

John Hampton Yancey
&
Susan Mary (Burriss) Yancey
1830 - 1926

By
Kenneth B. Yancey
2011



Peaceful evenings at day's end replace the battle thunder at Bristoe Station.

John Hampton Yancey

John Hampton Yancey was born June 16, 1830 in Albemarle County, Virginia, the fourth child of Joel and Elizabeth Brown Yancey. John's great grandfather Jeremiah Yancey had purchased land in Albemarle County on Buck's Elbow and the Moorman River in 1765. Thereafter, John's grandfather Charles and his father Joel resided in Albemarle County and raised their families there. But John's stay in Albemarle would be shorter due to his father's financial difficulties in the late 1830s.

In 1840, when John was ten, his father and mother and seven brothers and sisters moved west. First they crossed the rugged Blue Ridge Mountains, then the Shenandoah Valley and finally, the ever more rugged Alleghany Mountains. What a trip that must have been. Today, as we glide along interstate highways and are awed by the rugged terrain, it is hard to imagine the challenge Joel and his family faced as they traveled by horse and wagon. But their trip came to a pleasant end at the confluence of Oil Creek and the Little Kanawha River. It was western Virginia in those days and known as Braxton County. Along the waters of Oil Creek, Joel and his family began carving out a new home in 1841. Today the area is known as Orlando, West Virginia.

The details of John's life in those early years in western Virginia are not known, but work and education must have been his lot. His father Joel, addressed as 'Colonel Yancey', was well-educated and had been appointed years earlier as an infantry officer by President James Monroe. But during the next twenty years John's education and work served to prepare him for a "**Trail of Valor**" in the forthcoming Civil War.

John was just two months shy of his 31st birthday when the attack on Fort Sumter ignited the Civil War, on April 12, 1861.

9th Battalion - Company B

Within four months on August 3, 1861, John enlisted in the Confederate Army of the Northwest. He began his service as a private in Company B of the 9th (Hansbrough's) Battalion. John was enlisted by Capt. William H. Mollohan at a camp lo-



John Hampton Yancey

cated on John Yeager's farm on the summit of Alleghany Mountain. Capt. Mollohan organized Company B with men from the counties of Braxton and Webster. The company enlisted for one year starting on June 13, 1861¹ and John joined this unit August 3, 1861.

On August 7th Hansbrough's Battalion was ordered to proceed to Camp Bartow located on the Greenbrier River 8 miles west of Camp Alleghany. There, General Henry R.

Jackson had been directed to advance a force of 6,000 men.²

On September 8th the confederate Army of the Northwest was reorganized. The 9th Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. George W. Hansbrough, was assigned to the 1st Brigade commanded by Brigadier General Henry Jackson. The 25th Virginia Infantry was assigned to the 5th Brigade. The 1st & 5th Brigades formed the Monterey Division of the Army of the Northwest.³

John's first action followed immediately after the reorganization. His unit joined with others to form a force of 1,600 men who were ordered to attack the federals on Cheat Mountain, a few miles to the west. Nothing much was accomplished at Cheat Mountain and John's unit returned to Camp Bartow.⁴

John was elected a Jr. 2nd Lt. November 8th and commissioned November 10th. On November 18th his unit returned to Camp Alleghany where winter quarters were prepared. In December the federals under Gen. Milroy attacked the camp. Casualties were light and the attack failed.

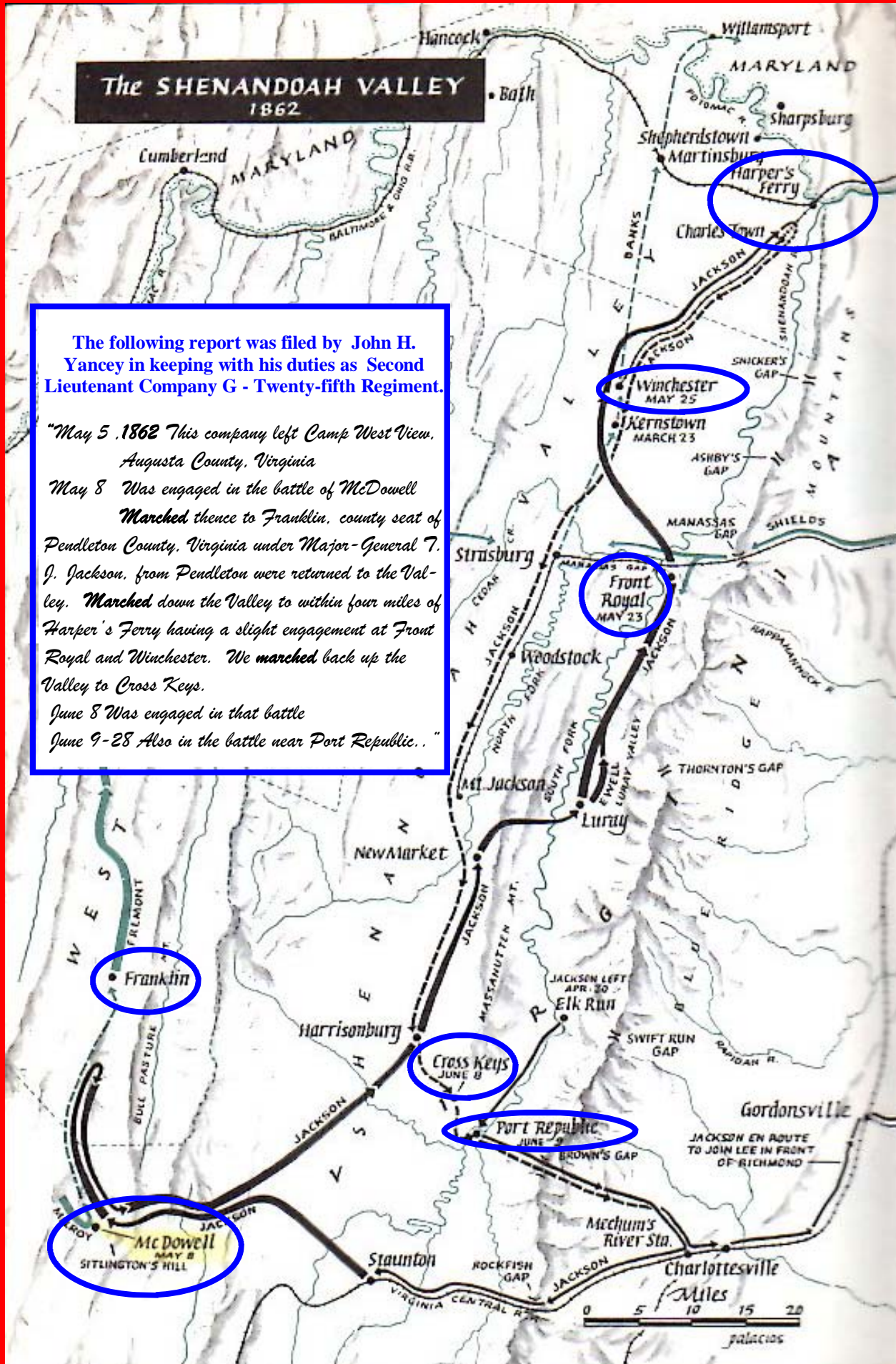
25th Virginia Regiment 2nd Company G

On April 25, 1862 another reorganization of the Army of the Northwest took place. This time the 9th Battalion and the 25 VA Regiment were combined.⁵ John's 9th Battalion-Company B became the 2nd **Company G of the 25th VA Regiment**. On May 23rd the 25th VA Regiment was assigned to Major General Richard S. Ewell's Division under General "Stonewall" T. J. Jackson.⁶ On July 1, General Robert E. Lee placed John's brigade under the command of Jubal A. Early.⁷ Maps highlighting John's "**Trail of Valor**" for most of 1862 begin on the following pages.

The SHENANDOAH VALLEY 1862

The following report was filed by John H. Yancey in keeping with his duties as Second Lieutenant Company G - Twenty-fifth Regiment.

*"May 5, 1862 This company left Camp West View, Augusta County, Virginia
 May 8 Was engaged in the battle of McDowell
 Marched thence to Franklin, county seat of Pendleton County, Virginia under Major-General T. J. Jackson, from Pendleton were returned to the Valley. Marched down the Valley to within four miles of Harper's Ferry having a slight engagement at Front Royal and Winchester. We marched back up the Valley to Cross Keys.
 June 8 Was engaged in that battle
 June 9-28 Also in the battle near Port Republic.."*



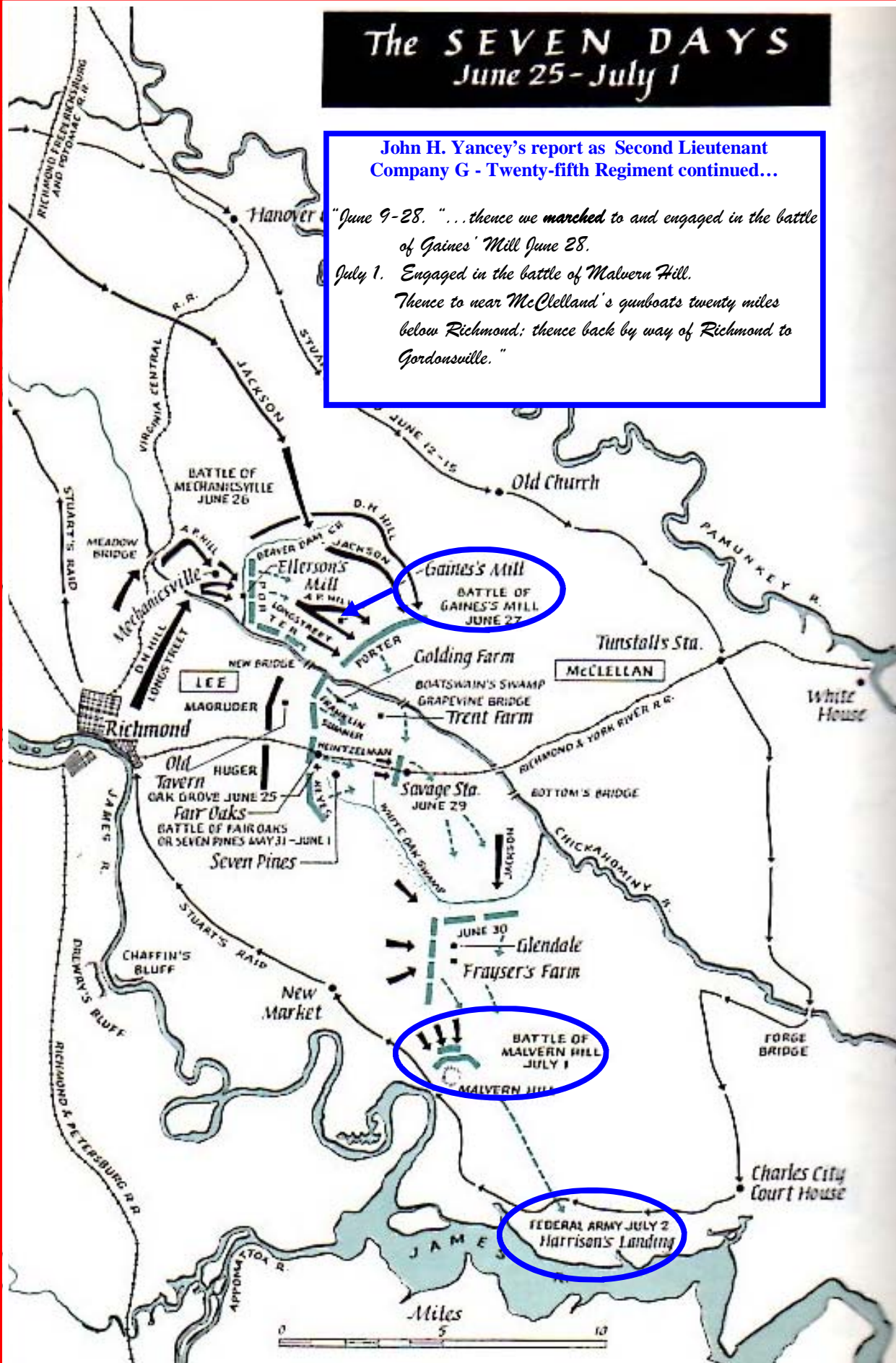
The SEVEN DAYS June 25 - July 1

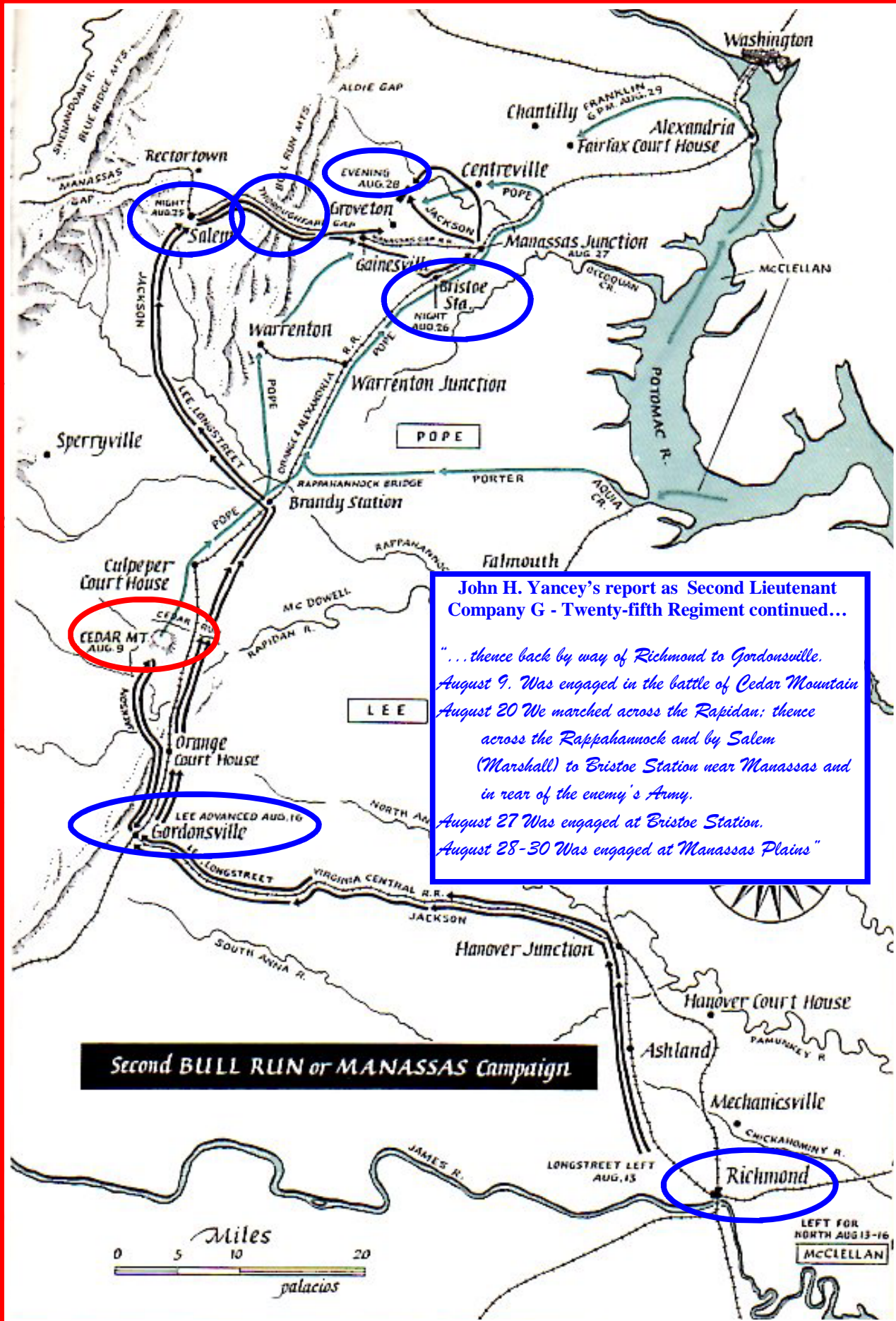
John H. Yancey's report as Second Lieutenant
Company G - Twenty-fifth Regiment continued...

"June 9-28. "...thence we marched to and engaged in the battle
of Gaines' Mill June 28.

July 1. Engaged in the battle of Malvern Hill.

Thence to near McClelland's gunboats twenty miles
below Richmond; thence back by way of Richmond to
Gordonsville."





John H. Yancey's report as Second Lieutenant Company G - Twenty-fifth Regiment continued...

"...thence back by way of Richmond to Gordonsville. August 9. Was engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain August 20 We marched across the Rapidan; thence across the Rappahannock and by Salem (Marshall) to Bristoe Station near Manassas and in rear of the enemy's Army. August 27 Was engaged at Bristoe Station. August 28-30 Was engaged at Manassas Plains"

Second BULL RUN or MANASSAS Campaign

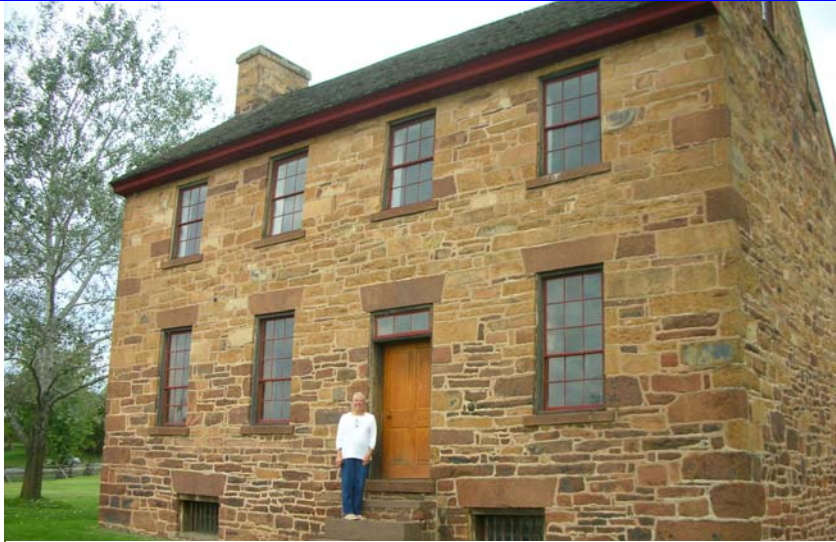
Trail of Valor continued...

Superimposed on the preceding pages of maps are excerpts from a Unit Report submitted by 2nd Lt. John H. Yancey. Boldness has been added to the word **marched** to highlight the amount of marching his unit endured during the 90 days from May through July.

Cedar Mountain is circled in red to denote that John missed this particular action due to hospitalization. John was reported among the sick and wounded at C.S.A. General Hospital in Charlottesville, VA from July 21 to August 12 for the complaint of debility i.e. weakness or exhaustion. Although John missed the August 9th engagement at Cedar Mountain, he returned to his unit before it moved north across the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers toward Manassas.

Battle of 2nd Manassas

Once across the rivers, Lt. John H. Yancey and the 25th VA Infantry headed up the Shenandoah Valley and then marched east through **Thoroughfare Gap**, now occupied by Interstate 66. Once through the Gap the men proceeded to the village of Haymarket, then Gainesville, and on to Bristoe Station where they setup camp at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad station.



Judy Yancey on the steps of the Stone House - a landmark for the 108,000 troops who fought here, and a field hospital for a few of the 22,000 casualties at the Second Battle of Manassas 28-30 Aug 1862.

Following is an account taken from Robert L. Armstrong's regimental history of the 25th Virginia Infantry and 9th Battalion - Virginia Infantry.

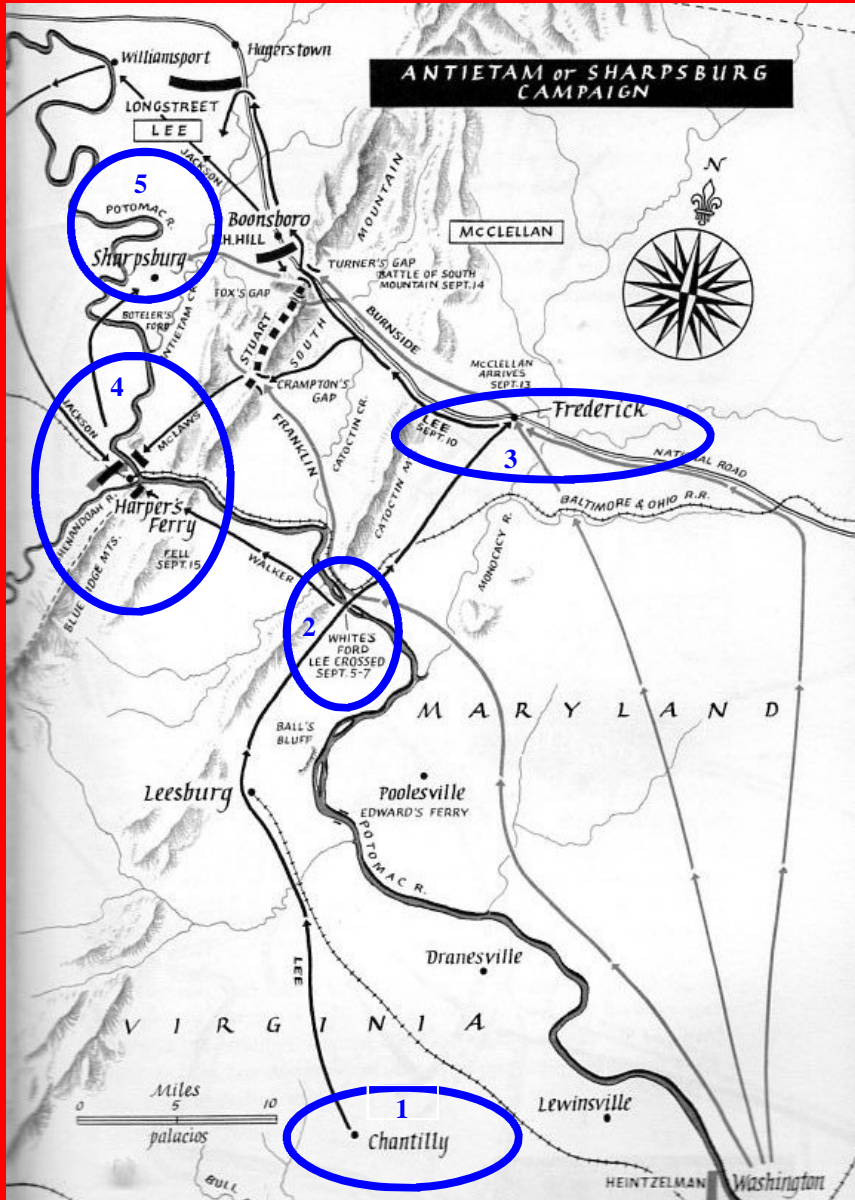
"At dawn on August 28, 1862, Early's brigade was ordered by Ewell to move (east) to the bridge at Blackburn's Ford (on the left of Route 28 as you cross the bridge leaving Manassas Park). It crossed Bull Run there and marched to the Stone Bridge through the fields on

*the north side of the run. At the Stone Bridge, the brigade crossed Bull Run again and followed the Warrenton Turnpike (west) for a short distance...The brigade drew up inline of battle in some of the woods between the Stone House and Sudley Church."*⁸ Most of John's battle action took place in the **northwest** quadrant formed by the intersection of Warrenton Turnpike (Route 29/ Lee Highway today) and Sudley Road. North of the Warrenton Turnpike and between Sudley Road and Groveton Road to the west lies an unfinished railroad which made an ideal line of battle for Jackson's forces and Early's Brigade.

More coverage of this battle is included in this brief account of the life of John H. Yancey because, now 150 years after John fought here, two of his great grandchildren, seven of his great-great grandchildren and eight of his great-great-great grandchildren have traveled or do travel through this former battleground on a daily basis. The eight great-great-great grandchildren as of this writing are Nathan & Megan Tabelon, Christian & Luke Peterson, Kenneth and Claudia and Clara Arjona, and Cyprian Beres. The seven great-great



The Stone Bridge - crossed by John Hampton & his unit at Second Manassas. At the time of his crossing the center span of the bridge was a wood makeshift repair of an earlier attempt by the confederates to destroy the bridge. John's unit crossed from left to right.



A southern victory on northern soil would be an embarrassment to President Lincoln. Such a victory would also lend support to the South's campaign to secure European recognition of the Confederacy.⁹

Following the map above we can see the route that John followed under the orders of General 'Stonewall' Jackson. Leaving Chantilly, the units moved north, crossing the Potomac River at White's Ford and entering Frederick, MD. But before continuing this invasion of the north General Lee needed a communication and supply line back to the Shenandoah Valley. To achieve this he decided to eliminate the threat of the 14,000 federal troops at Harpers Ferry by initiating a three prong attack on Harper's Ferry. Stonewall Jackson with three divisions of 14,000 veterans headed west around Sharpsburg and then southeast to Harpers Ferry. John reported only that that their unit "participated in the capture of Harpers Ferry". On Sept. 15th the Federals surrendered, resulting in the capture of 12,500 prisoners, the largest Federal surrender of the Civil War. By comparison southern casualties were only 286¹⁰. Two days later the tides of fortune would change.

Battle of Antietam

Meantime back in Washington President Lincoln had long been wrestling with the decision of whether to free the slaves. When Gen. Lee reached Frederick, MD the President in the privacy of prayerful meditation promised God "...that if God gave us the victory in the approaching battle, he would consider it an indication of Divine will..."¹¹ and that it would be "...his duty to move forward in the cause of emancipation."¹²

Now as 75,000 Federal troops confronted Gen. Lee's army of 38,000 on September 17 in the Battle of Antietam/Sharpsburg, Lt. Yancey found himself and the 25th VA Regt. engaged on the bloodiest battlefield

grandchildren are Jennifer Tabelon, Wendy Peterson, Bonnie Arjona, Sherrie Beres, David Kelley, Greg Kelley and Robert Kelley.

The Battle of Second Manassas was an encouraging Confederate victory. Following the battle, the 25th VA Regt. marched north, crossing Bull Run at a ford below Sudley Church. The unit turned left and moved to Little River Turnpike. On Sept. 1st the unit was ordered to Chantilly for action. Lt. Yancey must have felt the Chantilly engagement was so inconsequential after the battle at Manassas that he did not mention Chantilly in his report.

Rather his next entry in his Unit Report following its engagement at Manassas Plains read as follows:

"This company (G) with the Regiment (25th VA Inf.) crossed the Potomac, marched through Frederick City (MD), participated in the capture of Harper's Ferry."

General Lee decided to march north into Maryland and Pennsylvania after his victory at Manassas in hopes that these farm states could better sustain his army which had greatly depleted food supplies in Virginia. Also, September had arrived and U.S. Congressional elections were to be held in November.

Trail of Valor continued...

of the war.¹³ "In the first four hours of battle that morning almost 13,000 men fell dead or wounded."¹⁴ "On no other field, in no other one-day battle would so many Americans be killed, wounded or missing: 22,000 - some 12,400 Federals and about 10,300 Confederates."¹⁵

As for John Yancey's 25th VA Reg. eight men were killed, twenty wounded, one wounded & captured, five taken prisoner outright, and two missing in action. Dr. A. S. Miller, the regimental surgeon wrote: "The 25th Regt. acted very nobly in all the last battles. It is said the enemy lay thicker after the fight at Sharpsburg where our Brigade were stationed than any other part of the field"¹⁶

Four days after the battle of Antietam President Lincoln announced to his cabinet his promise to his Maker and stated that "God had decided this question in favor of the Slaves."¹⁷ The Proclamation of Emancipation followed.

The Battle of Antietam "ended Lee's invasion of the North and the hope of winning a decisive battle on northern soil in 1862".¹⁸ Until Antietam the objective of the war, from the President's perspective, had been to preserve the Union, but now a new objective had been added - an end to slavery.

Battle of Fredericksburg

For the next several months John's unit moved slowly south, tearing up miles of railroad and eventually camping within ten miles of Fredericksburg, VA. As Lt. John Yancey recorded in his report:

"...Stationed at camp near Port Royal, November-December 1862. This company, since last muster, has marched from the lower part of the Valley of Virginia to near Fredericksburg, Virginia. December 13 - Was engaged there in the battle. Marched since then to camp near Port Royal...."

Casualties during the Battle of Fredericksburg were light for John's unit with only one man killed and 21

wounded.¹⁹ Overall, Union forces totaled 115,000 with 12,600 casualties. The South's forces numbered 78,000 with 5,300 casualties.²⁰

John's report continues:

"...Stationed at camp Near Buckner's Neck, Virginia, January-February 1863. Since last muster roll this company has marched from camp near Port Royal to camp near Buckner's Neck being transferred from Fourth Brigade of (Richard Stoddert) Ewell's Division to Jones' Brigade, Jackson's Division."

John's unit remained at Buckner's Neck until April 1863, but John's service record shows that he commenced a Leave of Absence approved Feb. 20, 1863 by the Dept. of the Army of Northern Virginia per General Lee. He returned to his unit on March 27, 1863.

Battle of Gettysburg

The war tocsin was still sounding and John soon found himself engaged in the battle of Gettysburg. As July 3, 1863 dawned, John was in Ewell's Second Army Corp, Johnson's Division, Jones Brigade, under the command of Col. J.C. Higginbotham. John and the 25th VA Regiment had as their objective Culp's Hill at the battle of Gettysburg. "When the advance commenced on the morning of July 3, fifty men of the 25th VA Infantry were thrown forward as sharpshooters, commanded by Lieutenants J. G. McCray and **J. H. Yancey**. These sharpshooters, as well as the supporting regiment were engaged during the entire day."²¹ Union forces were too strongly entrenched and finally about 10 p.m. the division was ordered to withdraw.

Union and Confederate forces at Gettysburg numbered 170,000 with 51,000 casualties²² or one in every three men engaged were killed, wounded or captured. As for John's unit, Col. Higginbotham's official battle report indicated the 25th lost 70 men killed.²³

As General Lee retreated south the

record we have of John is that of his requisitions for supplies, namely shoes and clothes for his men. On July 21st, at a camp near Martinsburg, John submitted a special requisition for nine pair of shoes with the following justification: "The men they were drawn for were bare-footed."

John was marked 'present' for the Nov. and Dec. Company Muster Roll dated 31 Dec. 1863. However, picking up in November 1863 John's report continues:

"Stationed at camp near (Mount) Pisgah Church, November-December 1863.

November 27-This company participated in the battle of Payne's Farm.

December 23-Changed camp from Morton's Ford to (Mount) Pisgah Church."

In the January-April 1864 report submitted by the unit's other 2nd Lt., T. J. Berry indicated that the 25th remained stationed near (Mount) Pisgah Church until April.

31st Virginia Regiment Company D

With the war heading into its fourth year, Lt. John H. Yancey was transferred by promotion, 31 Mar 1864, to the rank of **Captain** for Company D of the 31st Virginia Regiment. For much of the war the 25th and 31st Virginia Infantry Units fought side by side. Both were from the same area of western Virginia, and both units fought with an undying tenacity and spirit that was to carry them through the intense fighting still ahead.

Battle of the Wilderness

"Imagine a great, dismal forest containing...the worst kind of thicket of second-growth trees...so thick with small pines and scrub oak, cedar, dogwood and other growth common to the country...(that) one could see barely ten paces."²⁴ This was the place Generals Lee and Grant fought May 5th & 6th 1864, and the last battle that Captain Yancey was to escape being among the casualties.

Trail of Valor continued...

It was in this 72 square mile thicket that 115,000 Union soldiers battled 60,000 Confederates. Union casualties numbered 18,000. Southern casualties numbered 10,800.²⁴

Spotsylvania Court House & Bloody Angle

On May 7th U.S. Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant ordered Army of the Potomac Major General Meade to prepare for a night march to Spotsylvania Court House for the next confrontation with Confederate General Lee's army.

On May 11th it was Lee's assessment that the Union forces were withdrawing so he ordered the removal of the heavy artillery at the salient defended by Gen. Johnson's men. Instead of withdrawing, however, Union forces were massing during the night to attack the salient at dawn. At 4:35 A.M. on the morning of May 12th, Union forces, under General Hancock, struck at the northern face of the salient that is now remembered as "bloody angle." The battle raged for twenty-three hours and was one of the bloodiest of the war. When the Union forces penetrated the salient a strong counterattack pushed the Union line back. Among the casualties was Captain John Yancey. On the morning of the 13th one Union soldier described the scene: "The trench on the Rebel side of the works was filled with their dead piled together in every way with their wounded. The sight was terrible and ghastly."²⁵ Casualties numbered 28,000 for both sides at Spotsylvania Court House. Captain Yancey shot through the left shoulder was taken from the battlefield. Five days later he was admitted to the C.S.A. General Hospital in Charlottesville, Virginia. On June 6th he was transferred to the General Hospital No. 3 in Lynchburg, VA where he remained until he was furloughed on July 14th. On Oct. 5 he was readmitted to the hospital in Charlottesville and later transferred to a hospital in Richmond. The wound took its

toll and on February 25, 1865 Yancey submitted his resignation, but it was never processed.

"During the fall of 1864 US General Sheridan had destroyed the Confederacy's critical sources of food, the farms in the Shenandoah Valley, so that during the winter of 1865 the Confederates defending Petersburg and Richmond were weakened by food shortages and inadequate supplies. Thousands of Lee's troops voluntarily surrendered or deserted and headed home."²⁶

Capture at Fort Stedman

In an effort to better position his troops who were outnumbered by Union forces two to one, Lee opened an engagement at Fort Stedman on the eastern side of Petersburg, VA. The initial battle appeared to be in Lee's favor, but a counterattack contained Lee's troops and he ordered a withdrawal. "The Confederates tried to pull back, but the Federals caught them in a withering crossfire and a slashing counterattack. Many escaped, but more than 1900 were trapped and forced to surrender."²⁷

Company D 1st Sergeant Christian Kuhl who served under Captain Yancey described the events at Fort Stedman as follows: "My brigade made a desperate dash through three lines of Union Yankees in the midst of Grants forces. For want of promised support, which failed to get up in due time, proved a failure and resulted in the capture of many of our best men in the company with myself and Captain John H. Yancey, a gallant officer and son of Hon. Col. Yancey who then lived and owned a large farm at the mouth of Oil Creek, Braxton County, West VA."

Captured March 25th, John was shipped north as a prisoner of war. His first stop was the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C. where he was committed on March 27th. The Old Capitol Prison was used mostly for captured Confederate officers. The prison had served as the nation's temporary Capitol after the burning

of the Capitol in the War of 1812. It was on the steps of this old brick Capitol, now prison, that President James Monroe, former neighbor and friend of the Yancey's, had taken his oath of office. The U.S. Supreme Court now occupies this spot. On March 30th, with Lee's army



The Old Brick Capitol/Prison

collapsing, John was transferred to the Federal Prison at Fort Delaware, DE, where he remained for the balance of the war.

On April 9, 1865, four years after the



Judy Kelley (Capt. Yancey's great-granddaughter) & her husband, Mike Kelley, stand at the main entrance to the Ft. Delaware prison. The prison located on Pea Patch Island in the middle of the Delaware River is now a state park.

war began at Fort Sumter, it ended at Appomattox Court House in VA. The Union was saved and slavery ended. Captain Yancey's Trail of Valor was over. He took his Oath of Allegiance to the United States at Fort Delaware, DE and was released to a new life on June 17, 1865. His height was recorded as 5 ft, 9 in, grey eyes and dark hair.

In June 1865 John Hampton left Fort

Recovery and Family Life

Delaware Prison by boat and, most likely, headed home to Braxton County. But now Braxton was in the state of West Virginia, not Virginia. John was single and apparently in no hurry to get married. In October his father, Col. Joel Yancey, died of pneumonia. Within a couple of years the family began drifting apart. John's older brother, James Monroe, moved north to Wisconsin to seek better farming opportunities. His younger brother, Andrew Jackson, moved south to Kentucky for the same reason. John's mother, Elizabeth, elected to move with Andrew Jackson and his wife, Cate. In 1867 John himself relocated to Black Oak 'Bottom, KY, two miles east of the town of Vanceburg, KY on Route 8.

From letters written by his mother to John's sister, Mary Jane McPherson, in Braxton we also know he was living in the "bottom" until at least April 30, 1872. However, during that time he did some traveling which included Kansas where he was impressed with the farming. On Dec. 28, 1870 he wrote his brother-in-law James N. McPherson, "...the land is very rich and productive & I was told this had been one of the dryest seasons they have had for many years yet they had the finest vegetables...I saw a turnip that weighed 12¼ lbs."

John apparently never took to farming but engaged in a variety of jobs such as millwright, retailer, liquor salesman, and carpenter - his main job.

Marriage

Sometime prior to 1872, a list of eligible young ladies in Black

Oak was compiled by Maggie Clary of Vanceburg. The list contained 14 names which included Susan M. Burriss, Becca E. Burriss, Lizzie A. Burriss and Amanda. L Burriss. As it turned out, John at the age of 41 married **Susan Mary Burriss** on January 25, 1972 in Aberdeen, Ohio

According to a letter written by John's mother on March 26, 1875, John was living on a boat and had two children. By June 15, 1876 he was thought by his mother to have relocated to a little town between Vanceburg and Cincinnati named California, KY. His oldest son, however, was born across the Ohio River in Moscow, OH in 1876. John and his family are also recorded in Clermont County, OH in the 1880 census.

John was not on speaking terms with his brother Andrew Jackson and his family as a result of an inheritance dispute over their father's estate. As a result his mother had little contact with John since she lived with Andrew and his family. Most of what she seemed to share in her letters was hearsay she picked up about her son John.

Family

John and Susan Mary eventually had nine children of which seven survived. Eight of the nine children are listed below.

	Born
Cora Lee	15 Feb 1874 OH
Thomas Jackson	20 Oct 1876 OH
James Monroe	1877 KY
May/Mae	May 1879 OH
Charley	May 1880 OH
Elsie	25 Feb 1883 KY
Jefferson Davis	10 Aug 1887 KY
John Hampton, Jr.	19 Apr 1890 KY

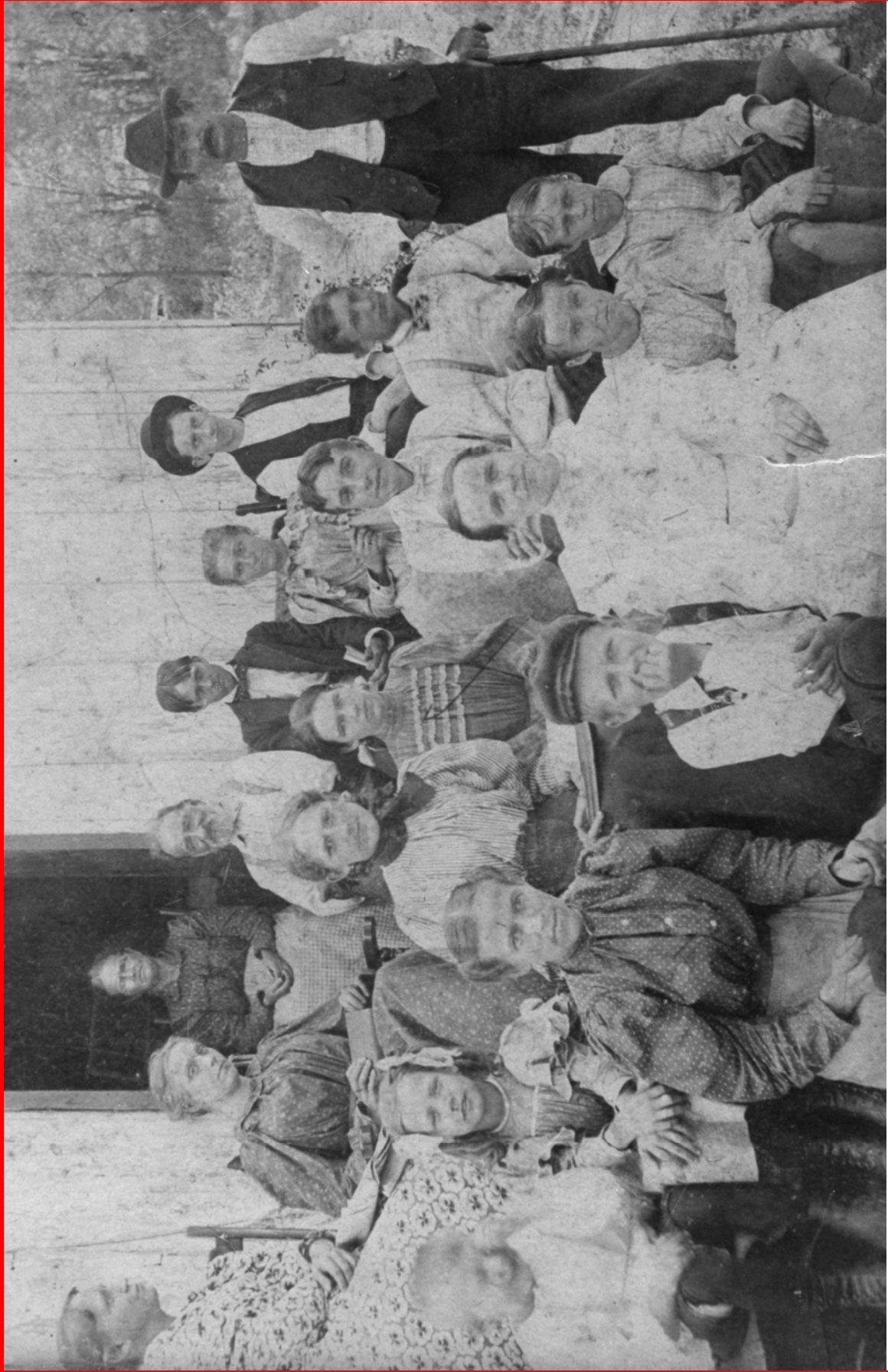
In the 1880 census James Monroe was three and must have died at a young age. I have been unable to identify the ninth child that Susan reported in the 1900 census. Only seven children were living at the time of that census.

John and his family moved from OH back to KY before Elsie was born and lived in Campbell County. John had married at the age of forty-one. His bride was twenty-six. When their last son, John was born John, Sr. was three months shy of his sixtieth birthday.

Below are John and Susan Yancey relaxing at their home in Brent, KY.



The Yancey homestead at Brent, KY built by John and eldest son, Thomas Jackson (T.J.), who was named after the revered general under whom his father served, Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson. T.J. dropped out of school to help his father build the house.



Susan Mary (Burriss) Yancey seated in doorway, John Hampton Yancey below to right. Front Row left to right: Cora Lee Yancey, Charley Yancey, May/Mae Yancey, Jefferson Davis Yancey, John Hampton Yancey, Jr. Elsie Yancey is thought to be seated to the left of her mother but positive I D has not yet been made.



'Captain' John Hampton Yancey and wife Susan Mary (Burriss) Yancey with their eldest son Thomas Jackson (TJ) Yancey

Registrar of Vital Statistics

Certified Copy

NOV 19 1983



Commonwealth of Kentucky
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

County Campbell File No. 507
Dist. No. 5411 Registration District No. 180 Registered No. 67

Dec'd. Status Death Station Primary Registration District No. 5411
City Boonville (No. Boonville Ward)

1 FULL NAME John Hampton Yancey

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

2 SEX Male 4 COLOR OR RACE White 5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED Married
(If less than 1 day... or... mo... or... yrs...)

3 DATE OF BIRTH June 16 1830
(Month) (Day) (Year)

6 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or vocation, or kind of work Carpenter
(b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer)

7 BIRTHPLACE (State or country) Virginia

8 NAME OF FATHER Don't Know

9 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) Don't Know

10 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER

11 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country)

12 IN THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant) Thomas J. Yancey
(Address) 707 Vermont St

13 DATE OF DEATH Jan 4 1915
(Month) (Day) (Year)

14 I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended the deceased from Nov 10 1914 to Jan 4 1915 that I last saw him alive on Jan 2 1915 and that death occurred on the date stated above at 6 AM. The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:
Metastatic disease of breast
(Duration) 3 mos. ds.

15 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL Virginia DATE OF BURIAL Jan 7 1915
ADDRESS Waverly

16 SIGNATURE OF REGISTRAR J. H. Yancey

17 SIGNATURE OF INFORMANT Thomas J. Yancey

18 SIGNATURE OF DECEASED John Hampton Yancey

19 SIGNATURE OF WITNESS J. H. Yancey

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100 SIGNATURE OF WITNESS J. H. Yancey

I, John Hampton Yancey, Registrar of Vital Statistics, hereby certify this to be a true and correct copy

John Hampton and Susan Mary were married three weeks shy of 43 years. When John died at age 84 he left behind his wife and seven surviving children, but took with him his memories of Virginia and the four year Civil War in which he fought in such fierce battles as Second Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House. Although he was called "Captain" Yancey for years after the war, his past must not have been in his conversations. When he died his eldest son, the informant on the adjacent death certificate, indicated "Don't Know" to the questions of who were his father's parents and where they were born.

In July 1912 John applied for a Civil War pension from the state of Kentucky. In response to the question, "Do you use intoxicants to any extent?" he answered "NO". When asked, "What estate have you (or your wife) in your own right, real and personal, and what is its actual cash value?" he answered "None". Income for the last year? He answered, "None". Health conditions included "general debility incident to his advanced age - muscular Rheumatism, arteriosclerosis" and some kidney function problems.

J. H. Yancey

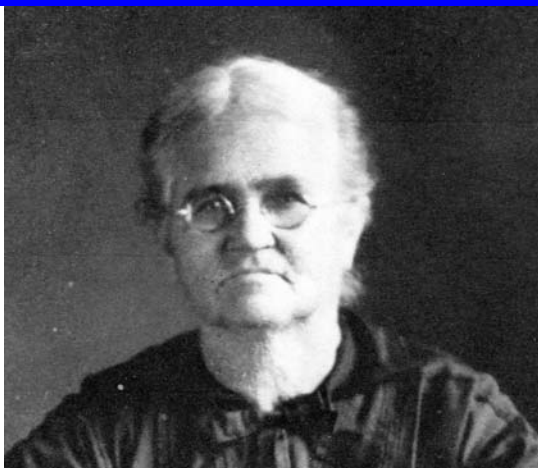
Summary

Son to Joel & Elizabeth Yancey
Born in Albemarle County Virginia
Resident of Braxton County West Virginia
Confederate Soldier
Resident of Campbell County Kentucky
Husband to Susan Mary
Father & Grandfather

Susan Mary (Burriss) Yancey

Nestled along the banks of the Ohio River two to three miles east of Vanceburg, KY on Route 8 is the community of Black Oak. One of the newcomers to this area in the early 1800s was **Charles 'King' Burriss**. Charles was of Scottish descent and born Dec. 22, 1784 in Montgomery County, Maryland. Before settling in Black Oak he married his first wife, **Elizabeth Nancy Wier** in 1809. Together they had six children. Charles King and his second wife, Rebecca Mark, had twelve more children. However, it was his first wife, Elizabeth Nancy that was the mother of his son, **John W. Burriss**, who was born about 1810. John grew up in Black Oak and married **Mary Ann Savage** also of Black Oak on May 9, 1836. Their children included:

Charles William 1842



Susan Mary (Burriss) Yancey

Frederick	1844
Susan Mary	Aug 1, 1845
Horatio C.	1847
John W.	1849

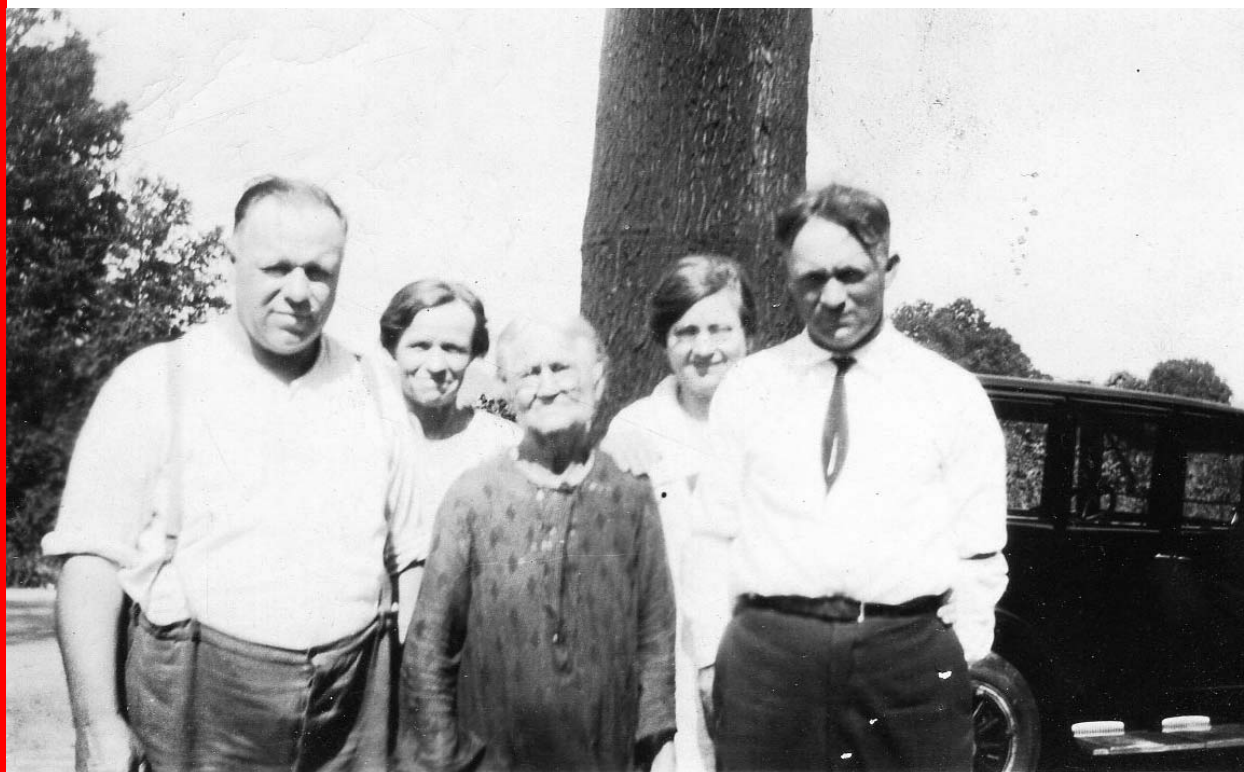
The children were all born in Black Oak. In those days Black Oak was spoken of as Black Oak "Bottom". John Hampton Yancey's mother, Elizabeth, often wrote letters from

Black Oak and frequently referred to it as "the bottom".

In 1848, when Susan Mary was three her father died. The 1850 Census records that all the children were living with their mother as of July 30, 1850.

On March 3, 1851 Susan Mary's mother remarried. Susan's stepfather was Granville Parker. The 1860 census records that the five Burriss children retained the Burriss name. Also, one child age six, Thomas Parker, had been added to the family.

Following the Civil War, John Hampton Yancey came to Black Oak. He met Susan Mary Burriss and in 1872 John and Susan Mary were married. They tied the knot across the river in Aberdeen, Ohio. Squire Beasley officiated. They resided in the Black Oak for several years. On April 30, 1872 John's mother, Elizabeth, wrote his



Mother, Susan Mary Yancey, Center. Surrounded L. to R. by son, Thomas Jackson. daughters Mae Simpson & Elsie Carwile and son, Charles Yancey visiting from Wolf Point, Montana.

sister, Mary Jane, in Braxton that "John is still in B.O. I hardly ever see him." In Sept. 1873 Elizabeth reported that "John was in Vanceburg at work". Sometime in 1876 John and Susan moved up the river

to a little town known as California, KY. Two of their first three children were born on the Ohio side of the river. Thomas Jackson, their eldest son, was born in the small river town of Moscow, Ohio. Cora, Tom, Mae & Charley were born in Ohio. James, Elsie, Jefferson Davis and

John were born in Kentucky. The picture below was taken of Grandma Yancey on her 80th birthday. She is surrounded by her grandchildren. Laura Yancey is in the background. Susan Mary died September 3, 1926 one month after her eighty-first



Grandma Yancey and grandson Paul Thomas Yancey



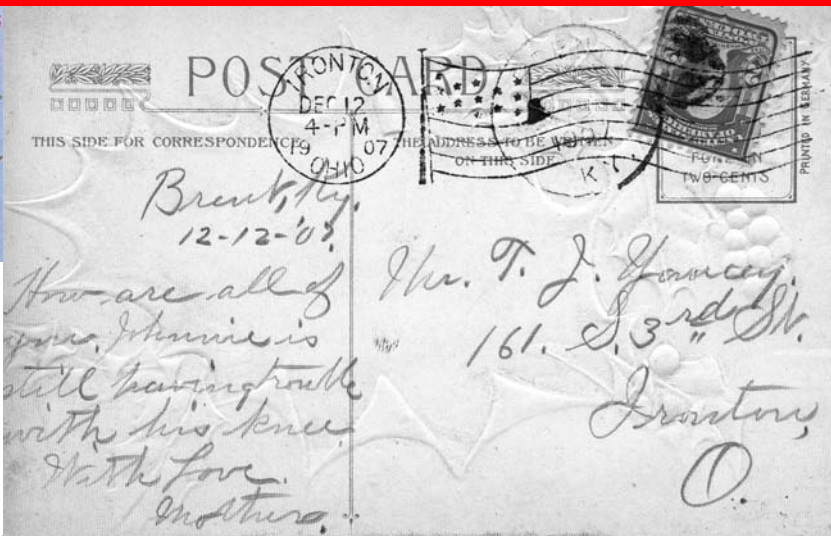
Mother/Grandma Susan Mary Yancey on her 80th Birthday



Grandma Yancey and grandson John Handley Yancey



Above: Front of Christmas post card greeting, seen to the right, sent by Susan Mary to her son in 1907. Tom was married in 1905 and he and his bride were living in Ironton, Ohio. John Hampton was referred to as "Johnnie".



Registrar of Vital Statistics
Certified Copy



Form V. S. 1-200-2-4-3
1. PLACE OF DEATH
County Campbell File No. 22069
City W. Thomas Registration District No. 204 Registered No. 204
City W. Thomas (No. 9 Highland St. Ward)
2. FULL NAME Susan Mary Yancey

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. SEX Female 4. COLOR OR RACE White 5. Single Married 6. DATE OF BIRTH Aug 1 - 1845
7. AGE 81 yrs. mos. da. IF LESS THAN 1 day or less than 1 yr. or less than 1 mo.

8. OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work _____ (b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer) _____

9. BIRTHPLACE (State or country) Ky

PARENTS

10. NAME OF FATHER John Burriss
11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) Ky
12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Mary George
13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) Ky

14. THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant) Mr. John Weber (Address) 9 Highland

15. Filed Sept 8, 1926 Richard Douglas Registrar
122 W. Miller St. S. 7th, Ironton, O.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16. DATE OF DEATH Sept 3 - 1926
17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from Sept 1, 1926, to Sept 3, 1926, that I last saw h. alive on Sept 2, 1926, and that death occurred on the date stated above at 10:00 P.
The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Mitral Heart Disease
(Duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ da.
Contributory (Secondary) _____ (Duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ da.
(Signed) G. W. Rogers, M. D.
Sept 6, 1926 Campbell, Ky
*State the Disease causing death, or, in deaths from unknown Cause state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.
18. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients or Recent Residence) at place of death _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ da. In the State _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ da. Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death Former or usual residence Ironton, Ky
19. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL Evergreen DATE OF BURIAL 7/8
20. UNDERTAKER The John J. Kadell Co. ADDRESS _____

birthday and eleven years after her husband. John and Susan Mary are buried in Evergreen Cemetery in the Weber family section 20, Lot 29 graves 8 & 10. Evergreen Cemetery, originally known as the Newport Cemetery, was founded in 1847 and is located in South Gate, Kentucky.

Footnotes

Map excerpts on pages 3, 4, 5, & 7 from: Bruce Catton, Terrible Swift Sword, 1963, Doubleday & Co.

1. Richard L. Armstrong, 25th Virginia Infantry and 9th Battalion Virginia Infantry, p.8.
2. *Ibid*, p. 22.
3. *Ibid*, p. 24.
4. *Ibid*, pgs. 24 & 25.
5. *Ibid*, p. 30.
6. *Ibid*, p. 32.
7. *Ibid*, p. 37.
8. *Ibid*, p. 43.
9. Frances H. Kennedy, The Civil War Battlefield Guide, 2nd Edition, The Conservation Fund, p.113.
10. *Ibid*, p. 115
11. Ronald C. White, The Eloquent President, p.169.
12. *Ibid*, p. 169
13. Francis H. Kennedy, *op. cit.* p.118.
14. *Ibid*, p. 120
15. *Ibid*, p.120
16. Richard L. Armstrong, *op. cit.* p.50



17. Ronald C. White, Jr., *op. cit.* p.116
18. Francis H. Kennedy, *op. cit.* p.120
19. Richard L. Armstrong, *op. cit.* p.53.
20. Francis H. Kennedy, *op. cit.* p.147
21. Richard L. Armstrong, *op. cit.* p. 64
22. Francis H. Kennedy, *op. cit.* P.210
23. Richard L. Armstrong, *op. cit.* p.64
24. Francis H. Kennedy, *op. cit.* p.280
25. *Ibid*, p. 281
26. *Ibid*, p. 285
27. *Ibid*, p.373

Other recommended reading:

Bruce Catton, Terrible Swift Sword, 1963 Doubleday & Co.

John M. Ashcraft, Jr., 31st Virginia Infantry, 1988, H.E. Howard, Inc.

John Cannan, Bloody Angle, 2002, DA CAPO Press

John M. Archer, Culp's Hill at Gettysburg, 2002, Thomas Publications.

Appreciation

Many thanks to those who have contributed their time, memories, research, inspiration and patience which have resulted in this account of the life of John and Susan Mary Yancey

Special Thanks to:

John & Margaret Yancey for their early research of the Yancey and Burriss families in the 1980s.

Judy & Mike Kelley whose persistence in support of our visit to Fort Delaware, Delaware added much to our understanding of the John's prison life.

Dallas Burriss of Black Oak, Vanceburg, KY for his contributions of Burriss family history in the 1980s and in 2011.

Jennifer Tabelon for her encouragement and enjoyable tour of the Bristoe Station Battlefield.











Judy Yancey, my patient and supportive wife, who also assists with editing.

Any Corrections?

If in this tangle of family roots anyone finds weeds, please share them with Ken Yancey at:

kenandjudvancey@verizon.net

Family Group Sheet for John Hampton Yancey

Spouse:		John Hampton Yancey	
	Birth:	16 Jun 1830 in Albemarle County, Virginia	
	Death:	04 Jan 1915 in Brent Station, Campbell CO. Kentucky	
	Marriage:	25 Jan 1872 in Aberdeen, Ohio	
	Father:	Joel Yancey	
	Mother:	Elizabeth Brown	
Spouse:		Susan Mary Burriss	
	Birth:	01 Aug 1845 in Black Oak Bottom, Lewis CO. Kentucky	
	Death:	03 Sep 1926 in Fort Thomas, Kentucky	
	Father:	John W. Burriss	
	Mother:	Mary Ann Savage	
Children:			
1 F	Name:	Cora Lee Yancey	
	Birth:	15 Feb 1874 in Clermont County, Ohio	
	Death:	16 Jun 1948 in Speers Hospital Campbell County Kentucky	
	Marriage:	Abt. 1900	
	Spouse:	John R. Weber	
2 M	Name:	Thomas Jackson Yancey	
	Birth:	20 Oct 1876 in Moscow, Ohio	
	Death:	02 Aug 1940 in Newport, Kentucky at 2:45 P.M.	
	Marriage:	05 Feb 1903 in Covington, KY	
	Spouse:	Laura Catherine Handley	
3 M	Name:	James Monroe Yancey	
	Birth:	1877	
4 F	Name:	Mae Yancey	
	Birth:	May 1879	
	Death:	03 Jun 1971 in Tipp City, Ohio	
	Spouse:	George Simpson	
5 M	Name:	Charlie Yancey	
	Birth:	May 1880	
6 F	Name:	Elsie Yancey	
	Birth:	25 Feb 1883	
	Death:	22 Nov 1957 in Covington, Ky	
	Marriage:	22 Jul 1912	
	Spouse:	George J. Carwile	
7 M	Name:	Jefferson Davis Yancey	
	Birth:	10 Aug 1887 in Kentucky	
	Spouse:	Gertrude Zink	
8 M	Name:	John Hampton Yancey Jr.	
	Birth:	19 Apr 1890	
	Death:	27 Mar 1970 in Clearwater, Florida	
	Marriage:	01 Jan 1921	
	Spouse:	Violet Ruth Janson	

Notes