



The Lakewood Historical Society

established 1952

May 2011



Rockport and Slavery Preceding the Civil War By Sabine Kretschmar

In 2011 the Lakewood Historical Society is paying homage to the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War. It seemed an appropriate time to take stock of Lakewood before and during the Civil War. As a result, several questions arose. What were the prevailing attitudes towards slavery? Who were the important abolitionists? Who were the soldiers that fought in the war?

Mazie Adams recruited volunteers Shirley Henderson and myself to address these questions. Shirley compiled information on the Union soldiers and I addressed the prewar situation. This article is the result of my research to date.

As Lakewood did not exist until 1889, when it was designated a hamlet, this project focused on Rockport Township. The township, organized in 1819, was roughly twenty-two square miles and included present-day Lakewood, Rocky River, Fairview Park and parts of Cleveland. It was bounded to the west by Clague Road, to the south by Brookpark Road, to the east by 117th Street, and to the north by Lake Erie. Anyone living there would have attended Rockport schools and, if asked where they were from, would have responded, "Rockport."

The first African-American in Cuyahoga County, George Peake, settled in Rockport in 1811. By 1820, blacks accounted for twenty percent of the overall population of 157, a very high percentage for any township in the Western Reserve at the time.



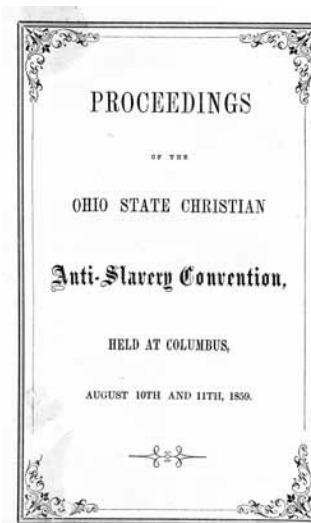
Elijah, an African-American who lived on Jared Kirtland's estate and was employed by Dr. Kirtland.

Rockport was primarily a farming community and not surprisingly, most of the residents, including the black population, were farmers or farm hands. Mentions of blacks in local histories are very infrequent and usually refer to them by first name only, such as "Henry" or "Elijah" or by their labors. For example, the book titled the Early Days of Lakewood, reported that Adam Wagar employed, "twenty Negroes cutting wood on his property; they lived in temporary shacks south of the present Madison Avenue at Morrison Avenue."

The laws in Rockport, as in all of Ohio, were not colorblind. Ohio was a "free state" as confirmed in the state constitution in 1803. However, that does not mean it was without racial discrimination.

Ohio passed several "black laws" in 1804 and 1807 designed to prevent African-Americans from migrating to the state. In order to be a citizen of Ohio, blacks would need at least two people to put up a \$500 bond for their good behavior and they would have to produce a certificate of free status. In addition, laws prohibited blacks from marrying whites, voting, testifying in court against whites, holding office, or serving in the state militia. State tax dollars would not support schools with black students. By the late 1840s, abolitionists were successful in repealing some of these laws.

In spite of this, northern Ohio—especially the Western Reserve—was relatively more sympathetic to the plight of African Americans than the southern part of the state. New Englanders and New Yorkers, who settled in this part of the state in large numbers, brought their dislike of slavery with them.



1859 Booklet from the collections of LHS

In 1830s, hundreds of anti-slavery societies were founded across the state, including the Cleveland Anti-Slavery Society in 1833 and the Cuyahoga Anti-Slavery Society in 1837. J. L. Tomlinson of Rockport was a member of the latter group. Although we know almost nothing about him, his colleagues in the society were prominent businessmen, lawyers and politicians from around

the county. Their goal was to abolish slavery and elevate "our colored brethren to their proper rank as men." Mention of the societies disappears in the 1840s; however they resumed activity in the 1850s.

From the True Democrat.

Sentiments of Lockport.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rockport, convened at the school-house near Mr. Nicholson's, on Monday evening of this week, after an address by E. S. Hamlin, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the people, not of wire workers, to dictate the course to be pursued by those who have the management of the affairs of Government.
2. *Resolved*, That the time has arrived when it is necessary for the people of the North to speak out and express their own views and determinations in relation to the next Presidency.
3. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to any more territory being annexed to these United States as slave territory.
4. *Resolved*, That we have entire confidence in Gen. Zachary Taylor as a military chieftain, and also in Henry Clay as a statesman; but that we will support no man for President or Vice President of these United States at the coming election, who is a slaveholder, or who is not utterly opposed to the extension of Slavery.
5. *Resolved*, That the fourth resolution be considered as instructions for whoever may be chosen as delegate from this township to attend the Congressional Convention to be holden at Painesville on the 3d day of May next, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to attend the Whig National Convention to be holden in the city of Philadelphia on the 7th day of June next, and that he be governed by the principles there laid down.
6. *Resolved*, That we honestly believe the foregoing resolutions to express the views and sentiments of at least seven tenths of the Whigs of Cuyahoga county, out of the city of Cleveland,) all the Abolitionists, and a large portion of the Democrats.
8. *Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the True Democrat, the Cleveland Herald, and Plain Dealer.

JAS. NICHOLSON, Chairman.

In 1848, a group of Rockport citizens met at the schoolhouse near James Nicholson's property. They published a set of eight resolutions in the Plain Dealer, the True Democrat and the Cleveland Herald that included their opposition to the expansion of slavery into additional states and their commitment not to support a slaveholder for President or Vice President.

Taking a similar position, there is a Plain Dealer article in 1856 mentioning a meeting of the Republicans of Rockport including Thomas Hird, Jared Kirtland and Collins French. Their purpose was to launch a campaign against the extension of slavery.



\$200 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living on the York Turnpike, eight miles from Baltimore city, on Sunday, April 11th, my negro man, JACOB, aged 20 years; 5 feet 10 inches high; chestnut color; spare made; good features. I will give \$50 reward if taken in Baltimore city or county, and \$200 if taken out of the State and secured in jail so that I get him again.

WM. J. B. FARLETT.

The abolitionist cause gained intensity and momentum after the passage and rigorous enforcement of the the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. Penalties were imposed on individuals who helped escaped slaves and local officials who refused to enforce the law. In part, this federal law was designed to combat the perceived success of the Underground Railroad.

It is estimated that nationally, about 1,000 slaves escaped each year. Ohio bordered two slave states, Kentucky and Virginia (after 1863, West Virginia). Because of its location, Ohio became something of a magnet for runaway slaves. Countless numbers of slaves escaped to Ohio. Some stayed but many more traveled through the state on their way to Canada. Free blacks, abolitionists, Quakers and others with religious motivations were often the conductors. Oberlin was a uniquely important place in the struggle against slavery. Not only did it have a large abolitionist community and was a key stop on the Underground Railroad, but also Oberlin College admitted black students as early as 1835.

It is very difficult to know for certain who was involved in the Underground Railroad and exactly which houses were "stations." Clearly, escaped slaves and those who aided runaway slaves did not keep records. What we know about the Underground Railroad comes primarily from oral histories, some of which are more legend than truth. On rare occasions, we have newspaper articles offering some information. Some of what we do know about activities in the area comes from Ohio State Professor Wilber Henry Siebert (1866-1961), who began to research the Underground Railroad in the 1890s. He conducted extensive interviews and surveyed family members or friends and his findings are published in several books.



ESCAPING FROM NORFOLK IN CAPT. LEE'S SKIFF.

According to Siebert, one route of the Underground Railroad was roughly northeast through Medina to Berea and up through Lakewood to Cleveland. Stories have been passed down telling of rowboats with escaped slaves that were sometimes launched from Lakewood's shores or Rocky River. Legends have persisted that tunnels were part of the route, however this is highly unlikely. One particular tunnel in Lakewood, the subject of a 1935 Plain Dealer newspaper article, acknowledged the legend and questioned its veracity. Most of the tunnels in the area that exited near the lake were part of sewer systems, built long after the Civil War, or were built in the early 20th century by residents.

Philander Winchester was one of the more celebrated Rockport abolitionist, best known for his role in a dramatic rescue of Milton Clarke. Born in New York in 1812, Philander moved to Madison, Ohio. In 1840, he was managing the Painesville Telegraph, a newspaper known for its strong support of anti-slavery. It was during that period in his life, in 1842, that Philander Winchester invited Milton's brother, Louis Clarke to Madison to lecture on the evils of slavery.

Although the brothers looked white—sons of a white plantation owner—the Clarkes were raised as slaves in Kentucky and subjected to brutal treatment. As a young man Louis escaped and settled in Oberlin, where he attended college. Abolitionists recruited him to speak on the injustices of slavery throughout the state. The character of George Harris in Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin was based on Louis's life. Milton also managed to escape and joined his brother.



Milton Clarke

In 1842, the day after Louis gave his talk for Philander, Milton Clarke was kidnapped by slave catchers and waiting to be taken back to Kentucky. A rescue plan was hatched that gave Philander the job of sneaking into a carriage that was to transport the "prisoner" and cutting the ropes that bound Milton Clarke's hands.

Apparently he mistakenly also cut Milton. In any case, the men exchanged clothes and others tipped over the carriage. In the ensuing confusion, the captors chased the disguised Philander, giving Milton the chance to escape.

Philander moved to Rockport in 1848 and there are unsubstantiated but credible claims that the Winchester house was used to hide escaping slaves.



Jared P. Kirtland

Rockport's most prominent citizen, Dr. Jared Kirtland, was also an abolitionist. He was a physician, naturalist and founder of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and the Western Reserve School of Medicine. Born in Connecticut in 1793, he graduated from Yale University before moving to Poland, Ohio in 1823, where his father

lived. Kirtland served in the Ohio House of Representatives for six years before building his home in Rockport in 1837.

Kirtland was also active in the Underground Railroad. While at his home in Poland, Ohio, Kirtland entertained two slave owners while he was simultaneously hiding their runaway slaves in the kitchen. He is also said to have purchased the freedom of a runaway slave named "Kitty."

It was no surprise to residents when on the day of revolutionary abolitionist John Brown's execution for murder and treason in 1859, the flag on the Kirtland estate was bordered with black bands and at half-mast.

When President Lincoln issued a call to arms in 1861, the work of abolitionists and conductors on the Underground Railroad was coming to an end. Ohio raised 320,000 soldiers, the third largest number behind New York and Pennsylvania and the highest percentage of the population of any state. Rockport, having had its share of abolitionists, and geographically situated in the path of escaped slaves as they made their way to freedom in Canada, also sent its share of soldiers to fight and die for the Union cause.

A note about sources: Sources consulted for this research included standard histories of Lakewood and Cleveland. I began to look for primary sources in the collection of the Lakewood Historical Society, the Western Reserve Historical Society and the 103rd O.V.I. Museum among a few others. Some online sources were very helpful. They are:

1. The Plain Dealer archive. This is accessible with a Cleveland Public Library card. <http://ezproxy2.cpl.org/login?url=http://infoweb.newsbank.com/?db=EANX-NB>
2. For information about the Underground Railroad, please see the Siebert collection at ohiomemory.org, from the Ohio Historical Society: http://www.ohiomemory.org/cdm4/index_siebert.php?CISOROOT=/siebert
3. For great images of the area, see <http://www.clevelandmemory.org/>
4. To view an 1865 diary of a Rockport soldier, Latimer N. Dike, see http://acumen.lib.ua.edu/u0003_0001948_0000001/id/17233

The Search for Civil War Soldiers from Rockport Township

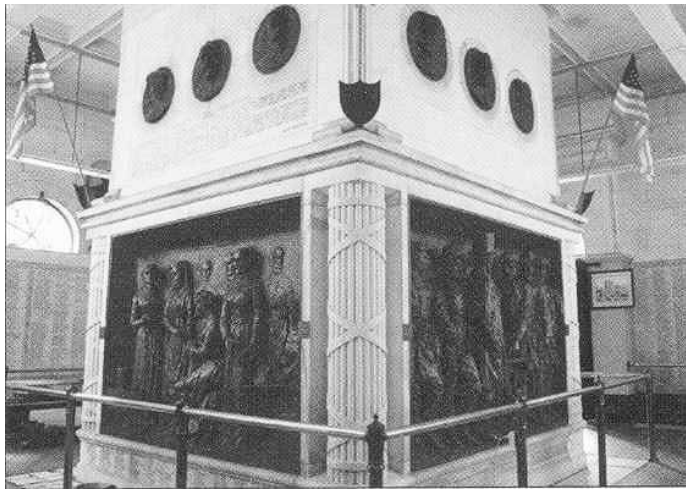
By Shirley Henderson

2011 is the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War--an appropriate time for the Lakewood Historical Society to consider Rockport Township's participation in the war.

Rockport Township, formed in 1819, included all of the present Lakewood and Rocky River. It was bounded on the west by Clague Road and on the south by Brook Park Road. The township included parts of the present cities of Cleveland and Fairview Park.

According to the 1860 United States Census, the population of Rockport Township was about 1,794. Rockport was sparsely populated and most of the residents lived on farms.

I volunteered to gather a list of men who had enlisted from Rockport. I consulted books on local history, checked libraries and the files at the historical society. I asked experts for guidance. It soon became apparent that there had been little research into Rockport's participation in the war. It also became clear that there was no easy way to identify men who enlisted in the Civil War from Rockport Township.



Soldiers and Sailors Monument

The names and regiments of 9,000 Union soldiers and sailors of Cuyahoga County who served in the Civil War are carved on the interior walls of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Public Square. However there is no indication or record of where they lived within the county.

It occurred to me that one way to identify some of the Rockport enlistees was to compare the names of men in the 1860 United States Federal Census of Rockport with the names on the monument. A research expert at the Ohio Historical Society confirmed that she was not aware of a source that easily narrows enlistees to the township level and told me, "Your use of the census seems to be a good method, but as you know, it won't include men who came or went from the township between April 1860 through the end of the war."

It was worth a try. Ancestry.com was a wonderful source for the research. I printed lists of men born between 1817 and 1848 who lived in Rockport in 1860 and cross-checked my lists with the names on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument website (www.soldiersandsailors.com). I searched the matching names on American Civil War Soldiers, an Ancestry.com database which gives the date of a soldier's enlistment and his age at enlistment. If the ages matched, I figured that I had most likely found a soldier from Rockport. Two other websites were helpful in giving me clues to men who might have enlisted from Rockport. Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (www.suvcw.org) has a database of graves. This enabled me to identify Civil War veterans who are buried in local cemeteries. The 1890 Veterans Schedule for Rockport also suggested names for further investigation.

A big boost for the research came from William Stark, Archivist of the Cleveland Grays Armory. He provided me a list of Rockport volunteers who enlisted in the summer of 1862 and had received bounty payments of \$50. There were 17 men on the list whose war records I could document. When I finished all the matching and cross-checking, I had found 50 men that I could claim as Rockport enlistees. Gradually I was accumulating bits of information about their birth and death dates, the units in which they served, their occupations, their families, their life after the war, the causes of their deaths, and their grave sites. The picture was far from complete, but it was a beginning and included much new information about the soldiers from Rockport.

Where were they born? I could identify the birthplace of 46 of the men. Thirty-one were born in the United States--26 in Ohio. Four other states were represented: New Jersey (1), Pennsylvania (1), Rhode Island (1), New York (2). Fourteen were foreign-born: England (9), Germany (4), Canada (1), and Ireland (1).

How old were they when they enlisted? The youngest was 17; the oldest 45. Almost half of the enlistees (24) were twenty years old or younger. Fifteen of the men were between 21 and 29 years of age. Six were in their thirties and five, in their forties.

Many of the men were too young in 1860 to have had an occupation recorded in the census. They were still living at home with their parents. I was able to identify the occupation of 23 of the men. Andrew Gaul was a shoemaker. Six were identified as laborers. Two were servants, both working for prominent Rockport families. Arthur Paddock was a servant in the household of Lewis Nicholson and James Gallagher, a servant in the household of Mathew Hall. The remainder of the enlistees (16) were farmers.

The men served in sixteen different units. The largest number (14) served in the 103rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Eight served in the 15th Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery. Six were members of the 150th Regiment, Ohio Infantry (National Guard).

Of the 50 who came from Rockport, ten did not survive the war. Two--Nathan Hawkins and Ansel Jordan--were

captured and died of disease in Andersonville Prison in Georgia. James Gallagher was killed at Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia. William Lewis died of wounds at a hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee. Six others died of disease. The disease, when mentioned, was always typhoid fever.



Jacob Tegardine, 4th Mayor of Lakewood

Six other enlistees were discharged with disabilities, Wilbur Bentley, Alfred French, Arthur Paddock, Lucas Scott, Jacob Tegardine (an early Lakewood mayor) and Charles Whitehead.

My most exciting discovery was that one of the men, Latimer Dike, had kept a diary. On a whim, I googled "Latimer Dike." To my great amazement I found that his diary had found its way into the University of Alabama archives. The diary has been digitized and is available online for all to read. (http://acumen.lib.ua.edu/u0003_0001948_0000001).

His entries are brief, matter-of-fact, and tell of the weather and his basic daily activities.

For much of the year he was a cook with the 67th Ohio Regiment and was stationed at a hospital in Point of Rocks, Virginia. He mentions some of his baking activities--gingersnaps, bread pudding, rice pudding, "100 pies." He heard the fighting in Petersburg and noted the "wounded coming in." He recorded hearing of Lincoln's assassination. In September 1865 he was discharged and returned to his home. His notes on his days in Rockport are frustratingly brief, but do give us a few glimpses of Rockport in 1865.



The Lakewood Historical Society has a letter from Mortimer Paddock to his Uncle Ezra Nicholson. We have photographs of three of the men--Allen Jordan, Orson Jordan, Nathan Hawkins, thanks to the 103rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Civil War Museum in Sheffield Lake, Ohio. The museum has also given us a copy of a transcription of the letters of Nathan Hawkins.

There is much more we would like to know about these soldiers from Rockport. We suspect that there were other men who served that we could not find. There may be more photographs, letters, diaries and artifacts. Perhaps there are descendants of these men who could tell us more. The search continues!

The following is the list of Rockport enlistees. We invite your input and hope some of the readers of this newsletter may be able to add more information to our search.

Civil War Soldiers from Rockport Township

JOHN ANDREWS, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 20 in Co. E, 103rd O.V.I., Private, died of disease, 1862, buried in Fairview Park Cemetery, Fairview Park, Ohio.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 18 in Co. I, 150th O.V.I., Private.

LUKE ABEL, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 19 in 5th Independent Co., Ohio Sharpshooters, Corporal, died of disease, 1863, buried in National Cemetery, Murphreesboro, Tennessee.

GEORGE BARKER, enlisted at age 17 in Co. G, 103rd O.V.I., Private, buried in IOOF Cemetery, Luka, Pratt County, Kansas.

ROBERT BATES, farm laborer, born in England, enlisted at age 34 in Co. C, 103rd O.V.I., Private, buried in Harvard Grove Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILBUR BENTLEY, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 19 in Co. A, 23rd O.V.I., Private, discharged with disability in 1865, buried in Coe Ridge Cemetery, North Olmsted, Ohio.

JACOB BERCHIMER, farmer, born in Germany, enlisted at age 21 in Co. E, 54th O.V.I., Private, buried in Fairview Park Cemetery, Fairview Park, Ohio.

HENRY BRINKMAN, laborer, born in Germany, enlisted at age 36 in Co. E, 107th O.V.I., Private, buried in Woodvale Cemetery, Middleburg Heights, Ohio.

CHRISTOPHER BUCKMASTER, farmer, born in England, enlisted at age 24 in Co. B, 150th O.V.I., Private, buried in Riverside Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

IRA BURLINGAME, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 23 in Co. A, 23rd O.V.I., Private, buried at Old Soldier's & Sailors' Home, Sandusky, Ohio.

JAMES CANNON, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 22 in Co. K, 150th O.V.I., Private, buried in Painesville Cemetery, Painesville, Ohio.

ORRIN CHASE, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 24 in Battery M, 2nd Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, Private, buried in Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

WARREN COE, born in New York, farmer, enlisted at age 26 in Co. G, 103rd O.V.I., Private, died of disease, 1862, buried in Alger Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

LATIMER DIKE, born in Ohio, farmer, enlisted at age 27 in Co. G, 67th O.V.I., Corporal.

THOMAS FARMER, born in Ohio, farmer, enlisted at age 44 in Company G, 103rd O.V.I., Corporal, buried in Alger Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

RICHARD FLEURY, born in New York, enlisted at age 28 in Co. G, 103rd O.V.I., Sergeant, buried in Erie Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

ALBERT FRENCH (twin), born in Ohio, enlisted at age 20 in the 15th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, Private, buried in Riverside Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

ALFRED FRENCH (twin), born in Ohio, enlisted at age 18 in Co. B, 1st Regiment, Ohio Light Artillery, Private, discharged with disability in 1863 (lost arm).

ALMON FRENCH, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 19 in Co. B, 150th O.V.I., Private, buried in Riverside Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN FRENCH, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 20 in Co. B, 1st Regiment Ohio Light Artillery, Private, buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

JAMES GALLAGHER, born in Canada, servant in the Mathew Hall household, enlisted at age 17 in Co. B, 8th O.V.I., Private, killed at Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia, 1864, buried at Fredericksburg National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

ANDREW GAUL, born in Germany, shoemaker, enlisted at age 45 in Co. E, 107th O.V.I., Private, buried in Monroe Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

SILAS GLEASON, born in Ohio, farmer, enlisted at age 41 in Co. C, 7th O.V.I., Corporal.

NATHAN HAWKINS, born in Ohio, farmer, enlisted at age 30 in Co. G, 103rd O.V.I., Corporal, died of typhus at Andersonville Prison, 1864, buried at Andersonville National Cemetery, Andersonville, Georgia.

ALLEN JORDAN, born in Ohio, farmer, enlisted at age 20 in Co. E, 103rd O.V.I., Private, buried in Fairview Park Cemetery, Fairview Park, Ohio.

ANSEL JORDAN, born in Ohio, farmer, enlisted at age 24 in Co. G, 103rd O.V.I., Private, died of disease in Andersonville Prison, 1864, buried at Andersonville National Cemetery, Andersonville, Georgia.

ORSON JORDAN, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 29 in Co. G, 103rd O.V.I., Corporal, buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

MICHAEL KIRSCHNER, enlisted at age 35 in Co. B., 107th O.V.I., Private.

HOXIE LANDPHEAR, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 21 in the 15th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, Private, died of disease in Louisville, Kentucky, 1862, buried in Fairview Park Cemetery Fairview Park, Ohio.

WILLIAM LEWIS, born in New Jersey, farm laborer, enlisted at age 20 in Company G, 103rd O.V.I., Private, died from wounds, 1863 in Knoxville, Tennessee, buried in Butternut Ridge Cemetery, North Olmsted, Ohio.

GEORGE MASON, born in Ohio, farmer, enlisted at age 20 in Battery E, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Private.

MILES MULLEN, born in Ireland, laborer, enlisted at age 42 in Company E, 107th O.V.I., Private, buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

ARTHUR PADDOCK, born in Connecticut, servant in the household of Lewis Nicholson, enlisted at age 22 in Co. H, 8th O.V.I., Private, disability discharge 1864, buried in Butternut Ridge Cemetery, North Olmsted, Ohio.

MORTIMER PADDOCK, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 19 in 15th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, Private, buried in Butternut Ridge Cemetery, North Olmsted, Ohio.

CHESTER PHILLIPS, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 18 in 15th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, Private, died of disease, 1863, in Colliersville, Tennessee.

BENJAMIN PHINNEY, born in Ohio, enlisted at age of 18 in Co. E, 42nd O.V.I., Corporal, buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

JAMES A. POTTER, born in Rhode Island, farmer, enlisted at age 31 in Company I, 150th O.V.I., Sergeant, buried in Fairview Park Cemetery, Fairview Park, Ohio.

MARTIN SAXER, born in Pennsylvania, farmer, enlisted at age 19 in Company I, 150th O.V.I., Private.

SCOTT LUCAS, enlisted at age 40 in Co. D, 128th O.V.I., Private, disability discharge, 1863. buried in Oakland Cemetery, Sandusky, Ohio.

JOHN W. SPENCER, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 20 in 15th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, Private, buried in Fairview Park Cemetery, Fairview Park, Ohio.

GEORGE STOKES, born in England, enlisted at age of 19 in Co. F, 194th O.V.I., Private.

HENRY STOKES, born in England, enlisted at age 19 in 15th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, Private, died of disease, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio, buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS STOKES, born in England, enlisted at age 21 in 15th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, Sergeant, buried in Chestnut Grove Cemetery, Olmsted Falls, Ohio.

HENRY TEGARDINE, born in Ohio, enlisted at age 18 in the 15th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, Private, buried in Forest Home Cemetery, Cook County, Illinois.

JACOB E. TEGARDINE, born in England, farmer, enlisted at age 20 in Co. A, 23rd O.V.I., Private, disability discharge, 1865, enlisted at age 20 in Co. A, 23rd O.V.I., disability discharge, 1865, Mayor of the Hamlet of Lakewood from 1900 to 1901, buried in Alger Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, enlisted at age 18, in Co. G, 103rd O.V.I., Private.

GEORGE THORN, born in England, laborer, enlisted at age 24 in Co. G, 103rd O.V.I., Private, buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland.

CHARLES WHITEHEAD, born in England, enlisted at age 23 in Co. C, 67th O.V.I., Musician, disability discharge, 1862.

WHITEHEAD, HENRY, born in England, enlisted at age 19 in Co. G, 103rd O.V.I., Private, died of disease, 1864, at Marietta, Georgia, buried in Marietta National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia.

CLAUS VERSEMAN, born in Germany, enlisted at age 37 in Co. E., 107th O.V.I., Private.

