ordered with the rest of the Beauregard infantry regiments to Bowling Green before the end of December 1861.³⁴

(6.) King's First Battalion Kentucky Infantry/Cavalry, the only documented Kentucky Confederate unit stationed at Camp Beauregard, was organized there by Maj. Henry Clay King. The original four companies of the battalion were from the Jackson Purchase of Kentucky with the two added companies from West Tennessee. The battalion started out at Camp Beauregard as infantry, but transitioned to cavalry in December 1861 upon Gen. Polk's order. In April 1862 to the original battalion were added four companies forming a regiment and thus became the First Regiment Confederate Cavalry, with the records of the battalion contained in its records. Benjamin F. Lackey of Ripley, Tennessee, was surgeon of the battalion. This unit was intermittently there for the length of the occupation of the post and suffered only four documented fatalities at Camp Beauregard. Two were from consumption and the other two are listed as died from disease.³⁵ Among these four the remains of Pvt. William Jefferson Moore are known to

³⁴ CSR from the state of Arkansas, Tenth Infantry. Microcopy No. 317, Rolls 115-117. *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Pages 809-810.

³⁵ CSR raised directly by the Confederate government, First Confederate Cavalry. Microcopy No. 258, Rolls 1-5.

have been taken home to Tennessee for burial, which is documented by his wife's Tennessee Confederate pension application in which a former lieutenant of the company states, "I had him brought home and buried with military honors."³⁶

(7.) Capt. Cole's Company of Louisiana Cavalry, commanded by Capt. John Warren Cole, was organized and mustered into service at East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 23, 1861, and was known as the Louisiana Mounted Rangers. While in Kentucky Capt. Cole became commander of a loosely organized battalion of his company and the Alabama companies of Capt. Bowie and Capt. Falkner. As part of Capt. Cole's Battalion, Capt. Cole's Company was first posted at Camp Beauregard in late October 1861³⁷ and would have a presence there into February 1862. The only deaths reported in Capt. Cole's Company while in Kentucky were not at Camp Beauregard. One died of flux on September 29, 1861, at Camp O'Bion,³⁸ which is where the unit was posted at the time. The other member of the company was reported to have died from accidental self-inflicted gunshot

³⁶ Tennessee, Confederate Pension Applications, Soldiers and Widows, 1891-1965. Widow's Pension No. 902, Mary Ann Moore.

³⁷ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 3, Page 723.

³⁸ This was probably on Obion Creek, maybe at a highway or railroad crossing.

wound from his pistol inflicted at Clinton, Kentucky, but location of death was not given.³⁹

(8.) Watson's Company of Louisiana Artillery, commanded by Lt. Col. Daniel Beltzhoover and sometimes referred to as Beltzhoover's Battery, was begun at New Orleans, Louisiana, in June 1861 and fully organized at St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, Louisiana, in August 1861. The company arrived at Columbus, Kentucky, about October 1, 1861. On October 24, 1861, they were ordered to be part of the command at Camp Beauregard, but were still at Belmont, Missouri, on November 7, 1861, taking part in the battle there.⁴⁰ They were at Camp Beauregard by November 30, 1861.⁴¹ At the end of December 1861 they were ordered to proceed from Camp Beauregard to Bowling Green,⁴² but had only got as far as State Line, Kentucky, by January 6, 1862. A regimental petition dated October 13, 1861, contains a large number of soldiers' names that never appear on any later muster roll as to their disposition. The first regular muster roll is dated September 1, 1862, which is some eight months after the company had been ordered from Camp Beauregard and probably accounts for the lack of

³⁹ CSR from the state of Louisiana, Capt. Cole's Cavalry. Microcopy No. 320, Roll 31. *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 3, Page 723.

⁴⁰ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 3, Pages 723, 359-360.

⁴¹ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 728.

⁴² *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 808.

details of any possible deaths, discharges, or sickness while at Camp Beauregard.⁴³

(9.) Alcorn's Mississippi State Militia Troops,

commanded by Brig. Gen. James L. Alcorn of the Mississippi State Militia, were called out by Governor John J. Pettus of Mississippi on November 21, 1861, for the defense of the State and for use at Columbus, Kentucky, or wherever else the need existed.⁴⁴ The soldiers commanded by Gen. Alcorn were organized at Grenada, Mississippi, and sent forward to Union City, Tennessee, and then to Columbus, Kentucky, in the second half of December 1861.⁴⁵ Alcorn's men were poorly armed, mostly with shotguns and inadequate ammunition. Alcorn had assumed command of Camp Beauregard by December 29, 1861.⁴⁶ Gen. Polk recognized that Alcorn's infantry was poorly prepared for the front and would be very ineffective, plus many were battling measles.⁴⁷ The Camp Beauregard post return for December 1861 gave Alcorn a total of 1,674 infantry present for duty.⁴⁸ By January 8, 1862, Lt. Col. Miller of the First Battalion Mississippi Cavalry had assumed

⁴³ CSR from the state of Louisiana, Watson Battery, Artillery. Microcopy No. 320, Roll 61; *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 3, Pages 359-360; *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 3, Page 723; *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 728; *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 808.

⁴⁴ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Pages 688-689.

⁴⁵ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Pages 771, 782-783.

⁴⁶ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 803.

⁴⁷ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Pages 813, 828-829.

⁴⁸ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 826.

command of Camp Beauregard.⁴⁹ By January 12, 1862, Alcorn's militia had been removed back to Union City, with Camp Beauregard left to be guarded by cavalry. There are no known deaths for Alcorn's troops in the short time they were at Beauregard.⁵⁰

(10.) Hudson's Pettus Flying Artillery Company of Mississippi, commanded by Capt. Alfred Hudson, was organized at Panola, Mississippi, May 11, 1861, and mustered into Confederate service at New Madrid, Missouri, August 9, 1861. It would later be known as Capt. Hoole's Company. The company experienced two deaths at Camp Beauregard. One death was due to measles and the other pneumonia. The unit arrived at Camp Beauregard in October 1861 and was on duty there until ordered to Bowling Green at the end of December 1861. Several men enlisted into the company at Camp Beauregard during October 1861. One sick soldier at Camp Beauregard was left behind in a private hospital near the camp upon the company departing for Bowling Green.⁵¹

⁴⁹ Miller, John H., Sr., file. CSR from the state of Mississippi, First (Miller's) Battalion, Cavalry. Microcopy No. 269, Roll 7.

⁵⁰ CSR from the state of Mississippi, First (Percy's) Infantry (Army of 10,000), Second Infantry (Army of 10,000) & Third Infantry (Army of 10,000). Microcopy No. 269, Rolls 107, 123, & 135.

⁵¹ CSR from the state of Mississippi, Capt. Hoole's Co., Light Artillery (Hudson Battery). Microcopy No. 269, Rolls 95-96.

(11.) Miller's First Battalion Mississippi Cavalry,

commanded by Lt. Col. John H. Miller, was organized in the summer of 1861. In spring 1862 the battalion became the nucleus of the First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry. The battalion spent time at Camp DeShae and Camp Beauregard and other points, often working in conjunction with Logwood's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry on scouts toward the enemy.⁵² Lt. Col. Miller had assumed command of Camp Beauregard from January 8, 1862, to January 16th, but on January 17 and 18 he was in command at Camp DeShae.⁵³ January 21, 1862, saw Miller back in command at Camp Beauregard⁵⁴ and the battalion would be in and out until the final evacuation of Confederate troops. There are no known deaths in this battalion at Camp Beauregard.⁵⁵

(12.) The Twenty-second Regiment Mississippi Infantry,

commanded by Col. De Witt Clinton Bonham, was organized at Iuka, Mississippi, in July 1861. Ten deaths are documented in this unit at

⁵² *Memphis Daily Appeal*, September 26, 1861, and December 1, 1861. Young, J. P., *The Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate*. (Nashville: M.E. Church, South, 1890), Pages 21-23.

⁵³ Miller, John H., Sr., file. CSR from the state of Mississippi, First (Miller's) Battalion, Cavalry. Microcopy No. 269, Roll 7. *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 836.

⁵⁴ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, 841.

⁵⁵ CSR from the state of Mississippi, First (Miller's) Battalion, Cavalry. Microcopy No. 269, Roll 7. CSR from the state of Mississippi, First Cavalry. Microcopy No. 269, Rolls 1-4.

(11.) Miller's First Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. John H. Miller, was organized in the summer of 1861. In spring 1862 the battalion became the nucleus of the First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry. The battalion spent time at Camp DeShae and Camp Beauregard and other points, often working in conjunction with Logwood's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry on scouts toward the enemy.⁵² Lt. Col. Miller had assumed command of Camp Beauregard from January 8, 1862, to January 16th, but on January 17 and 18 he was in command at Camp DeShae.⁵³ January 21, 1862, saw Miller back in command at Camp Beauregard⁵⁴ and the battalion would be in and out until the final evacuation of Confederate troops. There are no known deaths in this battalion at Camp Beauregard.⁵⁵

(12.) The Twenty-second Regiment Mississippi Infantry, commanded by Col. De Witt Clinton Bonham, was organized at luka, Mississippi, in July 1861. Ten deaths are documented in this unit at

⁵² *Memphis Daily Appeal*, September 26, 1861, and December 1, 1861. Young, J. P., *The Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate*. (Nashville: M.E. Church, South, 1890), Pages 21-23.

⁵³ Miller, John H., Sr., file. CSR from the state of Mississippi, First (Miller's) Battalion, Cavalry. Microcopy No. 269, Roll 7. *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 836.

⁵⁴ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, 841.

⁵⁵ CSR from the state of Mississippi, First (Miller's) Battalion, Cavalry. Microcopy No. 269, Roll 7. CSR from the state of Mississippi, First Cavalry. Microcopy No. 269, Rolls 1-4.

Camp Beauregard. Two of the regiment's Camp Beauregard dead were removed to Mississippi for burial: Col. Dewitt Clinton Bonham and Pvt. Robert E. Cole of the Black Hawk Rifles.⁵⁶ Pvt. Cole's father was in camp at the death of his son and had his remains interred in Black Hawk Cemetery in Carroll County, Mississippi. Thus the headstone for him in Camp Beauregard Cemetery is superfluous. Third Serg. David H. Gillespie died at Mayfield, Kentucky, and has one of the old upright headstones at Camp Beauregard. Three other members of the regiment with upright headstones at Camp Beauregard are Pvts. Jesse M. Chapman, John T. Cheek, and James H. McCool. Chapman died November 11, 1861, Cheek died October 26, 1861, and McCool died December 3, 1861, with none having a location of death listed. Although there is no headstone for him at Camp Beauregard, the record of Pvt. William R. Myers gives his death as October 21, 1861, from disease in camp at Fulton, Kentucky. Many of the Camp Beauregard deaths do not give cause of death, but three were listed as pneumonia and two as typhoid pneumonia. J. L. Meares was surgeon of the regiment with George C. Phillips assistant surgeon.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ Find A Grave <www.findagrave.com>, Record of Col DeWitt Clinton Bonham, created by: Rob, record added: May 16, 2013, Find A Grave Memorial # 110654879; Find A Grave <www.findagrave.com>, Record of Robert Elliot Cole, created by: Beth Austin, record added: Sep 09, 2009, Find A Grave Memorial # 41751268. *Memphis Daily Appeal*, Dec. 31, 1861.

⁵⁷ CSR from the state of Mississippi, Twenty-second Infantry. Microcopy No. 269, Rolls 302-308.

(13.) The First Regiment Mississippi Valley Infantry, commanded by Col. John D. Martin, had previously been designated the Twenty-fifth Mississippi Infantry. The regiment was organized at Memphis, Tennessee, in August 1861 and included companies originating from several Southern states. In January 1862 the regiment was renamed the Second Confederate Infantry before finally being disbanded in May 1862. Company C was made up of Kentuckians and upon disbandment became Company K, Seventh Kentucky Infantry. The records of this unit seem sparse and are contained under the designation of Twenty-fifth Mississippi Infantry and Second Confederate Infantry. After the August 1861 muster-in roll the next muster roll is for November/December 1861 and it only exists for Company D. There were a few soldiers discharged at Camp Beauregard, but no cause is given. The regiment is at Camp Beauregard by October 1861 and is probably there as part of Col. John S. Bowen's infantry brigade by the end of September 1861. It was ordered with the rest of the Beauregard infantry regiments to Bowling Green before the end of December 1861.⁵⁸

(14.) The First Regiment Missouri Infantry, commanded by Col. John S. Bowen, was organized near Memphis, Tennessee, and New Madrid,

⁵⁸ CSR from the state of Mississippi, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Microcopy No. 269, Roll 319. CSR raised directly by the Confederate government, Second Confederate Infantry. Microcopy No. 258, Roll 62. *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 809-810.

Missouri. The regiment suffered a very high rate of desertions after being brought east of the Mississippi River in 1861. The unit recorded eleven deaths at Camp Beauregard. Some are listed as having died from disease, others have no cause of death given, and one is listed as killed by accident. Eight enlisted members of the regiment were sent to hospitals at Columbus, Kentucky, in late September 1861 while the regiment was at Camp Beauregard. By early October 1861 they had all died at Columbus. One private was listed as accidentally killed December 1, 1861, which might have been at Camp Beauregard but location of the accident is not specified. Carey N. Hawes was surgeon of the regiment and Joseph S. Leonard was assistant surgeon while at Camp Beauregard. Several members of the regiment were appointed hospital attendants while at Camp Beauregard, with some being sent with their sick comrades to hospitals at Columbus, Kentucky. The regimental return for September 1861 places it at Camp Beauregard where it would be until the last week of December 1861.⁵⁹

(15.) Logwood's Sixth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. Thomas H. Logwood, was organized in September 1861 while stationed in Kentucky from six previously separately organized companies.⁶⁰ In the spring of 1862 the battalion had more companies added to increase it to regimental

⁵⁹ CSR from the state of Missouri, First Infantry. Microcopy No. 322, Rolls 92-97. *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 7, Page 809-810.

⁶⁰ Young, J. P., *The Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, Confederate*, Pages 17-18.

size and became the First Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, being finally renamed the Seventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry later in the war.⁶¹ The battalion's usual headquarters while stationed in Kentucky was at Camp DeShae where they erected permanent winter quarters.⁶² Portions of the battalion first began its on and off contact with and intermittent posting at Camp Beauregard when portions of it were called upon to provide cavalry service for the post in early October 1861.⁶³ The battalion has no known deaths at Camp Beauregard.⁶⁴

(16.) The Twenty-second (Freeman's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry, commanded by Col. Thomas J. Freeman, was organized in July 1861 and mustered into Confederate service at Trenton, Tennessee, on August 10, 1861. One company was made up of men from the Hickman County, Kentucky area, which in May 1862 became Company M of the Third Kentucky Infantry. The regiment was recorded on station at Camp Beauregard at least from October 1, 1861, to October 24, 1861, where Col. Freeman

⁶¹ Hubbard, *Notes of a Private*, Pages 21-22; "Seventh Tennessee Cavalry," in *The Military Annals of Tennessee (Confederate)*, Lindsley, John Berrien (comp. and ed.), Nashville: J.M. Lindley & Co., Publishers (1886): Page 636; Young, J. P., *The Seventh Tennessee Cavalry*, Pages 24, 26.

⁶² *Memphis Daily Appeal*, November 28, 1861, and December 31, 1861; "Seventh Tennessee Cavalry," *ibid.*, Page 636.

⁶³ Hubbard, *Notes of a Private*, Page 18.

⁶⁴ CSR organizations from the state of Tennessee, Seventh (Duckworth's) Cavalry. Microcopy No. 268, Rolls 31-34.

was personally enlisting new recruits to the regiment. The October 10, 1861, consolidated Report of Camp Beauregard lists several officers of the Twenty-second absent. On October 24, 1861, the regiment was designated as part of the Columbus garrison in Gen. Polk's new command structure.⁶⁵ An October 1861 Report for Camp Beauregard lists this unit as detached.⁶⁶ The regiment took part in the battle of Belmont on November 7, 1861, receiving several fatalities. The muster rolls and the Memorial Roll of the Twenty-second Tennessee Infantry in the *Military Annals of Tennessee (Confederate)* presents deaths, with many listed as died at Belmont, Columbus, and Union City, but none at Camp Beauregard. The Memorial Roll and muster rolls indicate three individuals died between October 10 and October 20, 1861, which is within the time frame that the regiment was at Camp Beauregard.⁶⁷

(17.) The Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, commanded by Col. Christopher H. Williams, was organized at Trenton, Tennessee, in September 1861. The regiment arrived at Columbus, Kentucky, in November 1861 after the battle of Belmont, Missouri. It was moved to Camp Beauregard on December 12, 1861, after one of the many scares of an

⁶⁵ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 3, Page 723.

⁶⁶ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 4, Page 494.

⁶⁷ CSR from the state of Tennessee, Twenty-second Infantry. Microcopy No. 268, Rolls 206-207; *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 3, Page 723; "Twenty-second Tennessee Infantry," in *The Military Annals of Tennessee (Confederate)*, Pages 396-397.

impending Federal approach on the camp.⁶⁸ At Camp Beauregard a few new recruits enlisted in this regiment. The regiment left Camp Beauregard for Bowling Green on December 25, 1861. One sick soldier left behind at Columbus on December 12th died December 30, 1861. While stationed at Camp Beauregard many more came down with sickness. More than fifty soldiers were left in the hospital at Camp Beauregard upon the regiment's departure. A day after the regiment began its move to Bowling Green many of the sick remaining at Camp Beauregard were furloughed. Among the reasons for sick furlough were pneumonia, mumps, and general debility. No Camp Beauregard deaths were reported in this regiment.⁶⁹

(18.) Williams' Company Tennessee Artillery,

commanded by Capt. W. Orton Williams, was originally organized at Memphis, Tennessee, by Thomas F. Tobin. It was mustered into Confederate service at Memphis, Tennessee, August 5, 1861, with W. Orton Williams appointed captain of the company. It would successively be known as Capt. Hoxton's Company and finally Capt. Thomas F. Tobin's Company of Light Artillery. Though the company had been ordered by Gen. Polk on October 24, 1861, to be a part of the Camp Beauregard garrison,⁷⁰ the company was still in

⁶⁸ Taylor, John M. "Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry," in *The Military Annals of Tennessee (Confederate)*, Page 416.

⁶⁹ CSR from the state of Tennessee, Twenty-seventh Infantry. Microcopy No. 268, Rolls 231-233.

⁷⁰ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 3, Page 723.

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⁶⁸ Taylor, John M. "Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry," in *The Military Annals of Tennessee (Confederate)*, Page 416.

⁶⁹ CSR from the state of Tennessee, Twenty-seventh Infantry. Microcopy No. 268, Rolls 231-233.

⁷⁰ *O.R.*, Series I, Vol. 3, Page 723.

Memphis at the end of October 1861. It had finally arrived at Camp Beauregard by November 15, 1861, as the company enlisted a recruit at Feliciana that day. The company would be moved to Columbus at the end of December. Two members of the company died in November 1861 at Camp Beauregard and three members of the company died at Columbus in January and February 1862 with no causes of death listed for any.⁷¹

SUMMARY

The Monthly Report of Maj. Gen. Polk's command for January 1862 does not list Camp Beauregard, Kentucky; thus suggests there were no troops posted there. The cavalry units that are known to have been in and out of Camp Beauregard before the final evacuation are listed as stationed at Paris, Tennessee. These include Brewer's Battalion Alabama Cavalry, King's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry, First Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, and the Sixth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry.

The number of deaths documented herein and summarized in Table 2 is forty-six, with the remains of three of these positively known to have been taken home for burial. Also, as has been documented, many of the sick were sent to other places, especially Columbus, and many others furloughed home to recover. There are at least twenty-four soldiers from units that spent time at

⁷¹ CSR from the state of Tennessee, Capt. Tobin's Co., Light Artillery (Memphis Light Battery). Microcopy No. 268, Rolls 98-99.

Camp Beauregard documented as dying at Columbus. These numbers of dead at Camp Beauregard are well below the numbers estimated in previous reports (*vide supra*).

Documented causes of deaths at Camp Beauregard are given as consumption, measles, pneumonia, typhoid pneumonia, and disease, while with about half no cause of death was given. The cause of deaths for two other individuals not at Camp Beauregard but among the units that spent much time there was from flux. Another disease showing up among the troops at Camp Beauregard, but not known to have caused deaths, was mumps. Some of the muster roll records appear to be missing for some military units - companies, battalions, and regiments. Confederate records are known to be very incomplete due to the fact that Confederate units often lost their records due to surrender and hasty retreats. After records were lost or captured, then it was the job of the staff to reconstruct them.

Undoubtedly, there are other unrecorded deaths at Camp Beauregard, but it is highly unlikely that these unknowns could approach even a doubling of the actual documented deaths. Given the passage of time, it is quite possible that post-war memories formed while at Camp Beauregard were confused with illnesses and deaths elsewhere. But still if the numbers of deaths claimed in these earlier reports (beginning so many years after the war) were accurate, then why were such extreme numbers of camp deaths not documented in the war-time records? Why then was the camp not

disbanded? If the post-war larger estimated number of deaths were true, there would have been few troops to go on the frequent scouting and forward movements documented in the official records. With so many units only partially filled and many of the sick furloughed, and with many soldiers needed to attend the sick, who would have been left to man the post?

Diseases swept with abandon through both Confederate and Union camps that first year of the war. It can be assumed that many (if not most) or all of the deaths recorded with no location of death given are probably for those soldiers that died away from their normal post of duty where the units' records were being kept. As is documented in the muster rolls, many men were sent home on sick furlough and others sent away to other hospitals. Some of these men undoubtedly didn't recover from their malady. Some other sick men probably died in transit away from home, military hospital, and post with no one there to document properly their death.

Table 2					
Death Site	Unit	Rank & Name	Died	Buried	Cause
Camp Beauregard/Felciana	A, 9 AR	Pvt. James B. Clegg	Dec. 12, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. Albert Eaves	Jan. 7, 62		
	D, 9 AR	Pvt. David E. Enis	Dec. 10, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. Jackson A. Flanigan	Jan. 8, 62		
	D, 9 AR	Pvt. George W. Hickman	Dec. 11, 61		
	D, 9 AR	Pvt. George Ledbetter	Dec. 20, 61		
	D, 9 AR	Pvt. George W. Reaves	Dec. 17, 61		
	D, 9 AR	Sgt. Robert E. Scobey	Dec. 11, 61		
	D, 9 AR	Pvt. William J. Tidwell	Dec. 8, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. Henry D. York	Dec. 21, 61		
E, 10 AR	Pvt. A. P. Brinkley	Jan. 5, 62			
C, 10 AR	—N. Christopher	Feb. 25, 62			
E, 10 AR	3 Sgt. J. W. Hill	Feb. 11, 62			
E, 10 AR	—Thomas Allen Mabry	Nov. 18, 61			Measles
C, 10 AR	—J. W. Willey	Jan. 14, 61			
E, King's KY	Pvt. Dannel Humble	Jan. 62			Disease
E, King's KY	Pvt. William Jefferson Moore	Dec. 61	Lauderdale Co., TN		Disease
D, King's KY	Pvt. Thomas B. Nance	Jan. 14, 62			Consumption
A, King's KY	Pvt. E. W. Smith	Mar. 5, 62			Consumption
	22 MS	Col. DeWitt Clinton Bonham	Dec. 24, 61	Vicksburg, MS	Typhoid Pneumonia
	B, 22 MS	Pvt. Phillip Burnett	Dec. 17, 61		
	G, 22 MS	Pvt. Robert Elliott Cole	Dec. 2, 61	Black Hawk, MS	
	I, 22 MS	Pvt. B. A. Harris	Nov. 11, 61		Pneumonia
	I, 22 MS	Pvt. J. W. Lazewell	Nov. 9, 61		Pneumonia
	I, 22 MS	1 Sgt. Elisha J. Pace	Nov. 11, 61		Pneumonia
	B, 22 MS	Pvt. William Body Sisson	Dec. 6, 61		
	B, 22 MS	Pvt. John W. Stankey	Nov. 1, 61		
	B, 22 MS	Pvt. John P. Walker	Nov. 7, 61		
	E, 22 MS	4 Sgt. David Wall	Dec. 10, 61		Typhoid Pneumonia

Table 2-continued #2

Death Site	Unit	Rank & Name	Died	Buried	Cause
Camp Beauregard/Felciana	K, 1 MO	Pvt. John H. Barry	—		Disease
	K, 1 MO	Pvt. John B. Bean	Sept. 61		Disease
	K, 1 MO	Pvt. J. Q. (or D.) Cannon	—		Disease
	B, 1 MO	Pvt. Edwin L. Carter	Nov. 18, 61		
	D, 1 MO	Pvt. Thomas Daly	Dec. 29, 61		
	E, 1 MO	Pvt. William Kennedy	Nov. 15, 61		
	G, 1 MO	— E. T. Law	Jan. 61		
	H, 1 MO	Pvt. John M. Morton	Nov. 11, 61		
	K, 1 MO	Pvt. John F. Ross	—		Disease
	K, 1 MO	Pvt. F. L. (or S.) Stone	Sept. 61		Disease
	D, 1 MO	Pvt. Joseph Weaver	Nov. 61		
	B, Brewer's Bn AL Cav.	Pvt. Meredith Thrower	Feb. 7, 62		
	B, Brewer's Bn AL Cav.	Pvt. James W. Wester	Jan. 11, 62		Pneumonia
	Hudson's MS Art.	Pvt. Vachel Barnhill	Nov. 13, 61		Measles
	Hudson's MS Art.	Pvt. John W. King	Dec. 24, 61		Pneumonia
	Art.	Pvt. Henry McQuade	Nov. 61		
	Art.	Pvt. Stephen Murphy	Nov. 61		
Death Site	Unit	Rank & Name	Died	Buried	Cause
Mayfield	B, 22 MS	3 Sgt. David H. Gillespie	Nov. 11, 61		
Death Site	Unit	Rank & Name	Died	Buried	Cause
Moscow	B, 9 AR	Pvt. William A. Thomas	Nov. 23, 61		
	B, 9 AR	Pvt. De Marquis M. Weaver	Dec. 10, 61		

Table 2-continued #3

Death Site	Unit	Rank & Name	Died	Buried	Cause
Columbus, KY	A, 9 AR	Pvt. James W. Brumley	Nov. 2, 61		
	B, 9 AR	Pvt. George W. Cary	Nov. 20, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. William Ford	Nov. 4, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. Andrew J. Gwinn	Nov. 13, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. Columbus Gwinn	Nov. 26, 61		
	A, 9 AR	Pvt. Thomas L. Hampton	Nov. 7, 61		
	D, 9 AR	Pvt. Lorenzo Dow King	Nov. 12, 61		
	G, 9 AR	Pvt. Joseph D. Newton	Oct. 30, 61		Typhoid Fever
	K, 9 AR	Pvt. Benjamin L. Thrift	Nov. 11, 61		
	H, 9 AR	Pvt. Harrison Ward	Nov. 15, 61		
	K, 9 AR	Pvt. John A. Watson	Nov. 12, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. William Woodward	Nov. 26, 61		
	G, 1 MO	Pvt. Lorenzo A. Aikman	Oct. 8, 61		
	H, 1 MO	Musician Isaac Boyd	Oct. 8, 61		
	H, 1 MO	Pvt. Alfred Godair	Oct. 18, 61		
	H, 1 MO	Pvt. Francis M. Godair	Oct. 11, 61		
	G, 1 MO	Pvt. David N. McCaleb	Oct. 3, 61		
	H, 1 MO	Pvt. Adam Nicholas	Oct. 11, 61		
	K, 1 MO	Pvt. William Shilling	Oct. 4, 61		Disease
	K, 1 MO	Pvt. J. K. Vaught	Sep. 20, 61		
	B, 27 TN	Pvt. G. T. Marshall	Dec. 30, 61		
	Art.	Pvt. Robert Dobbins	Feb. 2, 62		
	Art.	Pvt. Dennis Purcell	Jan. 5, 62		
	Art.	Pvt. Morris Wallace	Jan. 4, 62		

Table 2-continued #3

Death Site	Unit	Rank & Name	Died	Buried	Cause
Columbus, KY	A, 9 AR	Pvt. James W. Brumley	Nov. 2, 61		
	B, 9 AR	Pvt. George W. Cary	Nov. 20, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. William Ford	Nov. 4, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. Andrew J. Gwinn	Nov. 13, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. Columbus Gwinn	Nov. 26, 61		
	A, 9 AR	Pvt. Thomas L. Hampton	Nov. 7, 61		
	D, 9 AR	Pvt. Lorenzo Dow King	Nov. 12, 61		
	G, 9 AR	Pvt. Joseph D. Newton	Oct. 30, 61		Typhoid Fever
	K, 9 AR	Pvt. Benjamin L. Thrift	Nov. 11, 61		
	H, 9 AR	Pvt. Harrison Ward	Nov. 15, 61		
	K, 9 AR	Pvt. John A. Watson	Nov. 12, 61		
	I, 9 AR	Pvt. William Woodward	Nov. 26, 61		
	G, 1 MO	Pvt. Lorenzo A. Altsman	Oct. 8, 61		
	H, 1 MO	Musician Isaac Boyd	Oct. 8, 61		
	H, 1 MO	Pvt. Alfred Godair	Oct. 18, 61		
	H, 1 MO	Pvt. Francis M. Godair	Oct. 11, 61		
	G, 1 MO	Pvt. David N. McCaleb	Oct. 3, 61		
	H, 1 MO	Pvt. Adam Nicholas	Oct. 11, 61		
	K, 1 MO	Pvt. William Shilling	Oct. 4, 61		Disease
	K, 1 MO	Pvt. J. K. Vaught	Sep. 20, 61		
	B, 27 TN	Pvt. G. T. Marshall	Dec. 30, 61		
	Art.	Pvt. Robert Dobbins	Feb. 2, 62		
	Art.	Pvt. Dennis Purcell	Jan. 5, 62		
	Art.	Pvt. Morris Wallace	Jan. 4, 62		

Table 2-continued #4					
Death Site	Unit	Rank & Name	Died	Buried	Cause
Fulton, KY	C, 9 AR	1 Sgt. Jasper Robertson	Jan. 5, 62		
	A, 22 MS	Pvt. William R. Myers	Oct. 21, 61		Disease
Death Site	Unit	Rank & Name	Died	Buried	Cause
Camp O'Bion	Cole's Co. LA Cav.	Pvt. William Hays	Sep. 29, 61		Flux
Death Site	Unit	Rank & Name	Died	Buried	Cause
Obion R.R. Bridge, Hickman Co., KY	Falkner's Co. AL Cav.	Pvt. John C. Talbot	Sep. 20, 61		Flux
Death Site	Unit	Rank & Name	Died	Buried	Cause
Not Designated/Specified	F, 9 AR	Pvt. James A. Burton	Dec. 3, 61		
	K, 9 AR	Pvt. L. M. Cleaveland	Nov. 16, 61		
	K, 9 AR	Pvt. J. T. Foster	Nov. 16, 61		
	F, 9 AR	Pvt. William D. Goodwin	Dec. 20, 61		
	K, 9 AR	Pvt. W. P. McCurdy	Nov. 28, 61		
	F, 9 AR	Pvt. John W. Rogers	Dec. 12, 61		
	F, 9 AR	Pvt. William B. Shelton	Dec. 25, 61		
	K, 9 AR	Pvt. J. T. Tharp	Dec. 10, 61		
	G, 22 MS	Pvt. Jesse Chapman	Nov. 11, 61		
	G, 22 MS	Pvt. John T. Check	Oct. 26, 61		
	G, 22 MS	Pvt. James H. McCool	Dec. 3, 61		
	I, 1 MO	Pvt. Henry Baker	Dec. 1, 61		
	C, 1 MO	Pvt. James Clark	Oct. 12, 61		
	I, 22 TN	Pvt. William C. Randolph	Oct. 10, 61		
	I, 22 TN	Pvt. Isham L. Shumake	Oct. 20, 61		
	I, 22 TN	Pvt. W. J. Wright	Oct. 12, 61		
	Falkner's Co. AL Cav.	Pvt. William B. Brech	Nov. -, 61	Alabama	
	Falkner's Co. AL Cav.	Pvt. N. S. Thompson	Nov. or Dec. 14, 61		Measles
	B. Brewer's Bn AL Cav.	Pvt. John K. Turner	Jan. 11, 62		Pneumonia

CONCLUSION

According to Henry James, "The historian, essentially, wants more documents than he can really use". In the case at hand, documentation has made the story. Or rather has revised, in its best historical sense, the data available. Of course, having data is one thing. Sorting, selecting, and properly applying them is another. Without this detailed study of original sources, the Camp Beauregard legacy might have continued to exist only in accounts based on memories reported years after the actual events. As any good lawyer knows, eye-witness testimony is never absolute. Having said this, no disparagement is intended towards those of yesteryear who laboriously gathered correspondence, sought funds, and saw to the erection of the soldiers' monument that now resides at the Camp Beauregard site. As Mrs. George T. Fuller wrote in 1936 in her pioneering history of Camp Beauregard, "It is love for the memory of those dear men, who never received any of the glory of a victory won on a battlefield but suffered the extreme horrors and penalties of war, that I have collected the above data."

The new information presented herein confirms from contemporary records that many fewer deaths and burials transpired at Camp Beauregard than previously thought. This revelation, however, does not diminish our memory of and respect for the men who served there a century and a half ago.

Confederacy has been a passion of his since leaving military service.

William L. Wells, a fifth generation Graves Countian, is a retired chemical engineer, chemist, and business manager, specializing in energy-related areas. His avocations include photography, numismatics, genealogy, and history, especially that of the War for Southern Independence. He has previously written family histories for publication in several venues. He is a Past President of the Jackson Purchase Historical Society. When the weather cooperates, he also works in his small garden.