

Moses R. Linggo

Moses R. Lingo

19TH ALABAMA INFANTRY

Company K & Company I

August 12 1861 to May 2, 1865



Residence was not listed

Enlisted as a Private

Intra-regimental company transfers

From company K to company I

He mustered into "K" Co. Alabama 19th Infantry

CANTEEN

M R I  ALA

19TH ALABAMA INFANTRY REGIMENT





This Confederate wooden drum canteen is identified to **Private Moses R. Linggo** of the 19th Alabama Infantry Regiment Company K & Company I: August 12 1861 to May 2, 1865. At the top of the canteen is the **Star of David**, to the left are the initials **M R L** and to the right the letters **A L A**. The **Star of David** indicates that the soldier was Jewish and the letters **A L A** is for the state of Alabama. Upon researching the Civil War data base for soldiers from Alabama with the initials **M R L**, only one soldier was found: **Moses R. Linggo**. The name Moses was commonly used in the Jewish faith in the 1800's and accounts for the State of David on the Canteen, and Moses later had a daughter named Ester, which is another common name confirming his Jewish heritage.

Private Moses R. Linggo (Lingo) enlisted in Blountsville, Blount County Alabama as a Private and mustered into "K" Co. Alabama 19th Infantry until paroled at Salisbury, N. C., May 2, 1865. During his time in service, the 19th Alabama Infantry Regiment was involved in the following engagements:

- Battle of Shiloh
- Battle of Stones River
- Battle of Chickamauga
- Battle of Missionary Ridge
- Battle of Resaca
- Battle of Atlanta
- Battle of Franklin
- Battle of Nashville

He was listed as a patient at Ocmulgee Hospital Macon, Ga. for a period of 12 day, 7-19 Nov 1864, and appears to have been one of the 76 soldiers present when the unit surrendered.





1862 Blount County Alabama Confederate Census

A census of all soldiers who had enlisted was taken by the Blount County Commission, 6 Jan 1862. Page 1 begins: "Be it remembered that on this day pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of said state approved the 11th of November, 1861 a called session of the Commissioners court in and for said county was begun and held on the first Monday it being the 6th day of January, 1862, at which time the following business was done, to wit, a list of the volunteers and their families who have left the several beets [sic] in Blount County, Alabama with a careful annexed statement of the amount each will need the present year."

The 1862 Blount County Confederate "Census" was not a census in the traditional sense. It was a way by which the local governing authority sought to identify which native sons had volunteered for the Confederacy during its first year at war and to see that the families left behind were properly taken care of in the absence of their men. Blount County was not alone in seeking to enumerate and take care their families during the War

Lingo, Moses; wife and three children; Pinda, 4 years old; Nancy, 2 years old; infant, 1 year old; 25 bushels corn; no pork; in Captain J.H. Skinner's Company; Beat No. 1; \$60.00; [See Company K, 19th Alabama Infantry]

Biography

Moses was born in 1833. He passed away before 1870.

Sources

In the 1850 census Moses (age 16) was in Hancock, Hancock, Georgia, United States.

Moses married Mary A Holt on 31 October 1856 in Blount, Alabama, United States.

In the 1860 census Moses (age 27) was in Bivens Precinct, Jefferson, Alabama, United States.

Muster Roll of 19th Alabama Infantry Regiment Enlisted at Blountsville

LINGO, Moses

Private

K Aug 12, 1861, Blountsville, Ala

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hal.

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in 113th District in the County of Heancom State
of Georgia enumerated by me, on the 11 day of Nov 1850. L. Stewart Ass't Marshal.

32

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION.			7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Age.	Sex.	White, Colored, Indian.							
		The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.				Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
471	479	Mary B Minton	7	F				Georgia				
		Nancy "	5	F				"				
		James B "	3	M				"				
		Jess G "	1/2	M				"				
472	480	Peter Lingg	49	M		Thos Martin		"				
		Margaret "	49	F				"				
		Moses R "	16	M				"				
		Nancy "	3	F				"				
473	481	Wm A Williams	31	M		Farmer	400	"				
		Ann M "	23	F				Penn				
		Josephus "	5	M				Ga				
		Davis "	3	M				"				
		Wm G Howell	16	M				"				
474	482	Guion W Blount	42	M		Farmer	3500	"				
		Elizabeth "	42	F				"				
		Levin R "	19	M		Farmer		"				
		Guion J "	17	M				"				
		Eli T "	11	M				"				
		Wm B "	9	M				"				
		Isaac S I "	6	M				"				
		Granberry M "	3	M				"				
		Rebecca "	73	F				S. C				
		Levin P Colver	25	M		School Master		Ga				
475	483	Nicholas Garg	53	M		Turner		Ga				
		Martha B "	52	F				"				
		Martha E "	21	F				Ga				
		Wm H "	16	M		Farmer		"				
		Julia F "	14	F				"				
		Sarah R "	10	F				"				
484		James M Engle	20	M		Mills Wright		"				
		Amanda T "	23	F				"				
476	485	Maniel Garret	54	M		House Carpenter		S. C				
		Elias "	48	F				Ga				
		Martha S "	25	F				"				
		Herbert E "	17	M		Farmer		"				
		Blanchie F "	15	F				"				
		Amanda E "	13	F				"				
		Cornelius S "	11	F				"				
		Samuel Leann	31	M		House Carpenter		S. C				
477	486	Wm F Garrett	23	M		Farmer		Ga				
		Sarah S "	24	F				"				
		Refus M "	1	M				"				

✓ 34
18

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in *Brown's Precinct* **in the County of** *Jefferson* **State**
of *Alabama* **enumerated by me, on the** *first* **day of** *June* **1860.** *G. H. Jakes* **Ass't Marshal.**
Post Office *Elizton Ala*

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION.			7	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		10	11	12	13	14
			Age.	Sex.	White, colored, or mulatto.		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.					
1	7	8	Moses R. Lingo	27	M	Farm Laborer	200	62	Geo.				1
2			Mary A. "	22	F				Ala				2
3			Prudence M. "	3	F				"				3
4			Nancy S. "	1	F				"				4
5	10	9	John M. Butler	22	M	Farmer	200	25	"				5
6			Margaret A. "	23	F				"				6
7			Marion	3	M				"				7
8	11	10	William Goode	37	M	Farmer	500	410	"				8
9	11	11	Nancy A. "	40	F				Ten.				9
10			Penelope E. "	13	F				Ala				10
11			James S. "	11	M				"				11
12			John E. "	8	M				"				12
13			Martha M. "	4	F				"				13
14			Nancy S. "	1	F				"				14
15			Louisa Woodh.	18	F				"				15
16	12	11	Isaac Varnum	50	M	Farmer	800	1500	N. C.				16
17			Mary "	49	F				Ten.				17
18			Mary A. "	18	F				Ala				18
19			Levzo "	17	M	Farming			"				19
20			Lorenzo "	7	M				"				20
21			Lorenzo "	8	M				"				21
22	13	12	Alben M. Isaacs	34	M	Farmer	1200	584	Ten.				22
23			Melinda C. "	31	F				Ala				23
24			Lucinda M. "	9	F				"				24
25			Milia J. "	7	F				"				25
26			John W. "	1	M				"				26
27	14	13	John W. Isaacs	36	M	Farmer		3648	Ten.				27
28			Nancy E. "	30	F				Ala				28
29			Elizabeth J. "	10	F				"				29
30			Sarah E. "	9	F				"				30
31			Milia J. "	7	F				"				31
32			Nancy M. "	4	F				"				32
33			Jerusha C. "	2	F				"				33
34	15	14	Isaac B. Fields	23	M	Farmer	2500	16100	"				34
35	16	15	James J. Fields	29	M	Farmer		600	"				35
36			Elizabeth A. "	26	F				"				36
37			Lucinda E. "	5	F				"				37
38			William M. "	4	M				"				38
39			Charles B. "	1	M				"				39
40	17	16	John S. Burgin	29	M		500	3000	"				40
40		No. white males, 18		No. colored males, _____		No. foreign born, _____		No. blind, _____		No. idiotic, _____		No. convicts, _____	
		No. white females, 22		No. colored females, _____		No. deaf and dumb, _____		No. insane, _____		No. paupers, _____			
		40						5900 25919					

APPLICATION

OF WIDOWS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS OR SAILORS OF THE ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE
STATES OR THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
COUNTY OF *Blount* }

To the Honorable Board of Examiners of said County :

Your petitioner, *Mary Liiga*..., respectfully represents to your
Honorable Board, that she is a citizen of *Blount*...County, in the State of
Alabama, and was such on the 1st day of January 1899; That she is the widow of *Moses*
Liiga..., who served as a *Private*... in company *N*... of
the *19th* Regiment Volunteers; That her husband ~~was killed,~~
~~or~~ died, on the *6th* day of *Sept*..., 18*65*; That he did not desert the service of
the State of Alabama, nor of the Confederate States, that she has not since remarried, that
she has no children upon whom she can depend for support, that all of her property do not
exceed four hundred dollars in value, and that her annual income from all sources do not ex-
ceed four hundred dollars. She therefore respectfully asks your honorable board to place
her name upon the pension rolls of the State as a member of the fourth class, that she may
participate in the division of the fund provided for the relief of needy Confederate soldiers
and sailors, and their widows, by an act of the General Assembly of Alabama, approved Feb-
ruary 10, 1899.

Respectfully,

Mary Liiga
ma

Jewish Soldiers in Alabama

Early History

While Jewish traders are known to have been active in Alabama as early as 1757, and several Jews lived in Mobile in the 1760s under British rule, it was not until the 1820s that the first permanent Alabama Jewish community was established in Mobile.

The largest antebellum Jewish settlement was in Mobile, where enough Jews established themselves to purchase a cemetery in 1841. Previous Jewish graves dating back to 1829 are suitably marked in the oldest, non-sectarian Protestant graveyard in town.

A welfare society, the Chevra Mevaker Cholim, was organized in Montgomery on Nov. 17, 1846, by 12 German Jewish immigrants including Emanuel Lehman, uncle of Herbert H. Lehman. The society conducted services, purchased a cemetery, and on June 3, 1849, with 30 members transformed itself into Congregation Kahl Montgomery. The mobility of immigrant Jews and the tentativeness of their settlement is indicated by the constitutional provision of Kahl Montgomery that "four members shall be sufficient to continue the Society, but should there be only three members, the Society shall be dissolved." The congregation is now called Temple Beth Or, and its first building, built in 1862 with seed money from Judah Touro, is the oldest synagogue building in the state. It now houses a church.

Other communities were established where trails met rivers, such as at Claiborne.

Civil War & Postbellum Jewish Immigration

During the Civil War more than **130 Alabama Jews** served in the Confederate Army, and in 1861, when 13 of them enlisted as a group in the Twelfth Alabama Regiment, Mobile Jews held a special service.

Many Southern Jewish men fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War; Jewish women also donated and helped with the war effort. Many chose to fight because of the economic opportunities the war presented, as well as the war fever that took hold. In addition, many immigrants from Europe appreciated the freedom and tolerance they enjoyed in the United States, and wanted to show that they were contributing members of society.

Historians have often portrayed Jewish participation in the Civil War as zealous, eager, loyal, and for the most part unanimous; however, recent scholarship has revealed that such enthusiasm and loyalty to the Confederate cause was not so widespread. Many Jews managed to avoid conscription by temporarily or permanently leaving the South while others only chose to enlist in limited positions where they could remain close to home.

19th Alabama Infantry Regiment

The 19th Alabama Infantry Regiment was an infantry regiment that served in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. It was formed in Huntsville, Alabama, on August 14, 1861. The unit fought its first battle at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862. The Army of Tennessee fought most of its battles with the 19th engaged. The regiment surrendered at Salisbury, North Carolina, at the end of the war.

Active	August 14, 1861 – April 1865
Country	Confederate States of America
Branch	Confederate States Army
Role	Infantry
Engagements	American Civil War • Battle of Shiloh • Battle of Stones River • Battle of Chickamauga • Battle of Missionary Ridge • Battle of Resaca • Battle of Atlanta • Battle of Franklin • Battle of Nashville

19th Regiment, Alabama Infantry

Overview:

19th Infantry Regiment, organized at Huntsville, Alabama, in August, 1861, contained men from Blount, Cherokee, Pickens, Coosa, Chilton, and Jefferson counties. After serving at Mobile the unit was ordered to Corinth and later fought at **Shiloh** under J.K. Jackson. Transferred to General Gardner's command, it was active in the Kentucky Campaign, then was brigaded under Generals Deas, G.D. Johnston, and Pettus, Army of Tennessee. The 19th participated in many conflicts from **Murfreesboro** to **Atlanta**, was with Hood in Tennessee, and fought at **Bentonville**, North Carolina. It lost fifty-four percent of the 650 engaged at Shiloh, and reported 151 killed and wounded at Murfreesboro and 192 at **Chickamauga**. In December, 1863, the regiment contained 347 men and 228 arms. It was badly cut up in the battles around Atlanta and many were captured at **Franklin**. Only 76 men were present when it surrendered. The unit was commanded by Colonels Samuel K. McSpadden and Joseph Wheeler, Lieutenant Colonels George R. Kimbrough and Edward D. Tracy, and Majors Solomon Palmer and James H. Savage.

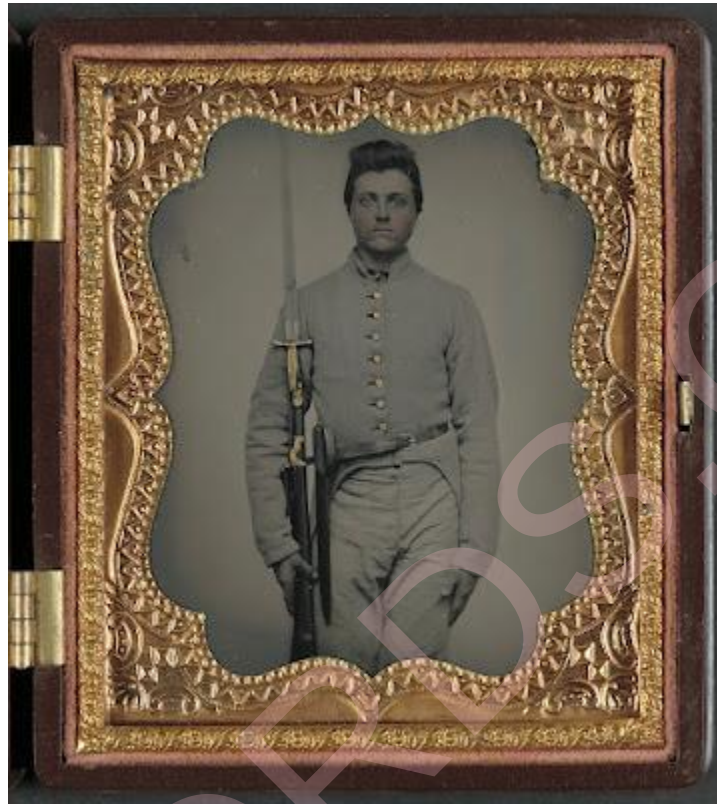
Alabama 19th Infantry Regiment

The Nineteenth was organized at Huntsville, August 14, 1861, and at once ordered to leave. It remained there about three months, then was at Pensacola a fortnight. Ordered to Corinth, the regiment was brigaded under General Gladden of Louisiana, with the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Alabama regiments, to which the Thirty-ninth was added after the battle of Shiloh. In that battle the Nineteenth received its appalling baptism of blood, losing 110 killed and 240 wounded of the 650 that followed its colors into the action. Gen. Frank Gardner soon after succeeded to the command of the brigade, and led it into Kentucky, where it did not come in collision with the foe. It retired with the army, and fought at Murfreesboro with a loss of about one hundred killed and wounded, about one-fourth of its strength. Gen. Deas of Mobile succeeded to the command of the brigade, and led it at Chickamauga, where it again lost very heavily. The casualties were few at Mission Ridge, and the Nineteenth wintered at Dalton. In the almost incessant battle from that place to Atlanta, the regiment lost largely in casualties, particularly at New Hope and near Marietta. The brigade being under Gen. Johnston of Perry, the Nineteenth was badly cut up in the battles of July 22 and 28 at Atlanta. It suffered lightly at Jonesboro, but having followed Gen. Hood into Tennessee, the Nineteenth lost severely in prisoners at Franklin, with few casualties. It went to North Carolina, and was engaged at Kinston and Bentonville, losing largely in the latter battle. Consolidated with the Fortieth and the Forty-sixth Alabama regiments at Salisbury (with M.L. Woods of Montgomery as colonel, and Ezekiel Gully of Sumter as lieutenant colonel), the Nineteenth surrendered at that place, 76 strong.



A Deadly Crossfire of Artillery

The 19th Alabama at Stones River

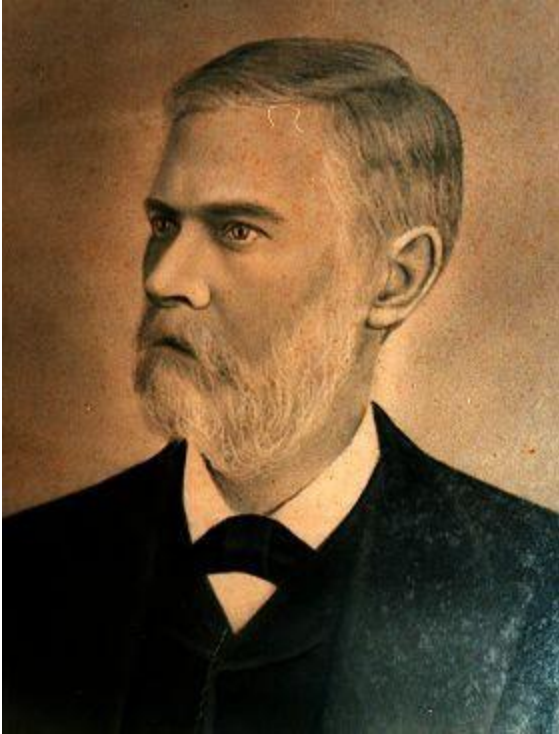


Private Parris P. Casey, Co. I "Cherokee Rangers," 19th Alabama Infantry died September 29, 1863 at the age of 23 and is buried at the Casey Family Cemetery in Cherokee Co., Alabama.

The Battle of Stones River started out badly for the men of Colonel John Quincy Loomis' brigade of Alabama and Louisiana troops. It was scarce 7 o'clock when the 2,000 men of the brigade formed into line aiming to march across a cornfield and assail at Federal position in their front occupied by the brigades of General Joshua Sill and Colonel William Woodruff. Noticing the Alabamians forming in their front, the 8th Wisconsin Battery and the 4th Indiana Battery started to shell the woods that provided cover for the Confederates, bursting shells in the tree branches overhead and showering the men below with tree shards and shell fragments.

Among the first casualties was the brigade commander Colonel Loomis. The colonel had already been wounded the day before while conducting the fight to defend Captain Felix Robertson's battery from an assault staged by the 21st Illinois and 15th Wisconsin of Colonel William P. Carlin's brigade (see story here). "On the morning of December 31st, soon after putting the brigade in motion, I was so unfortunate to receive another injury from a falling limb that disabled me for the day and the command of the brigade was turned over to Colonel John G. Coltart," Colonel Loomis reported. And thus shaken, the brigade marched into the field under a heavy fire and dropping men at every step.

The nature of the ground and paucity of accounts makes recreating the action of Loomis' brigade a difficult task, but thanks to the pioneering work of Lanny Smith, the long-lost reports of Colonel



Loomis, Colonel Coltart, and the various regimental commanders of the brigade were published in his 2010 volume on the Confederate army at Stones River. The brigade consisted of the 19th, 22nd, 25th, and 26th (later 50th), and 39th Alabama infantry regiments, Yancey's 17th Battalion, Alabama Sharpshooters, and the 1st Louisiana Regulars. The brigade went into action with roughly 2,000 men and suffered 672 casualties, nearly a third of those present and the bulk of those casualties were incurred in the brigade's charge on the morning of December 31st.

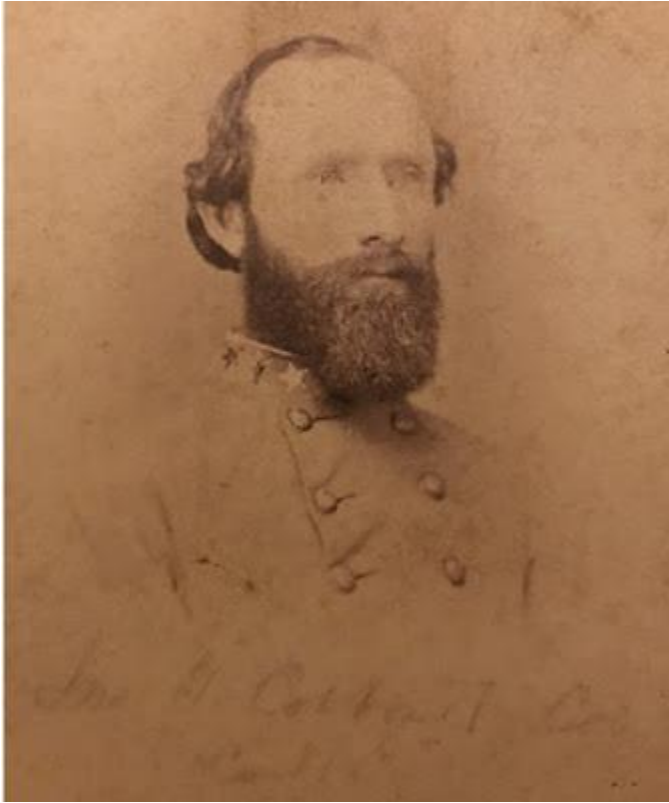
Sticking with the theme of the "19," today's post will focus on the fight of the 19th Alabama which was the senior regiment in Loomis' brigade. The 19th Alabama was organized at Huntsville, Alabama on August 14, 1861, under the command of Colonel Joseph Wheeler, a regiment of ten companies raised from Blount, Cherokee, Chilton, Coosa, Jefferson, and Pickens counties. Each company went into the field with a distinctive name as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel King McSpadden, 19th Alabama Infantry

- A:** Pickens Rough and Readys
- B:** Blount Continentals
- C:** Jefferson Warriors
- D:** Cherokee Guards
- E:** Jake Curry Guards
- F:** Davis Guards
- G:** Cherokee Mountaineers
- H:** Cherokees
- I:** Cherokee Rangers
- K:** Blount Guards

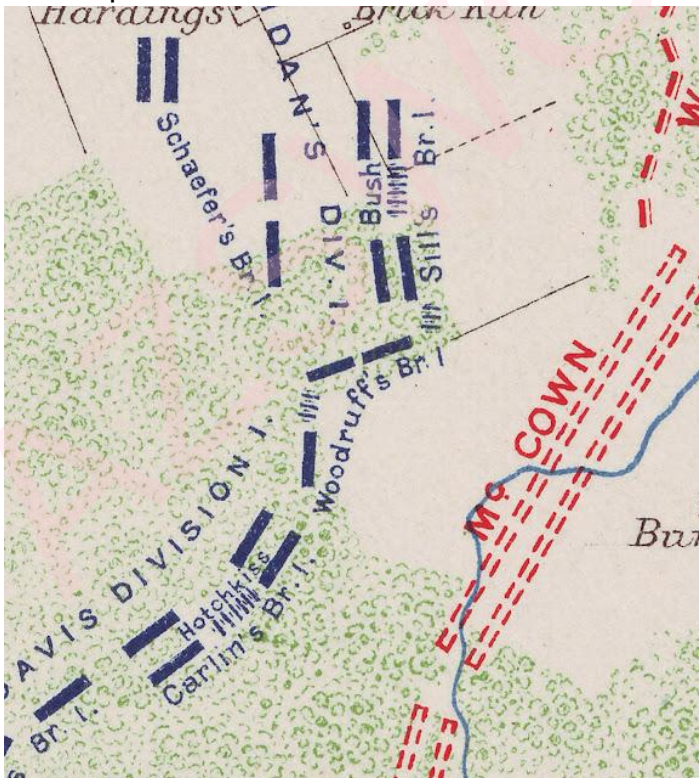
The regiment left for garrison duty at Mobile and was placed under the command of General Braxton Bragg who later became their army commander. While Bragg is largely perceived today as being wildly unpopular with his troops, there was a cadre of soldiers who remained loyal to Bragg to the end and the core of that cadre were the men of General Jones Withers' division who had served under Bragg in the early months of the war, the 19th Alabama among them. In early 1862, the 19th was placed under the command of General Adley Gladden in an all-Alabama brigade with the 22nd, 25th, and 26th/50th regiments and transferred to Corinth to join up with General Albert Sidney Johnston's

army. The regiment suffered heavy casualties during the battle of Shiloh and took part in Bragg's Kentucky campaign but missed the battle of Perryville.



Colonel John Gordon Coltart was working as a bookseller in Huntsville when the war broke out and served as a captain in the 7th Alabama. When that regiment mustered out of service in early 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the 26th/50th Alabama and was wounded at Shiloh. Colonel Loomis' injury at the outset of the Battle of Stones River thrust him into brigade command. Coltart was wounded again during the Battle of Atlanta and ended the war in command of a division. He died in 1868 at Tuscaloosa, Alabama at the age of 42. (Photo courtesy of Stan Hutson)

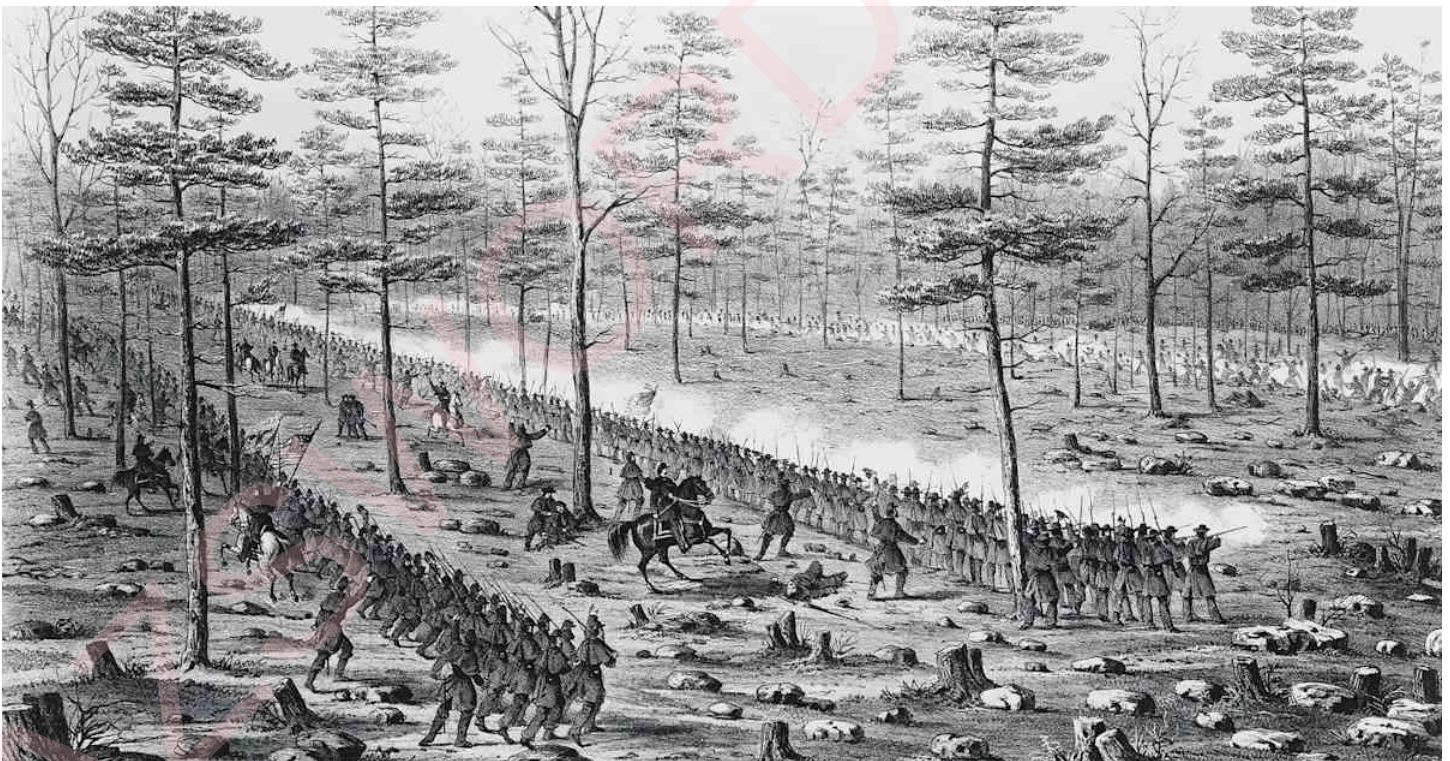
The regiment went into action on December 31, 1862, at Stones River under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel K. McSpadden and lost 154 men out of the roughly 600 who were in the ranks. Sergeant Ambrose Doss of Co. C commented that "the Shiloh battle was not a comparison to this and as sick as I was, I saw more dead men in one field than I saw in the whole Shiloh battle. But we drove the enemy all the time. All this time that we were out was the worst cold and rainiest time ever experienced."



Colonel Loomis' brigade marched across the cornfield under a crossfire of artillery from the 8th Wisconsin Battery of Woodruff's brigade and the 4th Indiana Battery of Sill's brigade. The brigade wheeled right then left and was able to shake Woodruff's small brigade loose from its position for a short time before being driven back to their original line by General Sill's counterattack spearheaded by the 36th and 88th Illinois. Captain Abner H. Flewellen of Co. F of the 39th Alabama called it "the tightest place I was ever in. I went into the charge with 22 men and lost two killed and nine wounded. We reached the battery or very near it and captured one piece but were compelled to fall back under a heavy fire to where we first started."

Colonel Coltart reported that “we were ordered forward about 7 o’clock wheeling gradually to the right. This movement brought us across a large cornfield. The enemy was strongly posted on a wooded hill on the opposite side, supported by a battery of artillery. The brigade advanced with steadiness and coolness under a heavy fire by which they suffered much and succeeded in driving the enemy from his position and entering the wood. The enemy now advanced with reinforcements and the brigade fell back in some confusion to their original position”

Colonel McSpadden had a little more to add about his regiment’s fight in his official report. “Early Wednesday morning, the brigade was ordered to right wheel. This movement threw my regiment fronting to the late position of Manigault’s brigade. A heavy fire was opened upon my left which wounded several of my men. I was then ordered to wheel the regiment to the left and advance. After crossing a field, we entered some woods, where a heavy fire was opened on us but for a quarter of a mile we drove the enemy without intermission, advancing some 200 yards beyond the corner of an old field to our right. We were receiving a heavy fire from the enemy who were advancing from that direction when we were ordered to retire, which we did but in some confusion. After arriving at our original line of battle in the rear, we rallied and again made a charge upon the woods when we succeeded in driving the enemy beyond our reach. In these two engagements, many of the men fell dead and wounded.” He reported 8 men killed, 143 wounded, and 3 missing.



MUSTER SHEETS

1178
Linggo, Moses R.

Co *K*, 19 Alabama Infantry.

9

(Confederate.)

Private

Private

CARD NUMBERS.

1 44607014

2 8006

3 328880

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Number of medical cards herein *1*

Number of personal papers herein *0*

BOOK MARK:

See also

1179
Lingo, Moses

Co. K, **19** Alabama Infantry

(**Confederate.**)

Private

Private

REFERENCE ENVELOPE.

Cards filed with

Linggo, Moses R.

Linggo, Moses R.

Co. *K*, 19 Alabama Infantry.
(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

 This card must not be taken from the files.

252.

(Confederate.)

19

Ala.

Moses Lingo

Pvt, Co. K, 19 Reg't Alabama Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Aug 14 to Oct 31, 1861.

Enlisted:

When Aug 12, 1861.

Where Blountsville Ala

By whom Capt. J. H. Skinner

Period 3 yrs

Last paid:

By whom Pay due from enlistment

To what time, 1861.

Present or absent Present

Remarks:

Book mark:

(642)

W. Spencer

Copyist.

Confederate.

L

19

Ala.

M Lingo
Cor., Co. *N*, 19 Reg't Alabama Infantry.

Appears on

Regimental Return

of the organization named above,

for the month of *Mar*, 186*2*

Commissioned officers present and absent:

Station

Remarks:

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date , 186 .

Place

Remarks:

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Cook in Genl Hospital

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

(644)

A. J. Langdon

Copyist.

(Confederate.)

L

19

Ala.

Moses R. Linggo
Pvt., Co. I, 19 Reg't Alabama Infantry.

Appears on a

Muster Roll

of Officers and Men paroled in accordance with the terms of a Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April, 1865, between General Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army in North Carolina.

Roll dated Salisbury, N. C., May 2, 1865.

Paroled at Salisbury, N. C., May 2, 1865.

Present or absent

Remarks:

Number of roll

12

(639e)

W. T. Sherman

Copyist.

(CONFEDERATE)

L

19

Ala

Moses R. Lingo

Corp 19th Ala. Regt.

Appears on a

REPORT

of officers and men from the various
regiments of Withers' Division, suit-
able for enrolling conscripts etc.

Report dated. Shelbyville, Tenn.

Jan 21, 1863.

Remarks:

Box 51

No. 2

Shepherd

Copyist.

(CONFEDERATE.)

L

19

Ala

Moses R. Lingo

Co K 19 Ala Regt

Appears on a

RECEIPT ROLL

for clothing,

for 2nd Qr, 1864

Date of issue Apr 18, 1864

Signature

Remarks:

Roll No.

Wygal

Copyist.

Lingo. Moses
Priv, Co H, 19 Reg't Ala.
(Confederate.)

MEDICAL CARD NUMBERS.

1 51793039

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17 _____

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20 _____

Book Mark: _____

(CONFEDERATE.)

L | 19 | ala.

Moses Lingo
Priv. Co. K. 19th Regt. ala.

Appears on a Register of patients in

Ocmulgee Hospital,
Macon, Ga.

Disease Feb. Remitt

Admitted Nov. 7, 1864.

Returned to duty Nov. 19, 1864.

Deserted, 186 .

Discharged, 186 .

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