

did its part in offering creditable resistance to the Confederates' overwhelming charge. After approximately twenty minutes of hard fighting, with most of the other Union troops having already scattered into the woods behind them, Colonel Jones gave the order to retreat. He had received a gunshot wound in the right hip, and like many others of his regiment, he became a prisoner of war when the victorious Rebels swarmed over the rifle pit.<sup>20</sup>

During his brief tenure as a captive, Jones received kind treatment at the hands of the Confederates. On May 15 he was paroled at United States Ford and that day he returned to his command at their old camp at Stafford Court House. Sergeant William Charles of Company F made him a pair of crutches. Unable physically to do duty and as yet not exchanged, Jones bid the 154th New York goodbye on Sunday, May 17.<sup>21</sup> A six months' separation from his command ensued. Much of May, June<sup>22</sup> and July he spent in the hospital at Georgetown, D. C. Jones kept abreast of affairs at the front, however, and early in June he was in Albany suggesting various promotions in the regiment.<sup>23</sup> On the first day of July, at the Battle of Gettysburg, the 154th was again called on to cover a retreat of the 11th Corps, and, as at Chancellorsville, a rout ensued and casualties exceeded 200. Jones' former student, Lieutenant Colonel Dan B. Allen, commanded the regiment and escaped<sup>24</sup> unharmed.

Late in July, Jones arrived at Camp Parole at Annapolis, Maryland, and on July 27 he was assigned to the command of the 3rd Battalion of paroled prisoners. However, sickness kept him away from his post and in the hospital at Annapolis through August and until September 13. Jones was finally exchanged on October 31 and left Camp Parole that day.<sup>25</sup> By that time the 154th New York had been transferred to