

Upton County Sources, Publication No. 2

Upton County, Georgia
Barred and Disallowed Case Files of the
Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1879

Extracts from National Archives Record Group 233, Barred and
Disallowed Case Files of the Southern Claims Commission, 1871-
1880 (Microfiche Publication M1407)

Edited and Introduced by

David E. Paterson

Norfolk, Virginia

September 2017

Revised, enlarged, and corrected March 2019

© 2019 David E. Paterson

Upton County Sources Series

Publication No. 1, Slaves and Slave Masters of Upton County (CD-ROM only)

Publication No. 2, Upton County, Georgia, Barred and Disallowed Case Files of the
Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1879

CONTENTS

Introduction, v

Map of Major-General James H. Wilson's Raid, 18-20 April 1865, vii

Map Notes, viii

Claims: Sarah A. Andrew, 1
Augustus C. Barron, 3
Reuben W. Blalock, 5
Robert M. Collier, 6
Naomi Vernon Dickenson, 7
Henry Freeman, 10
Reuben H. J. Garland, 11
Sarah A. Garland, 12
Eliza Gilbert, 12
Rody Gilbert, 15
Charles H. Greene, 17
Thomas B. Greene, 22
Thomas M. Haygood, 23
Martha W. Holloway, 23
Leviticus Isdol, 25
John S. Jackson, 25
Robert M. Jackson, 26
Henry T. Jennings, administrator of Eve Ragland, 26
Sarah Kersey, 30
Mary J. Lee, 30
James P. Lyon, 30
Thomas E. Rose, 31
Fielding F. Mathews, 31
J. C. W. Lindsey, executor of Fielding F. Mathews, 31
Fielding F. Mathews, 31
Levi N. Middlebrooks, 32
Robert F. Partridge, 32
Thomas E. Rose, 35
Owens C. Sharman, 38
John T. Snipes, 42
Guilford Speer, 45
John Trayler, 50
James Trice, 52
James Trice, administrator on the Estate of William B. Trice, 55
Charnel C. Hightower, executor of James M. Hightower, 59
Thomas R. Riviere, 61
William Wallace, 63

Appendix A: Standing Interrogatories (1874 version), 65

Index, 73

Upton County, Georgia: Barred and Disallowed Case Files of the Southern Claims
Commission, 1871-1879
Copyright 2019 David E. Paterson

INTRODUCTION

Source: RG 233, *Barred and Disallowed Case Files of the Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880* (NARA Microfiche Publication M1407)

To learn more about these federal records, read pages 1 and 2 of National Archives Microfiche Publications Pamphlet Describing M1407, available here:

<https://www.fold3.com/pdf/M1407.pdf>

Or read this similar description at the National Archives website:

<https://www.archives.gov/files/research/naturalization/418-disapproved-southern-claims.pdf>

Although I used the microfiche when I made these extracts, there are now at least two internet sites with images of these documents. Both sites require paid subscriptions:

Ancestry.com (<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1218>)

Fold3.com (https://www.fold3.com/category_27/)

Description: Congress established the Southern Claims Commission to hear and adjudicate claims from Southern citizens who claimed that (1) they had been Union loyalists living at the South during the Civil War, and (2) Union forces had seized their private property to aid the Union war effort without providing compensation. I have extracted historical information from all barred or disallowed claims related to Upson County, Georgia. Each claim includes the list all property claimed to have been taken by the U. S. Army. Witnesses testified either to the claimant's loyalty to the US Government, or to the property that was the subject of the claim.

Claimants responded to a standard set of questions designed to probe their personal past loyalty to the US Government, their complicity with the former Confederate States Government, and the validity of their claim. Witnesses answered questions about the claimant's loyalty or the property that was the subject of the claim, and their relationship to the claimant or their personal interest in the claim. The list of standard questions was revised three times. The final, 1874, revision, is included here as Appendix A.

The language and style of most statements suggest that the original transcribed testimony was paraphrased, rather than exactly transcribed from witness' words. Exceptional are the statements in the William B Trice claim and the James Trice claim, notable for being taken down mostly in first-person voice, using idiom and vivid language that appears to try to faithfully record the actual witnesses' words.

Some claim files are empty except for a note saying the content had been removed by or referred to a committee of the House of Representatives.

The only claims from Upson County are these barred and disallowed claims. There were no approved claims from Upson (see RG 217, *Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims, 1871-1889: Georgia* (NARA Microfiche Publication M1658).

Women's claims: The commissioners expected stronger proof from women claimants than from men that they held title to the property they claimed. Agents were expected to

probe title with specific questions for women. For examples, see claims of Naomi V. Dickinson, Martha Holloway, and Eliza Gilbert.

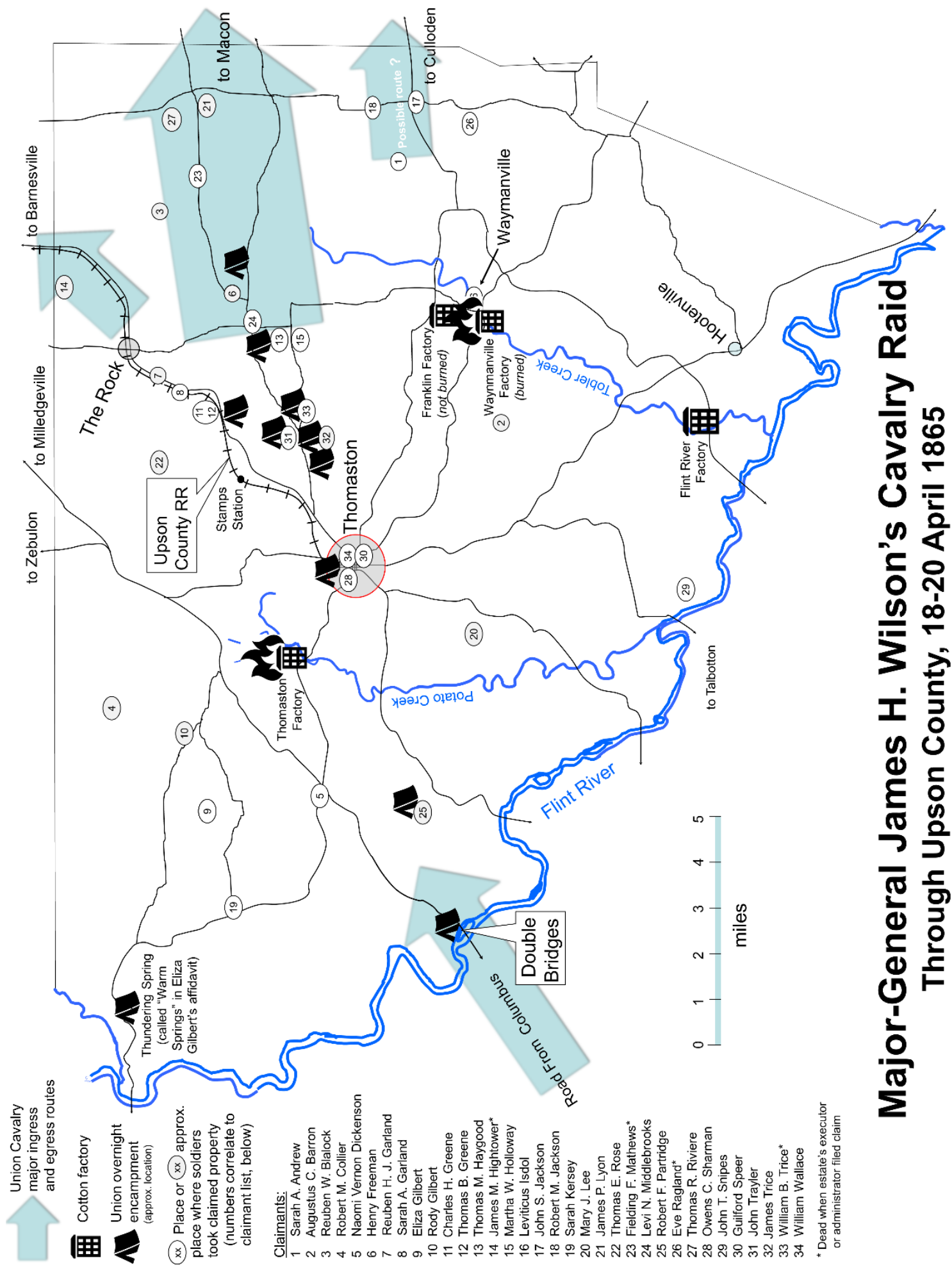
Claims from “colored claimants” and witnesses: The commissioners directed extra questions to non-white claimants asking whether they had been slave or free, because northerners assumed (unless proven otherwise) that oppressive laws in slave states had forbidden and prevented enslaved claimants from owning property in their own right. Other questions probed the current relationship of witnesses to persons for whom they were testifying: was the claimant a former master; was the witness currently employed by the claimant; did the witness owe money to the claimant. These questions were meant to suggest whether the claimant had power over the witness to induce false testimony in claimant’s favor.

Editorial Method: Testimony in quotation marks is verbatim transcription. Text not within quotation marks is a paraphrase or summary of the text. Capitalization and punctuation is irregular in the original manuscripts, and I have not tried to correct it.

The standard questions (“interrogatories”) elicited much repetitive testimony and many negative responses (such as, “No,” “Claimant did not do or say such-and-such,” “Witness does not know or did not see or hear such-and-such,” etc.). I omit most of these types of answers. I emphasize affirmative testimony of events, actions, and words described by claimants and their witnesses, and testimony in which claimants and witnesses describe themselves, but I omit most repetitive testimony.

I indexed all persons and places (except Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson and Upson County because they appear on almost every page). I have used the most complete form of each person’s name known from any authoritative source, adding middle initials, and expanding nicknames, when I can. Many peoples’ names are spelled variously in claims and witness statements; I have selected one spelling by which to index, after consulting other Upson County documents, or Nottingham and Hannah’s *History of Upson County*, to find the most usual local spelling of each person’s name. For example, thirteen people on Eve Ragland’s plantation at the time of the Raid were named in statements by first name only. Other sources identified five of them by surname. I chose to index the remaining eight by the surname a researcher would most likely use to find them, but indicating my uncertainty with a question mark; thus: “Ragland [?], first name.” The Waynmanville Factory (cotton factory) was named after the owner, Waynman, but the name of the nearby village was variously spelled Waynmanville, Waymanville, or Waymansville. To index the village, I use the name recognized by the U S Post Office at the time: Waymanville.

David E. Paterson
Norfolk, Virginia
31 March 2019



Major-General James H. Wilson's Cavalry Raid Through Upson County, 18-20 April 1865

Map Notes

Union encampment locations are based on two sources:

- (1) Witness' descriptions in claims (see index: "camp, Union troops").
- (2) Camp locations reported by officers in *The War of the Rebellion, a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* [abbrev. "O.R."] (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1880-1901). These camps include:
 - a. Surgeon Francis Salter, Medical Director, report (undated): On April 19 "After having crossed Big Potatoe Creek, camped at 6 p.m. at Thomaston" (O.R., Series I, Vol 49, Part 1, p. 409).
 - b. Col. Robert H. G. Minty 4th Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Militray Division of the Mississippi, report dated 10 May 1865: "April 19th, marched twelve miles, camping three miles east of Thomaston" (O.R., Series I, Vol 49, Part 1, p. 442).
 - c. Maj. Martin Archer, Commanding, Colored Troops, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, report dated 17 May 1865: "I moved [from Columbus] at daylight on the morning of the 18th [April], and camped at 12 o'clock at night on the Flint River. . . . Next day made fifteen miles, camping five miles east of Thomasville [sic.]" (O.R., Series I, Vol 49, Part 2, p. 819).

Cotton factories burned or not burned:

No-one made claims for the loss of the Upson County cotton factories burned in Wilson's Raid, but their destruction has always been a large part of community memory of the Raid—although there are conflicting reports of how many, and which, factories were burned. The factories were part of the lanscape navigated by Wilson's troops, like the roads, paths, streams, farms, plantations and towns of Upson County.

General Wilson's report, dated 3 May 1865, stated that Colonel Minty "destroyed two cotton factories" (O.R., Series I, Vol 49, Part 1, p. 352); however, Colonel Minty's report dated 10 May 1865 stated that on 19 April, while marching through Upson, he destroyed "three large cotton factories" (ibid., p. 442). Colonel A. J. Alexander, writing much later, 8 November 1866, stated that the 4th Michigan and 3rd Ohio Regiments destroyed "several large cotton mills near Thomaston" on 19 April 1865 (ibid., p. 389).

The burning of Curran Rogers' Thomaston Factory on Potato Creek has never been in doubt and is testified by many witnesses. Of the three factories on Tobler Creek, an anonymously-authored article (*Middle Georgia Times*, 5 August 1882) states that the "lower factory [Waynman Factory] was burned by the Federal forces, but the upper one [Franklin Factory] was spared."

The 1866 Upson County Tax Digest supports the *Middle Georgia Times* account. Flint River Manufacturing Company reported \$67,500 "capital invested in manufacturing or stock of any kind," indicating it was still operating. The tax digest likewise shows \$35,000 for the Franklin Factory, but zero capital investment or stock for the Waynmanville Factory—presumably because there was no factory remaining.

The Waynmanville Factory was rebuilt in 1870 and operated until the end of the nineteenth century. The Franklin Factory burned by accident in November 1871 and was never rebuilt. The Flint River Factory was burned by an arsonist in February 1889.

CLAIMS

Sarah A. Andrews, report 1, office 4 (1871) [fiche 0006]

Property claimed:

1 pr mules 200 [each]	400
3 farm mules 175 [each]	525
1 fine five year old horse	200
1 harness horse	225
	<hr/>
	\$1350

Statements taken 12 October 1871

Claimant, Mrs. Sarah A. Andrews:

She is 40 years old, lives in Upson County, farms; lived in Upson from 1 April 1861 to 1 June 1865. "Was talked to roughly on account of her union sentiments; was so talked to frequently during the war. Does not remember the language used. She was called 'nuesie [?].' Mrs Caroline E. Watson, Mrs Emma P. Peacock, Mrs. Martha Hunt spoke to claimant in the rough manner she speaks of." "Had a husband and four brothers in the Confederate army." "Always expressed herself in favor of the Union. Did not want the war, and did not want any of her friends to go into the army. Objected strongly to her husband going into the army. He went into the army under the Conscript Act. He went in the fall of 1864. Thinks he was in service three or four months, was taken prisoner, and died in prison at Chicago. After the ordinance of Secession was adopted, adhered to the Union cause and did not 'go with the State'."

"Was present at the time the property was taken. . . .

"The property was taken on the 19th and 20th of April, 1865, from claimant's place about 4 miles from Coloden[sic], by troops belonging to General Wilson's army. Mrs. Martha Hunt, Mrs. Carrie Jackson, Hiram Andrews, col. and several colored people were present when the stock was taken. . . . The property was taken by squads of soldiers who seemed to straggle away from the road about three miles off, on which the army was moving.

"Two of the mules were found in the field by the soldiers, who forced the negroes who were plowing with them to mount them and ride off with them. One horse was found in the lot, and was rode off by a negro whom they put on him. These two mules and horse were taken [about 3 PM] on the 19th of April 1865. Two more were found at the back of the farm the next day and were led past the house by the soldiers, and taken off. Another horse was taken [between 10 AM and 3 PM] the second day. It was saddled and rode off by a soldier who left a broken down horse in the grove near the house. The broken down horse wandered off, and was never again seen by claimant."

Claimant's farm was 550 acres worth \$6-8 per acre.

John T. Hunt, witness to prove loyalty:

He is 29 years old, lives in Pike County GA, is a warehouse clerk, became acquainted with claimant about 12 years ago, lived within 16 miles of claimant all through the war; "Knows public reputation of claimant to be that of one in sympathy with the United States Government. Her loyal neighbors looked upon claimant as one loyal to the Union Cause and a friend to whom they could express themselves with in family."

Hiram Andrews (col.), witness to prove property:

"He is 26 years old; resides in Upson County, Georgia; and is a farm laborer.

"Was present when some of the articles [3 mules and 2 horses] . . . were taken. . . . They were taken about [3 PM] the 2nd Wednesday in April 1865 from claimant's premises, in Upson County, Georgia, by the troops of the Federal army under General Wilson. Besides witness, were present at the time, Charles and Easter Andrews (col). Witness saw an officer of the federal army there at the time. Heard him order the mules and horses to be taken. Witness thought him an officer from his uniform and the fact that the men obeyed his orders. He told witness and those with him to bring the mules to him at a double-quick.

"When the stock was taken it was in the field, being used in plowing[.] The officer ordered witness and those with him to take them from the plows, and double-quick to the fence by the road. The men then led some of them away by the bridles and made witness mount one and act as their guide in the direction of Macon.

"Does not know to what place the animals were taken."

"Went about ¼ of a mile with the men who carried them away."

Claimant's farm about 600 acres worth about \$10 per acre.

Hiram Andrews signed with his mark

Mrs. Carrie Jackson, witness to prove property:

"She is twenty-three years of age resides in Upson County Georgia is a house keeper. Witness is daughter of claimant." Saw 4 mules and 2 horses taken on the 19th and 20th of April 1865. Also present were Sarah Andrews and Mart[ha] Hunt, claimant's sister. Basically corroborates the facts in Hiram Andrews' statement. To both parties of soldiers the first day and the party the next day who took horses and mules she told them "she wanted them to leave her one animal to keep her from perishing if no more, and they replied that they did not care what became of her they could not do anything of the kind."

Carrie E. Jackson

Remarks of the commissioners:

"We are not satisfied with the evidence of loyalty and there is no proof that property belonged to Claimant in her own right. We reject the claim."

Augustin [sic] C. Barron, report 8, office 178A (1878) [fiche 2838]

Claim sworn: 4 April 1872

Four mules taken by the US Army 19 April 1865:

one mule age 9 yrs \$175

one mule age 6 \$175

one mule age 6 \$175

one mule age 5 \$200

total \$725

Statements taken 25 Feb 1878

Augustus C. Barron, claimant:

Farmer, 47 years old, lives 4 miles SE of Thomaston and has lived there 26 years. Was born in Upson County. "My sympathies were with the Union cause from the beginning to the end of the war." "I never said or did anything against the Union cause." "I never did anything in aid of the Union cause except to speak in favor of it; I did not have the opportunity to do so." "I only proclaimed my position and supported the Union Candidates for the Convention of 1861 who were pledged against secession." "The leading and best Unionists in my vicinity during the war were Elijah P. Langford [1860 Upson County Census, schedule 1, Free Inhabitants, dwelling 739, age 49, shoemaker], Owen C. Sharman [dwelling 77, age 47, farmer], Williamson Mealer [dwelling 173, age 47, carpenter], J. R. Hutchinson [dwelling 60, age 40, farmer]. Mealer and Hutchinson are not called out to testify because J. B.[sic] Hutchinson lives in Texas and Williamson Mealer is aged and infirm and is unable to appear and testify." "I was threatened that if I did not hush talking my Union sentiments like I was would [sic] be taken to Thomaston my head shaved and rode on a rail. The threat was made by J M Dallas [dwelling 42, age 28, farmer] and others during the years 1861 & 1862." "I was taken by the enrolling officer and sent to Macon and Griffin Ga. for the purpose of being examined for service. I was kept there a day or two and was released after being examined. I did not take any oath or give my bond to effect my release." "One tenth of all my produce raised on my farm and some meat was taken by the Confederate Government through the Commissary Officer at Thomaston Ga. I was never paid a cent therefor; nor did I ever present any account therefor to any one for payment." "I was arrested by the enrolling Officer of the Confederate Government to make me go into the army. I was often persuaded to go into the army by different parties. I was told by Mr J M Dallas that if I go to the army that I would be highly honored. Mr Jabez M Dallas now lives in Texas." "I was frequently urged to go to the war by different [persons] during the year 1861 & 1862." Never owned any Confederate bonds or securities of any rebel state issued between 1861 & 1865. Had three brothers in the military service of the Confederacy: Thomas N. Barron (lives about 5 miles north of Thomaston, was about age 40 when he joined), William H L Barron (lives somewhere in southwest Ga., age about [illeg: 31? 37?] when he joined) and Gerard E Barron (about 35 when he joined, died last year in Upson). "I was conscripted in Upson County in 1862. I think I received notice from the enrolling officer for Upson County; I was first ordered to report at Macon Ga. and afterwards the enrolling officer came down to my house and ordered me to go to Macon. I went and was

discharged on account of affliction of body, I never furnished a substitute.” “The property was taken from my farm in my lot 4 miles South east of Thomaston Ga. The farm contains about four (400) hundred acres of land. About Seventy Five acres of the land was in cultivation on said farm at the time said stock was taken. There was about one hundred and fifty acres in the woods and about one hundred and seventy five or one hundred and eighty acres of waste land.”

Wiley Wynn, witness to prove loyalty:

Farmer, age 71, has lived in Upson 19 or 20 years. Brother-in-law to claimant; have known him intimately about 25 years. “I live [sic] about one mile from claimant during the war.” “I saw claimant every week during the war and sometimes oftener.” Claimant said he “was opposed to the war and secession” and “that if the South had not seceded he (claimant) thought that Lincoln would have made as good a President as Washington.” “I heard Jabez M Dallas who now lives in Texas speak of Claimant being in favor of the Union and against the war. I have heard Mr Elijah P Langford say frequently that Claimant was opposed to the war and that Claimant said he intended to remain so: I heard these things said of Claimant from the commencement to the close of the war.” “Claimant bore the public reputation that he was a Loyal or Union man during the war I know that Claimant was considered a Union man from having heard it talked about in the neighborhood.”

Elijah P. Langford, witness to prove loyalty:

Age 69, lives in Upson County 4 miles SE of Thomaston; lived there 4 years, occupation farmer. Have known claimant intimately from 1862; have lived about 1 mile from him since 1862. Milton Kendrick was a neighbor. Had discussions with claimant in which he said he opposed secession. “I was an adherent to the Union cause during the war and everybody knew it or they would not have threatened to harm me as often as they did.” Heard Jabez Dallas say “if Claimant did not behave himself and stop his talk about the war he Claimant would be rode on a rail.”

James Barron, witness to prove property:

“My name is James Barron. I am about 45 or 46 years old. I live in Upson County Georgia. I have lived in Upson County all my life. I am a farmer.” “I used to belong to Claimant Mr Barron. I am not now in his service or employment. I don’t live with him on his land.” “I was present and saw the mules . . . taken.” “The mules was taken about 12 oclock in the day while they were eating at dinner time.” “Claimant was not there when the mules were taken.” “The mules were taken by Yankee soldiers when they [came] through this County on their way to Macon Ga.” “There were four (4) horse mules taken. They were eating dinner in the stable on Claimants plantation in this county about four miles from here (Thomaston Ga). They were a good team of mules and young. Don’t know their ages exactly. . . . they were taken when were plowing Corn the first time.” “The mules were taken by Yankee soldiers, they said they belonged to Genl Wilson’s Army. I did not know any of the officers. we went with the mules to the Camp, over near Mr Trices about 4 miles from where they took the mules. There [were] one or two officers in the squad. I think one of them was a Lieutenant, he had a sword and stripes or straps on his shoulders. There was another officer that had stripes on his

sleeves. We staid at the Camps all night, the soldiers took the saddles off of their broke down horses and mules and put them on the mules they took from Claimant, and rode off and said they were going to Macon Ga. The mules and horses they had been riding they left in the Camp, they were broke down and could not travel.”

signed Jim his X mark Barron

Isaac Barron, witness to prove property:

“I was formerly the slave of Claimant A C Barron. I am not now in his service or employment.” “I was present when the mules charged in this claim were taken. I saw them taken.” “The mules were taken about twelve oclock in the day time, while they were eating dinner.” “No receipt or vouchers were asked for or given. I did not ask for any voucher or receipt. Claimant was not present to ask for any. I did not think I had any right to ask for any.” “The mules were taken by United States Troops while passing through this County on their way to Macon Ga.” “There were (4) four mules taken, all of them Horse mules: The mules were in the stable at the time eating dinner on Claimants A C Barron’s farm about 4 miles South east of Thomaston Georgia. The mules were in good order, about six or seven years old, and were worth at that time in United States money from \$175 to \$180 each. They were taken in the spring of 1865 I think in April. The mules were taken by a squad of General Wilson’s Cavalry; Did not know any officer belonging to the command. The mules were taken and carried to the Camp of the Army about four or five miles from where they were taken the same day. There were about Fifteen Soldiers present at the takin[g], and I think two (2) officers One a Lieutenant and the other a Sergeant or Corporal I knew them to be officers by their stripes. The Lieutenant had straps on his shoulders and the Sergeant or Corporal had Stripes on his Sleeves. I did not learn the names of any of them; they ordered me and Jim Barron another one of Claimants servants to take the mules to the Camp and we done so. The mules were carried to the Camp and on the next morning they were taken by the soldiers and rode in the place of some broken down stock which they had rode the day before. The soldiers rode them off in the direction of Macon Ga. The mules and horses the soldiers rode on the day our mules were taken were broken down and hardly able to travel because they had been rode so hard and they took the Claimants mules to ride and left the broken down. I learned from the soldiers that rode the mules, that they were apart of the advance guard, and had to have fresh stock to ride.”

“My name is Isaac Barron aged about 49 or 50 years. Resident Upson County: dont know exactly how long I have lived in Upson County. I am a Farmer.”

Remarks of Commissioners of Claims:

“We are not satisfied with the sufficiency of the evidence in support of loyalty, for the Claimant has failed to establish that he was “distinctly in favor of the Suppression of the Rebellion” and we therefore reject the claim.”

Reuben W. Blalock, report 1, office 22 (1871) [fiche 0014]

[empty file jacket marked as shown below]

“Feby. 17/87 Taken for reference”

“House of Representatives U. S.”

Robert M. Collier, report 1, office 36 (1871) [fiche 0020]

(at the time property was taken, claimant lived in Pike County – on the road from Indian Springs to Columbus, 6 miles from Barnesville and 9 miles from Zebulon. At the time of the making this claim, he lived at The Rock, Upson County)

Property claimed:

8 mules 1 st quality 200 each	1600
1 mare 1 st quality	200
1 horse 3 rd quality	100
7 bridles	7
1 saddle	18
1 saddle	4
	<hr/>
	\$1929

Statements taken and sworn 12 October 1871.

Claimant:

Robert M. Collier says he is 51 years old, lives in Upson County GA and is a farmer. For 6 months prior to 1 April 1861 and from 1 April 1861 through 1 June 1865 he lived in Pike County, engaged in farming and did not change his residence during that time. Took the amnesty oath sometime in 1865 at Zebulon. “He furnished his two sons while in the service with provisions . . . had one son in the Confederate army and one in the Home-guards. Gave them money and clothing.” “Received passes at different times to visit his children.”

Not present when any of the property was taken, but saw them in possession of federal soldiers “after they had been taken.” “an officer told him they had orders to take all the stock they could find. Saw two of the seven ridden by Federal soldiers after they had been taken.” “claimant asked an officer to leave him one mule, which request was refused.” “The property was taken about 2 o’clock, p.m. Claimant saw them about 3 o’clock.”

Jasper Collier, witness to prove property:

“He is twenty three years of age resides in Upson County Georgia is a laborer on farm witness was a servant of claimant.” “Saw a mule taken.” “This mule was taken in May the last year of the war – thinks it was 1865. This mule was taken from the plantation of Patsey Collier mother of claimant in Upson County Georgia. This mule was taken by the Union Army. Ruben Holloway (Colored) was present when witness saw this property taken. There was a Union officer present at the taking of the property. he was a commissioned officer. His rank was lieutenant.” “The mule taken was in the keeping of witness and five soldiers and a lieutenant rode up to witness and told him to untie the mule[.] witness was at first indisposed to do so as he was directed but on being threatened by the lieutenant with being shot he untied the mule and rode it off following them to their camp. Witness was compelled by the lieutenant to ride the mule to Macon, Bibb County, Geo^a. where it was taken from him.” “The place from which the mule was taken is situated twelve miles west of Barnesville Upson County Georgia [sic]. The place from which this mule was taken was the property of Milus Meadows. The mule the

property of claimant was working on farm of claimants mother and when the Union Army came it was taken into the plantation of the above named person to secure it, by witness.”

Jasper Collier signed with his mark

Thompson Graham, witness to prove loyalty:

“He is fifty eight years of age resides in Pike County Georgia is a farmer. has known the claimant for fifty years. Knew him intimately during the war. Lived within two miles and a half of claimant during the war. Saw him often, about once a month.”

“Witness was an adherent of the Union cause throughout and claimant was considered by him as one possessing sentiments similar to his own.” “Claimants public reputation was that of a Union man.”

Thompson Graham

Wiley Tyler, witness to prove property:

“He is 65 years old; resides in Pike County, Geo., and is a farmer.

“Was not present when any of the articles . . . were taken, but saw seven mules and one mare after they had been taken and were in possession of the Federal soldiers under General Wilson.

“Cannot say where the things were taken but the soldiers said they were going to Macon. Thinks they were taken to that place, saw two of the mules at Macon afterward. Saw no part of the property used by the army, except two mules, ridden by federal soldiers, when they passed by the claimants house.”

“When the property was taken a part of General Wilson’s army was encamped between 3 and 4 miles from claimant’s house. . . . Had been there about 1½ days, when the property was taken. Stayed in all about 2 or 3 days.

Wiley Tyler signed with his mark

Commissioners’ comments:

“The evidence of loyalty is unsatisfactory. . . . We do not believe he was [loyal] and we reject his claim.”

Naomi Vernon Dickenson, report 6, office 197 (1876) [fiche 1937]

Property subject of claim:

“One dark bay horse (mare) about seven years of age” valued at \$150.00

Statements taken at Thomaston, 20 March 1872, by J. Clarke Swayze

In original petition, N V Dickinson states: “The said property was taken on the 18th [sic] day of April 1865 near the town of Thomaston . . . on the public road in front of a Mr William Castlen’s residence, about one mile from the house of your petitioner.”

Claimant:

Naomi Vernon Dickinson, formerly Naomi Vernon Smith, “but now intermarried with Isaac L. Dickerson” [name variously spelled Dickinson, Dickenson, Dickerson (claimant signed her name “Dickenson”); see N V Smith in 1860 Upson County Census, Schedule 1, Free Inhabitants, dwelling-house 455; she married in 1869]:

“She is 36 years old; is a seamstress; resides in Upson County Georgia.” Lived in Upson County the six months before 1 April 1861, and from that date to 1 June 1865. “Was at home in person during that time. Was a seamstress during that time. Was not married at that time.” “Took the amnesty oath. Thinks it was in 1866, at Thomaston, Ga. . . . Took the oath because she thought her duty as a good citizen. has never been pardoned by the President.” “was never threatened personally with damage or injury, but was told by friends that threats had been made, and advised her not to talk her sentiments.” “Had two half brothers conscribed and taken off to the Confederate army, but they returned in a few days. Had a brother who claimant heard went into the Confederate army from another State, but knows nothing about it; has never heard from him since the war.” “At the beginning of the rebellion sympathized with the Union cause. Felt that if secession prevailed the South would be ruined. Has said that the Southern leaders were leading the people of the South to destruction, that they seemed to invite the condemnation and curse of Heaven upon them.”

“The mare was taken [about 12 o’clock in the day] on the 18th or 19th of April, 1865, from near the Alabama Road in Upson County, Georgia, by troops belonging to General Wilson’s army.” “Thomas Miller, Joannah Miller, and witness were present when the mare was taken.” “Claimant, in company with Thomas Miller and his mother, Joannah Miller, were going in a buggy from claimants house to Mrs. Worthy’s, a distance of about three and a half miles. As they approached the Alabama Road, which ran at right angles with the road in which claimant was going, they found the Alabama Road full of troops on the march, and so blocked the cross-road in which claimant was that she could not pass; claimant alighted and walked back, thinking to wait until the troops had passed. After claimant had retired some distance, a squad of soldiers approached the buggy, where Mrs. Miller and her son still remained, took the mare out of the buggy, mounted her and rode away.”

“The day before the mare was taken, soldiers and officers visited the house of claimant and treated her respectfully; while the officers were there, some soldiers came and bridled, and was going off with the mare, when the officers interfered and made them turn the mare loose and told them that the lady who owned the mare was a true Union woman and should be protected.”

Naomi Vernon Dickenson

James Ellaby, witness to the value of the stock taken:

“He is 21 years old; is a farmer; resides in Upson County Georgia; knows N. Vernon Dickinson; . . . Thinks the mare would be worth as the price goes now \$150.00 in greenbacks. Does not know what she would be worth in gold at the time of taking.”

James Ellaby signs with his mark

James Pearce, witness to prove loyalty:

“He is 70 years old; is a farmer; resides in Upson County Georgia; knows N. Vernon Dickinson; has known her from her birth; . . . lived three miles and a half from her; saw her once a month during the war; has never talked with her particularly about the war; . . . Knows she was a Union woman from her talk; does not now know what she said to give that impression.”

James Pearce signed by mark

Samuel Elleby, witness to prove loyalty:

“He is 31 years old; is a carpenter; resides in Upson County, Ga., knows N. Vernon Dickinson; has known her more than twenty years; knew her intimately during the war; lived about three quarters of a mile from her; saw her about three times a year during the war. . . . Witness was not an adherent to the Union cause; thinks claimant understood him not to be. Has heard her say she had anything to do with the war – that she had no relatives in it. She always said it was crazy and was opposed to it; never heard her express any wish as to the success of either cause” “She said she had no interest in the success of the Confederacy, and she did not want to see the Union destroyed. Conversed with her on these subjects alone; thinks claimant talked to witness in the manner she did to discourage him as a Confederate soldier.” “Claimant’s public reputation was of a Union woman; does not know how she was regarded by the Union people of her neighborhood; it was a secret sort of thing from people believing as witness did.” “[She] was threatened with expulsion from her house because of expressions in favor of the Union cause; Alexander Johnson, and other neighbors of his made the threat.” “Witness did not see her more than three times a year because he was a soldier in the army.”

Samuel Ellaby signed by mark

Thomas Miller, witness to prove property taken:

“He is 18 years old; is a farmer; resides in Upson County Georgia; . . . was present when the property was taken; saw one mare taken; she was taken on the 18th or 19th of April; does not remember the year; it was seven years ago this April .” [remainder of testimony does not add anything new to claimant’s description of the taking]

Thomas Miller signs by mark

[postcard addressed to “Ch^s F. Benjamin, Clk of Commrs of Claims, Washington D.C.”]

“Dear Sirs What is defective? Your note of inquiry referring to claim of Naomi V. Dickerson No 4552 is recd, and in reply I will say that no more testimony can be taken in this case. She is to[o] poor & submits the case for examination & report as now made out. [signed] J. A. Cotton”

[A set of separate comments (by clerk of commissioners?) say that claimant has not offered proof that she owned the property in her own right – perhaps because she lived with her mother, men assumed mother was actually the owner.

Commissioners find “some doubt as to the time the claimant became possessed of the property The proof of her loyalty is unsatisfactory & the claim is disallowed.”]

Henry Freeman, report 1, office 72 (1871) [fiche 0032]

Property taken:

1 Pr mules 200 [each]	400
1 farm mule	175
1 Family Horse	100
100# Bacon 25 [cts ea]	25
	\$700

Statements taken at Barnesville 3 October 1871.

Henry Freeman, claimant:

He “lives in Upson County about 7 miles east of Thomaston near Macon road is 71 years old was originally an old whig oposed [sic] Secession and voted against the same.”

Lived in Upson County during the 6 months before 1 April 1861, and “at the same place during the whole war” a farmer by occupation.. “Had two sons – Henry P. & George R. Freeman in the Confederate Army. Gave Henry five dollars when he left home; contributed nothing to supply them with military equipment.” Voted for the Union [delegates to the state convention]. He owned a farm of 412 acres in Upson County; had 3 mules and one horse taken. “Was not near enough [to] the soldiers when the mules were taken to hear what the soldiers said.” “The soldiers also took some bacon, corn & fodder.” Thinks the bacon worth 22 cents/pound. The stock was taken in the forenoon “from the swamp and the plantation; the meat was taken from the smoke house.” “Knows the quantity of meat taken from what his wife told him.” “The army which took this property was camped within three quarters of a mile from `deponent.” “Saw one of the mules in Macon Ga with the Federal soldiers after it was taken from deponent; said nothing to the soldiers who had the mule; did not know who the man was.”

Henry Freeman signed by mark

William Stephens, witness to prove loyalty:

“[H]e is 61 years of age; resides in Upson County Ga & is by occupation a farmer & merchant. Has known Henry Freeman claimant since 1831 or 1832; . . . lived within a mile of claimant during the war & saw the claimant frequently nearly every day.” “Was a Union man & so regarded by Claimant; Claimant expressed himself as opposed to Secession & the war; . . . Claimants general public reputation was that of a loyal Union man.” “Claimant owned about four hundred acres of land when the raid came in & that he was running three or four ploughs.”

William Stephens

Commissioners’ summary: “He had two sons in the rebel army and gave one of them five dollars when he went in. He said nothing did nothing suffered nothing for the Union cause, and there is no fruits [sic] of his professed love of the Union exhibited in his conduct. . . . We reject the claim.”

Reuben H. J. Garland , report 1, office 83 (1871) [fiche 0036]

Property subject of claimed:

1 Pr. Mules 200 [each]	400
1 young mare	200
1500lb Bacon 25c	375
100lb Tobacco fine 90c	90
Total	\$1065

Statements taken at Barnesville 4 October 1871

Reuben H. J. Garland, claimant:

Resided in Upson County six months before 1 April 1861, “occupation farmer & Railroader;” lived there “the whole war,” and during that period “he was by occupation a Railroader.” “Did not change his residence during that time.” “Took no amnesty oath & has never been pardoned by the President.” Held no clerkship or agency in the Confederate government, “except to receive tithe taxes as Railroad agent & receipt for them in the name of the collector for which labor he received compensation.” “Contributed some money & aid in providing clothing &c for a company of rebel soldiers called the “Olion [sic –meant to be Holloway; see below] Grays” raised in Upson County Ga; may have sent some provisions &c to friends in this company.” “Had an uncle – A. J. White – in the Confederate Army. Contributed some money to supply this Uncles company with military equipment & sent his uncle such things as he need during the war.” “Held some Confederate bonds which he received in trade.” “Received some passes from Confederate provos marshols [sic] to pass to & from Macon during the war.” Voted against secession in delegates to the convention. “After the beginning of hostilities against the United States deponents sympathies were with the State & its cause & he did not want to see his State overthrown.” [marginal comment by commissioners: “Bah!”] “Saw not of the property taken.”

R H J Garland

James R. Black, witness to loyalty:

“[H]e is 47 years of age & resides in Upson County Ga & is by occupation a merchant.” “Has known R H J Garland the claimant for twenty years; this acquaintance was intimate during the war.” “[witness] Was a Union man at first but went with the State and wanted to see the Confederacy successful; . . . never heard claimant say anything about the war its causes &c; Does not know whether or not claimant sympathized with the cause of the United States; knows that claimant was opposed to secession.

James R. Black

Frank Garland, witness to property:

“[H]e was present when the property was taken . . . from claimants place in Upson County Ga. Saw two mules & some bacon taken by the Yankees there was a Captain Whiteman present when the mules were taken; the captain ordered the mules to be taken; he told Deponent if he did not carry him where the mules were he would take his life.

Deponent started to show him where the mules were & met the mules in charge of another negro.”

Frank Garland signs with his mark

Commissioners’ remarks: [recounts all the sins admitted in Garland’s statement, then concludes:] “And after swearing to all this the impudent Rebel and Traitor has the ‘Cheek’ to ask the Government of the United States to treat him as a loyal adherent to the Union and the Government during the war. We reject the claim.”

Sarah A. Garland, commission 8891, barred claims (1871) [fiche 4449]

Claim Sworn 17 October 1871 (no statements attached)

property basis of claim:

1500 lbs bacon	.25	375
bushels corn	1.25	375
100 lbs sugar	.25	25
2 [illeg., poss. “barrels of flower”]	20.00	<u>40</u>
		\$815

Claimant expects to prove property taken by testimony of her daughter, Milly Stephens. and of James Garland (col).

Eliza Gilbert, report 2, office 243 (1872) [fiche 0172]

[For John and E. A. Gilbert see 1860 federal census, Upson County, dwelling 441]

Property subject of claim:

One bay horse about seven years old \$150

Statements taken in Thomaston, 21 March 1872, by J Clarke Swayze.

Eliza Gilbert, claimant:

“She is fifty years of age, resides in Upson County is engaged in farming.” resided in Upson 6months before 1 April 1861 and through 1 June 1865. “Was engaged in farming all during the time in question.” “Took an oath – but does not remember anything about the subject of the oath. Took the oath after the war. Took the oath from Major Cobb in Thomaston Upson County Georgia. Believes that he had been a Major in the Confederate Army. She took the oath because she saw every one else taking the oath and understood that it would be forced upon her if she did not voluntarily take it. Does not remember the oath – whether it was to support the Confederate cause or United States Government.” “Her husband was in the Rebel Army. He went into the army in 1862 to

the best of her recollection as a private soldier. He remained away from the army until some one came to the house and told him that his age was included in the call then made by the Government; and he went a few days after to Thomaston Upson County and on his return home told witness that he was obliged to go. Witness did not want to see him go and tried to urge him to remain at home when he stated to witness that he could not; as he was being forced away and would be compelled to do so at the 'point of the bayonet' if he did not do so. His name was John Gilbert he had been away from his home five weeks when he was killed. He was killed in Dalton Georgia in battle. Before he left he told witness that he did not expect to return and whatever there was on the farm belonging to him he wanted her to use for the benefit of herself and children. He did not make a deed of the property to her." "[A]t the beginning of the War against the Union she was in sympathy with the Confederacy rebellion – she did not want to see any war come upon the country but after it had begun she wanted the Confederate forces to succeed." "She solemnly declares that from the beginning of the war against the United States government to the end thereof her sympathies were constantly with the cause of the Union."

"Witness was present when the property she claims was taken; saw it taken. This animal was taken in the year the war ended, about the 18th or 19th of April in that year. This animal was taken from claimants farm in Upson County Georgia about seven miles west of Thomaston." "This horse was taken by 6 or 8 men dressed in blue clothes who called themselves Yankees. The following named persons were present when witness saw this animal taken: Elijah Fortner, Rebeca Gilbert, Nancy Ann Gilbert and Johnnie Gilbert, the last named were children of complainant." "The horse was in the lot of witness[,] some of the soldiers went into the lot put a halter on the horse and led him off. Witness asked the soldiers not to take the horse and they replied they were compelled to have him." "Witness asked the man she supposes was an officer, if he was going to take horse and leave her nothing to plow and he replied that he was going to '*take them all*.'"

"This horse was taken about two o'clock in the afternoon. . . . There was an encampment two or three miles from the dwelling of claimant at Warm Springs where this horse was taken."

"Believes that the horse was not taken for the actual use of the army; but was taken by the soldiers who took him because they could do so – the war ended too soon after the taking for the army to have used it. Believes that the soldiers had plenty of horses and that they did not need the horse; because the soldiers were well mounted. She does not believe that the necessity of the soldiers justified them in taking the horse; because they had horses plenty. Believes the Government sufficiently benefitted [sic] by the taking of this property to warrant the Government in paying her for it; because the Union soldiers took the horse without her giving it to them."

"The farm from which this property was taken is situated seven miles west of Thomaston Upson County Georgia. The farm belonged to claimant when this horse was taken. The farm is one hundred and forty acres in extent is worth about four hundred dollars. The horse here claimed belonged to claimant."

Elizar Gilbert

Samuel Smith, witness to prove loyalty [see 1860 Census dwelling 454 – note that he and his wife and the Gilberts were all from N. Carolina; note that almost all adults in their neighborhood were born in N.C.]:

“He is 58 years old; is a farmer; resides in Upson County Georgia; knows Eliza Gilbert; has known her about thirty years; knew her intimately during the war; lived about half a mile from her; saw her once a week during the war; conversed with her about the war. Witness was an adherent of the Union cause; thinks he was so regarded by claimant.

“Has heard her say she did not think the Confederate government was any account, and that she was in favor of the old government. . . . her union neighbors regarded her as a union woman.”

Samuel Smith

Elijah Fortner, witness to prove loyalty and the taking of property [1860 census dwelling 536]:

“He supposes he is about 60 years old; is a farmer; resides in Upson County; knows Eliza Gilbert; is sister-in-law of witness; has known her about 38 years; knew her intimately during the war; supposes he saw her once a month during the war; lived on her land a part of the time; has talked to her a great deal about the war.

“Witness was an adherent of the cause of the Union during the war and was so regarded by claimant. Heard her say she was opposed to the war; was opposed to having her husband go into the Confederate army; her husband went, witness thinks, in 1862; he went voluntarily to avoid being drafted, and was killed in the army.” “She said she wanted the war to stop; does not know that these conversations were with claimant alone; thinks it was whenever they would meet and speak of each others distresses.”

“There was three soldiers came into the yard and asked for the horse; witness remonstrated and begged that the horse be left, as its owner was a widow, and it was her only dependence; they went to the horse lot and took the horse and led him off, they riding the horses on which they came.

“No complaint was made except begging to have him left. The man who took the horse said they had to have the horse and meant to have him.” Taken about 1 or 2 o’clock. “There had been a camp four miles off for several days.”

“Eigh For tner” [scrawled in an unpracticed hand]

Commissioners comments: Testimony of witnesses as to loyalty is “equivocal,” and claimant’s testimony is inconsistent; but in her answer about her sympathies at the beginning of the war, “we have the answer of a Rebel Sympathiser. We reject the claim.”

Rody Gilbert, report 9, office 486 (1872) [fiche 3469]

[widow of Martin Gilbert, farmer from North Carolina; see 1850 Census]

1 mare, cream col ^d , 10 yrs old		\$150.00
1 bridle, saddle &c		12.00
60 pounds bacon hams	12½c	7.50
50 pounds flour	6c	<u>3.00</u>
		\$172.50

Statements taken 23 May 1877 at Thomaston by Amos Worrill, Ordinary, Special Commissioner

Rody Gilbert, claimant:

“Rody Gilbert is my name. My age is 82 years[.] I live in Upson County Ga. I have lived here 46 years. My occupation Housekeeping. . . . Born in Northcarolina [sic]. . . . My sympathy was with the Union during the war, and continued with them from the beginning to the end. . . . [“Who were the leading and best known Unionists in your vicinity during the war?”] I have no knowledge of such men I being an old woman paid no attention to any thing of that sort I was trying to make a living only and living very retired. . . . I was at home all the time. . . . I had three sons, Colin Gilbert 48 years old when he entered the Servis John Gilbert 45 years old on entering the Servis Daniel Gilbert 41 years old on entering the Servis. Tryed & did everything for them to keep them home.”

“I was the owner [of the property] & had been for a long time except for the flour and bacon for a short time. . . . Taken from Farm in Upson County Ga 140 [acres] – more or less about 40 acres in cultivation balance wood and waste land.”

“I am widow. . . . I have three children Daniel Cassa & Rodah . . . I owned the property ever since my husband died got it from his Estate flour and bacon I made myself on the place. he died before war. . . . I was present and saw the property taken.”

Mrs. Cassa Burket:

“Cassa Burkett 43 years old [lived in] this county all my life. Housekeeper. Daughter of the claimant – not interested in the claim. . . . I have known her for the last 40 years. I lived about one mile from her during the war. . . . I saw her at least once a week. I have heard her often speak of the war at her Home & she was by every word & act opposed to secession.”

“There was several men in my neighborhood true to the Union during the war. good citizens and famous. I did not ade [aid] in either cause because I was a poor woman and took no part in the affair. I was opposed to secession and the war yet.”

“. . . the property was taken on the 18 & 19 of April 1865. . . . The property was taken from Mrs Rodah Gilberts Plantation in Upson County ga where she has lived for the last forty years. . . . Mrs Gilbert complained to the Lieutenant in command that she would be ruined because they had taken all that she had.”

Samuel Smith, witness to prove loyalty:

“I have been acquainted with her [Roda Gilbert] thirty or forty years. I lived about to [sic] miles of her during the war. I met with her frequently during the war. Perhaps as often as once a month. . . . I often heard her speak of the war and she always expressed her self that she was opposed to secession, that she loved the old Union that it was good enough for her. . . . [Mrs Gilbert’s farm was] situated in the northwest portion of the county.”

J. H. Minter, witness to prove loyalty:

“I suppose [I have known her] about forty five years. I lived about two miles from her. I reckon I saw her about every week. . . . She conversed freely about the war and ever opposed it She only loved the old Union.”

Daniel Gilbert, witness to prove loyalty:

“[Has known Roda Gilbert] For the last forty five years. [Lived near her] Two miles and a half I suppose. [She] Remarked it it [the war] continued we were a ruined people. I was opposed to it and she & I agreed in every particular in our opposition to secession. . . . The public reputation of Claimant for loyalty to the Union was not questioned I have heard several speak of her loyalty [Q. 60: persons who were neighbors who could testify to loyalty:] Neighbors near at hand Say Samuel Smith J H Minter Stephen Hollingsworth & James Pearce. [Q. 61: Who were the known and prominent Union people of the neighborhood during the war, and do you know that such persons could testify to the claimant’s loyalty?] do not recollect all but will mention Joshua Hamlett Geo Kenedy D G Gilbert and others I now do not recollect.”

[Roda’s plantation:] 40 acres open land woodland 120 waste 12 or 14 acres.”

James Pearce, witness to prove loyalty:

“I have known her thirty five or forty years. . . . [Lived near her] I suppose one mile and a half. . . . John Burket John Moore[?] Samuel Smith Stephen Hollingsworth and [sic] can testify to claimants loyalty.” “[Roda’s plantation] about 130 acres more or less in cultivation 30 or 40 acres in wood lands 60 or seventy acres Some 15 or 20 acres waste land.”

Commissioners’ comments:

“In her testimony she simply says her sympathies were on the side of the union. She makes herself as near neutral as it was possible for her to be. Several witnesses call her a Unionist but not one testifies to any fact. . . . The claim is disallowed.

Charles H. Greene, report 7, office 252 (1877) [fiche 2368]

[He was hiding in the swamp, watching, when the Union soldiers came.]

Property taken:

2 mules	\$360
1 horse	\$200
150 bushels of corn @ \$1 per bushel	\$150
1000 lbs of bacon @ 25c per lb	\$250
100 lbs of flour @ 5c per lb	\$ 15
50 lbs of lard	\$ 10
Total	\$990

Statements taken 18 March 1872

Charles H. Greene, claimant:

"He is 37 years old; is a farmer; resides in Upson County, Georgia." Lived there 6 months before 1 April 1861 and for the entire period 1 April 1861 through 1 June 1865; "was farming during that time." "Was at home from 1st of April 1861, to August 1863; was then conscripted and taken to Camp Randolph, was there about ten days; was then sent to Richmond, Va., where he was sent to Camp Lee, and remained there twenty-two days; at the end of that time was discharged by the order of the Surgeon General and returned to Camp Randolph, where he received a final discharge and returned to his home in Upson county. Remained at home there until June 1864; was then again conscripted and taken to Griffin, Georgia, where the Surgeon named Cloud took claimants discharge from him and called him a traitor, and ordered him into Service; he then went to a friend and gave him 500 dollars to give claimant an exemption; the friend was a ~~Colonel~~ Lieutenant and enrolling officer. The exemption was obtained and claimant was permitted to go home; remained at home until October, 1864, when he was ordered to go into the Militia Service; went to Macon Ga., and remained there until November, 1864, when he left there without leave and returned home and remained at home until the war closed. Was a farmer, except when he was employed in keeping out of the military service. Did not change residence during the war."

"[H]e took an oath when he was mustered into the Service at the conscript camp, but does not know the tenor of the oath. Did not take the oath of his own free will."

"Took an amnesty oath. Took it in July 1865, witness thinks; at Thomaston, Upson county, before the Ordinary of the county. Does not remember the oath; thinks it was alegience [sic] to the United States , and acquiescence to the freedom of the slaves; took the oath of his own free will, and because he desired to prove his loyalty to the old flag. Has not been pardoned by the President."

"Was in the Service twice as a conscript. Avoided Service all he could. Was forced into a battle at Macon, Ga., when he left and went home."

"Did not furnish any aid, supplies, stores or property of any kind to or for the so-called Confederate States, not even the tithes demanded by the government."

"Was arrested by a Confederate Lieutenant in August, 1864, in Thomaston Ga. and taken to Conscript camp and remained under arrest about two days. Was then mustered into service; remained in Service 30 or 40 days; was then discharged; did not,

for the sake of being released, take any oath to the Confederate government. Was never arrested by the United States government.”

“The Confederate authorities impressed a mule that claimant was part owner of; it was taken in 1864, as witness now remembers; thinks it was for the use of the Confederate Army; never received any pay for it.”

“Was threatened with damage on account of his union sentiments; was threatened in 1864, by a Confederate Surgeon named Hunter; he said he would assume the authority of putting claimant into the service whether he was able or not, because he was not true to his country. Claimant received anonymous letters, containing charges that he was an abolitionist, an enemy to his country, and that he must look out. Has not now any of the letters; did not think they would ever be called for or needed.”

“Claimant was guarding Union prisoners while a conscript at Atlanta, and on one occasion was appealed to by a Union soldier who begged for water; the soldier said he would die if he did not get water, that he had been without food for four days; claimant said he dared not do anything for fear of being punished, but when an opportunity presented, he threw the prisoner his basket of rations. On another occasion claimant confronted the popular prejudice of his comrades by answering the prayer of a Union soldier for water; he was lying at the depot, and said he was dying from a wound he had received, and begged for water; other soldiers would say to him, ‘well, die, damn you,’ and passed on; claimant gave a servant a canteen of water, and directed him to give it to the soldier.”

“Had three brothers in the Confederate army. Did not contribute anything to supply them with military equipment or with money.”

“Had a pass from the provost Marshall of Thomaston to go to Macon; it was for two days; did not sign or swear to any obligation to obtain the pass. Had the pass but it was not called for by any one.”

“At the beginning of the rebellion his sympathy was with the cause of the Union, and so continued until the end. His feelings were with the cause of the old government, and he used every influence in his power in favor of it. Tried to electioneer for the Union candidates for the Secession convention; voted for Sherman [sic] and Alexander the Union candidates. After the Ordinance of Secession was adopted in Georgia still adhered to the cause of the Union and did not “go with the State.”

“Solemnly declares that from the beginning to the end of hostilities. against the United States, that he never of his own free will and accord did anything in any way to injure the cause or retard its Success. And that he was always ready and willing when called upon, to aid and assist the cause of the Union or its supporters, so far as his means and power and the circumstances of the case permitted.”

“Testimony as to Property

“Was not present when the articles specified in the petition were taken.

“Saw some of the property taken; Saw 1 gray horse , 2 mules taken. Saw nothing taken except the articles before specified. Had a box of meat secreted in the woods near where claimant was secreted; saw the soldiers going to the place where the meat was; the meat was gone when claimant came to look for it.

“The property was taken on the 18th or 19th of April 1865, from the place of claimant and his father in Upson County Georgia, by troops belonging to General

Wilsons army, under the immediate command, as witness understood, of Lieutenant Miller.

“Kit Green, Brad Green & Scott Green all colored, were present when the property was taken.

“There were U. S. officers present at the taking. One was a Colonel, and one a Lieutenant; does not know names, or to what regiment they belonged. Thinks the Colonel ordered the horse to be taken. The officer remarked that he was “a d—d fine horse and he wanted him.”

“The stock was in the swamp; the soldiers came to the house and inquired for the stock; the servants went with them and found the stock and took possession of it; when they sawe [sic] where the stock was they stopped and claimant fearing his position might be discovered, left and went out of sight of the stock; did not see the soldiers go off with it.

“The property was removed to the camp, about one mile from the place, except that which was used on the premises. Did not follow the property to the camp. Saw it on the way to the camp.”

“The army was encamped one mile off when the property was taken; there were detachments camped in the yard of claimant over night. It was general Wilson’s army that was encamped within a mile. Thinks the camp was established some hours after they began to take the property. The camp was there about one day.”

“The horse was a large iron gray horse; in good condition; was eight years old; was worth \$200. Paid \$200 for him about 18 months before he was taken; \$75 of the consideration was gold; the balance was a note debt that had accrued the first year of the war.

“The corn was in the crib; in good condition; thinks one hundred and fifty bushels were taken; there was about one hundred bushels left in the crib; it was worth one dollar a bushel.

The bacon was in the smoke-house; was in good condition; thinks 1000 pounds were taken; thinks because claimant was in copartnership with his father on the farm, and they had divided their meat, and claimant therefore knows how much he had, and how much was left; it was worth 25 cents a pound.

“The flour was in a barrel in the smoke-house; it was good flour; about 100 pounds were taken; it was worth 5 dollars a hundred.

“The fodder was good; there was 1000 pounds taken, worth \$1.50 per hundred.

“The lard was in a tin can in good condition; there was fifty pounds taken; it was worth twenty cents a pound.”

“ . . . Saw corn being removed from the place on horses. The stock was taken within one hundred yards of witness; was two or three hundred yards from the troops when they were taking off the corn.”

“ . . . the [army’s] worn out stock was left along the road”

“There was 851 acres in the place from which the property was taken; one third of which claimant owned; the land was worth ten dollars an acre.”

James W. Greene, witness to prove loyalty:

“He is 53 years old; is an attorney at law and at present Judge of the Flint Circuit; resides in Upson County, Georgia; knows Charles W. Greene; is brother of witness; lived

four miles and a quarter from him during the war; saw him about once a week; has conversed with him about the war; he was always very much opposed to the war. Witness was a union man until after Secession and then submitted; and was so regarded by claimant. . . . He would, while in the conscript camp, write letters to his relatives, which witness says indicated that he was more like a crazy man than anything else. Thinks his sympathies were with the cause of the Union – knows they were opposed to the Confederacy; knows so from his refusal to do anything for it, except from threats, or fear of force. Remembers no special conversation with him; . . . witness avoided him because of his unhappiness on account of the war.”

“Does not know that he was ever molested or threatened with injury on account of his union sentiments; thinks the reason was that there were few others than union men in his neighborhood.”

[signed] James W. Greene

James T. Sandwich, witness to prove loyalty:

“He is thirty five years of age resides in Upson County, Ga., is an asst. assessor Int. Rev. 3rd Division 2^d Dist.

“Knows the claimant Charles H. Greene has known him for the past twenty five years. Knew him intimately during the war. lived about five miles from claimant during that time. Saw him often saw him about once every two weeks. . . . Has conversed with claimant on the subject of the war. Witness was an adherent of the Union cause throughout the war.

“Claimant was opposed to the war and left for the army with the greatest reluctance and always was regarded [sic] claimant as an opponent of the Confederate government. He claimant attributed the war and its woeful consequences to the leaders of the Confederacy . . . [etc., etc.] He said, ‘I wish the whole party of Confederate leaders were destroyed or that they had never been created.’”

[signed] J. T. Sandwich

Thomas B. Green, witness to prove property:

“He is eighty one years of age resides in Upson County Georgia has no employment being incapacitated by old age. Witness is father of claimant. Was present when all the articles specified in claimants petition were taken. . . . Does not remember exactly but believes that they were taken in the spring of the year. These articles were taken from the plantation of witness situated in Upson County five miles N. E. of Thomaston, Upson County Georgia. These articles were taken by white men dressed as soldiers but does not remember the color of the clothes worn by the taking party.

“The following named persons were present when witness saw the above specified property taken: Elizabeth Green, Lou Gause [or Ganse?] and witness were the only white persons present and Bradford Green, Kit Green, and Scott Green the colored persons present.”

“ . . . There was officer present . . . ; they said they were members of Gen. Wilson’s Army.

“The officers told witness that they had authority to take any and all things that they wanted.

“The mules and horse were in the yard of witness – the army came up to the dwelling and some of the soldiers going into the yard bridled the animals one of the mules and the horse were mounted by negro men belonging to witness, who were told to do so by the soldiers. . . . The corn was in a crib about one hundred and fifty yards from dwelling of witness and the crib being unlocked they went into it and throwing the corn out it was taken and put in sacks by the soldiers outside who carried the corn off. The bacon, lard and flour was in the smoke-house and the soldiers entered it and took the hams and shoulders out leaving the sides. the lard was in jars and was taken out as it was. The fodder was stacked up in the lot and the soldiers feed some of it on the place to the stock and carried some off in bundles.”

“Witness conversed with one of the officers attending the taking party who told witness that they would not take any thing but what they needed and that he would not allow the soldiers to enter the dwelling of witness. Witness told [him] to take what they wanted.

“It was taken from 12 o’clock one day until about the same hour two days after they were on the place all during that time.”

“There were two camps in the vicinity one about three miles from dwelling and the other about two miles. Some of the soldiers camped on the place in the kitchen and in the dwelling of witness. . . . They came 12 o’clock one day and left two days afterward.”

“Witness did not give the property to the soldiers when he said to them to [“]take what you want[“] but was anxious for them to leave and wanted them to take what they desired and go away. They broke the lock of the smoke-house before he made this expression.”

[signed] Tho. B. Greene

Kit Greene, (colored), witness to prove property:

“He is 26 years old as near as witness knows; is a farmer; resides in Upson County, Georgia; knows Chas. H. Greene; knows that he had property taken by federal troops during the war; was present when the property was taken; saw the property taken.”

“The property was taken in April 1865, from the plantation on which claimant lived, in Upson County Georgia; it was taken by troops belonging to General Wilson’s army; knows it was Wilson’s army because the soldiers said so; knows they were soldiers because they had guns; they were dressed in blue clothes.

“Jack Greene, Brad Greene[,] Jim Greene, Scott Greene, Henry Greene, Mose Greene and witness all colored, were present when the property was taken.

“There was an [sic] U. S. officer present, does not know his name; he was a Captain. Does not know that the officer gave orders to take the property. Did not hear him say anything about it.

“The soldiers came to the place and asked witness where the stock was; witness told them where the stock was; they then made one of the hands on the place go with them and show them where the stock was; they caught the stock; and mounted the stock and rode it off. The corn was taken from the crib by another squad that came afterwards, and fed to their horses. The bacon was in the smoke-house; they took it out and put it on their horses and went off with it. The flour was in a barrel in the smoke-house, except some that was in a bag; they emptied the barrel of flour into bags and put it on their horses and went off with it; they also took the bag of flour.

“The fodder was in the barn and was taken out and principally fed to stock.

“The lard was in a jar in the smoke-house; it was taken jar and all, and was carried off on a horse.

“The property was taken to the camp, except what was consumed on the premises; knows it was taken to the camp because they made witness go with them. Saw the stock at the camp.”

“The property was taken between three and four o’clock in the afternoon. Some was taken at eight or nine o’clock at night.”

“There was a camp about 2 miles off. Some detachments camped about the place over night. . . . The camp was established the same day the property was taken; the camp was broken up the next morning. . . . One of the officers was named Captain Miller.”

Commissioners’ decision:

“Claimant swears to loyal sympathies, but neither he nor his witnesses testify to any loyal conduct or unequivocal indication of loyalty. He had three brothers in the Rebel Army and was in himself a short time under Conscription he says and was discharged for physical disability.

“We are not satisfied with the sufficiency of the evidence in support of loyalty and therefore reject the claim.”

Thomas B. Greene, Barred Claim, Commission 8234 [1871] [fiche 4469]

Property claimed:

4 young mules \$150 each	\$600
1 Harness Horse	\$150
2000 lb bacon 25c	\$500
100 gallons syrup	\$100
250 bush corn 125	\$312.50
1000 lb Fodder 150	\$ 15
Total	\$1,577.50

Thomas B. Greene claims he lives in Upson County 5 miles NE of Thomaston; he is 81 years old, was “an old whig union man and opposed Secession.” That the property was taken 20 April 1865 by General Wilson’s army; intends to call two sons, C. H. Greene and James W. Greene, and Kit Greene (colored) as his witnesses.

Sworn and signed 20 September 1871.

Thomas M. Haygood, Barred Claim, Commission 8893 [1871] [fiche 4494]

Property claimed:

6 Mules \$175 each	\$1050
2 Brood Mares \$200 each	\$400
700 bush corn 1.25	\$875
2,000 lb Bacon	\$500
100 Gal Syrup 100	\$100
2 Saddles 10	\$ 20
Harness for 6 mules	\$ 50
Total	\$2,995

Thomas M. Haygood claims he lives in Upson County and is 45 years old, was “opposed to the late war and Secession.” The property was taken 20 April 1865 by General Wilson’s army; intends to call A. Stafford of Barnesville, James Trice of Upson, William Stephens, Levi Haygood (colored) and John W. Haygood, son of petitioner, all of Upson as his witnesses.

Sworn and signed 5 October 1871.

Martha W. Holloway, report 1, office 113 (1871) [fiche 0046]

Testimony taken 12 October 1871 at Barnesville by J. Clarke Swayze

Property claimed:

2 fine young mules 200 [each]	400.00
1 Family Horse	150.00
250 bush corn 125	312.50
3600 lb Fodder 150	54.00
200 lb Flour 8c	16.00
20 gal Syrup 100	20.00
1 Set carriage harness	30.00
1 Set buggy harness	15.00
25 lbs bacon Hams 25c	62.50
2 Blind Bridles	5.00
	<u>\$1065.00</u>

Mrs. Martha W. Holloway, claimant:

“She is 60 years old; resides in Upson County; is farming” “Resided in Upson from 1st April 1861 to 1st of June 1865. Was personally at home during that time. Was farming during that time.” Farm was five miles from Thomaston, 245 acres. Claimant was a widow when the property was taken. “Had five sons in the Confederate Army. One volunteered in 1861, two went in 1862. Two others were in Texas, and does not know when or under what circumstances they went into the army. Did all she could to prevent the one that was at home from going into the army. They were all men of full age.” “At the beginning of the rebellion sympathized with the Union cause. Felt that secession was wrong. Never expressed herself on the subject.” “Was present when the property . . .

was taken.” “Ruben Holloway col. Andrew Trice col. Minta Holloway, Millie Parham and claimant were present when the property was taken.” “Two mules were in the woods outside the lot, where they were caught and rode off by the servants of claimant, under the direction of the soldiers. The horse was in the lot where it was caught and led away by the soldiers. The corn was put in bags and removed on horses[.] The fodder was corded up in large bundles and was removed on horses. The flour was removed in sacks on horses. The syrup was put in jugs and taken off on horses – they were not hitched to any wagons. The bacon was removed on horses. The bridles were taken off in the hands of soldiers.” “The army was encamped less than half a mile from claimants residence. . . . The camp was established the day before the property was taken. It remained there two days.” The mules were 2 years old when bought in 1860 “she paid for them in greenbacks after the war”[!!]. The horse was about 15 years old. The carriage harness was 3 years old; the buggy harness about 4-5 years old; the two blind bridles were new. “The bacon was domestic raised . . . worth 12 ½ cents per pound.”

Thomas J. Nelson, witness to prove loyalty:

He is 37 years old, a farmer, lives in Upson County, acquainted with claimant the last 20 years; is son-in-law of claimant. Lived within a half mile of claimant during the war. The strongest statement he makes about loyalty is that “The position all during the war of claimant was that of a friend to the United States Government.”

Reuben Holloway, witness to prove property:

“He is about forty years of age, resides in Upson County, and is a farm hand.” “Was present when some of the property . . . was taken.” “There were then three white ladies present when the property was taken.” “Saw some of the property in Macon, Georgia, after it was taken by the Yankee troops. Saw the property on the way to Macon, Geo. Witness complained about the taking of the property, and stated that his mistress was a mighty good old lady. The property was taken to the Camps of the United States Army, by their soldiers. The corn was taken off by wagons. The property was taken about a mile from the house of claimant. A part of the army was camped there, when the property was taken. A portion of the army was encamped there, about two or three hours before [sic].” Places from which goods were taken: corn “in the ear” from the “crib” and from the “pen,” fodder taken from the “barn,” 25 hams of bacon taken from the “bathing house, in the yard,” 20 gallons of syrup from the “smoke house,” 200 lbs flour from the “dairy,” harness taken from the “carriage house.” Claimant’s farm 200 acres “of good land, worth about \$12 per acre.”

Reuben Holloway signed with his mark

Andrew Trice, witness to prove property:

“He is sixty years of age resides in Upson County Georgia is a laborer on farm. Witness belonged to son-in-law of claimant and lived generally on claimants farm. Was present when all the articles specified in claimants petition were taken [describes all the property he saw taken]. Other persons present were “Reuben Holloway (col^d), Minta Holloway, and Eliza Palmer.” “The horse and mules were in a forest about a half mile from claimant’s dwelling. Four or five soldiers of the army went there and ordered the man that had the mules and horse in charge to follow them.” Part of the syrup was “in

the smoke-house, part in the well-house in the yard.” The flour was in the dairy and the bacon was in the smoke-house. The fodder was stacked in a field about 3 or 400 yards from claimant’s dwelling. “No wagons were used in the taking of this property.” The property was all taken between 1:00 and 6:00 in the afternoon. The army camp was within a mile of the claimant’s place, and the army arrived on one day about 1:00 and “left on the following morning.” Claimant’s land was “good land” but he “does not know its value.”
Andrew Trice signs with his mark

Remarks of the board: “If she never expressed herself, as she says, on the subject [of secession and the war], how could she have a public reputation for loyalty? She said nothing. She did nothing. She suffered nothing for the Union. . . . We reject the claim.”

Leviticus Isdol, Barred Claim, Commission 10512 [1871] [fiche 4526]

Property claimed:

1 mare \$125

Leviticus Isdol claims she lives in Waymanville, Upson County. The property was taken 19 April 1865 by General Wilson’s army; intends to call John G. Jackson and Ira Clary, post office address Waymanville, Upson County, as her witnesses.

Sworn and signed 17 July 1871.

John S. Jackson, report 1, office 121 (1871) [fiche 0050]

Property claimed:

1 Pr Harness Mules	\$400
1 Team 4 Mules	\$600
2 Fine Brood Mares	\$375
2 young mares 3 & 4 years old	\$325
3 young horses 3 to 4 years old	\$450
Total	\$2,150

Witnesses named in original claim: Cary Jackson (col) & Sam Jackson (col); Robert M Jackson & Young Allen (different from who actually made depositions).

Statements signed 17 October 1871.

John S. Jackson states: He lived in Upson County 6 months before 1 April 1861 and during the whole war. Occupation: farmer; farmed an 800 acre farm. “Took the amnesty oath at Thomaston Georgia in 1865 to enable him to vote.”

“Had two sons, W. W. Jackson & R. T. Jackson in the Confederate Army. Contributed nothing to supply them with military equipment. Gave them some money.”

“Sympathized with the Union cause at the beginning of the rebellion; felt & talked in opposition to Secession; Did not vote on Secession at all.”

Robert M. Jackson, witness to prove loyalty:

He is 62 years old, a farmer, brother of claimant, lived about one mile from claimant and saw him every week. Witness was a Union man.

Samuel Jackson, witness to prove property:

“[H]e saw four mules and seven horses belonging to John S. Jackson the Claimant in the possession of the Federal Army under Gen. Wilson. Saw this stock three miles east of Claimants place in Upson County; this was April 20th 1865. . . . [describes each animal in detail] The soldiers were leading some of the stock & riding some in the direction of Macon; . . . The stock was carried off towards Macon & Deponent has not since seen it.”

[signed] Samuel Jackson

Susannah E. Jackson, witness to prove property:

She is the wife of John S. Jackson, the claimant. “[S]he saw seven horses and four mules taken from claimants lot by the Federal Army under command of Gen. Wilson . . . in Upson County, Ga, on the 20th of April 1865. . . . [T]he soldiers rode some of the stock and led the balance; the stock was carried in the direction of Macon by the soldiers.” “Asked the soldiers to leave some of the stock but was told they were commanded to take them.”

Commissioners’ comments:

“Claimant took the amnesty oath in 1865. he had two sons in the Confederate Army, and gave them some money. He did nothing for the Union Cause, but sympathised with it and adhered to the Union he says.

“Robert M. Jackson brother of Claimant says that they were both Union men, and he had heard him abuse the Confederacy. . . . The Claimant makes a weaker case of loyalty than his brother Robert M. Jackson.

“We reject the claim.”

Robert M. Jackson, report 1, office 120 (1871) [fiche 0049]

“June 22/86 taken for reference” U. S. House of Representatives

Henry T. Jennings, administrator of Eve Ragland, report 1, office 120 (1871) [fiche 1641]

Property claimed:

1 Mule about 5 years old	\$200
1 Mule about 5 years old	\$200
1 Mule about 5 years old	\$200
1 Mule about 5 years old	\$200

1 Mule about 6 years old	\$200
1 Mule about 7 years old	\$200
Total	\$1,200

Statements taken 20 March 1872.

Simeon R. Dorrough, witness to prove loyalty:

“He is fifty three years of age resides in Upson County Geo is a farmer by occupation. Knew the deceased Eve Ragland during the war. Knew her twenty or thirty years before her death which occurred in 1869 in the month of December. Knew her intimately until August 1863 when witness went into the Confederate army. Witness returned home in December 1864. Lived within sixteen miles from claimant during the war. Saw her often while at home saw claimant once every two weeks during the time. Witness was an adherent of the Union cause during the war; and believes that claimant regarded him as such. frequently conversed with claimant on the subject of the war. She said that the war was uncalled for and was opposed to her grandsons entering the service. They went notwithstanding but she would not allow any of her slaves to go with them to cook and wait on them although the young men repeatedly asked for such aid. On the breaking out of the war one of her grandsons subscribed fifty dollars to assist the Confederate cause in her name; but she would not pay it and requested witness to state the fact to the committee and have her name erased. She often said to witness let those who made the war fight it out. She was opposed to the war in favor of peace did not want the old government destroyed; and the idea of the destruction that it was bringing on the country grieved her very much. She was about ninety years of age when the war commenced and witness does not believe that she was sound in her mind during the time; in fact, her mind was failing before that time but the war hastened its destruction. Does not know of claimant ever having given anything to aid the Union cause in anyway. Does not know of her ever having been injured in anyway on account of her Union sentiments. Does not know of her ever having given any thing to the Confederate cause anyway and believes that she never assisted her grandsons in the army. . . . [S]he said the Confederacy had no legal right to secede and her sentiments were invariably opposed to its secession.”

“Claimant stated to witness on two occasions that if Old Hickory Jackson were living he [would] take charge of Jeff Davis and his crowd and stop the war.”

[signed] S R Dorrough

John S. Jackson, witness to prove loyalty:

“He is fifty years of age resides in Upson County Georgia is a farmer by occupation. Knew the claimant Mrs. Ragland during her lifetime. Knew her for forty six years previous to her death which occurred after the war some two or three years. Knew claimant intimately during the war. Lived within about a mile and a half or two miles of claimant during the war. Saw her often saw her about once every two weeks during the time of the war. Has held frequent conversations with claimant during the war on its causes and c[etera]. Witness was a Union man previous to the war and during the war an opponent of secession ~~but when the State went into the Confederation he went with it.~~ Believes that claimant looked upon him as a Union man. Claimant attributed the war to

the leaders of the Confederacy who desired office and as they could not elevate themselves as the country stood before the war used their influence to destroy it. She was always opposed to it and wanted peace. Believe, that claimant was regarded as loyal to the Union cause by the public generally; And was also considered so by those who were loyal in the neighborhood.”

[signed] John S. Jackson

Anne Moreman, witness to prove loyalty and property:

“She is 72 years old; is a housekeeper; resides in Upson County, Georgia; knew Eve Ragland in her lifetime; was the mother of witness; she died on the 8th day of December, 1869; lived in the same house with her during the war; Conversed with her frequently about the war. Witness was opposed to the war – had four sons in the Confederate army, whom she would have prevented from joining if she could; they were all of age except the youngest, and he was twenty years old. Mrs. Ragland was always in favor of the Union, and opposed to Secession and the war; her sympathies were with the cause of the Union; knew her sympathies from her conversation; talked with her alone and in the presence of others; she always spoke plainly and before anybody in opposition to the destruction of the Union; her father was a Revolutionary Soldier, and she revered the memory of those who fought to establish the union; her fathers name was James Shearer. Her public reputation was that of a Union woman; does not know how the union people of the neighborhood regarded her; never heard any remarks about her.”

“Thinks she owned one or two Confederate bonds; the bonds were taken because it was understood that if the currency then in circulation was not funded and bonds taken for it, it would be worthless; Witness had one of the bonds; and sold it to Mrs. Ragland for money to bring her son home from the army; does not know that she ever did anything else to sustain the credit of the Confederate States.”

“Saw six mules taken. Does not know the day month or year in which the mules were taken; it was a short time before the close of the late war; thinks it was in the summer; the mules were taken from Eve Ragland’s place in Upson County, Georgia, by what she understood to be Yankee troops; they were equipped as soldiers; they were marching in the direction of Macon; does not know what or whose army it was; the men wore dark clothes.

“Eve Ragland, Alice Moreman, Carrie Moreman, Abram (col) Isaac (col) Burton (col) Jacob (col) Mary (col) Maria (col) Martha (col) Sarah (col) Jane (col) Lew (col) Jenny (col) Ivin (col) William (col) and witness were present when the property was taken.

“Does not know whether an U. S. officer was present at the taking or not.

“The mules had been run off and hid in the cane-brake; but one of the men was gone to mill and was met by the soldiers who made him tell where the mules was, and made him go with them and point them out; when they got the mules they brought them to the house and tied them to the bannisters in front of the house, while they ransacked the house, and took such clothing as they wanted; when they got ready they took the mules, rode some and led some and went off.”

“Complaint was made by Mrs. Ragland about the taking of the mules, but no attention was paid to her; as they were leaving, witness asked one of the men his name

and he said it was Deweese [?] . . . ; witness thinks she remembers that when she remonstrated with them, they said it was ‘none of her business.’”

“The mules were taken about twelve o’clock in the day-time.”

“No part of the army was encamped in the vicinity.”

“There was about 700 acres in the farm from which the property was taken; thinks the land was worth six or seven dollars an acre.”

[signed] Ann Moreman

Isaac Ragland (colored), witness to prove the taking of property:

“He is upwards of 50 years old, does not know exact age; is a farmer and mason; resides in Upson County, Georgia; knew Eve Ragland in her lifetime; knows that she had property taken by Federal troops. Was present when the property was taken.”

“They were taken in April, 1865. does not remember the day of the month, from Eve Ragland’s place in Upson County, Georgia, by troops belonging to the Yankee army. Knows they were yankees because they told witness so. The white folks told witness that it was Wilson’s army.”

“Eve Ragland, Annie Moreman, Abram, (col) Ritter (col) Mary (col) Maria (col) Sarah (col) Jane (col) Martha (col) Ivin (col) Billy (col) Jacob (col) and witness were present when the property was taken.”

“There was an U. S. officer present at the taking. He called himself Capt. Deweese; does not know what company or regiment he belonged to. He gave the order to witness to go to the stable and help catch the mules. he remarked that they were nice mules—that he wanted a good one to ride. He took one of the mules, put his saddle on it and rode it off. Another soldier saddled another mule mounted it and led a third mule and went off. The captain and the man with him left the animals they were riding when they came—one was a horse and the other a mule—the horse and mule were broken down. The horse and mule were kept on the place. The horse died soon after, but the mule was recovered and made a tolerable good animal, and was on the place when Mrs. Ragland died.”

“In the evening of the same day, when the main army came along, several soldiers mounted on horses came in the gate and made witness go before them to the lot where the mules were, and then caught three more mules, and took them away. Witness does not know whether the soldiers rode the last three mules or whether they led them. They did not leave the stock they were riding when they came.”

“Heard them say they were going to Macon.”

“The property was part taken about nine o’clock in the morning, and the other part was taken in the afternoon.”

“There was no camp in the vicinity.”

“There was 800 acres in the place from which the mules was taken. The land was worth about 8 dollars an acre”

“The mule that was left behind on the place by the soldiers, was sold at the sale of the perishable property of the Estate of Eve Ragland, for \$140.00. The name of the mule was ‘John.’ The two soldiers that came in the morning rode up to the piazza and either tied their horse and mule to the banister while they explored the house, or else left them standing there without tieing[sic]”

[signed by mark] Isaac Ragland

Commissioners' comments:

No proof of the loyalty of the beneficiaries of the will for whom this claim is prosecuted, "and it is not probable that any could be provided." Claim disallowed.

Sarah Kersey, report 9, office 542 (1879) [fiche 3497]

"Apl 12/88 Recd sundry papers in above case"

[signed] G----[?] Taylor

Ct of Cls.

House of Representatives U. S.

Mary J. Lee, commission 11470, barred claims [fiche 4569]

property claimed:

1 mule about 9 years old \$150

Sworn 11 August 1871

Mule taken "on 17th day of April 1865, from the plow in the field of Henry McHarge"

James P. Lyon, commission 5740, barred claims [fiche 4582]

Property claimed:

1 Horse 5 years old	\$300
1 Mare 5 years old	\$150
1 Mare 3 years old	\$125
1 Horse 6 years old	\$150
5 Mules 6 years old	\$1,000
1750 Bushels of Corn	\$1,700
8[or 6?]000 Lbs Bacon	\$960
1 Sorrell mare	\$100
4 Mules	\$700
Total	\$5,185

Sworn 14 July 1871

Property taken 20 April 1865 by officers and soldiers of the 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, part of General Wilson's command.

Thomas E. Rose, report 5, office 242 (1875) [fiche 1628]

“Feby 17/87 taken for reference”
House of Representatives U. S.

Fielding F. Mathews, report 1, office 156 (1871) [fiche 0061]
J. C. W. Lindsey,

“June 16, 1892
Referred to the Committee on War Claims for reference to the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act”

J. C. W. Lindsey, executor of Fielding F. Mathews, report 1, office 157 (1871) [fiche 0061]

“Archive Office, War Department, May 31, 1878.

“Book 3 Letters Sent, page 313

“Case of John C. W. Lindsay, Upson Co. Ga.

“A man signing his name “J. C. W. Lindsay” furnished the Confederate States with Two horses in the month of October 1863.

“See his receipt to Major Richard Orne, Q. M. of the army of the C. S. at Atlanta, Ga. dated on the 20th day of November 1863 for the sum of \$1,000.00 in payment for said horses.”

“Archive Office, War Department, Jan 31, 1877.

“Book 3 Letters Sent, page 211

“Case of John C. W. Lindsey, Upson Co. Ga.

“Mr. Lindsey , on the 16th April 1864, sold to the Confederate States one horse for the sum of \$600.00.

“He received pay for the same of Captain P. F. Hammond at Macon Ga. on the 7th day of September 1864.”

“Feby 17/87 taken for reference”
House of Representatives U.S.

Fielding F. Mathews, report 1, office 158 (1871) [fiche 0061]

“Feby 17/87 taken for reference”
House of Representatives U. S.

Levi N. Middlebrooks, commission 6624, barred claims [fiche 4616]

“Cong 679, Aug 29/90, Recd the S.C.C. papers in above named case
Geo G[?] Calvert
Clk Ct of Cls.”
House of Representatives U. S.

Robert F. Partridge, report 3, office 357 (1873) [fiche 0655]

property claimed, taken 19 April 1865:

1	horse	\$150
200	bushels of corn \$1.00 per bushel	200
300	lbs bacon	48
600	lbs fodder	<u>6</u>
	Total	\$404

Testimony taken 20 March 1872

Robert F. Partridge, claimant, says: He is 50 years old, a farmer, lived in Upson county for the 6 months before 1 April 1861 and from that date to 1 June 1865. “he lost a considerable amount of property by the confederate authorities; but cannot say how much; has never received payment for the property taken by them.”

“He was threatened with being sent to the war on account of his sentiments by Z. Ponder [Bonder?] of Thomaston Upson County Georgia. He was insulted several times during the war on account of his Union sentiments. The person who insulted witness was James Alpherd who told witness that ‘All the damn rascals should be sent.’ Witness inferred from the manner of the man that the remark was intended to offend him.”

“[H]e does not think he was injured much on account of his Union sentiments.”

“[H]e had a son-in-law in the Confederate Army who was conscripted and forced into service. Did not assist him at any time during the war with any thing.”

“He voted for Thomas Sherman [sic] of Upson County and Peter Alexander of same county who represented themselves as Union men opposed to the ordinance of secession. He exerted his influence to have them elected. After the ordinance had been adopted he still adhered to the Union Cause and did not go with the state.”

“Was present when all the articles specified in his petition were taken. . . . These articles were taken on the 19th day of April 1865 from the farm of claimant five miles west of Thomaston Upson County Georgia; by white men. Judges from their swords and guns and uniform that they were soldiers and from the blue clothes they wore that they were members of the Union Army. The following named persons were present when witness saw the property taken: Temperance Partridge wife of claimant, Caroline Elizabeth Partridge and James W. Partridge and George J. Partridge daughter and sons of claimant.” “Seven or eight soldiers came galloping up to the dwelling of claimant and witness had just returned from his field where his sons were plowing and was on his piazza when the soldiers arrived. They asked witness, one of them, where were the

horses belonging to the farm and witness told them that he expected his horses were in the field plowing. Another said to his companions, 'No they are not; there is one of them' pointing to one of the horses that been turned loose from the plow and came up to the gate opening into claimants yard. They took the horse and carried it off. They remained on the farm to eat their dinner that they brought with them and left in about a half an hour after they arrived without taking anything but the horse. A much larger party came in about an hour after the party who took the horse left the farm and went into the smoke-house of claimant and took out the bacon that was hanging up and carried it off from the smoke-house and some took one piece and some two pieces took it to their horses tied it on their horses and took it away."

"Another party came soon after the second party left, who took nothing but bacon, and commenced taking the corn and fodder – the corn from the crib and the fodder of claimant from a stack – about thirty feet from the crib in which the corn was. The crib was about twenty five steps from dwelling of claimant and the door of crib being left open, knowing the army was coming not desiring to have the door broken down, they went into the crib and took the corn out in sacks put the sacks on their horses and went off with them in the direction of their camps until the supply in the crib was all taken. The fodder was pulled from the stack tied in bundles put on horses and taken in the direction of the camps. All this property was removed from the farm by men on horses no wagons were used in the taking."

"Claimant asked the captain with the party who took the horse not to take the animal and the Capt. replied that it did not matter; if he were to leave the horse others would soon be there that would take it if he did not." "The property was taken from about 3 o'clock in the afternoon until night." "The army was encamped about a quarter of a mile from dwelling of claimant."

"They had been there about an hour when they commenced taking the bacon corn and fodder; the horse was taken before they struck camp [sic]. They left next day about 10 o'clock. There had been skirmishing about five miles and a half from his dwelling before this property was taken at Double Bridges."

Claimant's farm is five miles west of Thomaston, 130 acres, worth \$1,000.

[signed] Robert F Partridge

Hiram H. Woodson, witness to loyalty:

He is 34 years old, farmer, lives in Upson County. Has known Robert F. Partridge for the past 25 or 30 years. "Knew him since he could remember anything." "[Witness was] Carried off by officers of the army [of] the Confederacy in 1863 in January of the year when witness was conscripted and sent to Forsyth; and returned in two days he having been discharged by the board of physicans."

"He left soon after his return from Forsyth Monroe County, Ga. and remained away until the conclusion of the war, in Alabama and Florida."

"Claimant stated to witness that the Confederacy ought not to succeed and if it did it would be the worst thing for the country that could be brought about."

"The public regarded claimant as an enemy to the Confederacy and a friend to the United States. His loyal neighbors looked upon him as one friendly to the Union Cause."

"Does not know of claimant having been threatened in any way during the war."

[signed by X] Hiram H. Woodson

Joseph B. Woodson, witness to prove loyalty, says: "He is 46 years old; is a farmer; resides in Upson County, Georgia." Has known claimant about 30 years; lived a half mile from him during the war; saw him 2 or 3 times a week; "conversed with him about the war; it was all the satisfaction witness and claimant had." Claimant "hoped the Confederacy would never gain its independence" that if it did "we would all be a ruined people."

[signed] Joseph B. Woodson

James W. Partridge, witness to prove property:

He is 24, a farmer, lives in Upson County, is son of claimant. All articles taken 18 and 19 April 1865 from claimant's farm 5 miles west of Thomaston. Present were Robert F. Partridge, Tempe Partridge his wife Caroline Elizabeth Partridge witness' sister and George Partidge witness' brother. The mare was in the lot about 100 yards from the dwelling. One of the five soldiers "went into the lot, bridled her and led her out." The horse was taken about 10 o'clock in the morning. [rest of statement describes soldiers taking corn and bacon, substantially the same story as claimant's statement]. There was a Union camp about ½ mile from claimant's place; the camp was set up about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and broke up the following day.

[signed by X] James Partridge

George J. Partridge, witness to prove property:

"He is 21 years old; is a farmer; resides in Upson County Georgia;" is son of claimant. Present at the taking of the property on 19 April 1865 were: Robert Partridge, James Partridge, Tempa Partridge, Caroline Partridge, Leasy Partridge, Martha Partridge, and witness. "The officer said they were obliged to eat, and meant to take what they wanted wherever they found it." The camp was ¼ mile away.

[signed] G J Partridge

Commissioners' comments:

"Claimant swears to his loyalty, and two witnesses confirm his claim of loyalty. But claimant was within conscript age, and fails to explain how he kept out of the Army and the Militia. He had a son in law conscripted into the rebel Army. He was not threatened or molested by the Rebels. . . . We are not satisfied of the sufficiency of the evidence of loyalty and therefore reject the claim."

Thomas E. Rose, report 1, office 187 (1871) [fiche 0070]

Property claimed:

300 meals furnished to soldiers and others \$150

Feed for 200 horses \$100

500 pounds flour 8c \$40

100 gallons syrup \$100

1000 pounds bacon 25c \$250

2 fine 6 year old mules \$225 each \$450

1 fine brood mare \$250

Total \$1340

All statements taken at Barnesville 14 August 1871 by J. Clarke Swayze

Thomas E. Rose, claimant:

“was farming” in Upson County and was there during the 6 months before 1 April 1861 and was there “nearly all the time” between 1 April 1861 and 1 June 1865; “I changed my residence once during the time, to a place five miles distant from my former residence but in the same county.” “I took the amnesty oath offered by the military authorities of the United States at the close of the war, and was in Macon, Georgia, when I took the oath.” “Held the office of Lieutenant of Militia in Upson County, was elected in 1864, and held the position until the close of the war. Was ordered to take to the field at Atlanta in 1864 . . . was ordered out as a militiaman by the State authority in an organization known as ‘Joe Brown’s Pets,’ and was in the trenches at Atlanta about three months.” “Had two sons in the Confederate Service, one eighteen and the other sixteen, who volunteered to avoid conscription; sent them clothing, provisions and money.” “The first volunteered in 1862 or 1863, and the second in the last of 1864.” “Had a brother, a resident of Arkansas, who was in the confederate army . . . Had a nephew about twenty-one years old who was in the Confederate army.” “[After being in Atlanta “off and on for three months”] Got off home on sick leave, and then procured a Surgeon’s certificate from time to time that I was not able to serve in the army, and thus remained at home until the Surrender.”

“Sympathies were with the Union cause at the beginning of the rebellion. . . . Voted for and exerted my influence for Union candidates. Did not do much because it was not necessary, the county of Upson being overwhelmingly Union. Voted for two Union candidates to go to the Secession Convention. . . . After secession I ‘went with the State.’ Do not mean that I went with Secession.”

Alvis Stafford, witness to prove loyalty:

“His age is fifty-nine and resides in Barnesville, Pike County now, but lived in Upson county most of the time of the War. Is a farmer and merchant. First knew claimant about twenty years ago and has been intimately acquainted with him for fifteen years; . . . lived within two miles of claimant during the war.” Claimant said secession “would ruin the South.” “he was a stubborn man of but few words.” “Claimant condemned the course taken by the Confederate Government in refusing to accede to the conditions of adjustment proposed by President Lincoln at the Hampton Roads

Conference; this sentiment was expressed at the Post-office, in the presence of several others.” “never knew of any threats being made against claimant on account of his union sentiments, it was a Union neighborhood.”

Frank Rose, (colored), witness to prove property taken:

“Will be 22 years old in December; lives in upson county; has lived there ever since his birth; lives with James T. Rose; was present when the stock . . . were taken from the farm of Thomas E. Rose; saw the mules and mare taken; . . . saw the syrup taken; . . . was riding one of the mules and leading the other about one mile from the house, going toward the creek, when three cavalrymen halted him, and took the mules and the mare, which was ridden by John Rose [later identified as John W. Rose (1860 census – J W F Rose, 12 years old)], and who was with witness; was on their way to hide the mules and mare; witness was taken to camp by the soldiers; the soldiers belonged to General Wilsons command; the mules and mare were tied at the camp and witness saw no more of them.” “John Rose and witness were in a by-road, on their way to the swamp for the purpose of hiding the two mules and mare, when they were discovered by the three cavalrymen who were going through the woods, and who commanded them to halt . . . witness was ordered to go with them to camp to help take the stock; the young man John Rose was permitted to go home; it was about five miles from the place of taking the stock to the camp; saw it tied to the bushes[.] Stayed in camp over night, and left early next morning for home; . . . witness and John Rose were ordered to halt and to dismount, which they did, then the saddles were ordered to be taken from their horses and put upon the mules and mare; witness changed one of the saddles; the stock was taken about three o’clock in the afternoon; . . . believes that justice dictates that the Government should pay for this stock.” [signs his own name, Frank Rose]

John W. Rose, witness to prove property:

“Son of Thomas E. Rose claimant witness to prove taking of items . . . Witness is twenty-three years old lives near The Rock , in Upson County; does not live with his father; did live with his father at the time of the taking; . . . father of witness was ahead with several head of mules, and Frank Rose was behind with two mules, witness was helping Frank Rose along with the mules when they crossed an old road, and were discovered and ordered to halt; witness was riding a mare; . . . the camp [where Frank Rose and the stock were taken] was about three miles from home of witness and between four or five miles from where the stock was captured; . . . there were four [soldiers] . . . not positive as to their being four in number.”

Harriet Rose, (colored). witness to prove property:

“Witness is about twenty seven years old; lives in Upson County; lived in Upson County when the articles in schedule of property for which claim is made by Thomas E. Rose was taken; lived with Thomas E. Rose at that time; was present when three hundred soldiers were fed, and when horses were fed, when flour was taken away, when syrup was taken and when bacon was taken; *Saw* the articles mentioned taken; saw nothing taken but what has been specified. Three hundred meals were furnished to the soldiers; witness helped to do the cooking; about three hundred horses were fed; about five hundred pounds of flour was taken together with what they eat; about one hundred

gallons of syrup was taken; about fifty joints of Bacon was taken; the meat was good large meat; does not know how much one of the joints would weigh; the property taken belonged to Thomas E. Rose; the articles were taken by Wilson's army five or six years ago when the war ended; it was about the time of year to replant corn; knew none of the parties who took the articles; Mrs. Rose and the servants were present when the articles were taken; there was at least two officers present at the taking; does not know name rank or regiment to which they belonged; they belonged to General Wilson's army; did not hear the officers order the property to be taken; some of the soldiers said Tom Rose had syrup enough for the whole army; the officers had their meals in the house and the soldiers eat in the cook kitchen, or out of doors or anywhere; the property was carried away by the soldiers in bags and canteens; carried the bacon in sacks or sometimes it was tied to the saddles; it was taken to the camp; did not follow to see where they went; . . . the property was taken about ten or eleven o'clock in the day-time.

"The army, or a part of it, was camped five or six miles from the house, on Mr. Trices place. Thinks the camp remained part of one day and one night; the encampment left the next morning after the taking of the property. . . . the flour was fine, the bacon was good, the syrup was as good as could be. . . . Saw them take two barrels of flour; know it was five hundred pounds because it was two barrels; and some besides; know these was the quantity taken from what Mrs. Rose said; . . . believes that the quantity was taken that was represented to her by Mrs. Rose.

"Does not believe the men who took the provisions needed them for they threw away what they had because, as they said, that which they were taking was so much better; . . . thinks the Government should pay for them; does not know, nor have any idea whether the soldiers who took the articles were acting under orders or not."

Harriet Rose signed with her mark

Minnie Rose (colored), witness to prove property:

"Witness thinks she is forty years old; lives in Upson County; lived with Thomas E. Rose during the war; was there when the army came there; it was Wilson's army; was present when Bacon, Syrup, meals horse feed and Flour were taken; about fifty joints of bacon were taken; the bacon was nice large meat; thinks three hundred gallons of syrup were taken; about three hundred soldiers were fed at the house; helped cook the meals; the soldiers were riding when they came; the soldiers fed their own horses; there was about three hundred horses which were fed; there was two or three other women cooking for the soldiers; cooked corn bread for them; about five hundred pounds of flour was taken; it was carried away in sacks; the articles were taken about six years ago; some time in April or May; . . . Mrs. Rose and three other women besides witness were present when the articles were taken; thinks there were two officers present; knows they were officers because they stayed in the house and the soldiers called them officers; does not know their ranks; heard the officers give no orders to take the articles; heard one of the officers command the soldiers to desist from digging up the potato-bed in the garden; heard one of the soldiers say that there was syrup enough to supply the whole army. Saw some of the soldiers throw away what meat they had and take that which they found on the premises because they said it was so much better; carried the syrup off in canteens, and the bacon in sacks behind them; they had no wagons; the property was carried off by the soldiers, each took a supply; . . . saw the soldiers start off from the place and

understood them to say they were going to Macon; . . . they eat three hundred meals at the house; the meals consisted of fried bacon and corn bread, and all the eggs they could find ; the horse feed consisted of corn and fodder; saw the horses fed: the corn was thrown on the ground and the horses eat from the ground; knows of no complaint to any officer for taking the articles mentioned; Mrs. Rose complained to the officer about the taking of a blue suit of clothing belonging to claimant; and he compelled the return of the clothing; . . . the articles were taken in the afternoon - about three o'clock; . . . the army . . . was camped at Mr. Trices about five or six miles off; heard people say they were camped there; the camp remained but one night; . . . the bacon was in ashes to preserve it from vermin; it was in good condition at the time it was taken; the other articles were good; . . . syrup was in a large hogshead as high as witness when standing on end; but about half the hogshead full was left; saw the syrup taken; saw the soldiers drink a good deal of the syrup; the syrup was Chiner[?] syrup, made at home."

Minnie Rose signed with her mark

Ruling on Claim:

"Mr. Rose was a Lieutenant in the Confederate Militia of Upson County Georgia in 1864 & so remained till the close of the war. He belonged to the command called 'Joe Brown's Pets' & was in the trenches at Atlanta for about three months. He had two sons in the Confederate service 'to whom he sent clothing, provisions & money necessary for their health & comfort.' We find him disloyal & reject his claim."

Owen [sic] C. Sharman, report 5, office 278 (1871) [fiche 1648]

Property claimed:

1 dark bay horse 7 years old	\$250
1 light bay horse 6 years old	\$250
1 dark bay colt 3 years old	\$200
1 large chestnut sorrell mare 10 years old	\$100
1 dark bay mule 13 or 14 years old	\$100
Total	\$900

All statements taken at Barnesville 22 March 1872 by J. Clarke Swayze

Owen [sic] C. Sharman, claimant:

He is 55 years old, a farmer, lives in Thomaston; lived there for 6 months before 1 April 1861, and from 1 April 1861 to August 1864; "was ordered out at that time with the State Militia to Atlanta, was from home twenty-one days; then returned home and remained during the war. Was farming during the war."

"Thinks he took an oath as Sheriff. Was Sheriff when the State seceded. Was Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff during the war. Thinks the oath required allegiance and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States."

"Took an amnesty oath some time in 1865, in Thomaston, before the Ordinary of Upson county; thinks it was a registry oath; it was taken for the purpose of entitling witness to vote. Has not been pardoned by the President."

“Held the office of Sheriff of Upson county from 1860 until January 1866.”

“Was in the militia of the State when ordered by the Governor to Atlanta Georgia in August, 1864; was never in any battle; was drilled on two occasions [sic] with a gun; was detailed as a messenger; acted in that capacity until the Governor ordered the militia to go home.”

“Did furnish a bag of cotton to a company that was organized in Upson County; was paid for the cotton. Furnished sons in the army with clothes and food at different times.”

“Had 40 or 50 bushels of corn taken by the Confederate authorities in 1863 or 1864, for tithes.”

“Was never threatened personally with damage or injury on account of Union sentiments; was told by friends that he had better be careful how he talked.”

“Had one brother and two sons in the Confederate Army. Did not supply them with military equipment or with money. Did pay twenty dollars to Jonathan Colquitt, money that he had loaned son of witness.”

“Had no pass except a furlough from the militia officer.”

“Is under the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Article of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.. Held the office of Sheriff before the war, and again during the war. Was also commissioned as Sheriff by General Pope since the war.”

“Electioneered and voted for Alexander and Sherman [sic]; did not need to do much for it was a one-sided thing in favor of the Union.¹ After the State seceded adhered to the Union cause and did not ‘go with the State.’”

“Questions by Attorney. – Was forced by reason of laws in existence in Georgia to go when called upon as a militiaman. Advised his sons not to enlist in the Confederate army. All contributions to his sons were for their personal comfort and not in aid of the rebellion. Thinks the Sheriff’s oath only required him to support the Constitution and the laws of the State of Georgia. The corn taken by the Confederate Authorities, was taken in defiance of claimant, and was taken from his premises by said authorities. . . . Is not certain that he is under disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth . . . Amendment . . . has never been denied the right to vote.”

“The horse was taken on either the 17th 18th or 19th of April, 1865, from Thomas Sherman’s place in Upson county, Georgia, by troops belonging to the United States army; they were the advance guard of General Wilson’s army.”

“Catherine Sherman, Mary Eliza Ward wife of R. C. Ward and claimant were present when the horse was taken.”

“The horse was hitched to a buggy and was tied to the fence in front of the house of claimant’s brother. several cavalrymen came along and without saying anything unhitched and stripped the harness off, put a saddle on him, mounted him and went on.”

“Complaint was made by claimant to the soldier he took to be an officer. He said that was a strange way of doing business and said he wanted pay for the horse or a showing of some kind. The reply was that they “needed him”, and took him off. No voucher or paper was given.”

“The horse was taken between ten and eleven o’clock in the day.”

¹ Contrast this characterization of Union feeling with testimony of H. T. Jennings statement (next page) about public celebration in Upson after South Carolina’s secession.

“Question by Attorney. – Was informed by T. F. Grubb that the light bay horse specified in claimants petition, was in the possession of the troops belonging to the same army. . . . Has seen him since in the possession of William Taylor, and contracted to trade for him, but gave it up. Taylor told claimant that he got the horse from Macon. Saw the horse in the possession of Taylor eight or nine days after the army passed through. He was worth \$250 in gold.”

[signed] Owens C. Sharman

Thomas Beall, witness to prove loyalty:

“He is 70 years old; is an Attorney at Law; resides in Thomaston Georgia.” Has known Owens C. Sharman more than 30 years; lived in the same town with him during the war and saw him “every day or two when at home; conversed with him about the war.” Witness was an adherent to of the Union cause, and was so regarded by claimant. He was very much opposed to the war, and used some very harsh expressions in reference to it. Heard him say he wished the Confederacy and its officers were in perdition, and was bitter in his expressions against the Confederacy during the whole war.”

[signed] Thomas Beall]

J. T. Sandwich, witness to prove loyalty:

He is 35 years old, resides in Upson, is an Internal revenue Assessor; has known claimant for the past 25 years; saw claimant when he was home during the war once a week. “Claimant denounced the movement of secession; and said that he wished the Confederacy and its leaders were sunk in the Atlantic Ocean particularly the state of South Carolina which he always contended was the cause of it. He said that it would be the happiest moment of his life when the war ended and the Confederacy subjugated. . . . He wished the war was ended and the leaders of the Confederacy punished as they would be when the Union was once more restored.”

[signed] J. T. Sandwich

H. T. Jennings, witness to loyalty:

He is 34 years old, resides in Thomaston, is Clerk of Superior Court of Upson County. Has known claimant for the last 16 years; knew him intimately when at home during the war; “lived in the same village.”

“After the secession ordinance had been adopted by the state of So. Ca. there was some demonstration made in the town to celebrate the event and the morning after witness met claimant and claimant stated that he thought people were making damned fools of themselves; and said that secession would ruin the country. Just after the state of Georgia had seceded claimant said to witness = “If I could sell my property and turn it into money I would leave the damned Confederacy and go to Kentucky where I will be under the protection of the United States”. When the Confederate Congress had first assembled in Montgomery, Ala. in a conversation with witness, he stated – that if we had an Andrew Jackson he would go there and hang “every son of a b---h of them”. In 1863 he said to witness – “If I had my way I would hang every leader of the secession movement and stop the damned war”. Witness invariably cautioned claimant to be more careful in his expressions or he would be punished by the Confederate authorities”

“Witness believes that claimant was the strongest and most uncompromising Union Man that he knows of in the State of Georgia or within the limits of the Confederacy during the war.”

“Claimant had a son killed in the Confederate Army; but he enlisted contrary to the advice and consent of claimant. The young man was 24 years old when he enlisted.”

[signed] H. T. Jennings

Jim Sherman (colored) witness to prove property:

He is about 30 years old, is a laborer on farm; “was a slave of claimant.” “Saw 1 mule taken and 1 colt; did not see the mare taken but left her in a field and she was not there when he (witness) returned home the same day about an hour after the taking of the first two mentioned.” The animals were taken from claimant’s farm in Upson County, about 3 miles west of Thomaston. “These animals were taken by men dressed in blue clothes who called themselves Yankees. The following named persons were present when witness saw this property taken: Susan Sherman and Steve Sherman were all that were present at the time.”

“The mule was in the lot near claimant’s dwelling and the colt was in a field three or four hundred yards from the mule. There was five or six persons at the time riding on horses all dressed as soldiers coming towards claimants dwelling with the colt; one of these riding the colt. They rode into the yard of claimant where witness was; and one of the soldiers asked witness where was those wagons that were on the place the day before. Witness and the others present told the soldiers that they did not know which way the wagons went. They then told Steve Sherman to catch the mule that was in the lot and guide them to the wagons[.] Steve bridled the mule and started off with the soldiers.” “[H]eard the soldiers say they were on their way to Macon.” “These animals were taken in daytime about 2 or 3 o’clock in afternoon.”

“[H]e saw the soldiers of the army after they arrived in Thomaston, Upson County Georgia and from the number of extra horses believes that they were collected in that way.”

“Believes from the looks of the horses upon which the taking party were mounted and then in use by the army he saw in Thomaston the same day that . . . the soldiers needed them.”

“This farm is situated three miles from Thomaston on the Barnesville road and the road going to Pike County lying between the roads.”

[signed by mark] Jim Sherman

Mrs. Catherine A. Sharman, witness to prove property:

She is 40 years old, resides in Upson County, is a housekeeper. Saw the bay horse taken in April 1865; does not remember the day of the month. Was taken from the farm of Thomas S. Sharman, husband of witness, “by soldiers under Gen. Wilson.”

Persons present were Owen[sic] C. Sharman, Mrs. R. C. Ward & Miss Mattie Gardiner.

“Two or three or four soldiers rode up to the gate of the dwelling witness and the others mentioned as being present were on the piazza. One of the soldiers spoke in a loud voice asking to whom the horse and buggy standing before the door belonged and claim[ant] Owen C. Sharman answered saying “It is mine.” Claimant asked the soldier what he (the soldier) was going to do as the soldier had dismounted; and the soldier

replied "I am going to take this horse." The soldier took the horse out of the buggy, put the harness in the buggy; and placing his saddles that he had been using on the horse he rode up there on the horse taken from the buggy rode off; and turned loose the other one." The horse was taken about 10 o'clock in the morning"

"Thinks that the soldier was not justified in taking the horse on account of his necessity; as the animal he had when he came would certainly have carried him farther."

O. C. Sharman, "having heard that the Union Army was advancing and knowing that the husband of witness was absent from home went there to see her and family. The soldiers who took the horse went in the direction of Macon."

[signed] C. A. Sharman

Commissioners' comments:

"Claimant swears to loyal sympathies. But he was Sheriff of the County from 1860 to 1866 took the oath of office and performed the duties appertaining therewith. He was also in the Militia and marched to the defense of Atlanta He had two sons in the Rebel Army. These facts developed in his own statement are inconsistent with loyalty to the Union and the U. S. We therefore reject the claim."

John T. Snipes, report 5, office 285 (1875) [fiche 1652]

Property claimed:

2 gray mares	\$450
5 mules	\$950
2 saddles and 10 bridles	<u>\$ 10</u>
Total	\$1,510

Statements taken at Thomaston 19 March 1872 by J. Clarke Swayze

John T. Snipes, claimant:

He is 74 years old, a farmer in Upson Couty; resided in Upson for the 6 months prior to 1 April 1861 and from that date to 1 June 1865, was present at home and engaged in farming all during that time. "Was threatened by Davis Dawson – that if he claimant did not be more particular in expression that he would be injured [elsewhere, "dealt with"]. This advice was given to claimant by said person in a friendly spirit on account of his Dawson's acquaintance with affairs in the neighborhood and from statements that he had heard from prominent individuals in the county. The expression made by witness that brought this remark was that every life taken by the Confederate authorities or its soldiers in the field would be murder in the sight of God Almighty; and that if the Confederacy was successful he (claimant) would move out of the limits of its jurisdiction and leave the State of Georgia although he loves Georgia on account of his long residence in it and should regret it very much."

"That he had some grandson's [sic] in the confederate Army. Their names were John B. Snipes and James K. Polk Snipes who went in direct opposition to his will. Claimant raised them and educated them and all their affairs were in claimants hands and

claimant refused to give them any thing even clothing although they repeatedly applied to him for such assistance. He was willing and ready to give them anything that was in his power; but when they left his roof against his express commands and engaged in a cause that was repulsive to his ideas of justice he never acknowledged them. They both died in the army.”

“That from the beginning of the war he sympathized with the Union cause he felt mad that there were so many fools in the Confederacy and following unprincipled leaders in destroying a government that was created to last forever. Was all his life an abolitionist and although at the time when the war ceased he was in possession of about forty slaves he hailed the event with delight. He was unable to attend the election but used his influence with all his soul in favor of the continuation of the Union.”

The property was taken “the same day that Gen. Wilson reached Thomaston.” Taken from claimant’s farm 2 miles [actually 7 miles] south of Thomaston. Present were William Slaughter, Lucinda Slaughter, Mary Jane Snipes son-in-law and daughters of claimant. “There were colored persons on the place but witness did not see them at the time the property was taken.” “The officer told witness that his government did not want to take the property to be a benefit [word illeg] but it was the intention of the government to make these levies upon the people of the south and overturn the Confederacy but if what they were doing did not accomplish that end they would return and not leave a chicken coop undisturbed. Witness told him the officer that he witness had been always opposed to the war and did everything he could to prevent it.”

“Witness had been away from home about a mile to see a neighbor who had been sick and on return to his farm rode by his lot where he saw eight or ten negro men outside of his fence on the rode [sic] mounted on horses awaiting the return of somebody so they stated to witness in answer to a question from witness as to their business there. He passed on by the negroes to his dwelling where he saw two men witness dismounted and one of the men witness believes an officer said to witness “How do you do?” Witness replied “I am crippled”. The officer then said “Is this animal that you are riding any account”. Witness told him that she was very gentle and was the only creature he could ride. Witness dismounted went into his dwelling and commenced conversing with the officer. The conversation was in regard to witness’s position politically and regarding the State of Illinois, where the officer said he came from and in which state witness had spent ten years of his life. The other man with the officer took the saddle from the horse witness had been riding and was going to take animal when the officer prevented the soldier from doing so. The soldier put the saddle on his shoulders and took it off. Witness said to the officer after seeing the animals that were in the field when he left about fifty yards away with soldiers who were moving off with them [“]you are not going to leave me without a horse[” “]no[”] he said “I will not do it.”The officer then went away – leaving the horse witness had been riding on the farm.” “The officer said he would not leave witness without an animal and disliked to take anything from witness but he could not avoid it.” Property was taken in afternoon about 3 o’clock. The soldiers remained on his place about 2 or 3 hours. “[A]n officer the day after was riding the best mare taken from him and the officer was not present at the taking. He was an officer of high rank because he wore a fine uniform and other signs demarking one in high position.”

The farm is 800 acres, worth 5 or 6,000 dollars.

“Witness called upon Gen. Wilson in Macon with a view to have his property restored; and Gen. Wilson stated to him that he had no jurisdiction in any cases where property was taken before the army went to Macon.”

[signed] John T. Snipes

John Pickard, witness to prove loyalty:

He is 56 years old, a farmer, lives in Upson county, has known Snipes about 32 years; lived about 1 mile from him during the war and saw him about once a week. “Does not know what his reputation was as to loyalty; has lived near him thirty-two years and has never known whether he was a Whig, Democrat, or Republican, or how he regarded the question of abolition of Slavery; knows that he was opposed to the secession movement and the war from hearing him say so.”

[signed] John Pickard

Benjamin G. McKenney, witness to loyalty:

He is 47 years old, a farmer, resides in Upson County, has known Snipes since 1841; lived 1½ miles from him during the war; saw him probably once a week during the war except for the 15 or 16 months witness was in the army. Claimant “always expressed sorrow because of the war. Does not know which cause had his sympathies. Does not know what his public reputation was as to loyalty.”

[signed] B G McKenney

Lucinda Slaughter, witness to prove property:

She is 43 years old, resides in Upson, John T. Snipes is her father. “Saw 5 mules, 2 horse, 2 saddles, 7 bridles taken. Thinks the property was taken in 1863, it was in the spring of the year; is not certain it was 1863.” the takers were Yankee soldiers “because they were dressed in blue clothes and had guns.” “Georgiann Slaughter, Mary Jane Slaughter, John T. Snipes, Mary Jane Snipes, Frank Snipes, (col) Dave Snipes, (col) Tom Snipes (col.) and witness were present when the property was taken.” [rest of her testimony adds nothing to John T. Snipes’ statement]

[signed by mark] Lucinda Slaughter

William Slaughter, witness to prove property:

He is 45 years old, lives in Upson County, is a farmer, is claimant’s son-in-law. Was present at the taking; others present included: “Georgia Ann Slaughter, Mary Jane Slaughter wife and daughter of witness and John T. Snipes claimant, Joe Snipes, Frank Snipes Tom Snipes and Dave Snipes negro men were all that were present when witness saw the property.” “The horses and mules had been plowing in a field about four hundred yards from dwelling of claimant. Witness was in the forest near the field about five or six hundred [yards? feet?] from the mules and horses. Did not see the soldiers take the animals from the plows but saw the soldiers riding and leading them after taking them from the plows towards the dwelling of claimant. [S]aw the party move from the dwelling the mules were all ridden by the negroes that had been plowing them except one that they was leading by a bridle. The mares one of them was ridden by a soldier and the other led by him.” Property taken between 2 and 3 o’clock in afternoon.

[signed] William Slaughter

[The commissioners were unsatisfie0d with Snipes’ evidence of loyalty. Claim rejected.]

Guilford Speer, report 3, office 400 (1873) [fiche 0671]

7 saddles worth \$20ea,	\$140	
1 set of fine carriage harness	\$40	
3 sets of buggy harness	\$75	
30 pr of shoes	\$67.50	
6 leather collars \$6ea,	\$12	1 doz. Bridles \$2 ea, \$24
120 lbs sole leather @50c lb	\$60	[another list says 50lbs, and see Speer's statement]
50 lbs harness leather	\$25	
TOTAL	\$463.50	

Speer's statement of 18 July 1871: "The articles were all stolen from the Harness and Shoe Shop of your petitioner, on the 19th day of April 1865 by the soldiers in the cavalry Command of General Wilson while on his march from Memphis Tennessee to Macon Georgia. . . . Petitioner at the time was a slave of A. Richards of Talbot County, but was permitted to hire his time and work for himself, and the shop and stocks taken belonged to petitioner."

"This claim has before been presented to Genl Wilson while at Macon Georgia by a letter wrote by a white friend of petitioner to wit Charles Wilson clerk of the Superior Court for Upson County, but General Wilson replied that he had no authority to settle such of claims."

Original list of witnesses intended to call to prove loyalty: William Wallace, Edmund B. Atwater, Owens C. Sharman, Thomas Beall, Alexander S. Brooks.

Original list of witnesses intended to call to prove property: Emanuel Speer, Howard Holmes, Cornelius Holmes.

Witness statements taken at Thomaston 19 March 1872.

Guilford Speer, claimant:

He is 65 years old, lives in Thomaston, is a shoe and harness maker; was a slave during the war; lived in Thomaston for the 6 months before 1 April 1861, and for the time from 1 April 1861 to 1 June 1865. "Did not change his residence during the time in question."

"being a slave he was not called upon to take any oath."

"He sympathised with the Union cause at the beginning of the rebellion – His feelings were that as the Union party were about to be forced into the war on account of their efforts to emancipate his race he felt interested and wanted them to succeed and was grateful to them. He was always a man of inoffensive manners and did not have a great deal to say about the matter – but expressed himself several times as wanting the Union cause to be successful as the Union party had always been the friends of his race he felt bound to respect and be grateful to them. After the ordinance of secession had been adopted by the state he still adhered to the Union cause."

Present at the taking were Emanuel Speer, Howard Holmes, Neely Holmes and Nancy Speer [Emanuel's wife], "who are all witness remembers now." "There were no officers present witness thinks at the time of taking but does not know." About fifty Yankee soldiers "rode up to the store. . . Some of them dismounted and went into the

store where witness was and asked witness to whom the property belonged and witness answered that it belonged to him. The soldier who addressed claimant said that witness was lying – that the property was owned by white people; that if witness owned the fact the party would not take any of it. Witness said that he had worked and make [sic] the property and could not say it belonged to any other person. The soldiers were taking the articles from the store all during the time occupied in the above conversation and after cleaning out the room witness was in they went into the yard and around to the rear of the shop were [sic] witness had some articles put away and all that was also taken. Two or three saddles were taken and put in place of old saddles that had become injured almost worthless which they left behind and the others were put upon horses that had no saddles which the soldiers were leading and mounting their horses rode them away. The double sett of harness was taken out of the shop and wrapped in bed clothes taken from claimant's house put upon horses and carried off. The single setts of harnesses were taken in the same way and carried off by the soldiers.”

“The soldiers took the shoes from shelves in the shop of claimant and putting some of them on in the shop carried the remaining pairs away on their horses. The collars were taken out of the shop put on some of the horses necks and taken away. The bridles some of them were put on the heads of the horses but the most of them were tied on the horses necks and taken off. The leather was taken and made into several small bundles tied on their horses and carried off. . . some of the shoes taken were put on and used by them.”

“Complaint was made to an officer after the property was taken. . . The officer said you ought to have gotten a guard and then you would not be troubled but as the property has been taken it is impossible to recover them and then he went off.”

“[A] part of the army encamped in the town the following night the party who took the property passed out of town with the army that was going to Macon.”

“The saddles taken were quilted citizens saddles now worth twenty two or three dollars each. The double sett of carriage harness was a fine heavy sett brand new would be worth now about seventy-five dollars. The buggy harnesses taken were new would be worth now about twenty five or thirty dollars each. The shoes were pegged [?] shoes high quality brogans would be worth now about two dollars and twenty five cents at wholesale per pair. The collars were kif [calf?] skin collars now would bring about two dollars and fifty cents each. The bridles were good strong serviceable bridles in good order new were worth in gold two dollars and a half at time of taking. There were two different kinds of leather taken all of it was oak tanned leather – sole and harness about equal portions of each worth at time of taking fifty cents per pound in gold. There was twelve sides of each kind of leather taken.”

[signed] Gilford Speer

J. T. Sandwich, witness to prove loyalty:

“He is thirty five years of age resides in Thomaston, Upson County, Georgia, is an Int. Rev. assessor. Knows the claimant Guilford Speer. Has known him for twenty years knew claimant intimately during the war. Lived in the same town with claimant during the war. Saw him often saw him about twice a week during the time of the war. Has often spoken with claimant on the subject of the war. Witness was an adherant of the Union throughout the war and believes the claimant to have regarded him as one

entertaining Union sentiments. Claimant was opposed to the resort to arms did not want to see any blood shed although he was to be benefitted by it; but after the war had begun he was always in sympathy with the cause of the Union. He did not adhere to the Union cause on any personal grounds as he always had it in his power to purchase himself if he felt so inclined. He had been married ~~twice~~ and bought ~~one~~ his wife and paid for her. He wanted the Union cause to succeed as he admired the Union party because they sought to elevate his race. Every person looked upon claimant as a Union sympathiser. Those who were loyal in the neighborhood regarded claimant as an honest advocate of Union principles and leader of his race in the section in which he lived. . . . Knows that claimant hired his time and accumulated considerable money some two thousand dollars previous to the war in which he was in possession when the Army of Gen Wilson arrived; because the father of witness was claimant's agent and witness acted as such after the death of his witness' father which occurred in 1864."

[signed] J. T. Sandwich

Thomas Beall, witness to prove loyalty:

"He is seventy years old; is an attorney at law; resides in Thomaston Upson County, Georgia; knows Guilford Spear; has known him upwards of thirty years; knew him intimately during the war; lived in the same town with him; saw him every week with the exception of from the 7th of May 1861 to the 27th of May 1862, when witness was in the army. Had frequent conversations with him about the war. Witness was a Union man, and opposed to secession – voted against secession; but when the state seceded, went with the state. . . . Claimant was a slave before and during the war; he belonged to James Spear or his estate; thinks that during the war claimant hired his time from his master, and did business on his own account; he was engaged in making harness and shoes. The Union cause had his sympathies from beginning to end. He was a Republican. Knew his sympathies from hearing him express them. Does not remember language used but he was regarded as the leading spirit of Republicanism among his race. He was always polite and kind towards those opposed to him, and was therefore tolerated in the expression of his sentiments. Has conversed with him alone and in the presence of others; witness tried to convince him that his interests were with the southern people, but claimant refused to be so convinced. His public reputation was that of a warm advocate of the Union cause. He was regarded as one of the leading men among Republicans and Union men."

"Does not know that he was ever molested or threatened with injury on account of his Union sentiments; he conducted himself so well that he commanded the respect of those opposed to him."

"He was a man who said but little, but who used his influence quietly for the interest of his own race and cause."

[signed] Thomas Beall

Howard Holmes (colored), witness to prove property:

He is 33 years old, is a mason, resides in Thomaston. Was present and saw the things taken by the federal troops. Things taken by the troops included [enumerates the items already described by Spear, then adds] "4 bed quilts, and a bed-spread." Taken "from Owen Sharman's house, which claimant occupied as a shoe and harness shop in the town of Thomaston, Georgia."

People present were: “Gilford Spear, Emanuel Spear Nealy Holmes [a.k.a. Cornelius White], Stephen Sherman, Allen Moore, Nancy Spear, Lucinda Beall [Elizabeth B. Beall's slave held in trust by Elizabeth's husband Thomas Beall] and witness.”

The property was in the shop of claimant when the soldiers came; a large number came to the shop and asked claimant whose property it was that was there; claimant replied that it was his; they said: ‘old man, I believe you are lying to me.’ They said that if he would own that the property did not belong to him, they would not take all of it; claimant said that he would tell the truth about his property and then if they took it he could not help it. They said, “If this is your property, why did you not put a guard over it?” Claimant said he did not think about getting a guard. They helped themselves to the saddles, harness and shoes that were in the shop; there was some leather in the back yard which they found and also took it. They rolled up the leather, put it on the horses before them and went off with it. The harness were hung across the horses in the same way. The saddles were put on the horses and the soldiers rode away on them. The collars were put on the horses.”

“Claimant made complaint to the soldiers, and told them they were doing wrong in taking his property.”

“The property was taken between ten and eleven o'clock in the day.”

“The saddles were new; they were in his store for sale; they were citizens saddles; there were twelve taken; does not know their value.”

“The harness was new; was his own make”

“The shoes were new; were black leather brogans; thinks there were fifty pairs.”

“The leather consisted of sole leather and harness leather; there was ten or twelve rolls; each roll contained four or five pieces, as well as witness recollects.”

“Witness knows the quantity taken by seeing it taken. Was not employed by claimant in any capacity – was frequently in the shop, and went there on the day that the army came to talk about the coming of the army, and while witness was standing there, the cavalry came. Claimant asked witness to help him save his property in case the soldiers should fire the Commissary; the Commissary was a house joining claimant; witness remained to help him.”

“The property taken belonged to Guilford Spear; he was a colored man; was a slave; he hired his time and carried on business on his own account; he had been carrying on business for himself six years that witness knows of, and witness does not know how much longer.”

[signed by mark] Howard Holmes

Cornelius White, witness to prove property:

He is 37 years old, resides in Thomaston, “is a carpenter by occupation, was a slave during and before the war.” “Was present at the shop of claimant when the articles specified in his petition were taken.”

“These articles were taken by men differently dressed from any soldiers he had ever seen before and believes them to have been Union soldiers because they told witness so and because men similarly dressed and accoutred occupied the town after the armies of the Union had taken possession [of] the State.”

The following persons were present at the taking: "Guilford Speer claimant, Howard Holmes, John Holmes, Charles Guilford, Bill Respass and Mose Carraway & many others."

"Witness was some distance from the shop from which this property was taken about twenty yards away when he saw the troops advancing towards the place and after the soldiers had ridden up to the shop witness went there to see what they were going to do. The whole town was full of soldiers at the time. There were about forty or fifty in and around the shop taking everything they could find. They took the saddles out of the shop and put some four or five saddles on as many horses that had none on them when they arrived and put the rest of the saddles on the horses necks in front of them (the soldiers) and carried them off. They took the collars out and put them upon their horses necks, and throwing the harness in front of their saddles rode off with them."

"The shoes were taken from the shelves and putting some of them on their feet ~~put~~ the remaining pairs and carried them off on their horses. [sic]"

"They asked claimant to whom the property belonged and being answered that it was owned by him, they did not believe him and told him they did [not] believe that he owned so much property."

"Claimant complained to the officer who told complainant that if he (the officer) could believe what claimant said about the ownership of this property he would not allow it to be taken."

The property taken between 11 and 1 o'clock.

The shoes were "high quality black leather shoes made in his claimants shop – they were pegged." "The collars were black leather collars."

"[T]he claimant was a poor black man had worked hard for the little he then owned and the government should pay him."

"Claimant was a slave and had hired his time from his master and carried on business for his own benefit. Knows that the property taken belonged to claimant because he often to witness' own knowledge made purchases of leather and other stock in his own name to be manufactured in the shop."

[signed by mark] Cornelius White

Commissioners' comments:

"Claimant was a slave. There is evidence tending to prove his loyalty and his ownership of the property but without passing upon those points we decide this claim on another ground. Claimant had a shop in which were saddles, Carriage Harness and Buggy harness, Shoes leather &c. He charges that soldiers of Wilsons Command entered his shop and plundered it and packed off its contents.

"We regard this as an act of sheer depredation. [Illegible word] of the articles were not needed supplies for the Army and there is no evidence nor indication that they were taken by proper authority for the use of the Army."

John Trayler, report 1, office 229 (1871) [fiche 0089]

Property claimed:

5 good mules	\$750
300 bushels of corn 1.25	\$375
3000lbs of fodder 1.50	\$ 45
700lbs Bacon 25 ^c	\$175
Fed 25 acres wheat for pasturage	\$150
Total	\$1,495

Testimony taken in Barnesville 12 October 1871 by J Clarke Swayze

John Traylor, claimant:

He is 57 years old, lives in Upson, is a farmer. Lived in Upson the 6 months prior to 1 April 1861 and for the time from 1 April 1861 to 1 June 1865. he took the amnesty oath in 1865. "He took the oath to return and become a citizen of the United States government." "He did lose property by the Confederate government. It was taken by them in the fall of 1864. They took corn and fodder from witness. They took it for the use of their stock. Never has received any pay for the property so taken." Two sons, Edward A. Trayler and William A. Trayler, were in the Confederate army, and he furnished them with money for clothing while they were in the army.

The property was taken by soldiers of General Wilson's army on 20 April 1865. His wife complained to an officer who said "they had gotten enough for that night and sent a guard to prevent them from taking any more. This was stated to the wife of claimant." The property was on claimant's plantation when the Union army arrived and the following day when witness returned they were gone."

"The wheat taken was in on twenty five acres of good land it was in excellent condition and just forming the heads. It was grazed down by the horses of the army to such an extent that made it almost entirely worthless." A third of the wheat crop was destroyed. Mules, etc., also taken. [The first two statements in this claim are very hard to read.]. Claimant's place was about 400 acres 2½ miles east of Thomaston.

[signed] John Trayler

Scott J. Trayler, son of claimant, witness to prove property:

He is 23 years old, lives in Upson County, is a farmer. Was present when some of the property was taken. "The following persons were present: Green Trayler, James Trayler (col^d) and mother and sisters of witness. "The soldiers went into the crib and taking the corn out in sacks blankets &c put it in several wagons and hauled it away. The fodder was in barn . . .the soldiers . . . took it out bundle by bundle and placing some of it on the wagons . . . [some] put it on the horses and carried it away. The bacon was in the smoke-house the soldiers went into claimant's dwelling asked for the key which was given when they went into the smoke-house and took out the bacon." They took down the fence [to the wheat field] and turned their horses in on it the night they camped at the place." Complaint made to Major Fish, who "made no reply" to the first complaint, but "the night following he placed a guard around the dwelling to prevent the soldiers from

taking anything more. The troops arrived at claimant's place "about five o'clock in the evening and remained until the following morning at daylight."

[signed] Scott J. Trayler

James Trice, witness to prove loyalty:

He is 60 years old, resides near Thomaston, is a farmer. "Has known claimant for 35 years; was not intimate with him during the war. Lived about one mile from him during the war. Did not see him often, but occasionally; perhaps once a month or more." "[W]as regarded by other loyal men in the community as a Union man." "Thought that our rights could be preserved in the union, and that if we must fight, it ought to be done under the old flag: His motto was: 'United we stand; divided we fall.'"

[signed] James Trice

James Trayler (col), witness to prove property:

"He is 30 years old. resides in Crawford County, Geo., and is a farm laborer.."

"Was present when the articles specified in claimants Petition were taken. . . .

Besides witness himself, was present when the articles were taken Scott Trayler, claimant's son; no one else."

"Witness saw a person present whom he took for an officer of the Federal army. Took him to be an officer on account of his uniform – having shoulder straps and a star of gold" [At this point the narrative becomes third person – I presume this is due to some carelessness by the recorder.] "The officer asked the negro, where the mules were hidden, and told him to go with two of the soldiers to the place. Said he wanted them – the mules. The negro guided them to the place where the mules were hidden; and the two soldiers took possession of them there and made the negro ride one of them to claimant's house and led the others."

"The 300 bushels of corn was taken from the crib by the roadside and removed in wagons: the fodder was taken from the fodder house and removed in the same way. The wheat was eaten by their horses, while standing in the field."

"The bacon was taken from the smoke-house, by the men and consumes on the premises. The mules were taken in the direction of Macon."

"The other articles was consumed on the premises by the part of the army encamped there." The soldiers "stayed there one night only."

"Judges the quantity of wheat by knowing the amount of land upon which it grew, and having harvested 12 bushels per acre from the same field on a previous year."

[signed by mark] James Trayler

Commissioners' decision:

"The evidence fails to satisfy us of the loyalty . . . We reject the claim"

James Trice, report 5, office 293 (1875) [fiche 1659]

property claimed:

2 fine mares 4 years old	\$600
2 horses 4 and 7 years old	\$400
4 mares 3, 7, 8 & 6 years old	\$800
2 mares 3 & 10 years old	\$300
1 6-mule team, \$200 dollars each	\$1200
1 pair match mules	\$500
5 good medium farm mules	\$750
1 large mare mule	\$250
5000 lbs bacon	\$1250
200 bushels corn	\$250
100 bushels wheat	\$150
3000 lbs fodder	\$45
200 gallons syrup	\$200
1000 lbs salt @3cents	\$30
4 sets buggy harness	\$100
4 saddles	\$75
wagon harness & bridles	<u>\$100</u>
Total	\$7000

All witness statements taken 4 June 1874.

James Trice, claimant:

“From the 1st day of April 1861 to the 1st day of June 1865, I resided in Upson Co Ga, 3 miles east of Thomaston the county site. I lived on my own land. I owned about 2,500 acres about 1,000 acres were in cultivation, the balance in wood & old fields, lands lying out. That farm is in the 10th Dist. of Upson Co. & 3 miles east of Thomaston. My business was farming during the war & I never changed my business during the war.”

“I took the amnesty oath after the surrender in Macon Ga. before a federal officer took it because it was required. I never have been pardoned by the President of the United States.”

(in answer to question 18, about providing aid to the Confederate government or to its military forces) “When I had opportunity I sent my sons a box of provisions & sometimes a box of clothing.”

“The rebels camped on my premises a few days & went into my corn field & bunled[?] out corn as they saw proper. They killed some hogs also. They took the corn out of the field & took the hogs, in the fall of 1864. It was Martins Command of the Confederate army. They took this property for their own use. I got no pay for it. I told them they ought to pay me they said I would get my pay sometime & that was the last of it.”

“I had (5) five sons in the Confederate army Their names are: William, John, James, Thomas, & Robert Trice. James & Thomas died in Virginia. The others are now living in Upson County Ga. I had several nephews in the Confederate service. don’t

think I remember their names I never furnished any of my sons or nephews with any military equipments while in the service. I furnished my sons with clothing provisions & money whenever necessity required it. Never furnished any of them with a horse.”

“I funded[?] Confederate money. I funded about three thousand dollars at one time did it to pay taxes. Confederate money would pay taxes there was no necessity to fund this money except to save a certain per cent of the money I went down to Macon to fund my money I had no interest or share in loans to the Confederate Government.”

“I had a sick son in Savannah I got a pass to go see him there & got one there to go home & had these passes that that purpose & no other.”

“I was Judge of the Inferior Court before the war.”

“At the beginning of the rebellion I sympathized with the union cause I took the position: ‘united we stand, divided we fall.’ I felt that secession was wrong.” “I voted the union ticket when the ordinance of secession was adopted.”

“I was not present & did not see any of the property named in my claim taken.” Wilson’s raid about the 16 & 17 April 1865 took 23 head of stock; 10 horses 13 mules, “They took 14 head of mules but one came back & I do not charge that one of course.” [Describes each animal.] “I put down 5000 pounds of bacon. It was not weighed and I don’t know how much there was of it. I had carried some bacon off to keep & they burnt that up.” “I put down 1000 pounds of salt. I had the salt made in Florida & shipped to me.” The syrup was “sorghum syrup.” “This property was all taken from me in two days—about the 16th & 17th days of April 1865. I saw none of it [illeg] I saw some of the soldiers but I kept out of the way of them because I thought it best to do so & I did not want to be bothered with them. Then they plundered my house heavily—broke open trunks & took everything, clothing & every thing, broke locks, took off keys, & just seemed to try [?] themselves I saw it after it was all done. When all this was being done, I was round about on my plantation keeping out of the way & came in as soon as they left.” “The soldiers were camped about in about a mile of me for two days & did all this while there.” “I went to Macon to try to get the stock back but could not do it.”

[signed] James Trice

Edmund B. Atwater, witness to prove loyalty:

“My age is 70 years. I live in Thomaston Upson Co. Ga. I am a Broker by occupation. My acquaintance with claimant began in 1831. I was intimately acquainted with him during the war. I lived three miles from him during the war. I lived in the town of Thomaston, he lived 3 miles out in the country. I saw him often during the war. He was about home nearly all the time & so was I, & I think I might say I saw him on an average of once a week during the war. I had frequent conversations with the claimant about the war, its cause & its progress. I was a union man.” Claimant said the “war would be very destructive to the South. I do not remember what [else] he said about the war.” “He was spoken of by some with suspicion of being disloyal to the South, but then he was a gentleman of standing & a good citizen & people did not speak of him as they did of some others.” “When Wilson’s raid came along I & the claimant too were both reported to the yankees as being very active supporters & abettors of the rebel cause, but that was a false report.”

[signed] Edmund B. Atwater

Thomas M. Haygood, witness to prove loyalty:

I am 48 years of age, live in Upson, acquaintance with claimant began 13 years ago. Lived 2½ miles from him during the war; “saw him often, sometimes once, sometimes twice a week then not as often.” “I was a union man.” Claimant thought “it was not the wish of the masses to have war but of a few designing parties & he said his sympathies were with the masses & not with the few.” “He said the war was cruel, gotten up through vain & extravagant ideas & would ruin our land and people.” “His [claimant’s] brother was detailed to stay at home under the 20 negro law.” “I am not related to the claimant—my brother married his daughter.”

[signed] Thos. M. Haygood

Zachariah Trice, witness to property:

He was present and saw some of the property taken. The soldiers “were camped about a mile north of my fathers place.” “don’t remember the day [the soldiers took the property]. It was about 11 or 12 oclock in the day.” “The soldiers were all over the place & were just taking, cutting & slashing every way. They plundered our house at the same time—it was the worst torn up torn up house you ever saw.” “The soldiers were there taking and eating until 8 or 9 oclock in the night. One or two staid nearly all night trying to protect us, then there were a good many drunk soldiers about there. My father had brandy & they got it out, & drank till they were past drunk, cutting & slashing. Some of them lit fire to the house but some of the men came in and kicked the fire out of doors.and house was not burnt.”

“It was all my fathers stock . . . none of it was branded. Never got any of it back. They left two old horses & a mule at our place—gave them to the negroes. We never used them. When the soldiers were drunk they shot several fine live stock but none of those they took from us. One of our mules taken came back but that is not in this claim.”

[signed] Zach. Trice

Aletha M. Harrison [1860 census, dwelling 141, A M Harrison, F, W, 38], witness to prove property:

“I was not exactly at claimants house but within about 200 yards of the house when the stock was taken but the soldiers had to pass right by my house with the property to go to their camp.” “I had been living there a good many years & knew the stock well. . . I had driven some of the stock & was well familiar with it.” “They [the soldiers] camped in about a mile of claimants house. I did not see the men in camp but I was there a day or two after they left.” “I think [it was] the 18th or 19th of April 1865. . . . They came about 10 or 11 AM one day & they were passing by until the next day.”

“They plundered Mr Trices house the worst I ever saw a house plundered , took every thing they had in the house & out of the house, took every thing out of the kitchen, then they took lots of their clothing & tore up & destroyed a great deal more. As the men passed my house but very few of them appeared drunk.”

[signed] Aleth M Harrison

David Trice, colored, witness to prove property:

“I was present & saw some of the property of Mr Trice taken. I saw 6 mules & two mares taken. This stock was in the woods close to the field, about a mile & a half

from the house of Mr Trices nigh as I can guess. We had been plowing & heard the yankees were coming & thought we would get them out there for safekeeping. We were alarmed, & about the time we got out there with the stock the yankees came & took them off, & we never saw them any more. They took a saddle horse from the same palce at the same time too. This was Mars. Jimmy Trices own horse & he had ordered me to take the horse & take care of him if I could. He went away when he heard the yankees were coming. I dont know where he was. All the stock I saw taken was good exept one of the mares. She had only one eye.” “Mr Trice had 23 head of horses & mules in all, & the yankees took every one of them.” “The first that found us out in the woods by the field there were only three or four soldiers.” “they tore up Mr trices house they plundered his house terribly. It was done in April but I cant remember the day, as I have so many other things to study about.” “I did not go to their [soldiers’] camp.”

“I live on Mr Trices land now. I got 13 bushels of corn from him this year & owe him for that. I belonged to him before. I was then[?] & have been with him ever since.”

[signed by mark] David Trice

Commissioners’ decision:

“He swears to his loyal sympathies and that is all. He calls his witnesses in support of his loyalty. One of them sums up his own testimony with the conclusion that he was neutral. The other testifies very indifferently—and not at all to this point.” He had “five sons in the rebel Army and furnished them provisions, clothing and money.” “He had passes from Rebel Officers to visit them in the Rebel Army—and was treated not only by Army Officers but by his secesh neighbors with every consideration due to a citizen loyal to the Confederacy.” “His claim to be a Union man is a bald pretense unsupported by proof or by facts of any kind. We reject the claim.”

James Trice, administrator on the Estate of William B. Trice, report 5, office 292 (1875) [fiche 1658]

Property Claimed:

7 Head of Horses and Mules	\$1050
1 Fine Stallion	\$ 450
1000 lb Bacon 25	\$ 250
100 bush corn 125	\$ 125
1000 lb Fodder 100	<u>\$ 15</u>
	\$1890

Archive Office, War Department: “Case of Estate of William B. Brice [sic] of Upson County Georgia This mans name appears on the Rolls of Captain G L F Birdsong Company of Cavalry as a Private Soldier”

Archive Office, War Department: “Case of Wm B. Trice (Est) Upson Co. Ga. One Z. A. Trice sold the Confederacy four thousand two hundred and twenty dollars worth of corn in Sept. 1864, and was paid for at Columbus, Ga. on the 30th day of

September '64 by Maj. F. W. Dillard, Q. M. of the army. See receipt for \$4,220.35, of Z. B. Trice, who is thought to be one of the heirs."

Statements taken 6 June 1874.

James Trice, administrator, and witness to the loyalty of wife and children of the deceased William B. Trice:

William B. Trice died in April 1866; his wife was Jane Trice; she is living; he had 6 children: they are, in order of age: Sally Lyle, about 27, married to William T Lyle; Mattie Stamps, about 25, married to Allen Stamps; Mary Middlebrooks, about 23, married to J. A. Middlebrooks; Nancy McKinley, about 21, married to Joseph McKindley; John Trice about 18; and James Trice about 15.

He is 63 years old, a farmer, and resides in Upson County. William B. Trice was his brother, who lived about 1 mile from him during the war. Saw him "nearly every week." William B. Trice "spoke against Secession at the beginning of the war . . . and continued that way all through the war." [H]e was subject to conscription never was conscripted he was detailed to work on the Barnesville and Thomaston Rail Road to get cross ties for said road that is the way he kept out of the war; he never was detailed out under the twenty negro law he was detailed on that road during the years 1863 & 1864 Captain Jack White had him detailed white was the president or Superintendent of the rail road; he reported and got a detail never was conscripted; I have talked with his wife often about the war and she was always opposed to the war[.] She agreed with her Husband in Sentiment about the war the children were all young not old enough to know anything about the war or loyalty they all thought whatever their Father and Mother [illeg. "daur"?] was right."

[signed] James Trice

John J. Moore, witness to loyalty:

He is 52 years old, resides in Upson County and is a farmer. Knew William B. Trice about 20 years before his death. Lived about 6 miles from him during the war. Saw him about once a week up to September 1863, when witness went into the "Confederate Service" and therein remained until the surrender. Witness and William B Trice often wrote to each other while he was in service. Trice "always talked against [the war] and always said that the war was not right." "I recollect that I had a conversation with him after our members that we sent to Millidgvill [sic] to vote against secession went there and went for Secession he told me and we agreed together never to vote for those men any more." Witness is a brother-in-law of Mr. Trice; "my first wife was his sister." Does not know whether William T. Lyle the man that married the oldest girl was in the war or not.

[signed] John J. Moore

Thomas M. Haygood, witness to loyalty:

He is 48 years old, a farmer, resides in Upson County; was acquainted with William B. trice for 10 years before his death; lived 1½ miles from him then; saw him sometimes 2 or 3 times a week; thinks he died in April 1866; trice "always talked against it" [the war]; "he was detailed to farm under the twenty negro law: to make corn for the

Government I don't think he was ever in the field service I think they ordered him to report and he done so and got a detail to go home and farm under the twenty negro law the law allowed a man that owned twenty negroes to stay at home and farm I was detailed in the same way. William B Trice never put in a substitute: I have heard him say that it would be bad policy to establish the Confederacy." "There was but two of the children old enough to know any thing about the war that was the two oldest girls . . . they believed the way their Father and Mother went was right."

[signed] Thomas M. Haygood

Ed Trice, colored, witness to prove property:

He is 27 years old, lives in Upson County is a farmer who "farm[s] on William Abbacrubys land" [William Abercrombie was son of Abner Abercrombie and Elizabeth Jane Trice, James and William B. Trices' sister]. "the estate of Wm B Trice don't owe me anything I was present at the house of William B Trice in April 1865 and saw the yankees belonging to Wilsons raid take from William B Trice my old master farm mules and fine horses and some calves & Bacon & fodder they got two mules out of the wagon near the house they got the others about a half mile from the house at the edge of the swamp they then brought the horses to the house and camped in the yard that the officers stayed in the house the soldiers camped in and about the yard they told me there was nine thousand men in the camp they kept all of the horses and mules in the yard that night but two they carried off to Mr Hightowers where the General was camped they brought the two mules down by there the next morning and carried them all off in the direction of Macon the largest mule was name lize she was a mare mule do not know her age was in good fix good eys [sic] saind [sic – probably meaning "sound"] and worth two hundred and fifty dollars; the next largest was name Sal don't know her age She was a good mule don't know her age she was worth two hundred and fifty dollars the next was Kit four years old and sound and in good order good eyes and worth two hundred dollars and the next was a horse mule name Rube a good sound mule and worth two hundred and fifty dollars the stallion was about eight years old he was a fine horse and worth about four hundred dollars the stallion was a roan the next horse was name charly he was a roan three of four years old, a good horse sound and worth about one hundred and eighty dollars the next is a mare name queen she was young sound in good fix and worth about three hundred dollars the next was a mare name Phil about the age of the other one and worth three hundred dollars the next and last was name Allis she was young and in good fix and worth three hundred dollars all of the horses and mares were roan color Mr Trice had raised all of theis stock never saw this stock any more after the yankees carried them off next morning." "the whole command left the next morning and went towards Macon; they got they got [sic] the Bacon out of the smoke house and cooked and eat it the first evening and that night and next morning and then carried some off on their horses in sacks I do not know how much the Bacon weighed but I know we killed about fifty or sixty hogs and they large hogs and we had all of the Bacon but what we had used and they took nearly all of it they left I recon [sic] ten or fifteen pieces I think they took as mutch [sic] as eighteen hundred poundes they got the corn out of the crib and fed on it that night and next morning and carried some off in sacks I think they got eight hundred or one thousand bushels of corn I know we had a crib that held over one thousand bushels and it was full and they took it all but about one hundred and fifty bushels they fed all of

their horses that evening and night and the next morning and they said they had nine thousand men along and I think they had more horses than men for some men had two or three horses and they fed them all they got the fodder the same way and fed it away on the place I think they got about six thousand pounds of fodder I saw them use the bacon corn and fodder and saw them take the stock off in the direction of Macon no body never talked to me about this property or the price or quantity I was a slave of Mr William B Trice up to the time I was set free.”

[signed by mark] Ed Trice

Charles Trice, colored, witness to prove property:

“he is about thirty seven odd years of age lives in Upson County I am a Farmer I farm on Mr Nelsons land I don’t live on Mr Trices land I lived on the land of my old master William B Trice two years after the war but have not lived on it since[.] I belonged to Wm B Trice deceased when I was set free: he never owed me any thing when he died none of the Trice family don’t owe me any thing. I don’t owe them any thing; Mr Trice died after the war I don’t recollect the date of his death; I was present and saw the yankee soldiers belonging to Genl Wilson’s army” [similar account to Ed Trice, above, but adds the following details:] “they got two of the mules out of the wagon near the house and they got the others out the old field at the edge of the swamp our Black boys was plowing all of the other horses and mules but the two that was Hitched to the wagon and they heard of the great *destruction* the yankees was maken in the country and they took the stock out of the plows and went for the swamp and they got over in the old field and the yankees came on them and took all the stock and brought them back to the house and camped in the yard that night they kept the stock there in the yard all night except two they carried up to the generals Camp which was about one quarter of a mile from our house the Genl camped at Hightowers about a quarter of a mile from claimants and Capt Scott stayed at our house he stayed in the house himself and camped his men in and all round the yard there was thousands of men camped on our place that night the soldiers said it was a Brigade: I know that all of Mr Trices horses was in the camp in the yard that night for they had some of them tied right at my door all night but the two that they carried off up to the Generals Camp at Mr Hightowers house and they came over from Mr Hightowers by our house the next morning and I saw all the stock along saw them carry every one of them off the soldiers were riding them I stood and looked at them go off.” Describes the animals in similar terms to Ed trice, including the phrase “in good fix.” The animals’ names were: Liza, Sal, Kit, Rubin; the stallion was named Sealam [Seaborn?] (“he kept him to stand [stud?]”); Queen, Phil. “there was thirty or forty yankees in the crowd that got the stock from the old field there was a road full of the yankees when they took the two mules out of the wagon at the house Captain Scott was in command of the Party that stayed at claimants house the captain was with them next morning and he marched them off early next morning several of our colored people was present when they took the property and Mr Trices family also.” [account of the bacon and fodder mirror’s Ed Trice’s account].

[signed by mark] Charles Trice

Mary F. Middlebrooks, witness to prove property:

She is 24 years old, resides in Upson County. "I was married the 11th of Nov 1869 I was living at home with my father in 1865 when the yankees came into the County it was the yankee army all cavalry they camped at my Fathers house they camped in the yard and the officers stayed in the house that night my Father give up the house to the officers I don't recollect the names of the officers I saw them take nine head of horses and mules and some bacon and some corn and fodder." "After twelve oclock the first day they came there . . . and camped there and went off the next morning the whole place was covered with soldiers that day and all night." "I recollect that I said to one of the officers myself that they had all of my Pas stock there in the yard and they had two small colts besides the nine and the soldiers was on them and the officer that I spoke to came out and made the soldiers get off of the two colts and left them but did not say anything about the other nine horses and mules."

[signed] Mollie F. Middlebrooks

Commissioners' decision:

When Trice was ordered to report for service in the "Rebel Army" "he did so report and was detailed to work on the Barnesville and Thomaston Rail Road" "This was equivalent to service in the Army and is inconsistent with loyalty to the Union and Govt of the U.S. We disallow the claim." [this claim was still being referred to committee of congress as late as 14 Feb 1888]

Charnel C. Hightower, exec'r [of James M Hightower], commission 6062, report 1, office 115 (1871)

4 Mules \$200 each	800.00
1 Fine Brood Mare	250.00
1 Fine Harness Horse	200.00
2 young 3 year Mares \$150 each	300.00
4000 lb Bacon 25 cents	1000.00
Total	\$2,550.00

On October 19, 1871, Hightower listed "Fedrick Hightower (cold) of Upson County" as one of the witnesses he expected to call, but on the day of the interviews, he was not brought before the commission.

Affidavits taken October 23, 1871:

C. C. Hightower, claimant:

Says he was executor of the last will and testament of James M. Hightower. Deceased had a 600 acre farm in Upson County in 1865. Died in April 1869. Was "an old whig and union man opposed to the late war and Secession and never voluntarily [sic] aided the confederate Government in any way." Abandons the claim for Bacon as

the proof cannot be produced. He was not there to see the taking of the property and relies on the testimony of his witnesses.

William Stephens alias William Hightower, witness to prove property [image 17]:
[in Commissioners of Claims evaluation of the claim they describe this witness as “a slave” – the questions eliciting his testimony do not ask him to identify himself, but I am virtually certain he was an ex-slave of James M. Hightower.]

“he was present & saw the federal Army under Gen Wilson take four mules & four horses belonging to James M. Hightower . . . from testators farm in Upson County Ga in April 1865” (describes the beasts by age, size, color, condition and value) “There were two soldiers present when the stock was taken; one of the soldiers ordered the boys who had the stock to get on them & ride after them; the stock was carried in the direction of the camp; the camp was about one or two miles from testators.”

“Said nothing to the soldiers about the stock; the stock was taken about one or two oclock in the day; has never seen any of the stock since that day.” (some minor testimony skipped) “Belonged to testator at the time.”

signed William his X mark Stephens

James H. Fryer, witness to prove loyalty:

“he is 50 years of age; resides in Barnesville Ga & is by occupation a horse-trader.

“Knew James M. Hightower from 1837 until his death in 1869; this acquaintance was intimate throughout the war; lived in the same town with the testator with the exception of six months or eight months in 1862; saw testator every day; conversed with the testator a great deal about the war its causes &c; testator was opposed to Secession & the war;

“Was a Union man & so regarded by testator; testator was an old man & could talk his sentiments out; testator sympathized with the cause of the United States; knows this from testators conversation; conversed with testator both alone & in the presence of others about the war; as far as Deponent Knows testators reputation was that of a Union man; this was testators reputation among Union men.”

“ . . . heard him say frequently that he did not want the Confederate Government set up. . . .”

Alvis Stafford, witness to prove loyalty:

“That he is 59 years of age; resides in Barnesville Ga & he is by occupation a merchant.

“Knew James M. Hightower for thirty years prior to his death; this acquaintances was intimate during the war; lived some mile and a half from testator during the war; saw him once every week or ten days; conversed with him frequently about the war &c;

“Was a Union man & so regarded by testator; Testator condemned often Secession & the rebellion; testator talked against the rebellion; conversed with testator both alone and in the presence of others; testators reputation among those with whom he associated was that of a substantial Union man.

“ . . . has heard testator abuse the Confederacy and rebellion.”

Thomas R. Riviere, Report 1, Office 192, Commission 5124 (1871)

Item 1	2 Mules	160	320.00
Item 2	1 Brood Mare		<u>200.00</u>
			\$520.00

Petition 4 August 1871: “your Petitioner lives in Barnesville Pike County but at the time of taking the property lived in Upson County 3 miles north east of Thomaston is 41 year old oppose Secession and never voluntarily [sic] aided the so called Confederate Government in any way.”

Witness’ affidavits taken October 11, 1871:

Thomas R. Riviere says he is 41 years old, “resides in Pike County, Georgia, and is a farmer.” “Resided in Upson County, Geo, for the first six months, prior to the first of April 1861. . . . Was on his plantation, in Upson County Geo, during the said six months; and was farming. . . . “Resided from the first of April [sic] 1861, until the 31st of August 1862 upon his farm in Upson County, Georgia. After August 1862, was with the Confederate Army.”

“Most of the time (say two thirds) was with the Confederate Army, and balance of the time was at home. His occupation was that of a farmer. Did not change his residence during the above stated time.”

“About the 1st of September 1862, was taken up as a Conscript, and carried to Calhoun, Gordon County, Georgia, and forced to take an oath to support the government of the Confederate States.”

“Has taken the Amnesty Oath, in Thomaston, Upson County, about the 1st of June 1865. Took the oath, because he had confidence in the government of the United States.”

“Was a soldier, and a Conscript, in the army of the Confederate States, for about two years, and eight months.”

“Was a Conscript soldier, and a private in the ranks.”

“Claimant piloted two soldiers of Wilson’s Army, across some of his fields, and some of his neighbors fields, in the direction of Macon, Georgia. Claimant contributed no money or property to the soldiers of the United States Army, but gave them something to eat, and water to drink, also assisted a wounded Federal Soldier to the rear of the Army where he could be cared for.”

“Had four brothers in the Confederate Army, (James, John, Andrew, & William Riviere, Contributed nothing to supply his brothers, with military equipments, or with money.”

“He held the office of ‘Justice of the Peace’ under the government of the State of Georgia, at the time of the Commencement of the rebellion, and resigned the same, for the reason that he would not hold office, under the Confederate States government.”

“No one was present with the Claimant, at the time the property was taken, with the exception of two or three negroes, who at that time, belonged to claimant. There was a Sergeant [sic] or Corporal of the United States army present at the time of the taking of the property. Claimant is not certain of his rank. . . . Saw a squad of about six soldiers going in the direction of his stock and in about two minu[tes] afterwards, saw them, with

his stock in their possession. A portion of the stock was ridden off, and a portion of it was led off, by soldiers of the United States Army.”

“The property was taken about 9 o’clock, in the morning [April 20, 1865]. None of the army were encamped in that vicinity, when the property was taken, but the property was taken while the army was on its march by the farm towards Macon.

A. J. Wellmaker, witness to prove loyalty:

“He is 35 years of age; resides in Pike County, Georgia; and is a farmer

“Knows claimant. Has been acquainted with him 15 years Knew him intimately during the war. Lived about 5 miles from him. Saw him about once a week. Never conversed with him on the subject of the war. Heard him remark casually that he did not intend going to the war.

“When the rebellion commenced he was opposed to Cession [sic]. Exerted his influence against Cession. Cannot say how he voted or whether he voted at all. Witness was himself a union man and so regarded claimant. Cannot say how other loyal men in the community regarded him.” [pretty weak testimony from a chosen witness! The rest of the testimony, omitted here, is even more noncommittal and less informative.]

Robert Reviere, witness to prove property:

“He is thirty nine years of age resides in Barnesville Pike County Georgia. He is a laborer on a farm. Witness was the servant of claimant. Witness was present when all the articles specified in claimants petition were taken. Saw all of them taken. These articles were taken in April the last year of the war. These articles were taken from claimants plantation in Upson County Georgia. Does not know who they were that took the property above mentioned which he saw taken. The following named persons were present when witness saw the articles taken: —Rachael Wellmaker Easter Beller[?] and Wylie Wellmaker. these were all present when witness saw the above mentioned property taken. . . . The property was in field about a quarter of a mile from dwelling of claimant. They went to the place where the property was and after asking Easter [K, H, ?]eller and Wylie Wellmaker to whom did the property belong they made Wylie get on one of the mules and lead the other by the halter the woman Easter leading the horse. This property was taken by the soldiers. . . . It was taken in the day time about ten or eleven o’clock in the morning. . . . There was no encampment in the vicinity when this property was taken. Two men wearing grey clothes took the property that witness saw taken. they took the property up to claimants house where they met others —about a hundred men with a great many mules and horses and then went away. Some of those that were at the house of claimant when the two men arrived, who had taken the property witness saw taken, were dressed in blue clothes. There was more dressed in blue than in grey.”²

² Wilson’s raiders had left Tennessee without complete uniforms for all the men (see RG 393 Part 2 [HQ Cavalry Corps, Military Dept of Mississippi, thru July 1865], Cavalry Division, Department of Georgia, July-Sept 1865, E2509, Vol 30 CCMDM Endorsements/Vol 71 General Orders, p. 358 G.O. 9 of 7 March 1865, which directed the Corps to be ready for a command inspection the next day: “Regiments will as far as practicable be in uniform and all either have Jackets or Blouses, at any rate the front ranks must be in uniform and composed of the neatest and most soldierly looking men.”).

In Columbus, Georgia, Wilson’s men captured warehouses filled with Confederate uniforms, which they distributed to poor citizens and slaves, and appropriated to themselves to supplement their own

“This plantation from which these articles were taken is situated in Upson County Georgia eight miles south of Barnesville . . . is about a hundred acres.”

[signed] Robert his X mark Reveire

William Wallace, commission 10517, barred claims (1871) [fiche 4788]

Of Thomaston GA

Property taken 19 April 1865:

“Eight boxes of fine tobacco, averaging one hundred five pounds, making eight hundred and forty pounds at \$1.00 per pound [total] \$840”

“Archive Office, War Department, Jan 31, 1877

Book 3, Letters Sent, page 211

Case of William Wallace Upson, Co. Ga.

Mr. Wallace was paid \$39.59 for Corn sold the confederate States Aug. 1st 1862

See his receipt to Capt. J. M. Moore A.Q.M. at Calhoun Ga. on the 23d September 1862.”

“Archive Office, War Department, Jan 2d, 1877

Book 3, Letters Sent, page 202

Case of William Wallace Upson, Co. Ga.

Mr. Wallace was paid \$10.00 for shoeing horses for the Army.

See his receipt to Capt. T. B. Gowen A.Q.M. April 8th 1863 at Savannah Ga. for the above amount.”

“Archive Office, War Department, March 14, 1874

Book 2, Letters Sent, page 494

Case of (10,517) William Wallace Upson, Co. Ga.

A man of this name signs petition of Jeff Davis & Sec. War asking detail of a miller as of more use at home than in the Army. This letter or petition is forwarded by one M D

Beavers of Thomaston Upson Co. Ga. and he closes his note of transmittal as follows:

‘May god bless you and soften your hearts towards the pore wiman and what few that is left behind. to jefferson Davis’

See B 742 WD 1862 (left in files)”

[This petition can be viewed in NARA microfilm publication, M437, *Confederate States of America. War Department. Letters Received by the Confederate Secretary of War, 1861-186* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Record Service, 1963), Roll 2, frames 0126-0128.]

inadequate clothing. Not until 6 June 1865, long after the end of hostilities in Georgia, was the command ready to enforce uniform regulations: “A sufficient quantity of clothing having been received for the entire command It is hereby ordered that all persons wearing the uniform of a Confederate Soldier or citizen, or any part of such uniform be laid aside and that they clad themselves in the uniform of a Union soldier.” Persons not in a regulation uniform by June 8, 1865, “will be arrested and severely dealt with” (RG 393 Part 2, E 2502, Letters Sent, Jan – June 1865, Circular [unnumbered], 6 June 1865).

“Archive Office, War Department, April 29, 1876

Book 3, Letters Sent, page 171

Case of William Wallace, Georgia

Sept 14 1863 A man of the above name sold forty five dollars worth of corn to the Confederate States

This man’s name was copied from one of the old lists and those lists give no counties nor numbers simply the State where the claimant resides, consequently I am unable to state County or number of claimant

Signature of claimant to the pay voucher.”

“Archive Office, War Department, January 31, 1874

Book 2, Letters Sent, page 471

Case of 10,517, Wm Wallace, Upson Co. Ga.

Bill & receipt for work and sundry articles for the use at the nitre works in Dist. No. 9
Amt. [\$]66.45 paid at Big Spring Ga by Wm Gabbett Supt Sept. 30, 1863”

“Office of the Commissioners of Claims, Washington, D.C., May 6, 1874.

Memorandum:

William Wallace, Upson Co Ga

No 10517

On list of Bankrupts from Fourth District Georgia”

Appendix A

Standing Interrogatories (1874 version)

The following questions will be put to every person who gives testimony:

1. What is your name, your age, your residence and how long has it been such, and your occupation?
2. If you are not the claimant, in what manner, if any, are you related to the claimant or interested in the success of the claim?

The following questions will be put to every claimant, except claimants who were slaves at the beginning of the war:

[NOTE — If the original claimant be dead, these questions are to be answered by each of the heirs or legatees who was not less than sixteen years of age when the war closed]

3. Where were you born? If not born in the United States, when and where were you naturalized? Produce your naturalization papers if you can.

4. Where were you residing and what was your business for six months before the outbreak of the rebellion, and where did you reside and what was your business from the beginning to the end of the war? And if you changed your residence or business, state how many times, and why such changes were made.

5. On which side were your sympathies during the war, and were they on the same side from beginning to end?

6. Did you ever do anything or say anything against the Union cause; and if so what did you do or say and why?

7. Were you at all times during the war willing and ready to do whatever you could in aid of the Union cause?

8. Did you ever do anything for the Union cause, or its advocates or defenders? If so state what you did, giving times places and names of persons aided, and particulars. Were the persons aided your relations?

9. Had you any near relatives in the Union army or navy? If so, in what company and regiment, or on what vessel, when and where did each one enter service, and when and how did he leave service? If he was a son produce his discharge paper, in order that its contents may be noted in this disposition, or state why it cannot be produced.

10. Were you in the service or employment of the United States Government at any time during the war? If so, in what service, when, where, for how long, under what officers, and when and how did you leave such service or employment?

11. Did you ever voluntarily contribute money, property, or services to the Union cause; and if so, when, where, to whom, and what did you contribute?

12. Which side did you take while the insurgent States were seceding from the Union in 1860 and 1861, and what did you do to show on which side you stood?

13. Did you adhere to the Union cause after the States had passed into rebellion, or did you go with your State?

14. What were your feelings concerning the Battle of Bull Run or Manassas, the capture of New Orleans, the fall of Vicksburg, and the final surrender of the Confederate forces?

15. What favors, privileges, or protections were ever granted you in recognition of your loyalty during the war, and when and by whom granted?

16. Have you ever taken so-called "iron-clad-oath" since the war, and when and on what occasions?

17. Who were the leading and best known Unionists of your vicinity during the war? Are any of them called to testify to your loyalty; and if not, why not?

18. Were you ever threatened with damage or injury to your person, family, or property on account of your Union sentiments, or were you actually molested or injured on account of you Union sentiments? If so, when, where, by whom, and in what particular way were you injured or threatened with injury?

19. Were you ever arrested by any Confederate officers, soldier, sailor, or other person professing to act for the Confederate government, or for any State in rebellion? If so, when, where, by whom, for what cause; how long were you kept under arrest; how did you obtain you release; did you take any oath or give any bond to effect your release; and if so, what was the nature of the oath or the bond?

20. Was any of your property taken by Confederate officers or soldiers, or any rebel authority? If so, what property, when, where, by whom, were you ever paid therefor, and did you ever present an account therefor to the Confederate government, or any rebel officer?

21. Was any of your property ever confiscated by rebel authority, on the ground that you were an enemy of the rebel cause? If so, give all the particulars, and state if the property was subsequently released or compensation made therefor.

22. Did you ever do anything for the Confederate cause, or render any aid or comfort to the rebellion? If so, give the times, places, person, and other particulars connected with each transaction.

23. What force, compulsion, or influence was used to make you do anything against the Union cause? If any, give all the particulars demanded in the last question.

24. Were you in any service, business or employment, for the Confederacy or for any rebel authority? If so, give the same particulars as before required.

25. Were you in the civil, military, or naval service of the Confederacy, or any rebel State, in any capacity whatsoever? If so, state fully in respect to each occasion and service.

26. Did you ever take any oath to the so-called Confederate States while in any rebel service or employment?

27. Did you ever have charge of any stores, or other property, for the Confederacy; or did you ever sell or furnish any supplies to the so-called Confederate States, or any State in rebellion; or did you have any share or interest in contracts of manufactures in aid of the rebellion?

28. Were you engaged in blockade running, or running through the lines, or interested in the risks or profits of such ventures?

29. Were you in any way interested in any vessel navigating the waters of the Confederacy, or entering or leaving any Confederate port? If so, what vessel, when and

where employed, in what business, and had any rebel authority any direct or indirect interest in vessel cargo?

30. Did you ever subscribe to any loan of the so-called Confederate States, or of any rebel State; or own Confederate bonds or securities, or the bonds or securities of any rebel State issued between 1861 and 1865? Did you sell, or agree to sell, cotton or produce to the Confederate Government, or to any rebel State, or to any rebel officer or agent, and if so, did you receive or agree to receive Confederate or State bonds or securities in payment; and if so, to what amount, and for what kind and amount of property?

31. Did you contribute to the raising, equipment, or support of troops, or the building of gunboats in aid of the rebellion; or to military hospitals or invalids, or to relief funds or subscriptions for the families of persons serving against the United States?

32. Did you ever give information to any person in aid of military or naval operations against the United States?

33. Were you at any time member of society or organization for equipping volunteers or conscripts, or for aiding the rebellion in any other manner?

34. Did you ever take an oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States? If so, state how often, when, where, for what purpose, and the nature of the oath or affirmation.

35. Did you ever receive a pass from rebel authority? If so, state when, where, for what purpose, on what conditions, and how the pass was used.

36. Had you any near relatives in the Confederate army, or in any military or naval service hostile to the United States? If so, give names, ages on entering service, present residence, if living, what influence you exerted, if any, against their entering the service, and in what way you contributed to their outfit and support.

37. Have you been under the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution? Have your disabilities been removed by Congress?

38. Have you been specially pardoned by the President for participation in the rebellion?

39. Did you take any amnesty oath during the war, or after its close? If so, when, where, and why did you take it?

40. Were you ever a prisoner to the United States authorities, or on parole, or under bonds to do nothing against the union cause? If so, state all the particulars.

41. Were you ever arrested by the authorities of the United States during the war? If so, when, where, by whom, on what grounds, and when and how did you obtain your release?

42. Were any fines or assessments levied upon you by the authorities of the United States because of your supposed sympathy for the rebellion? If so, state all the facts

43. Was any of your property taken into possession or sold by the United States under the laws relating to confiscation, or to captured and abandoned property?

The following questions will be put to all male claimants or beneficiaries who were not less than sixteen years of age when the war closed:

44. After the Presidential election of 1860, if of age, did you vote for any candidates, or on any questions, during the war, and how did you vote? Did you vote for or against candidates favoring secession? Did you vote for or against the ratification of the ordinance of secession, or for or against separation in your State?

45. Did you belong to any vigilance committee, or committee of safety, homeguard, or any other form of organization or combination designed to suppress Union sentiment in your vicinity?

46. Were you in the Confederate army, State militia, or any military or naval organization hostile to the United States? If so, state when, where, in what organizations, how and why you entered, how long you remained each time, and when and how you left. If you claim that you were conscripted, when and where was it, how did you receive notice, and from whom, and what was the precise manner in which the conscription was enforced against you? If you were never in the rebel army or other hostile organization, explain how you escaped service. If you furnished a substitute, when and why did you furnish one, and what is his name, and his present address, if living?

47. Were you in any way connected with or employed in the Confederate quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, engineer, or medical department, or any other department, or employed on any railroad transporting troops or supplies for the Confederacy, or otherwise engaged in transportation of men and supplies for the Confederacy? If so, state how employed, when, where, for how long, under whose direction, and why such employment was not giving "aid and comfort" to the rebellion.

48. Did you at any time have charge of trains, teams, wagons, vessels, boats, or military supplies or property of any kind for the Confederate government? If so, give all the facts as in previous questions.

49. Were you employed in saltpetre works, in tanning or milling for the Confederate government, or making clothing, boots, shoes, saddles, harness, arms, ammunition, accoutrements, or any other kind of munitions of war for the Confederacy? If so, give all the particulars of time, place and nature of service or supplies.

50. Were you ever engaged in holding in custody, directly or indirectly, any persons taken by the rebel government as prisoners of war, or any persons imprisoned or confined by the Confederate government, or the authorities of any rebel State, for political causes? If so, when, where, under what circumstances, in what capacity were you engaged, and what was the name and rank of your principal?

51. Were you ever in the Union army or navy, or in any service connected therewith? If so, when, where, in what capacity, under whose command or authority, for what period of time, and when and how did you leave service? Produce your discharge papers, so that their contents may be noted herein.

The following questions will be put to every person testifying to the loyalty of claimants or beneficiaries:

52. In whose favor are you here to testify?

53. How long have you known that person altogether, and what part of that time have you intimately known him?

54. Did you live near him during the war, and how far away?

55. Did you meet him often, and about how often, during the war?

56. Did you converse with the claimant about the war, its causes, its progress, and its results? If so, try to remember the more important occasions on which you so conversed, beginning with the first occasion, and state, with respect to each, when it was, where it was, who were present, what caused the conversation, and what the claimant said in substance, if you cannot remember his words.

57. Do you know of anything done by the claimant that showed him to be loyal to the Union cause during the war? If you do, state what he did, when, where, and what was the particular cause or occasion of his doing it? Give the same information about each thing he did that showed him to be loyal.

58. Do you know of anything said or done by the claimant that was against the Union cause? If so, please state, with respect to each thing said or done, what it was, when it was, where it was, and what particular compulsion or influence caused him to say or do it.

59. If you have heard of anything said or done by the claimant, either for the Union cause or against it, state from whom you heard it, when you heard it, and what you heard.

60. What was the public reputation of the claimant for loyalty or disloyalty to the United States during the war? If you profess to know his public reputation, explain fully how you know it, whom you heard speak of it, and give the names of other persons who were neighbors during the war that could testify to his public reputation.

61. Who were the known and prominent Union people of the neighborhood during the war, and do you know that such persons could testify to the claimant's loyalty?

62. Were you yourself, and adherent of the union during the war? If so, did the claimant know you to be such, and how did he know it?

63. Do you know of any threats, molestations, or injury inflicted upon the claimant, or his family, or his property, on account of his adherence to the Union cause? If so, give all the particulars.

64. Did you know of any act done or language used by the claimant that would have prevented him from establishing his loyalty to the Confederacy? If so, what act or what language?

65. Can you state any other facts within your own knowledge in proof of the claimant's loyalty during the war? If so, state all the facts and give all the particulars.

The following questions concerning the ownership of property charged in claims will be put to all claimants, or the representatives of deceased claimants:

66. Who was the owner of the property charged in this claim when it was taken, and how did such person become owner?

67. If any of the property was taken from a farm or plantation, where was such farm or plantation situated, what was its size, how much was cultivated, how much was woodland, and how much was waste land?

68. Has the person who owned the property when taken since filed a petition in bankruptcy, or been declared a bankrupt?

The following questions will be put to female claimants:

69. Are you married or single? If married, when were you married? Was your husband loyal to the cause and Government of the United States throughout the war? Where does he now reside and why is he not joined with you in the petition? How many children have you? Give their names and ages. Were any of them in the Confederate service during the war? If you claim that the property named in the petition is your sole and separate property, state how you came to own it separately from your husband; how your title was derived; when your ownership of it began. Did it ever belong to your

husband? If the property for which you ask is wood, timber, rails, or the products of a farm, how did you get title to the farm? If by deed, can you file copies of the deeds? If single, have you been married? If a widow, when did your husband die? Was he in the Confederate army? Was he in the civil service of the Confederacy? Was he loyal to the United States Government throughout the war? Did he leave any children? How many? Are any now living? Give their names and ages. Are they not interested in this claim? If they are not joined in this petition, why not? State fully how your title to the property specified in the petition was obtained. Did you ever belong to any sewing society organized to make clothing for Confederate soldiers or their families, or did you assist in making any such clothing, or making flags or other military equipments, or preparing or furnishing delicacies or supplies for Confederate hospitals or soldiers?

The following questions will be put to colored claimants:

70. Were you a slave or free at the beginning of the war? If ever a slave, when did you become free? What business did you follow after obtaining your freedom? Did you own this property before or after you became free? When did you get it? How did you become owner, and from whom did you obtain it? Where did you get the means to pay for it? What was the name and residence of your master, and is he still living? Is he a witness for you, and if not, why not? Are you in his employ now, or do you live on his land or on land bought from him? Are you in his debt? What other person besides yourself has any interest in this claim?

The following questions will be put to all colored witnesses in behalf of white claimants:

71. Were you formerly the slave of the claimant? Are you now in his service or employment? Do you live on his land? Are you in his debt? Are you in any way to share in this claim if allowed?

The following questions will be put to claimants and witnesses who testify to the taking of property, omitting in the case of each claimant or witness any questions that are clearly unnecessary:

72. Were you present when any of the property charged in this claim was taken? Did you actually see any taken? If so, specify what you saw taken.

73. Was any of the property taken in the night time, or was any taken secretly, so that you did not know of it at the time?

74. Was any complaint made to any officer of the taking of any of the property? If so, give the name, rank, and regiment of the officer, and state who made the complaint to him, what he said and did in consequence, and what was the result of the complaint.

75. Were any vouchers or receipts asked for or given? If given, where are the vouchers or receipts? If lost, state fully how lost. If asked and not given, by whom were they asked, who was asked to give them, and why were they refused or not given? State very fully in regard to the failure to ask or obtain receipts.

76. Has any payment ever been made for any property charged in this claim? Has any payment been made for any property taken at the same times as the property charged in this claim? Has any payment been made for any property taken from the same claimant

during the war, and if so, when, by whom, for what property, and to what amount? Has this property, or any part of it, been included in any claim heretofore presented to Congress, or any court, department or officer of the United States, or to any board of survey, military commission, State commission or officer, or any other authority? If so, when and to what tribunal or officers was the claim presented; was it larger or smaller in amount than this claim, and how is the difference explained, and what was the decision, if any, of the tribunal to which it was presented?

77. Was the property charged in this claim taken by troops encamped in the vicinity, or were they on the march, or were they on a raid or expedition, or had there been any recent battle or skirmish?

78. You will please listen attentively while the list of items, but not the quantities, is read to you, and as each kind of property is called of, say whether you saw any such property taken.

79. Begin now with the first item of property you have just said you saw taken, and give the following information about it. 1st. Describe its exact condition, as, for instance, if corn, whether green or ripe, standing or harvested, in shuck, or husked, or shelled; if lumber, whether new or old, in buildings or piled; if grain, whether growing or cut, &c., &c. 2d. State where it was. 3d. What was the quantity; explain fully how you know the quantity, and if estimated, describe your method of making the estimate. 4th. Describe the quality to your best judgement. 5th. State as nearly as you can the market value of such property at the time in United States money. 6th. Say when the property was taken. 7th. Give the name of the detachment, regiment, brigade, division, corps, or army, taking the property, and the names of any officers belonging to the command. 8th. Describe the precise manner in which the property into possession by the troops and the manner in which it was removed. 9th. State as closely as you can how many men, animals, wagons, or other means of transport, were engaged in the removal, how long they were occupied, and to what place they removed the property. 10th. State if any officers were present; how you knew them to be officers; what they said or did in relation to the property, and give the names of any, if you can. 11th. Give any reasons what you may have for believing that the taking of the property was authorized by the proper officers or that it was for the necessary use of the army.

80. Now take the next item of property you saw taken and give the same information, and so proceed to the end of the list of items.

INDEX

- Abercrombie, Abner, 67
 Abercrombie, William, 67
 Alabama Road, 9
 Alexander, Peter W., 10, 21, 37, 45, 53
 Alford, James, 37
 Allen, Young, 30
 amnesty oath, 6, 8, 13, 20, 30, 41, 45, 59, 62, 73
 Andrews, Charles, 2
 Andrews, Easter, 2
 Andrews, Hiram, 1, 2
 Andrews, Sarah A., 1, 2
 Atwater, Edmund B., 53, 63, 64
 Barnesville, Pike Co., 6, 7, 11, 13, 27, 41, 45, 48, 59, 66, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75
 Barron, Augustus C., 3, 5
 Barron, Gerard E., 4
 Barron, Isaac, 5, 6
 Barron, James, 4, 5
 Barron, Thomas N., 4
 Barron, William H. L., 4
 Beall, Elizabeth B., 56
 Beall, Lucinda, 56
 Beall, Thomas, 46, 53, 55, 56
 Beavers, M. D., 76
 Birdsong, G. L. F., 66
 Black, James R., 13
 Blalock, Reuben W., 6
 Brooks, S., 53
 Burkett, Cassa, 18
 Burkett, John, 19
 Calhoun, Gordon Co., 73, 75
 Camp Lee, 20
 Camp Randolph, 20
 camp, Union troops, 7, 8, 11, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 38, 39, 42, 71
 Hightower (prob. James W.) place, 68, 69
 James Trice place, 70
 John Trayler place, 60
 near James Trice place, 63, 64
 question on claim form, 83
 Thomaston, 54
 Warm Springs [Thundering Spring], 15, 16
 William B. Trice place, 5, 43, 44, 68
 Carraway, Mose, 57
 Castlen, William, 8
 citizen and citizenship, 8, 59, 64, 65
 Clary, Ira, 29
 Cloud, -- (CSA surgeon), 20
 Cobb, William A., 15
 Collier, Jasper, 7
 Collier, Patsey, 7
 Collier, Robert M., 6
 Colquitt, Jonathan, 45
 Columbus, Muscogee Co., 6, 66, 75
 Commissary building, Thomaston (CSA), 3, 56
 Commissary Officer at Thomaston (Confederate), 3
 Confederate camp
 James Trice place, 62
 conscript camp [Camp Randolph?], 21, 23
 Culloden, 1
 Dallas, Jabez M., 3, 4
 Dalton, Whitfield, Co., 15
 Daniel, Mary, 33
 Davis, Jefferson, 32, 76
 Dawson, Davis, 49
 Deweese, Capt. (Union soldier), 33, 34
 Dickenson, Naomi Vernon, vi, 8, 9
 Dickinson, Isaac L., 8
 Dillard, F. W. (Maj., CSA), 66
 Dorough, Simeon R., 31, 32
 Ellerbee, James, 9
 Ellerbee, Samuel, 10
 enrolling officer (Confederate), 3, 4, 20
 Fish, -- (Major, USA), 60
 Forsyth, Monroe Co., 39
 Fortner, Elijah, 15, 16, 17

Freeman, George R., 11
 Freeman, Henry, 11
 Freeman, Henry P., 11
 Fryer, James H., 71
 Gabbett, William (Capt. CSA,
 Superintendent of Nitre Works), 76
 Gardiner, Mattie, 48
 Garland, Frank, 14
 Garland, James, 14
 Garland, Reuben H. J., 13
 Garland, Sarah A., 14
 Gause[?], Lou, 24
 Georgia Ordinance of Secession, 53, 63
 Georgia Secession Convention of 1861,
 3, 11, 21, 37, 41, 45
 Georgia State Militia, 41, 45
 Gilbert, Colin, 18
 Gilbert, D. G., 19
 Gilbert, Daniel, 18, 19
 Gilbert, Eliza, vi, 14, 16
 Gilbert, John, 15, 18
 Gilbert, Johnnie, 15
 Gilbert, Martin, 18
 Gilbert, Nancy Ann, 15
 Gilbert, Rebecca, 15
 Gilbert, Roda, 19
 Gilbert, Rodah, 18
 Gilbert, Rody, 18
 Gowen, T. B. (Capt., AQM, CSA), 75
 Graham, Thompson, 7
 Green, Elizabeth, 24
 Greene, Bradford, 22, 24
 Greene, Charles H., 20, 23, 24, 26
 Greene, Charles W., 23
 Greene, Henry, 24
 Greene, Jack, 24
 Greene, James W., 23, 26
 Greene, Jim, 24
 Greene, Kit, 22, 24, 26
 Greene, Mose, 25
 Greene, Scott, 22, 24
 Greene, Thomas B., 23, 24, 25, 26
 Griffin, 3, 20
 Grubb, T. F., 46
 Guilford, Charles, 57
 Hamlett, Joshua, 19
 Hammond, P. F. (Capt., CSA), 36
 Hampton Roads Conference, 42
 Harrison, Aletha M., 64
 Haygood, John W., 27
 Haygood, Thomas M., 27, 64, 67
 Hightower, (prob.) James W., 68, 69
 Hightower, (prob.) James W., 69
 Hightower, Charnel C., 70
 Hightower, Frederick, 70
 Hightower, James M., 70, 71
 Hightower, William, 71
 Hollingsworth, Stephen, 19
 Holloway Grays, 13
 Holloway, Martha, vi
 Holloway, Martha W., 27
 Holloway, Minta, 28, 29
 Holloway, Reuben, 7, 28, 29
 Holmes, Cornelius, 53, 54, 56
 Holmes, Howard, 53, 54, 56, 57
 Holmes, John, 57
 Hunt, John T., 2
 Hunt, Martha, 1
 Hunter, A. (Confederate Surgeon, in
 charge, Newsom Hospital,
 Thomaston), 21
 Hutchinson, J. R., 3
 Illinois, 50
 Indian Springs, Butts Co., 6
 Isdol, Leviticus, 29
 Jackson, Andrew ("Old Hickory"), 32,
 47
 Jackson, Carrie E., 1, 2
 Jackson, Cary, 30
 Jackson, John G., 29
 Jackson, John S., 29, 30, 32
 Jackson, R. T., 30
 Jackson, Robert M., 30, 31
 Jackson, Samuel, 30
 Jackson, W. W., 30
 Jennings, H. T., 45, 47
 Jennings, Henry T., 31
 Joe Brown's Pets, 41, 44
 Johnson, Alexander, 10
 Keller, Easter, 74
 Kendrick, Milton, 4
 Kennedy, George, 19

Kersey, Sarah, 34
 Langford, Elijah P., 3, 4
 Lee, Mary J., 34
 Lindsey, John C. W., 36
 Lyle, Sally, 66
 Lyle, William, 67
 Lyle, William T., 66
 Lyon, James P., 35
 Macon, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 20, 21, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 41, 44, 46, 48, 50, 53, 54, 60, 62, 63, 68, 73, 74
 Martin's Command (unit of CSA), 62
 Mathews, Fielding F., 36
 McHarge, Henry, 35
 McKenney, Benjamin G., 51
 McKindley, Joseph, 66
 McKinley, Nancy, 66
 Meadows, Miles, 7
 Mealer, Williamson, 3
 Memphis, TN, 53
 Middlebrooks, J. A., 66
 Middlebrooks, Levi N., 37
 Middlebrooks, Mary, 66
 Middlebrooks, Mary F., 70
 Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., 67
 Miller, -- (Lt. or Capt., USA), 22, 25
 Miller, Joannah, 9
 Miller, Thomas, 9, 10
 Minter, John Hill, 19
 Montgomery, Ala., 47
 Moore, Allen, 56
 Moore, J. M. Moore, J. M. (Capt., AQM, CSA), 75
 Moore, John, 19
 Moore, John J., 67
 Moreman, Alice, 33
 Moreman, Anne, 32, 33
 Moreman, Carrie, 33
 Nelson, Thomas J., 28
 Oath of allegiance to USA (1865), 20
 Orne, Richard (Maj., QM, CSA), 36
 Palmer, Eliza, 29
 Parham, Millie, 28
 Partridge, Caroline Elizabeth, 38, 39
 Partridge, George J., 38, 39
 Partridge, James W., 38, 39
 Partridge, Leasy, 39
 Partridge, Martha, 39
 Partridge, Robert F., 37, 38, 39
 Partridge, Temperance, 38, 39
 Partridge, Temperance, 39
 Peacock, Emma P., 1
 Pearce, James, 10, 19
 Pickard, John, 51
 Pike County, 2, 6, 7, 41, 48, 73, 74
 Ponder, Z., 37
 Ragland [?], Burton, 33
 Ragland [?], Ivin (or Evan), 33
 Ragland [?], Jane, 33
 Ragland [?], Jenny, 33
 Ragland [?], Lew, 33
 Ragland [?], Maria, 33
 Ragland [?], Martha, 33
 Ragland [?], Sarah, 33
 Ragland, Abram, 33
 Ragland, Eve, 31, 32, 33, 34
 Ragland, Henrietta (Ritter), 33
 Ragland, Isaac, 8, 33, 34
 Ragland, Jacob, 33, 34
 Ragland, William, 33, 34
 Respass, Bill, 57
 Richards, Alzina, 53
 Richmond, Va., 20
 Riviere, Andrew, 73
 Riviere, James, 73
 Riviere, John, 73
 Riviere, Robert, 74
 Riviere, Thomas R., 73
 Riviere, William, 73
 Rose, Frank, 42
 Rose, Harriet, 42, 43
 Rose, James T., 42
 Rose, John W., 42
 Rose, Minnie, 43, 44
 Rose, Mrs., 43, 44
 Rose, Thomas E., 36, 41, 42, 43
 Sandwich, James T., 23, 46, 47, 55
 Savannah, Chatham Co., 63, 75
 Scott, -- (Capt., USA), 69
 Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, 35
 Sharman, Catherine, 46
 Sharman, Catherine A., 48, 49

Sharman, Owens, 56
 Sharman, Owens C., 3, 44, 45, 46, 48, 53
 Sharman, Thomas S., 21, 37, 45, 46
 Shearer, James, 32
 Sherman, Jim, 47, 48
 Sherman, Stephen, 48, 56
 Sherman, Susan, 47
 Slaughter, Georgia Ann, 51
 Slaughter, Lucinda, 50, 51
 Slaughter, Mary Jane (Snipes), 50, 51
 Slaughter, William, 50, 51, 52
 Smith, Naomi Vernon, 8
 Smith, Samuel, 16, 19
 Snipes, Dave, 51
 Snipes, Frank, 51
 Snipes, James K. Polk, 49
 Snipes, Joe, 51
 Snipes, John B., 49
 Snipes, John T., 49, 51
 Snipes, Mary Jane, 51
 Snipes, Tom, 51
 South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, 47
 Speer, Emanuel, 53, 54, 56
 Speer, Guilford, 53, 55, 56, 57
 Speer, Nancy, 54, 56
 Speir, James, 55
 Stafford, Alvis, 27, 41, 71
 Stamps, Allen, 66
 Stamps, Mattie, 66
 Stephens, Milly, 14
 Stephens, William, 11, 12, 27, 71
 Swayze, J. Clarke, 14, 59
 Talbot Co., 53
 Taylor, William, 46
 The Rock, 6, 42
 Thomaston, Upson Co., 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66, 70, 73, 75, 76
 Trayler, Edward A., 59
 Trayler, Green, 59
 Trayler, James, 59, 60
 Trayler, John, 59
 Trayler, Scott J., 59, 60
 Trayler, William A., 59
 Trice, Andrew, 28, 29
 Trice, Charles, 68
 Trice, David, 65
 Trice, Ed, 67, 68, 69
 Trice, Elizabeth Jane, 67
 Trice, James, v, 5, 27, 60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69
 Trice, James [Jr.], 63
 Trice, James [Jr], 66
 Trice, Jane, 66
 Trice, John, 63, 66
 Trice, Robert, 63
 Trice, Thomas, 63
 Trice, William, 63
 Trice, William B., v, 44, 65, 66, 67, 68
 Trice, Z. A., 66
 Trice, Z. B., 66
 Trice, Zachariah, 64, 66
 twenty negro law, 64, 66, 67
 Tyler, Wiley, 7, 8
 Upson County Railroad (aka Thomaston & Barnesville Rail Road), 13, 66
 Wallace, William, 53, 75, 76
 Ward, Mary Eliza, 46
 Ward, R. C., 46, 48
 Warm Springs, Upson Co., 15
 Watson, Caroline E., 1
 Waymanville, Upson Co., 29
 Wellmaker, A. J., 74
 Wellmaker, Rachael, 74
 Wellmaker, Wylie, 74
 White, Andrew Jackson, 13, 66
 White, Cornelius, 56, 57, 58
 Whiteman, -- (Capt., USA), 14
 Wilson, Charles, 53
 Woodson, Hiram H., 38, 39
 Woodson, Joseph B., 39
 Worthy, Mrs., 9
 Wynn, Wiley, 4
 Zebulon, Pike Co., 6