



OCTOBER 2024 NEWSLETTER

Meeting Date: Monday, November 25th, 2024

Social Hour: 5:30 PM | **Dinner:** 6:00 PM | **Presentation:** 7:00 PM



Dr. Curt Fields

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

In November, Roundtable members will be treated to a fine, informative, and entertaining presentation by Dr. Curt Fields as he portrays General Ulysses S. Grant. Dr. Fields, a physician from Collierville, Tennessee, has cultivated the persona of General Grant to the extent that he is considered now the preeminent living historian portraying Grant.

Dr. Fields is the National Park Service representative for General U. S. Grant. He has portrayed the commanding general of the Union Army in films, posters, and re-enactments. Dr. Fields has a bachelor and a master's degree in Education from the University of

Memphis, Tennessee. He later earned a second master's degree in Secondary Education and a Ph.D. in Educational Administration and Curriculum from Michigan State University, among his other academic achievements.

He was selected to portray General Grant at the 150th anniversary of Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, in 2015. He was featured as General Grant, and as a Grant authority, in the Discovery Channel three-part documentary series "How Booze Built America."

Dr. Fields, the same height and body style as General Grant, represents a true-to-life image of the man as he would have looked. He researches extensively in order to share an accurate portrayal. His presentations are in first person, quoting from General Grant's memoirs, articles, and letters, statements he made in interviews, and first-person accounts of people who knew the General or were with him and witnessed him during events.

In international demand, Dr. Fields has been featured not only by the National Park Service, but also, the Grant Presidential Library and a myriad of documentarians and filmmakers. Dr. Fields is simply the best in the field. Recently honored by both the US Army and Navy for his work on Grant's life and legacy, the Kentucky Civil War Roundtable is fortunate to have him accept our invitation.

Come out on Monday, November 25, 2024, and bring your friends, for an evening you will never forget! See you there! ■

Kent Masterson Brown

PRESIDENT





TREASURER'S REPORT | DARRYL TERRY



Thanks for your contributions and participation in the Roundtable. We explained the need and the membership stepped forward. Finances are pointing to a strong rebound towards breakeven. With the retention of current membership, the addition of new members and the introduction of the new tiered membership dues structure, the budget is on an uptick. These factors have allowed us to move closer to balancing the budget for the new fiscal year. To date as a club, we have added over \$5,400 to our budget. This allows the Roundtable to keep a top-notch organization with a prominent level of speakers and presentations. We still need all members to send annual dues with consideration to the added levels of membership. With an expense budget of over \$34,000 a year, it takes all of us to keep this group fiscally stable.

Let us also remember and thank the memory of Richard Marshall, who left the \$10,000 bequest to his and YOUR organization. These things all matter to the longevity of the Roundtable. As we move toward the end of the year keep

in mind if you are of the age for required minimum distributions (RMD) your Roundtable. A gift towards our organization is potentially tax-deductible if you itemize deductions on your tax return. Your Board will continue to look for ways to maximize profitability and to review the costs going forward.

If there are any questions about expense items or how your donations are being distributed, please feel free to reach out to me or any member of your Board. We are all here to support your efforts for the Roundtable. This Roundtable has a long record of club participation and education covering this period of American history. Thanks for hearing the need and supporting this great organization. We all contribute through participation and paying dues in ongoing efforts of the Kentucky Civil War Roundtable. ■

ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT | SUSIE MORTON



Hello Members! There's so much to read about in this Newsletter. I hope you enjoy the additional articles for your reading pleasure. The only bit of administrative news is that I'm still needing to hear from Members about what Membership level they wish to be billed for next year. My goal would be to hear from

all Members before the November meeting so that I can prepare your invoices and get them to you. Just a reminder that your dues need to be paid by December 31st, 2024. See you at the Meeting. ■

SECRETARY'S REPORT | BILL SWINFORD, JR.



Mark your calendars for Saturday, November 2, 2024. The KCWRT's own Charles Bogart will lead a tour of the Frankfort Cemetery a/k/a Kentucky's Westminster Abbey. And that will be followed by a tour of the Kentucky Military History Museum. Due to limited size, this event is only available to members of the KCWRT. We will assemble at the office of the Frankfort Cemetery at 9 am. The cemetery is located at 215 East Main Street.

Until 1856, there was no recognized public cemetery for Frankfort. Some churches outside Frankfort had their own cemetery. The nearest thing to a public cemetery was the one around the hilltop on Leestown Pike, now known

as Bellevue Cemetery. Several prominent and distinguished Kentuckians were buried there prior to 1845. These included governors, members of governors' families, and such historical characters as Judge Solomon Sharp. Remains of at least some of these citizens were later removed to the Frankfort Cemetery.

Judge Mason Brown is given credit for initiating the idea of a corporation to own and operate a public cemetery. He conceived the idea after visiting the first incorporated cemetery in the U.S. at Auburn, Massachusetts.

Continued on next page ►

RSVP for the November 2024 Meeting BEFORE Wednesday, November 20th!

Secretary's Report Continued

Frankfort Cemetery was approved by Governor William Owsley on February 27, 1845. It is the second incorporated cemetery in the U.S. The Frankfort Cemetery has had two expansions and now consists of 100 acres.

Situated as it is on the highest point in the cemetery, the Military Monument is the commanding feature of the entire tract. To the many tourists and other visitors to Frankfort the most popular spot is the grave of Daniel Boone and his wife, Rebecca. Their remains were brought here in 1845 from their original burial in Missouri. They now lie on the heights overlooking Frankfort and the Kentucky River. The place is marked by an impressive monument.

The books were opened for sale of lots in January 1846. The years in which the Cemetery was being established coincided with the War with Mexico. There were 2000 Kentuckians in Zachary Taylor's army which fought General Santa Anna at Buena Vista in February 1847. Many Kentuckians were killed or wounded. Among the dead was Henry Clay, Jr., a favorite son of the great Kentucky politician.

On January 12, 1848, the General Assembly approved a resolution to erect a "Monument to the memory of the gallant heroes who fell on the field of Buena Vista, and whose remains are interred in the State's portion of the cemetery at the Seat of Government".

Here lie the remains of hundreds of the leaders who made Kentucky what it is. There are soldiers, statesmen, governors, senators, sculptors, poets, painters and politicians. Noble monuments record their deeds and extol their characters. They are people who need to be remembered for their places in history. It is the monuments that have earned for the cemetery the sobriquet of "Kentucky's Westminster Abbey". ■

Some notables of Section K Military monument area:

Phillip Norbourn Barbour (1813-1846)

Born in Henderson, Kentucky; graduated with merit from West Point in 1829; Captain by brevet for valor in the Florida War; served with gallantry and distinction at Palo Alto; Major by brevet for distinguished gallantry and skill at Resaca de la Palma. He fell at the head of his command, covered with honor and glory at the storming of Monterey, September 21, 1846. Kentucky has erected this monument to her brave and noble son.

Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon USMC (1776-1850)

First American to raise American flag on foreign soil at the battle of Derne on the shores of Tripoli, April 27, 1805. O'Bannon led attack that overcame Barbary Coast pirates who were holding 180 American seamen for ransom. O'Bannon came to Logan County in 1807; served in state legislature 1812, 1817, 1820-21 and Senate 1824-1826; died in 1850. Remains moved to Frankfort 1920.

The Confederate Circle in the cemetery is presided over by a statue of James C. Crockett. He lost a leg in the defense of the South. On his return to Frankfort, he was elected County Clerk and held the office nearly twenty years. Around the circle are 68 markers for Confederate dead, many of whom died of disease in Frankfort during the Civil War.

THE CONFEDERATE LOT | Section G

Confederate Dead

1861-1865

They sleep – what need to question now,
If they were right or wrong;
They know ere this whose cause was
Just in the God the Father's sight.
They wield no warlike weapons now
Return no foeman's thrust
Who but a coward would revile
An honored soldier's dust.

Greater love hath no man than this
That a man lay down his
Life for his friends.

To every man upon this earth death comes soon or late,
and how can man die better than facing fearful odds
for the ashes of his father, and the temple of his God.

This marble minstrel's voiceful tone
In deathless songs shall tell
When many a vanished age hath flown
The story, how ye fell:
Nor woe, nor change, nor winter blight
Nor time's remorseless doom
Shall dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb
Inscription on Confederate monument



KENTUCKIANS AT CHICKAMAUGA

PART TWO

Kentucky's most famous casualty at this decisive Confederate victory was Brigadier General Benjamin Hardin Helm, a Bardstown native and the son of Kentucky Governor John L. Helm. He became President Lincoln's brother-in-law by virtue of marrying Mary Todd Lincoln's half-sister, Emilie Todd, in 1856. Her time staying in the White House and other interactions with the Lincolns after her husband's death became the subject of national uproar, since she was a Confederate Widow, and is an interesting topic for further reading.

A Kentuckian who was a veteran of the battle, Joseph M. Tydings of the 9th KY Infantry Regiment, Company B, CSA, wrote a poem during his imprisonment in Federal military prison at Chattanooga in 1864 entitled "The Battle of Chickamauga." That poem (linked in the WR code in the grey box to the right) came to be in the possession of George Baber, who wrote an article accompanying the poem, and both were printed in our last issue, which is from the Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society Volume 11, Number 31, January 1913.

In the poem, Tydings mentioned 3 Kentuckians who have not gotten as much attention as General Helm, and the accompanying article mentioned a fourth. In this issue, we will explore their stories.

The images below are found in HISTORY OF THE FIRST KENTUCKY BRIGADE (cited as HOTFKB throughout the article), by Edwin Porter Thompson, 1868, as part of several image montages throughout the book. Several online versions exist, but the clearest I found was at the UK Library site, and you can find it here: exploreuk.uky.edu/catalog/xt78sf2m6g0s#page/14/mode/1up



"The Battle of Chickamauga"

You can read and download the poem at
www.jstor.org/stable/23367685



Maj. Rice Evans Graves



Col. Joseph Horace Lewis



Lt. Col. James W. Hewitt

Major Rice Evans Graves, 2nd Kentucky Infantry Regiment, CSA

Commander of Graves' Battery and later all of Breckinridge's Artillery

He was born in 1838 in Rockbridge, VA as one of eleven children of a wealthy farmer who eventually settled in Daviess County, KY near Owensboro after a riverboat accident left his family stranded en route to Missouri in 1844. We are fortunate to have preserved images of his West Point appointment paper signed by his father and acceptance paper he signed in 1859 for the Class of 1863 through the office of Congressman Samuel O. Peyton representing the second Congressional district of KY (from Wikipedia.)

He later resigned from West Point and joined the 2nd KY at Camp Boone in TN in 1861 and was promoted to Captain in November and to Major in October 1862.

He commanded Graves' Battery at:

- **Fort Donelson** – where he was among those captured. “It is even related that he attracted the attention of General Grant, who inquired, after the surrender, who had commanded that particular battery, remarking that however he tried to conceal or shelter his men during the various maneuvers, it was useless; do what he could, that battery found them” (HOTFKB, Thompson, 1868, page 465).
- **Stones River/Murfreesboro** – where he was twice wounded, and Breckinridge's wife Mary personally nursed him back to health (from lostcauseky.blogspot article);

and was at the Battle of Jackson, MS and Siege of Vicksburg.

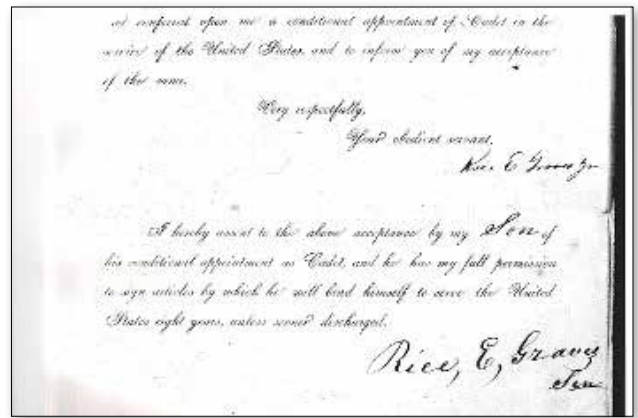
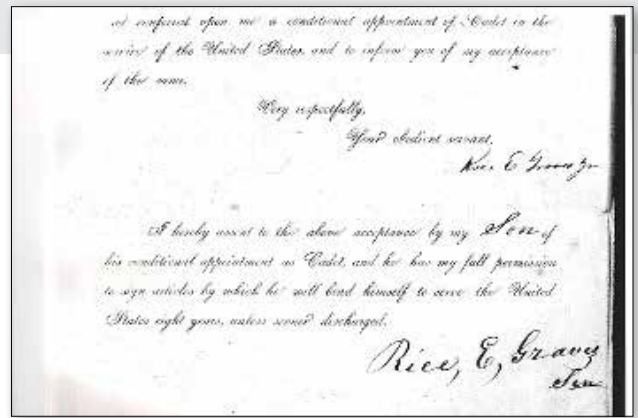
Here is another quote from HOTFKB, pages 467-468:

“An incident is said to have occurred at Chickamauga, after he was wounded and carried from the scene of conflict, which shows how unselfish and generous he was. A poor fellow had been laid near him, with a dreadful wound, and his agony was such that he raved. Someone proposed that he should be moved away from Major Graves, to prevent disturbing him: but the dying officer sternly forbade it and reproved them for proposing to cause another pain to the sufferer on his account.”

Breckinridge's report on Chickamauga includes this mention:

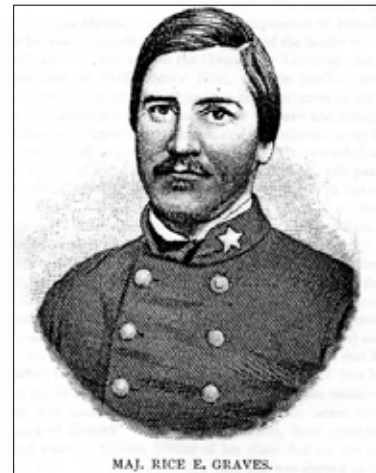
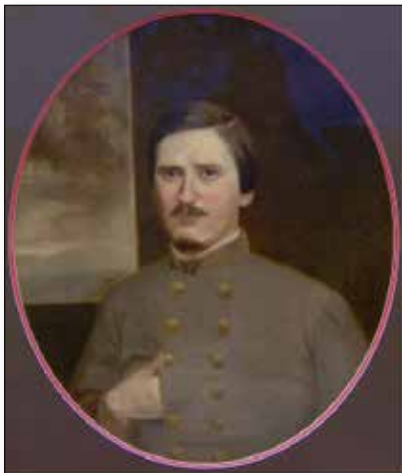
“One member of my staff I cannot thank; Major Rice Graves received a mortal wound on the (Sunday morning) (September) 20th (1863). Although a very young man he gave promise of the highest distinction. A truer friend, a purer patriot, a better soldier, never lived.”

It is believed he died within a day or two and was buried in the nearby Ringgold (GA) Citizens' Cemetery. See images of his gravestone and other images of Graves from FindAGrave.com.



“Although a very young man he gave promise of the highest distinction. A truer friend, a purer patriot, a better soldier, never lived.”

– Major General John C. Breckinridge
concerning Major Rice Evans Graves



Lieutenant Colonel James W. Hewitt, 2nd KY Infantry Regiment, CSA

The following biography comes from HOTFKB, pages 432-433

"JAMES W. HEWITT was born at Kanawha, Virginia, August 27, 1827. His father was long known in Kentucky, and, indeed, almost the entire South, as Captain James Hewitt, of the firm of Hewitt, Norton & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, who did a large and flourishing business in the cities of New Orleans, Louisville, New York, and Liverpool, where they had established houses for commercial purposes. He had removed to Louisville, Kentucky, while the subject of the present sketch was but a child; and before the beginning of the war had amassed a great fortune. The son was brought up to all the advantages that wealth in the hands of his parents could bestow. He attended the schools of his adopted city during his early boyhood, had the best of teachers, and all the facilities that were deemed essential to improvement.

After having grown up somewhat, he was placed under the care of Colonel R. T. P. Allen, superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute, and there completed his education. In early manhood he was married to Miss Belle Key, of Louisville, and engaged in business as a commission merchant, — first in St. Louis, then in New York. During his residence in the latter city, he was captain of one of the companies of the famous Seventh New York Regiment, but, upon the breaking out of the late war, he gave in his adherence to the South, and, having resigned his commission in the regiment alluded to, he entered the Confederate service as major of the Second Regiment Kentucky Infantry, to which position he was elected on the 17th of July, 1861.

When the winter campaign of 1861 opened, the Confederate Government had not found it possible to furnish such clothing as was absolutely necessary to protect its soldiers from the rigors of a winter in Kentucky and Tennessee, and Major Hewitt generously supplied every man in his own regiment with an excellent overcoat, at an enormous expenditure, which has been variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand dollars; and the command was thus rendered more comfortable during the bitter trial at Donelson, in which the elements seemed to combine with the efforts of the Federal forces in visiting suffering and destruction upon the unfortunate garrison.

He was slightly wounded at Donelson, in command of the right wing of the regiment (the lieutenant-colonel being absent), but escaped capture, and reported to General Breckinridge at Corinth, after the battle of Shiloh. He was now assigned to staff duty and served with Generals Preston and Breckinridge during the summer. After the Second Regiment was exchanged, he rejoined it, and at the battle of Hartsville was in command. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, December 13, 1862, and commanded the regiment at Murfreesboro, Jackson, and Chickamauga. At Murfreesboro he was wounded, though not seriously, by a shell, and it will be seen that mention is made of him in the report of Colonel Trabue.

He fell at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, in the desperate charge of that morning, under circumstances thus mentioned in the report of the battle: "Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Hewitt, in advance of his regiment, and showing a devotion and daring entitled to the highest commendation, was killed."



(Images taken by Author in 2017...note the listing of two commanders for the 2nd KY...Major Moss took command after Hewitt fell. Major Moss's OR Report appears below.)

"Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Hewitt, in advance of his regiment, and showing a devotion and daring entitled to the highest commendation, was killed."

– from the report of the Battle at Chickamauga

Here is the Chickamauga report of Lieut. Col. James W. Moss, who assumed command during the battle when Hewitt fell. Note at the end that Moss made this report to Colonel Joseph H. Lewis (who assumed command of the Brigade when General Helm fell), the next of the four Kentuckians featured in this article.

Second Kentucky Infantry. HDQRS. SECOND KENTUCKY REGT., Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., September 25, 1863.

COL.: I have the honor to make the following report of the part the Second Kentucky Regt. took in the two days' fight of the 19th and 20th of the present month: On Friday, of the 18th instant, Gen. Helm ordered the regiment to the left and front to feel the enemy's position. In a very short time, our skirmishers were engaged with those of the enemy and kept up a continual fire until dark. I was then ordered to throw out a strong picket guard of four companies to hold the ground we had already gained, holding the other six companies as a reserve.

On the morning of the 19th, our skirmishers were again pushed forward and fought the enemy until 2 or 3 p.m., when they were drawn off by order of Gen. Helm. We then joined the brigade and had an hour's rest, when we were again ordered into line and marched some 8 miles and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 20th, we were ordered out at daylight and marched 1 mile, where we formed a line of battle with the rest of the brigade. We remained in line of battle about one and a half hours, at the end of which time we were ordered forward and met with no resistance until we had marched one-half mile, when we came upon the enemy in a strong position and fortified with three lines of entrenchments. We charged their works, but, receiving a very heavy enfilading fire from both artillery and musketry on the left and a severe fire from the front, Lieut. Col. James W. Hewitt and a great many officers and men having been killed and wounded, I assumed command of the regiment and ordered them to fall back, which they did in good order. I fell back 75 yards and then joined the Ninth Kentucky, which was on my right. We reformed and made a second charge and got within 40 yards of the enemy's works; drove them out of their first line of entrenchments, but the

enfilading fire from the left becoming so heavy, we were again forced back. At this time, I held a consultation with Lieut.-Col. Wickliffe, of the Ninth Kentucky. While we were consulting Col. von Zinken, of Gen. Breckinridge's staff, came up and ordered us to push forward, that the division was engaged on the right. We then made the third charge and were again repulsed.

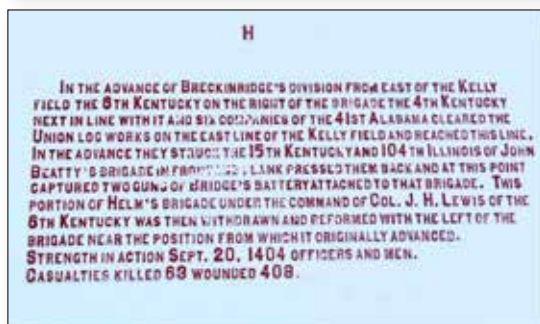
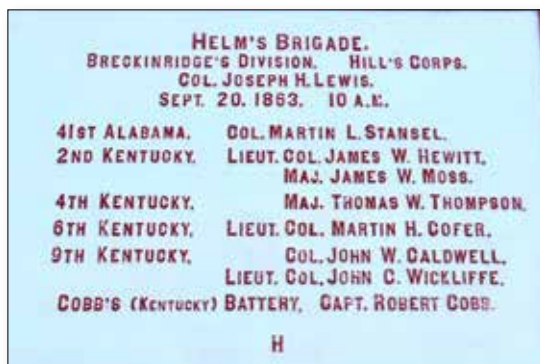
At this time, Capt. Hewitt, of Gen. Helm's staff, came up and stated that Gen. Helm had been killed and the whole brigade had fallen back. Col. Lewis had assumed command and ordered the Second and Ninth to the right to join the rest of the brigade. Here Col. Lewis formed a line of battle with the whole of the brigade to hold the enemy in check until re-enforcements could arrive. While there we were under a very heavy fire. The reinforcements came up and engaged the enemy, we acting as a reserve. The re-enforcements being repulsed, another brigade of re-enforcements was ordered up, but was also repulsed. We were then ordered back and formed in line of battle. The troops were then massed, we making the third line of battle. The first two lines being engaged some time, the third line were ordered to charge.

We then charged over the same ground that we had been fighting over all morning, passing through the first two lines of battle and over the enemy's works. At the works we captured about 250 or 300 prisoners.

Driving the enemy toward the Chattanooga Road, we pushed them one-half mile beyond and returned back to the road and encamped for the night.

I went in the fight with 30 officers and 272 men and came out with 10 officers and 146 men. Both officers and men behaved gallantly. Respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES W. MOSS, Lieut.-Col., Comdg. Regt.

[Col. J. H. LEWIS, Comdg. Brigade.] Source: Official Records CHAP. XLII.] THE CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN. PAGE 208-51 [Series I. Vol. 30. Part II, Reports. Serial No. 51.]



Source: www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=101046



We also have images of his marriage license from 1852 and of his stone in the Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville, KY, both from FindAGrave.com.

JUDGE JOSEPH LEWIS DEAD

FOUR TIMES A JUDGE ON THE APPELLATE BENCH—COMMANDED ORPHAN BRIGADE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 6.—A message received here this morning announces the death of former Chief Justice Joseph W. Lewis, of the Court of Appeals, at his home in Scott county, between this city and Georgetown.

Judge Lewis married a sister of Senator Blackburn, and was one of the most prominent men in public life in Kentucky. He was a firm adherent of the Democratic party.

Sketch of His Career.

Judge Lewis was formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. He was born in Barren county October 29, 1824. He graduated from Centre College at the age of nineteen years, read law in the office of Judge C. C. Tompkins, and was admitted to the bar in Glasgow in 1845.

Shortly after this Judge Lewis was elected to represent his district in the Legislature on the Whig ticket. He was re-elected in 1851 and again in 1853. He took an active part in the work of both sessions. He affiliated with the Whig party until the Know-Nothing excitement, when he identified himself with the Democratic party. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress from his district in 1857, but was defeated by Underwood, of Warren. He was renominated in 1861, and again defeated. This time by Mr. Grider, of Bowling Green.

General of Orphan Brigade.

Judge Lewis enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, and was commissioned Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Kentucky Infantry. While leading his command in the battle of Shiloh he had two horses killed and another wounded under him. His regiment participated in the battles of Corinth, Stone River, Jackson and Chickamauga, and on September 30, 1863, he was made Brigadier General and took command of the famous "Orphan Brigade." He was a brave soldier and inspired his men to many deeds of valor.

Fourteen Years on the Bench.

After the war he returned to Glasgow and practiced law. He was sent to the Legislature in 1868, and in 1870 was sent to Congress. In 1880 he was chosen Circuit Judge, but resigned to become a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, to which he was elected. He was twice re-elected and served on the Appellate Bench continuously for fourteen years.

DEATH WAS SUDDEN.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 6.—Ex-Chief Justice Joseph H. Lewis died suddenly early today. He was taken ill last Friday with acute indigestion, but became seriously ill early this morning. He called a physician, who, after prescribing for him, left him in a comfortable condition. He died suddenly two hours later.

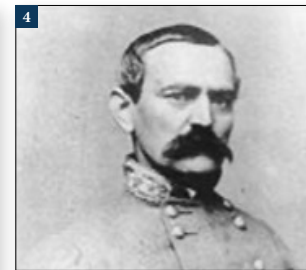
Judge Lewis was seventy-six years old and leaves his wife, who was Miss Jilson P. Johnson. He was sixteen years on the Appellate bench and was a member of the famous Goebel reward commission.

Colonel Joseph Horace Lewis 6th KY Infantry Regiment, CSA

Early in the war, Colonel Joseph Horace Lewis was involved in an incident that led to the death of the first Union soldier in Kentucky on October 10, 1861 (see KY Historical Marker image below.) He was promoted to Brigadier General after Chickamauga and on September 30, 1863, he became the last commander of 1st KY Infantry Brigade, CSA, also known as The Orphan Brigade. Oddly, one of his two sons, Asa, was executed for desertion by General Braxton Bragg in 1862. He is the only of these four Kentuckians to survive Chickamauga...and he rose to national prominence after The Late Unpleasantness.

This is his listing in the Biographical Guide to Members of Congress:
bioguide.congress.gov/search/bio/L000289

"LEWIS, Joseph Horace, a Representative from Kentucky; born near Glasgow, Barren County, Ky., October 29, 1824; attended the common schools; was graduated from Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1843; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1845 and commenced practice in Glasgow, Ky.; member of the State house of representatives 1850-1855; unsuccessful candidate for election in 1857 to the Thirty-fifth Congress and in 1861 to the Thirty-seventh Congress; during the Civil War commanded the Sixth Kentucky Regiment in the Confederate Army, the Second Brigade and the First Brigade in Bates' division; returned to Glasgow at the close of the Civil War and resumed the practice of law; again a member of the State house of representatives in 1869 and 1870; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-first Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jacob S. Golladay; reelected to the Forty-second Congress and served from May 10, 1870, to March 3, 1873; was not a candidate for renomination in 1872; resumed the practice of his profession; elected judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in 1874; reelected to subsequent terms and served until 1898; moved to a farm in Scott County, near Georgetown, where he died on July 6, 1904; interment in Glasgow Cemetery."



[1/2] These two images are from the Historical Marker Database, and the markers are located in Barren County: www.hmdb.org.

[3] Asa Lewis' grave is in the Glasgow Cemetery and the image is from: samterrrysKentucky.com/f/the-horrific-tale-of-asa-lewis

[4] Lewis' image is from: www.armedconflicts.com/Lewis-Joseph-Horace-t110217

[5] Lewis' Glasgow Cemetery gravestone image is from: www.findagrave.com/memorial/8928/joseph_horace-lewis/photo.

Captain Peter Vivian Daniel 9th KY Infantry Regiment

Sadly, little appears online of Captain Daniel and his life before wartime.

His image and these pictures of his gravestones in the Hardinsburg (KY) Cemetery are from:

www.findagrave.com/memorial/70143540/peter_vivian-daniel/photo

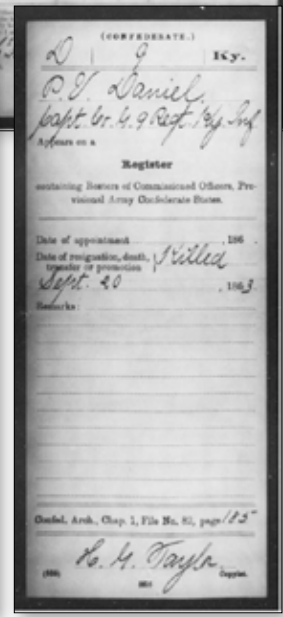
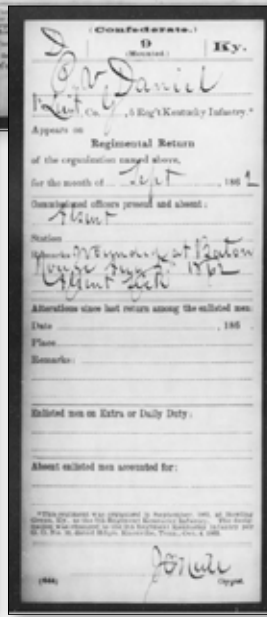
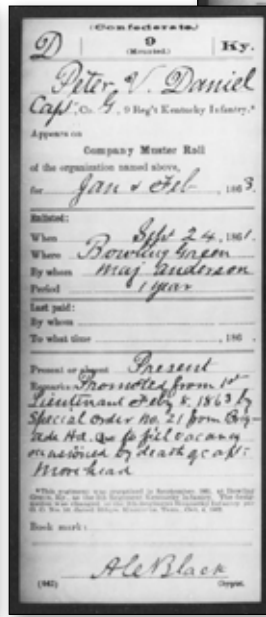
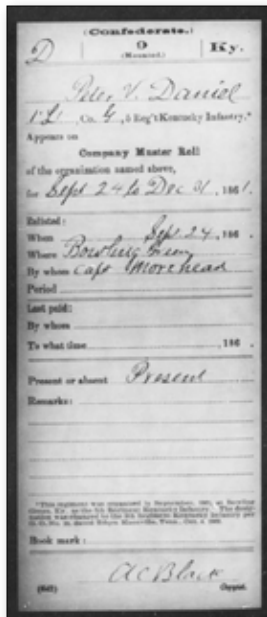
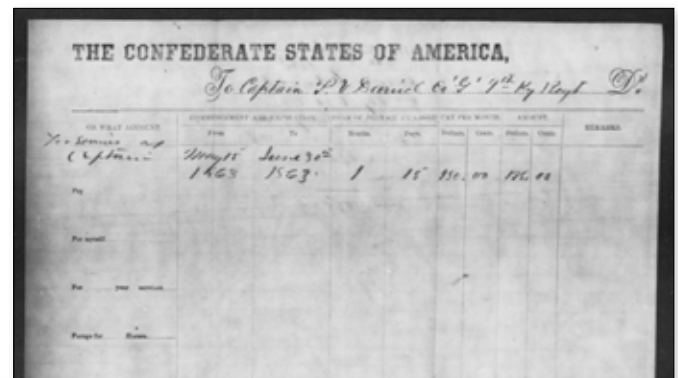
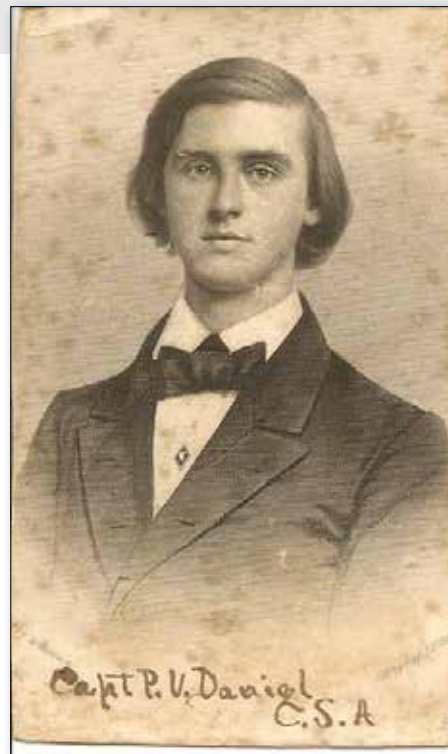
This brief mention is found in HOTFKB, page 901:

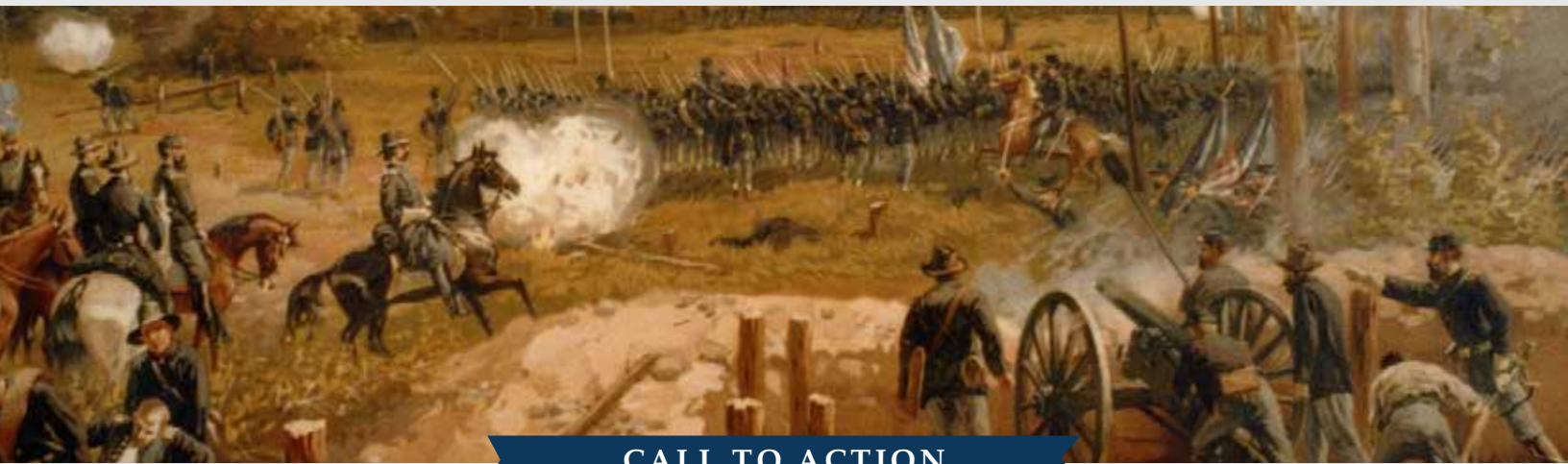
"PETER V. DANIEL, Hardinsburg, Ky., was elected first lieutenant, September 24, 1861, and was promoted to captain, February 8, 1863. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge; was wounded at the latter place; fought also at Hartsville, Murfreesboro, Jackson, and Chickamauga and was killed in the latter battle, September 20, 1863."

Fold3 online had images of several dozen documents he had signed during his duties and others related to his service, and they can be found here:

www.fold3.com/file/121286527

His first record appears as "Present" on September 24, 1861, at Bowling Green (almost exactly two years to the day before his death at Chickamauga). His record remains as a testament to his service: ■





CALL TO ACTION

STRATEGY & TACTICS

How to support the KCWRT and other charities/non-profits
important to you, without writing a check

The Internal Revenue Service allows individual retirement arrangement (IRA) owners age 70½ or over to transfer up to \$100,000 to charity tax-free each year.

These transfers, known as qualified charitable distributions or QCDs, offer eligible older Americans a great way to easily give to charity before the end of the year. And, for those who are at least 73 years old, QCDs count toward the IRA owner's required minimum distribution (RMD) for the year.

Any IRA owner who wishes to make a QCD for 2024 should contact their IRA trustee soon so the trustee will have time to complete the transaction before the end of the year. If you have already completed your 2024 RMD, you can start planning your 2025 distributions now.

You can send all or a portion of your RMD to one or more charities, and you can still receive a portion of your RMD if you choose.

Normally, distributions from a traditional IRA are taxable when received. With a QCD, however, these distributions become tax-free if they are paid directly from the IRA to an eligible charitable organization.

QCDs must be made directly by the trustee of the IRA to the charity. An IRA distribution, such as an electronic payment made directly to the IRA owner, does not count as a QCD. Likewise, a check made payable to the IRA owner is not a QCD.

Each year, an IRA owner age 70½ or over when the distribution is made can exclude from gross income up to \$100,000 of these QCDs. For a married couple, if both spouses are age 70½ or over when the distributions are made and both have IRAs, each spouse can exclude up to \$100,000 for a total of up to \$200,000 per year.

Example: Elmer Ellsworth IV must take \$17,527.43 in RMD from his IRA in 2024. He chooses to send \$10,000 directly from his IRA to 4 charities important to him and completes paperwork with his IRA Trustee & Financial Adviser to accomplish his wishes. He receives the remaining \$7,527.43 directly and only that remainder amount will be taxable income to him.

The QCD option is available regardless of whether an eligible IRA owner itemizes deductions on Schedule A. Transferred amounts are not taxable, and no deduction is available for the transfer. (SOURCE: IRS website.) ■

For more information, contact Susie Morton, Darryl Terry, Chris Anderson or George Ridings.

KENT M. BROWN | President
(859) 455-9330 | kmb@usa.net

BILL FARMER | Vice President
(859) 266-7997 | bill@billfarmer.org

BILL SWINFORD, JR. | Secretary
(859) 536-1786 | cswinford@windstream.net

DARRYL TERRY | Treasurer
(859) 771-5092 | dterry909@aol.com

SUSIE MORTON | Administrator
(859) 221-7199 | kcwrt.susie@gmail.com

GEORGE RIDINGS | Editor
(859) 661-3289 | gridings@bellsouth.net