

# STANDING INTERROGATORIES

*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?  
[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, names of persons aided, sand 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 deposition, 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 the so-called "iron-clad oath" since the war. and when and on what occasions?
17. Who were the leading and best known Unionist of your vicinity during the war? Are any of them called to testify to your loyalty; and if not, why not?
18. Were you 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 your 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 officer, 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 under arrest; how did you obtain your 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 to 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, persons, 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 navel service of the Confederacy, or for any rebel authority? If so, give the same particulars as before required.

26. Did you ever take any oath to the so-called Confederacy 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 or manufactures in aid of the rebellion?
28. Were you engaged in blockade running, or running through the lines, or interested in the risk 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 or 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 1863? 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 the 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 navel operations against the United States?
33. Were you at any time a member of any society or organization for equipping volunteers or conscripts, or for aiding the rebellion in any other manner?
34. Did you ever taken 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 leveled 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 saltpeter works, in tanning or milling for the Confederate government, or making clothing, boots, shoes, saddles, harness, arms, ammunition, accouterments, 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 an adherent of the Union cause 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, his family, or his property, on account of his adherence to the Union cause? If so, give all the particulars.
64. Do 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, any 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 are you a party of 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 your 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 pay 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 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 off, 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, etc. etc. 2nd State where it was. 3rd 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 judgment. 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 was taken 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 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 know them to be officers; what they said or did in relation to the property, and give the names of any, any if you can. 11th Give any reasons that 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.

Rule 5. The account of property taken or furnished should, in each petition, be stated by items, the several items being numbered in succession, and the total value of the several items being stated at the foot of the list.

1864. The United States,

<u>Feb. 2nd</u> ITEM	To	Dr
		<b>Samuel D. Warren</b>
1	To <u>1300 pounds Bacon</u>	at <u>20 c</u> \$ <u>260.00</u>
2	" <u>2 Men Saddles</u>	at <u>29 c</u> \$ <u>29 .00</u>
3	" <u>125 pounds Honey</u>	at <u>20 c</u> \$ <u>25 .00</u>
4	" <u>30 pounds Butter</u>	at <u>20 c</u> \$ <u>6 .00</u>
5	" <u>4 Bushels dried Fruit</u>	at <u>\$100.</u> \$ <u>4 .00</u>
6	" <u>5 Bushels Irish Potatoes</u>	at <u>\$100.</u> \$ <u>5 .00</u>
7	" <u>50 pounds Sole upper &amp; harness Leather</u>	at <u>30 c</u> \$ <u>15 .00</u>
June 2 1864	8 " <u>18 Bushels Corn</u>	at <u>\$100.</u> \$ <u>18 .00</u>
	9 " <u>30 gallons Sorghum Syrup</u>	at <u>20 c</u> \$ <u>212.00</u>
	10 " <u>150 pounds Honey Unstrained</u>	at <u>20 c</u> \$ <u>30 .00</u>
May 18 1865	11 " <u>5 1/2 Bushels Wheat</u>	at <u>20 c</u> \$ <u>8 .00</u>
		Amount \$ <u>422.75</u>



and one hundred and fifty pounds of Honey valued at  
Twenty cents a pound which property was indicated in a  
receipt given to Henry P. Warren for a mule taken at the  
same time place and by the same officers and soldiers the  
said receipt having been lost by his brother before petitioner  
got to see it, Your Petitioner being absent in the  
State of Tennessee at the time of its execution. Your  
petitioner further states as information that said  
officers and soldiers were stationed at VanBuran in said  
County and State and that said property was  
removed to said station but for the use of which  
particular Company and Regiment your petitioner is unable  
to state which the Company and Regiment to which they the  
said officers and soldiers belonged. Your Petitioner  
further states on information and belief that General  
Frank P. Blair was in command of the forces in the  
district in which said property was taken

Your Petitioner further states on information and  
belief that said property was serviceable and in good  
condition.

Your Petitioner further stated on information and  
belief the facts to be on the 18 day of May 1865 at your  
petitioners residence in said County and State. L.A. Harvey  
A.C.S. for Detachment 12th Ohio Vol. Calvery of the  
United States Army took from your petitioner for the use of  
said Army Five & one half Bushels of wheat valued at one  
dollar and fifty cents a Bushel for which a receipt was  
given which is hereto annexed and marked exhibit (B)

Your petitioner further states on information and belief  
that said L.A. Harvey & said 12th Ohio Cav. Volunteers were  
stationed at Van Buran in said County and State and  
that said property removed to said station for the use of  
said 12th Ohio Calvery Volunteers.

Your petitioner further states on  
information and belief that General Frank P. Blair was in

command of the forces in the district in which said property  
was taken.

Your Petitioner further states on information and belief  
that said property was serviceable and in good condition.

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No. 7121  
CLAIM OF  
Samuel D. Warren

\_\_\_\_\_ of  
DeKalb County  
State of Alabama  
\$449.00

TESTIMONY

Frances M. Baxter  
Samuel D. Warren  
George W. Malone  
John F.W. Warren  
Sarah J. Warren

\_\_\_\_\_ TAKEN BEFORE  
James H. Bone  
Special Commissioner  
Lewis & Fullerton  
of Washington, D.C.  
Attorneys

## Before the Commissioners of Claims

Acts of Congress, March 3, 1871.

Claim of Samuel D. Warren  
No. 7121

It is hereby certified that on the 21st day of August  
1872 at Lebanon, in the county of DeKalb  
in the state of Alabama, personally came before me the following persons, viz ::

Samuel D. Warren Claimant,  
Hoge & Brandon Counsel  
and Frances M. Baxter, George W. Malone,  
John F.W.Warren, and Sarah J. Warren  
Claimant's Witnesses,

for the purpose of a hearing in the above entitled cause.

Each and every deponent, previous to his or her examination, was properly and duly sworn or affirmed by me to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, concerning the matters, under examination; and the testimony of each deponent was written out by me, or in my presence, and as given before me, and subsequently read over to said deponent, by whom it was also subscribed in my presence.

Witness my hand and seal this 28th day of August 1872

{SEAL}

James H. Bone

*Special Commissioner of the Commissioners of Claims*

### Deposition of Samuel D. Warren

In answer to the First General Interrogatory, the Deponent says that he is 53 years of age and resides in the \_\_\_ county of DeKalb, in the State of Alabama and my occupation a Farmer; I am the claimant and have a beneficial interest in the claim

DIRECTIONS.

NOTE 1.- Insert number of the Claim.

2.- "Taken" or "furnished."

3.- Describe the military organization by name as fully and particularly as possible.

4.- State as well as can be done, the place to which the property was conveyed for the use of the army.

5.- State as fully and minutely as is possible, the particular persons or commands using the property, and to what particular use it was applied.

6.- The claimant's name should be signed here, either by himself or his attorney.

No. 7121

**BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF CLAIMS,  
Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1871.**

In the matter of the Claim of Samuel D. Warren  
of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb  
and State of Alabama

Comes now the claimant, before James H. Bone, Esq.,  
Special Commissioner for the State of Alabama, and represents that  
he has hertofore filed with the above-named Commissioners a Petition for the allowance  
of a claim for property 2 taken for the use of the army of the United States,  
which claim, as stated below, does not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

That the said claim, stated by items, and excluding therefrom all such items as refer  
to the DAMAGED, DESTRUCTION, and LOSS, and not the USE, of property; to  
unauthorized or unneccary DEPREDATIONS of troops and other persons upon the  
property, or to RENT or compensation for the occupation of buildings, grounds, or other  
real estate, is as follows :

No. of item	QUANTITIES AND ARTICES.	VALUE	
		Dolls.	Cts.
1.	1300. pounds Bacon 20c	\$ 260.	00
2.	2 Saddles (Mens)	29.	00
3.	125 pounds Honey	31.	25
4.	30 pounds Butter 25c	6.00	
5.	4 Bushels dried Fruit mixed (1.00)	4.	00
6.	5 Bushels Irish Potatoes (1.00)	5.	00
7.	50 pounds Leather 30c	15.	00
8.	5 1/2 Bushels Wheat (1.50)	8.	25
9.	18 " Corn (1.00)	18.	00
10.	30 Gallons Syruo 75c	22.	50
11.	150 pounds Honey 20c	30.	00
<i>Total</i>		<u>449.00</u>	

And your petitioner avers that the aforesaid articles were his property. That the same, as he believes, were taken and supplied for the use of the Army of the United States; and that no voucher, receipt, or other writing was given therefor, except as is shown in this petition.

The premises considered, your petitioner therefore prays that he may be allowed the sum of Four hundred & Forty Two & 75/100 dollars as compensation for said property Taken as aforesaid for the use and benefit of the United States.

Samuel D. Warren

Petitioner

LEWIS & FULLERTON  
Solicitors

State of Alabama

County of DeKalb } ss.

Samuel D. Warren being duly sworn, for himself, desposes, and says that he is the petitioner named in the forgoing petition, and who signed the same; that the matters therein are true of deponent's own knowledge, except as to those matters which are stated on information and belief, and to those matters, he believes them to be true.

And deponent furthers says, that he did not voluntarily serve in the Confederate army or navy, either as an officer, soldier, or sailor, or in any other capacity, at any time during the late rebellion; that he never voluntarily furnished any stores, supplies or other material aid to said Confederate army or navy, or to the Confederate Government, or to any officer, department, or adherent of the same, in support thereof, and that he never voluntarily accepted or exercised the functions of any officer whatsoever under, or yield voluntary support to the said Confederate Government.

Samuel D. Warren

Petitioner

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Lebanon, Ala. this Seventh day of September, 1871.

A. F. Payne

Justice of the Peace

WITNESSES

To prove my loyalty I rely upon-

George W. Malone residing at Lebanon Alabama  
Isaac N. Ryan residing at Lebanon Alabama

\_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_

The other matters I rely upon-

John F.W.A. Warren residing at Lebanon Alabama  
Sarah J. Warren residing at Lebanon Alabama

\_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ residing at \_\_\_\_\_

My Post Office Address is Lebanon DeKalb County Ala.

My Counsel are Messrs, Lewis & Fullerton, whose post office address is Washington, DC.

*Note*-Accompany each petition with a Power of Attorney and an application to take testimony.

*Note*-In naming witnesses on loyalty, prefer those who were intimate with claimant and his near neighbors during the war.

Of his own knowledge your petitioner avers and states the fact to be- \*

1st. That on or about the Second day of February, 1864.

At your Petitioners residence in said County and State. Theo Voges Captain and ARM of said Army took from your Petitioner for the use of Col. Stone's Brigade 1st Division 15th Clv. of said Army. Thirteen hundred pounds of Bacon valued at Twenty cents a pound for which a receipt was given for nine hundred pounds and four hundred pounds not receipted for as marked on Exhibit A by said Colonel Stone in pencil and which is annexed to this Petition and marked Exhibit (A) at the same time and place Officers and Soldiers belonging to said Army took from your Petitioner Two Mens Saddles valued at Twenty Nine dollars. One hundred and Twenty five pounds Honey valued at Twenty five dollars Thirty pounds of Butter valued at Six dollars Four Bushels of dried Fruit Mixed valued at Four dollars Five Bushels of Irish Potatoes valued at One dollar a bushel and fifty pounds Sole Upper & Harness Leather valued at Fifteen dollars for which no writing Voucher or receipt was given by said officers and Soldiers taking said property as aforesaid your Petitioner further states of his own knowledge that said Officers and Soldiers were stationed at Lebanon in said County and State.

To the 2nd interrogatory desponent says, I resided on my farm in DeKalb County, Alabama, two miles west of Lebanon from 1st April 1861 until December 1863. I then went inside the lines of the United States Army and remained until the last of June 1865. I resided on my own land during the time I was in DeKalb County and still reside on it. My farm contained about two hundred acres. There was the use of one hundred acres in cultivation, the balance in timber. I farmed until early in the fall of 1863 when I entered the flour mill of George W. Malone and I ran it until December when I entered the Union lines. After I entered the Union lines I remained in Jackson County with W.W.R. Cobb late member of the United States Congress and a union man and supervised his farm for some three or four months when the Bush-Whackers became very bad then I went out to Nashville, Tennessee and sought employment, and worked on a farm five miles from Nashville until crops were complete. This farm was known as Mark Crockwell's place. I then went to within two miles of Nashville and got a birth on a garden under Mrs. Hecklin. I remained there until December 1864 when I went to Illinois, Bloomington, remained there for some weeks, worked in a car Machine Shop, while there I then went in the country near there and cut cord wood until March 1865 when I returned to Jackson County, Alabama and went to farming.

To the 3rd he says

After I entered the Federal lines I remained there until some time after the close f the war.

To the 4th he says

I think I did. After the rebel conscript law was passed, I was threatened with conscription. I got a man to agree to go as my substitute and I went with him to Valley Head in DeKalb County where Captain Devanport was making up a company of rebels there. I think the officer required both of us (the

substitute and myself) to take an oath to the bear true faith and allegiance to the Confederate States. I cant remember the details but I think that it was in the fall of 1862.

To the 5th he says

Yes sir. It was at Scottsboro, Jackson County, in December 1863. I went to Head Quarters and asked to take it. They did not require me to take it. I went up and wanted to take it. Never pardoned by the President was not under any disabilities.

To the 6th he says:

No sir.

To the 7th he says:

No sir.

To the 8th he says:

No sir.

To the 9th he says:

No sir. I was not.

To the 10th he says:

No sir.

To the 11th he says:

No sir.

To the 12th he says:

No sir. I was not.

To the 13th he says:

I was not conscripted, but I was notified to report within a few days to their headquarters. This was in the fall of 1863. I then left and went inside the Union Lines.

To the 14th he says:

Yes sir. I saw that I was obliged to go to the rebel service myself or do something I thought that in order to comply with order I had made to my old parents, who were each Eighty four years old, I found that I was obliged to do something. It was unknown at that time that a man could get

to the Union lines. I saw that I had either to go into the rebel army, furnish a substitute, or leave my old parents, to take care of them. I concluded after advising with some of my Union friends to put a substitute in the army which I did. My substitute went into Captain Devanport's Company of the 7th Alabama Cavalry. He only served a few months in the rebel army, about four months, when he left the rebel service and entered the Union lines and joined the Union army as a soldier.

To the 15th he says:

I was not.

To the 16th he says:

No sir. I did not.

To the 17th he says:

No sir I did not.

To the 18th he says:

I was not. I did not take any thing to the army of the Confederacy or to any one connected with them. Did not give them any information.

To the 19th he says:

No sir. I did not.

To the 20th he says:

No sir. I was not. I did not.

To the 21st he says:

I was not. I did not.

To the 22nd he says:

Yes I did. In the fall of 1864 I left Nashville, Tennessee where I had been staying for some time. Went to Bloomington, Illinois when I left my home and went to the Union lines in 1863. I went after night. I left because I was about to be forced into the rebel lines contrary to what I thought was right. I left the rebel lines because I was not safe either in life or property. If I had remained I would of been hunted down and killed by the rebels. I was working in

a car machine shop and cutting cord wood during the time I was out of the Confederacy.

To the 23rd he says:

No. I was not.

To the 24th he says:

No sir I was not arrested by the rebels. Never arrested by any one connected with the United States. To the 25th he says:

Yes. Corn, fodder, wheat, pork, hogs, potatoes, bacon, buggy, molasses in fact every thing that I had. It was taken in 1861,2&3. They appeared to be taking it for their army. Never received any pay for it.

To the 26th he says:

I was in the most striking manner that a person ever was, So much so that even my old parents laid with a weapon under their heads to protect themselves with. My life had been threatened by home guards and rebel soldiers. There was rebel citizens in my neighborhood who would report me to the military organization and was a Tory. Then they would come down and raid on me and curse and abuse me generally. This was during the year 1863. I was informed by one of my neighbors that a rebel by the name of Sam Cayson threatened to kill me and started off to my house to do so and he did come to my house but I would not go out. I did not know at that time that he had threatened to kill . This was in the latter part of the fall of 1863.

To the 27th he says:

Yes to a great extent. I have just been stating as much as I can state them.

To the 28th he says:

Well no sir. I did not.

To the 29th he says:

Well I cant say that I did. I was working for the Government Machine shops and cutting cord wood for the Government

while in Illinois. Yes they paid me for it.

To the 30th he says:

Yes. Yes, I had a nephew I knew of and a Brother. My brother's name was Edward, he is now dead. He was killed in the service. I did not give him any assistance when he entered the army nor after he was there. My nephews name is Amos Ryan. He is living within a mile of Lebanon(this place). Never furnished him a thing during the war.

To the 31st he says:

There was a tax I was forced to pay. That was all the aid I ever gave them. This was a take in kind: taking one tenth of what every one raised.

To the 32nd he says:

No never did, only to feed rebel soldiers when they would come to my house.

To the 33rd he says:

No sir. I was not.

To the 34th he says:

No sir. Nothing of that sort ever came before me.

To the 35th he says:

No sir. I was not nor did I assist any such doings.

To the 36th he says:

No sir.

To the 37th he says:

None. I was not.

To the 38th he says:

Well, I never got any pass. I done my own passing by slipping when I did pass.

To the 39th he says:

No sir I never was. No office since the war.

To the the 40th he says:

I sympathized with the old government I loved. My feelings were all the time that the old government would finally come

out successful and I argued this way with the worst rebels we had. I exerted my influence and cast my vote on the side of the Union. I voted and acted against secession and a separation of the government. In the canvass for delegates to the secession convention I voted for Union delegates. After the state had seceded. I did not act at all with the rebels. It was not my sentiments from the commencement to the ending. My sentiments were for the old government. The Stars and Stripes.

To the 41st he says:

I do solemnly declare that from the beginning of hostilities against the United States to the end thereof my sympathies were constantly with the cause of the United States: that I never of my own free will and accord did anything or offered or sought or attempted to do anything in word or deed to injure said cause or retard its success and that I was at all time ready and willing when called upon or if called upon to aid and assist the cause of the Union or its supporters so far as my means and power and the circumstances of the case permitted.

To the questions as to the taking or furnishing the property, deponent says in answer to the first question. I was present when a portion of it was taken.

To the 2nd he says:

Yes sir. I saw the bacon, the principal part of it taken, Honey, saddles, butter taken by the Federal soldiers.

To the 3rd he says:

I was at home in my yard and I saw the soldiers coming to my house through the plantation. They were coming in squads of thirty, forty and fifty each. They came on up to my house, came into my yard and went into my meat house and commenced taking down my meat. They loaded themselves with two or three pieces to a man and then retreated back in

the direction they came. As soon as one soldier would get what meat he could carry he would slip back and make room for another. They did this until they got all the meat out of my smoke house.

Item 2. After the meat had perty well vanished we heard firing of guns and after the firing cased and they had run the rebels back they came dashing up to my house with cavalry appearing to be mad. They taken one prisoner and asked me what those youths were doing coming up to my house meaning two boys who were coming up to my house with axes on their shoulders from near where the firing had been. They accused me of sending messages to the rebels by the boys. I had sent back without allowing them to grind their axes. I told them what the boys had come for and they then told me to take my saddles, which were hanging in my house and go down to General Smith's Head Quarters at Lebanon which I did.

Item 3. Some of my honey was in vessels in my house and they carried it off in the vessels the balance of the honey was in the bee caps in my yard. They carried the caps honey and all off.

Item 4. The butter was in my kitchen department and I happen to step in the kitchen as they crowded in and I saw them taking the butter. It was butter which we had put away for market. They took all our tin vessels from our kitchen and carried the butter off in them.

Item 5. We had dried fruit there in sacks and it was taken while the soldiers were there but I did not see them take it. There was also some Irish potatoes there which they took that I did not see them take.

Item 7. I had a quantity of leather which I had packed away in the loft of my house and they took it. I did not see them take it, but it was there before they came and it was not there

after they left. Item 8,9,10,11,12 The wheat, corn, syrup and a portion of the honey I did not see taken. It was taken after I went into the Union lines.

To the 4th he says:

They were taken from my residence and there about. The first lot was taken in February 1864. They were taken I believe by Smith's Corps. I believe they called them. Oh yes a great many were there taking the various articles. Well I could not tell how many were present. There looked as if there must of been several hundred there first and last while they were taking the property. They appeared like every one who could had an interest in taking it. All helped to take it. They were coming and going one after noon and part of the next day before noon. I knew some of them I was not present when the other property or the last property was taken.

To the 5th he says:

My brother John Warren, Sister, Jane Warren, and my mother.

To the 6th he says:

I suppose there was when the first property was taken. Captain Frank Allen of the Cavalry was there. I did not know any of the other officers . Captain Allen belonged to what we knew as an Alabama Regiment. I did not hear any of the officers order the property taken. I did not see the other property taken.

To the 7th he says:

The property which I saw taken was taken by soldiers who would tie several pieces of bacon together and run a stick through the thing and put the end of the stick on their shoulder and carry it and others would run their bayonets through the bacon and carry it off in that way and others would carry it away on their backs. They remarked to my sister, who was prevailing on them not to take it. That they were in the enemies land and they must have something to

eat as their baggage wagons had not come up with their supplies they carried the honey in vessels and in bee caps the butter they put in tin vessels and in cloths. I did not see them take the dried fruit and potatoes and I carried one of the saddles down to their camp myself and my brother carried the other part of the way to their camp. I did not see the other property taken.

To the 8th he says:

The property I saw taken was part taken off on horse back and balance by infantry soldiers most of the property was taken off by the infantry soldiers on foot.

To the 9th he says:

It was taken off in the direction of their corps at Lebanon. Did not follow it. I know the saddle was brought to Lebanon. Don't know where the other property was taken to.

To the 10th he says:

No further than what the soldiers said. They said that they were in the enemies land and their forage wagons had not come up and they must live. I did not see any of the property used that I saw taken.

To the 11th he says:

I did not hear any complaint made except what my sister made. She made the complaint to all who were taking it. They said that they must have something to eat.

To the 12th he says:

There was vouchers asked. I asked General Stoner of General Smith's Corps. He wrote me a little thing back to General Smith and I went to General Smith with it and we had a little talk and he assigned some reason why he would not pay me. He said if I was as strong a Union Man as he had heard I was I would not mind furnishing some thing for his boys to eat. I did have a receipt for a portion of the property which I saw taken. The receipt was gotten up here in Lebanon. My father gave it up to me after I went home the day after the property was taken. My father got it from the provost marshal in Lebanon. Don't know the provost marshal's name. I believe Voges was the name signed on the receipt that receipt was for eight hundred pounds of bacon I cant now recall what else was on the receipt. The receipt was handed over to the partition and was sent to Washington City. I filed it with my petition in this claim. Some of the property was taken one afternoon and the balance the next morning. The afternoon the property was taken my father came on into their headquarters and got a receipt for all they had take up to that time and he did not go back the next day to get a receipt for the balance. I don't know any thing about the taking of other property.

To the 13th he says:

The property which I saw taken was taken in the day time, the cavalry came in about twelve o'clock and the infantry right after that time. None secretly.

To the 14th he says:

Yes. Well I suppose about a mile. I cant tell the company or regiment or bergade. It was General Smith's army. It came there the same day they came out and foraged. It stayed until one or two o'clock the next day. There was a skirmish that morning right across half the plantation. This was the morning the last property was taken. I knew Captain Voges, afterwards, I did not know him then. I knew him after I went to the Federal lines. I knew General Smith, who was in command of the troops.

To the 15th he says:

The bacon was in good condition, fine meat. It had been cured & smoked.

Item 1. It was worth twenty cents per pound.

Item 2. One of them was a very fine new saddle and worth twenty dollars. The other saddle was an old one and was dropped before we got to their camps.

Item 3. The honey in vessels was in very fine fix that which was carried off in caps was very rich. We usually sold it for twenty and twenty five cents a pound. I don't know what it was worth in those days: Confederate money was in circulation here during those days. I am speaking about them in good money gold and silver. I never called confederate script money.

Item 4. The butter was in fine condition.

Item 5. The dried fruit was in sacks and it was very fine.

Item 6. The potatoes were very fine. I had assorted them. They were good and dry.

Item 7. The leather was in loft there was some of all kinds of leather. Upper, sole, and it strikes me that there was one piece of harness leather. I can't tell what proportion of it was harness leather nor do I know how much was sole leather all I know is that there was three kinds of leather. Don't know what it was worth per pound. I reckon it was worth about forty cents a pound, I presume.

Item 8,9,10,&11 I don't know any thing about this property.

To the 16th he says:

Item 1. Well, I knew there was thirteen hundred pounds of bacon taken from the quantity we pickled up and from the amount of hogs we had killed and from the amount we had used up to that time. I cant tell how many hogs we killed that year we killed them about two months before they came there. We usually killed ten or twelve head. I might of killed more that year. This is the most I know about there being thirteen hundred pounds of bacon taken.

Item 2. Well sir it is by reckoning, that I say there was one hundred and twenty five pounds of honey taken. I am well supported about what a cap of honey would produce. I have weighed some which would produce forty pounds and some more and I think these caps would weigh that amount they took eight caps. The box or wood would average some ten or eleven pounds each. The balance was in comb. Don't know how much there was in comb and that is the best I can tell you about the honey.

Item 4. I heard my sister say there was thirty pounds of butter. I saw there was a quantity of it myself.

Item 5. There was two sacks full and we supposed each sack would weigh two bushels. I did not weigh or measure them. Did not see them measured.

Item 6. I think I measured the Irish potatoes cant remember what they measured. Don't know how many sacks we had full of potatoes.

Item 7. I know there was fifty pounds of leather from the quantity which appeared to be caled up and put away. Did not weigh it. Did not see it weighed. I just reckoned at the amount. Don't know anything about the other property. Never received any pay for this property nor no one for me or for anyone else. In my answers to the question as to the time I entered the Union lines. I was mistaken as to the date I went to the Union lines the third day after General Smith's arrived in Lebanon which was in the early part of February 1864.

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Samuel D. Warren

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Deposition of Francis M. Baxter

Loyalty My name is Francis M. Baxter. My age is forty one years ,reside in Lebanon, occupation merchant. I am not related to the claimant. No beneficial interest in this claim. I have known him for thirty years. I was intimately acquainted with him during the war. In the year of 1861 I lived within ten miles of him. In 1862 and up to November 1863 I lived within a mile and a quartered of him after December 1863 he went to the Union lines and remained some where north from December 1863 until the close of the war. Part of the time I would see him once a week then at other times I would not see him for months. I was an adherent to the Union cause and he so recognized me. I don't know that I ever heard him speak about the war or its cause. I don't remember that I ever conversed with him about the war or its causes until he had gone inside the Union lines. I had gone inside the Union lines some time before he did when I heard that he had come over I went to see him. He said times had got to hot for him at home and he was forced to get back and he said he was still afraid to stay that near that he was going north. He was then in Jackson County, Alabama. Don't remember that we talked about the Union cause. His reputation was that of a Union man among his loyal neighbors. He was considered as good a Union man as any body. Don't know that he ever gave any aid to the Union army or its cause. Don't know that he was ever threatened or molested on account of his Union feelings except from hear say. It was the general rumor in his neighborhood that all Union men were in danger of being torn up by the rebels. Don't know of him ever giving any aid to the Confederate government. Don't know that he ever owned any Confederate bonds never heard that he did. From his general reputation as a Union man and from the fact that he left his home and went north would have prevented him from establishing his loyalty to the Confederacy if it had been

ascertained as a separate government.

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F. M. Baxter

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Loyalty                      Deposition of George W. Malone

My name is George W. Malone age 54 years reside in Lebanon occupation a farmer not related to the claimant no beneficial interest in this claim. I have known the claimant over thirty years. I was intimately acquainted with him during the war. I lived within one and a half miles of him during the war. I saw him very frequently during the war every few days until he went north or went into the Union lines. I very often conversed with him about the war and its cause. He was all the time opposed to the war. He was an uncompromising union man all the time. In all his conversation he would express much sympathy for the Union cause and honor and is not for the rebel cause. I was an adherent to the Union cause. He recognized me as a Union man. He was looked upon by his neighbors as being opposed to secession and as a reliable union man. I have heard him express union feelings and sympathy in the presence often but it would always be when no one was around but known union men. I don't know that he was especially threatened or molested by the rebels on account of his Union sentiments. He was raided on by the rebels very heavy. They took his supplies I know he furnished a substitute to the Confederate Army. He put the substitute in the rebel service in the latter part of 1862. This is all the aid I ever knew of him giving to the rebel cause. Don't know that he ever owned any confederate bonds. Don't know that he ever gave any money or any property to the United States Army. Don't know that he ever gave any aid to any Union citizens. He told me the reason he put the substitute in the rebel army was to enable him to remain at home with his aged parents, who were seventy five or eighty years old at that time. If he had left home there would of been no one at his home except a single sister. He said if it had not been for his parents he would have gone north at the first. I rented him my mill (flour) in 1863 to enable him to keep out of the rebel

army. He said that was the reason he wanted to rent it. Our state laws at that time exempted millers from Military Service. His general course against the Confederacy and him leaving it would have prevented him from proving his loyalty to the Confederacy if it had been a success.

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G. W. Malone

Deposition of John F. W. Warren

My name is John F. W. Warren age 48 years, occupation a farmer & mechanic by trade. I reside two miles south west of Lebanon, DeKalb County, Alabama. I am a brother of the claimant. No beneficial interest in this claim.

In answer to the questions as to the taking or furnishing of the property deponent says in answer to question one.

Yes.

To the 2nd he says:

Yes Sir. I saw Honey, Bacon, Saddles, Dried Fruit, Syrup & corn taken by Officers and soldiers of the United States Army.

To the 3rd he says:

I was at the claimants house when the soldiers came there. They came on horse back and on foot, they came right into the yard and house. Those who I observed taking bacon had meat in hands fixing to leave some were fixing it on their horses back of their saddles. I saw one man putting the meat he had in a sack. I did not see them taking the meat out of the smoke house. I did not hear them say anything relative to the meat.

Item 2. I saw them take two saddles, and one of them was dropped and afterwards they took another saddle which makes the two saddles, the two saddles which I speak of being taken was carried off by myself and the claimant after we has carried one of them a short distance. I dropped the one I had and just at that time one of the soldiers taken the saddle the claimant had up behind him the soldiers ordered us to carry the saddles.

Item 3. What I see of the honey they taken in buckets and vessels and in the bee caps. They just lifted the caps off of the lot and carried them off they carried the caps off in an old buggy.

Item 4. I did not see the butter taken.

Item 5. I saw them take some sacks of dried fruit. That is about all I know about it.

Item 6. I did not see them take potatoes.

Item 7. I did not see any leather taken. I know he had leather and it was gone after they were there, this property was taken at different times. There was bacon, saddles and some honey taken as the same time. Well as to the date I don't recollect. It was when Smith's raid was here. On February I believe. I did not see any other articles taken. Don't know the dates they were taken. Well yes sir that is all I know about it.

Item 8. Did not see it taken. I think it was taken. I want be positive. I reckon it was taken in 1864. I think it was the same command who helped to take Jeff David prisoner who taken the wheat.

Item 9. I saw the corn taken. It was taken out of the crib, it was put in their wagons. Well that is all I know about it. It was drove off.

Item 10. Well the syrup was taken at the same time the corn was. There was a barrel or can of syrup and it was put in the wagon with the corn. It was a wooden can.

Item 11. Well the honey was taken in bee caps and put in a buggy and drove off In the direction of Head Quarters of that army, some vessels. Well it was carried off by hand as I observed. The corn and syrup and I think there was some bacon taken at that time. The wheat was taken at a later date than that about the close of the war. I reckon it was in June 1865. That is the best I can tell about the taking of it.

To the 4th he says:

The articles were taken from the claimant. Well, I cant designate the dates. I am a bad hand to recollect dates they were taken by federal soldiers. Well, I could not tell how

many, I did see it taken. There was a good many first and well I expect there was thirty or forty and I observed first and last. Well, I might say there was thirty or forty who were engaged in taking corn and various other things. Well, I could not hardly tell, sometimes they were hour or hour and a half taking the honey. Cant tell how long they were taking the property.

To the 5th he says:

Well, I have a brother who was there at the taking of some things a sister and mother. Sister's name is Sarah J. Warren the applicant Henry Warren at one time were present.

To the 6th he says:

Well, there was at two taking. Well, there was an officer present of the taking of Smith's command a Captain, there was several things taken when this captain was taking bacon. Well, the saddles were taken when officers were taking the fruit. Well, yes a forage master was present when the syrup, corn and a good portion of the honey was taken. No officers were present when the other articles were taken. I don't know what property was taken when there was no offices present. Captain Allen was the officer present at one time. Well, I cant tell his regiment. He was Captain of Co. B. 1st Alabama Videt Cavalry. Well, I did not know any of the other officers. The Forage Master was named Force. Well, he belonged to Blair's command.

To the 7th he says:

Well, I described the corn I believe it was put in the wagons so was the syrup. Well, the bacon was tied on horses and some carried off in sacks they were calvary. Well, they were carried them a few hundred yards by brother and I and then was dropped and the other then was put up behind a soldier. The balance were carried off by soldiers.

To the 8th he says:

It was moved in wagons on the horses of the cavalry men and by soldiers on foot.

To the 9th he says:

I do not know where it was removed to. They started with it in the direction of their camps. I did not follow it.

To the 10th he says:

Don't know what use it was taken. Well, I reckon it was taken to feed soldiers on.

To the 11th he says:

Well, I complained about the taking of the property at one taking. Well, I complained to the Forage Master Force. It was when he took the corn, syrup and honey. Well, he said they had to have such to keep up the army. He said that is the way the Army had in getting their supplies and that was the way they had of getting it. He said that he was going to carry the honey to General Blair's Head Quarters. He said General Blair must have the honey.

To the 12th he says:

Yes Sir. I asked the Forage Master for a receipt. He gave one a receipt for the corn and syrup and some bacon but at the time he gave the receipt he had not taken the honey. I lost the receipt. I have no idea where I lost the receipt. It was the Forage Master Force of General Blairs command who gave the receipt. Well, I think this was in May or June 1864. It was when General Blair was on the road to join General Sherman in Georgia.

To the 13th he says:

It was taken in day time, that I saw taken none taken secretly. Well, I think it was one or two o'clock.

To the 14th he says:

When the corn, syrup, a part of the bacon, and part of the honey was taken the Army was camped at Van Buren about six miles from the claimant place. General Blair's corps were there. When the other property was taken the Army was camped at Lebanon, two miles distant, and that was General Smith's command. General Blair's command did not remain but one day. General Smith's command remained two days. When General Smith raid was in here there was a little skirmish near his house. Did not know any of the Quarter Masters for whom the property was taken.

To the 15th he says:

The bacon was in good condition.

Item 2. One was an ordinary saddle, the other was a good saddle, the good one was worth twenty dollars the other one eight or ten dollars.

Item 3. The honey was real nice, part in vessels and balance in bee caps.

Item 4. I don't know anything about the butter.

Item 5. Don't know anything about the dried fruit.

Item 6. These were good potatoes.

Item 7. The leather was in real nice fix and in good condition.

Item 8. It was good wheat clear and heavy wheat.

Item 9. The corn was in the crib sound and ripe.

Item 10. It was good sorghum syrup.

Item 11. It was good honey that was a good honey year.

To the 16th he says:

I don't know that there was thirteen hundred pounds of bacon. I do know that the claimant was at the head of the family and that he killed a right smart chance of pork. That is the best I can tell about it.

Item 3. I have seen honey weighed and I know there was more honey taken than is charged on the claim.

Item 4. Don't know anything about the amount of leather taken. Item 5,6,7.&8. I don't know anything about the quality of the fruit, potatoes, leather or wheat 9. The corn was in a crib, the crib was very large taken.

Item 9. I know that there was that much from the size of the pile. I did not measure it. I think it was all in a large wagon. I think, it was all put in one wagon.

Item 10. The syrup was in a large can the can would hold about forty gallons. I am not able to say how near full the can was.

Item 11. There was more honey taken than is in the bill. I just think so because I have weighed honey and know how much it takes to weigh a hundred pounds. None of this property has been paid for that I ever heard of.

John W. F.

Warren

Deposition of Sarah J. Warren

My name is Sarah J. Warren age 44 years. I reside two miles from Lebanon with the claimant. I am the sister of the claimant no beneficial interest in this claim. In answer to the questions as to the taking of the property deponent says in answer to question one.

1st Yes sir.

To the 2nd she says:

Yes sir. I saw bacon, honey, butter, saddles, dried fruit, potatoes, leather, wheat, corn, syrup taken by federal soldiers.

To the 3rd she says:

I was in the house at claimant, when I first saw the soldiers, they were in the yard, then they came and went all over the house, up stairs and down and in every hole and corner. Some of the bacon was up stairs in a box, the balance was in meat house, they stripped the bacon from the meat house first, then they found what we had up stairs, the bacon was hanging up in meat house they went in and took it down. The first crowd was Infantry and they just taken it off on their shoulders and on their backs and in their hands. They did not have much to say. I begged them to leave a little but they did not pay any attention to what I said.

Item 2. The saddles were taken the next day after they had taken a part of the bacon. They were cavalry who took the saddles. They took the claimant and my brother prisoners and made them carry the saddles out of the yard. I don't remember what they said. The cavalry were angry, they thought we had something to do with a little skirmish near there. There were two of our neighbor's boys who came over to grind their axes and had been sent away by claimant and the soldiers saw them going away from our house in the direction of the rebel soldiers and they were some distance

off and the Federals thought that we had sent them down to the rebels and they were not close to the boys and thought the axes were guns, so they said.

Item 3. This lot of honey was taken the first day by the infantry, the honey was in bee gums and in jars in our house. They took our buckets and took the honey we had in the jars off in the buckets. They just took the caps off the bee gums and carried it off in that way.

Item 4. The butter was in the kitchen in large jars and they took towels and basins and pans and their pocket handkerchief and carried it off in that way.

Item 5. The dried fruit was in sacks in one of our back rooms and they went in there and got it and they carried it off in the sacks on their horses. This was taken on the second day.

Item 6. The Irish potatoes were in our house in one of our rooms and they carried them off in the sacks which we had put them away in. They were also taken the second day by the cavalry.

Item 7. The leather was up stairs and they went up there and found it and carried it off the second day by the cavalry. The infantry took part of the bacon, butter, and part of the honey. The cavalry took the saddles, dried fruit, potatoes & leather. The infantry was then one day and the next day the cavalry came. The infantry and cavalry belonged to general Smith's Army which was at Lebanon.

Item 8. The wheat was in a little back room on the floor and they required us to get them sacks to carry it away in. The troops this time came in wagons ad on horse back. They were cavalry they came right up to our house and drove into our yard and commenced to look around to see what they could find and they carried the wheat away in the wagons and on their horses. I think.

Item 9. The corn was in the crib, they drove their wagon up to the crib and threw the corn in the wagon.

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Item 10. The syrup was in a barrel in meat house and they took the barrel and put it in one of their wagons and took it off in that way.

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Item 11. This honey was in bee gums. They took the caps off and put them into our buggy and took this honey off in that way. They took a mule belonging to one of my brothers and put it to the buggy and hauled it off with them. This was a brother who had stopped at our house while on his road from the mill. This brother lives off by himself.

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Item 1. This lot of soldiers took the balance of our bacon. They took it from a box up stairs and put it in their wagons and on their horses and carried it off in that way. These soldiers belonged to General Blair's command who were camped at Van Burin, about seven miles from us.

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To the 4th she says:

They were taken from the claimants place. The first lot was in February, 1864. The second lot about June, 1864. The first lot by General Smith's troops the second lot by troops of General Blair's command. There was many, a one taking it the first day they came to our house there was twenty of thirty I think this was the infantry. The next morning there was about thirty at the house but the field near by where fighting was full of soldiers. The field looked blue at that time. When the other property was taken there was thirty or forty present. They just stayed long enough to get the property.

To the 5th she says:

The claimant, Samuel Warren, John Warren and my father.

To the 6th she says:

The claimant was not there when the last was taken. When the first lot of infantry was there Captain Allen came to our house just before the infantry got there, but he was sent off soon after the infantry got there. He was an old friend of ours and came to protect our property but he got orders to go out on a scout. I did not know the officer with the infantry. Recond he ordered the men to take it as he was right there and did not object to the taking. The next morning there was several officers with the cavalry. They did not try to keep them from taking it. Did not know their names they were all strangers. I did not here them say anything.

To the 7th she says:

It was taken just as I have already stated. I asked them not to take it and I told them if they new our politics they would not take it. They said that we just said that to save our property. They said that we obliged to forage as they had left their forage wagons back.

To the 8th she says:

It was taken off by soldiers in wagons and on horse back.

To the 9th she says:

The first lot was removed in the direction of Lebanon where their camps were and the second lot in the direction of Van Buren where their camps were at that time. I did not follow it.

To the 10th she says:

They said they were taking it for use of the army. Did not see it used. Did not see them use any of it.

To the 11th she says:

I don't know of any complaint except I made myself. I don't know the officers I complained to. They said that their wagons were back and that they were living off the country. I told them that we were their friends but they said everybody said that when they wanted to save their property.

To the 12th she says:

I did not hear any asked for. I think there was receipts given for the property or for some of it that was my understanding at the time. I never seen them.

To the 13th she says:

All taken in day time. The first lot was taken in the evening then the next morning they came back and got even more. The last lot was taken about twelve o'clock. None taken secretly.

To the 14th she says:

When the first property was taken General Smith's Army was camped at Lebanon about two miles off. They came in one day and went out the next day in the evening. There was a I did right near our house the morning after they came to Lebanon. When the last lot of property was taken General Blair's Army was encamped at Van Buren about seven miles from us. I think they had been there two or three days. I

think they left the next day. Did not know any of the Quarter Masters.

To the 13th she says:

The bacon was in very good condition and I called it fine bacon.

Item 2. One was a new saddle. It was a fine saddle. The other was an ordinary saddle. Don't know what they were worth.

Item 3. The honey was very fine. It was real good honey.

Item 4. This was good butter. I assisted in making this butter and know what it was. It was worth 20 cents in good money. Not Confederate money in hard money or greenbacks.

Item 5. The dried fruit had been well cured. It was sun dried we had put it away for our own use. Don't know what they were worth. I suppose they were worth a dollar and a half per bushel any how.

Item 6. The potatoes were in fine fix they had been assorted and were worth one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

Item 7. It was nice leather. It was for our own use. Don't know what it was worth.

Item 8. This was nice wheat. I had used flour made from the same wheat and it made good wheat bread. Don't know what it was worth. I think it was at least one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

Item 9. The corn was put up in the crib. It was good sound corn. It was worth one dollar a bushel.

Item 10. This was good new Sorghum Syrup. We had put it up in a barrel for our own use or a large can. It was worth at least seventy five cents per gallon. This property was all taken in my presence. I never talked with the claimant about the value of this property. He just told me I would have to do the best I could in giving my testimony. He meant that I

would have to remember about the taking of the property, the best I could.

To the 10th she says:

We killed that year enough hogs to do us two years as we were afraid that we could not keep the stock. I don't recollect the number of hogs killed. There was six of us in the family and during the cropping season we would have five and six hands and we were at that time feeding union men out in the mountains. I did not weigh the bacon nor did I see it weighed.

Item 3 & 11. I judge there was this amount of honey (275 pounds) from what we had in the house and from the number of caps they taken. They took two large three gallon buckets full of honey and a large dish pan full from the house, the dish pan would hold at least three gallons. I think that honey weighs fifteen pounds to a gallon. They took eight or ten caps of honey the caps would weigh at least twenty five pounds. We have weighed caps that weighed forty and fifty pounds.

Item 4. I think I had weighed the butter. Yes, I am satisfied that I had weighed it. I had intended to send it off to market is the reason that I had weighed it.

Item 5. There was four bushels of dried fruit that were in two meal sacks and each sack holds two bushels of meal and the sacks were full. I am satisfied that there was two bushels in each sack.

Item 6. The potatoes were in two large sacks and the sacks were full as the reason I say there was five bushels taken.

Item 7. I think there was fifty pounds of leather from the size of the bundle. I did not see it weighed. I just reckon there was that amount.

Item 8. They took off two sacks of wheat. The sacks were large and they were full. They were three bushel sacks I

have seen grain measured in these sacks; is the reason that I know they would hold these bushels each.

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Item 9. I say there was eighteen bushels of corn because I saw them put it in one of their large army wagon and it filled their wagon.

Item 10. The syrup was in a barrel or can. The can was full. It was a can that we had been putting molasses in for years and I had frequently seen it measured, it took thirty gallons to fill it. We had not used any out of it. We had other syrup which we had been using.

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Sarrah J. Warren

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The Claim of Samuel D. Warren of DeKalb, Co. in the State of Alabama

No. of Item.	NATURE OF CLAIM	AMOUNT CLAIMED	AMOUNT ALLOWED	AMOUNT DISALLOWED	
		Dollars	Cts.	Dollars	Cts.

	This claim consists of			
	11 items amounting to 422.75			422.75

REMARKS

Claimant furnished a substitute in the Rebel Army. This is equivalent to personal service and is inconsistent with loyal adherence to the Cause of the Union and the Government of the United States. We therefore reject the Claim. Claimant advised that he took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government when he furnished a substitute and that he furnished a substitute because he had gone North he would have had to leave his aged parents who were dependent upon him. At a later period of the war he did go inside the Union lines to get out of the way of the Rebels. Claimant's testimony so confirmed by his Witnesses. It appears from the Records in the Rebel Archives the plainant also furnished beef to the Rebels at Chattanooga for which he received pay.

# IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS

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\_\_\_\_\_  
S. D. Warren

No. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
vs.

The United States  
\_\_\_\_\_

Deposition of a witness (or witnesses) produced, sworn and examined at the hour of 10 o'clock a M., on the 30 day of July, 1895, at Fort Payne before me, the undersigned, a Judge of Probate, in a certain cause now pending in the Court of Claims, wherein S. D. Warren claimant and the United States are defendants; when were present W. W. Haralson, counsel on behalf of the claimant and Samuel A. Putman counsel on behalf of the defendant and Francis M. Baxter, having been produced as a witness on behalf of the claimant, was by me sworn (or affirmed), before any question was put to him, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, relative to the said cause; and thereupon deposed and said that his name is Francis M. Baxter; that his occupation is that of farmer; that he is 63 years of age; that his place of residence is Bandon P. O. Ala.; that he has no interest, direct or indirect, in the claim which is the subject of inquiry in said cause, and that he is nor related to the claimant. And thereupon the said Francis M. Baxter was examined by the counsel for the claimant, and, in answer to interrogatories, testified as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Francis M. Baxter

*Question 1.* Were you acquainted with the claimant in this case, and if so, when did your acquaintance begin?

**I have been acquainted with the claimant forty or fifty years.**

*Q. 2.* Was your acquaintance with said claimant intimate throughout the war, or any portion of it, and how far from him did you reside?

My acquaintance with the claimant in this case was intimate during a portion of the war. I resided about a mile from him during the first part of the war.

*Q. 3.* How often did you see him and under what circumstances?

During the first year of the war I would see him every few days. I was in business at Lebanon, Alabama and he often came into my place of business.

*Q. 4.* Did you converse often, and if so, how often, with the claimant, about the war, its causes and progress, and how did he express himself?

I conversed frequently with claimant about the war. I do not remember to have talked with him about the cause of the war but he always expressed himself as bitterly opposed to it.

*Q.5.* Did said claimant conversed with you on these subjects alone, or in the presence of others, and if the latter, state who were present?

I think I have had many private conversations with claimant about the war during its progress. I do not recollect any conversation with claimant about the war in the presence of others.

*Q. 6.* Were you an adherent of the Union cause, and were you known as such to the claimant?

I was a Union Man during the war and have him all the time, and the claimant knew me to be a Union Man.

*Question 7.* Did you during or at any time during the war know the public reputation of the claimant as to his loyalty? If yes, state what it was.

I knew the reputation of claimant for loyalty and so far as my knowledge runs he was regarded as strictly a loyal man.

*Q. 8.* Do you know how the said claimant was regarded during the war by loyal neighbors? If yes, state the same fully.

I do.

He was regarded both by the adherent of the Union and the Confederacy as a loyal man.

*Q. 9.* State, if you know, what the said claimant did to aid the Union Army. State the same fully.

I do not know that the claimant did anything to aid the Union, but he left home and went inside the federal lines.

*Q.10.* Did the said claimant ever contribute anything in any way to aid the Confederate government or its officers or soldiers?

I do not know that claimant ever contributed anything to aid the Confederate government its officers or soldiers.

*Q.11.* State, if you know, how the said claimant voted on the question of Secession on 1861, and on which side did he exert his influence?

I do not know how he voted on the question of secession.

He exerted his influence to the fullest extent for the Union cause.

*Q. 12.* Did the views of said claimant regarding Secession seem to undergo any change as the war progressed, and up to its close?

The views of claimant never underwent any change in regard to secession so far as I know.

Francis M. Baxter

W. C. D. Cook Judge of Probate

### Cross Examination by Mr. Putmon

You were for the Union when the war began, but you changed to the Confederacy didn't you before it ended?

I enlisted in the Confederate army for a little while then I left the Confederate army and went into the federal lines.

When did you enlist in the Confederate army?

Sept. 1862.

You didn't know anything about claimant after that time until the war ended?

Yes, I saw him several times when I was at home from the army and there on the other side of Tennessee River inside the federal lines.

You and he were both Union Men alike were you not?

Yes I think so.

Claimant furnished a substitute in the Confederate army didn't he?

He did.

You don't remember any of the particulars of any conversation you had with claimant during the war about the war do you?

I remember a conversation in which he stated that he was going to put a substitute in the Confederate army so that he could stay at home and take care of his father and mother who were very old. I don't remember much of our other conversation.

## Re-direct Examination for claimant

State as near as you can remember the reason claimant gave for furnishing a substitute in the Confederate army. He asked my advice as to sending a substitute to the Confederate army and gave as his reason for doing so that he thought he would be conscripted and he did not want to leave home on account of the extreme age of his parents, and for the further reason that he was opposed to taking up arms against the Union.

Francis M. Baxter

W. C. D. Cook  
Judge of Probate

At the same place, and on the 30 day of July, 1895, in the presence of the same counsel of both parties, Henry R. Jordan, a witness on behalf of the claimant, was produced, and having been by me in like manner duly sworn, deposes and says that his name is Henry R. Jordan; that his occupation is that of Farmer & Merchant, that he is 60 years of age; that his place of residence is Collinsville; that he has no interest, direct or indirect, in the claim which is the subject of inquiry in said cause, and that he is not related to the claimant.

And thereupon the said Henry R. Jordan was examined by the counsel for the claimant, and in answer to interrogatories testified as follows:

How long have you known claimant

Forty years or upward

Did you know him before and during the war

I saw him before the war and did not meet him again till 1862.

What were his views in regard to secession

I don't remember to have talked with him but on during the war until 1864, and we met and had a long conversation in reference to the war in which he strongly favored the union.

Did you know his reputation amongst his loyal neighbors before and during the war and which was that reputation

He was always spoken of as a loyal both before and during the war.

Were you a Union man during the war

Yes sir

Do you know how claimant voted on the question of secession, and on which side did he exhort his influence  
I do not know how claimant voted

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### Redirect Examination

Did you know of claimant being in the federal lines and state what passed during the conversation if any was had

I knew of his being inside the federal lines and he stated that he was going to stay inside the federal lines

Henry R. Jordan

At the same time and place in the presence of the same counsel Samuel D. Warren having been in like manner duly sworn desposes and says that his name is Samuel D. Warren, that he is a farmer, that he is 70 years of age, and that he resides neat Lebanon, Alabama and that he is the claimant in this case, and being examined by his counsel the said Warren justified as follows:

Did you furnish a substitute in the Confederate Army.

Yes

Explain the reason why you did so, and explain the conditions surrounding you at the time

My parents were about 80 years of age and I did not want to leave them alone as there would have been no one left to take care of them, and my life was constantly endangered by the presence of what is known as home guards and I believe by sending a substitute they would leave me to live at home in peace.

After that were you actually conscripted

Yes

What did you do

Instead of reporting to the Confederate authorities at Gadsden, Alabama as I was ordered to do I crosses the Tennessee River and went into the federal lines and from there I went to Nashville, and thence to the State of Illinois. Governor Johnson of Tennessee gave me a pass to go any where inside of the federal lines.

How long did you stay inside the federal lines  
Until after the close of the war

Did you furring any beef to the Confederate government  
I did not.

Did you furnish any beef to P. B. Haralson of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

I did. W. J. Haralson engaged them to P. B. Haralson for me by correspondence.

When you delivered them to P. B. Halrason was he engaged in business for himself or as agent of the Confederate government.

My understanding was that he was doing business for himself and if he had any connection with the rebels I don't know it. I never saw any soldiers in the city of Chattanooga, and if they were used to aid the Confederate government I was entirely ignorant of it, and they were not taken there for that purpose.

#### Cross Examination

State as nearly as you can the time where these cattle were delivered.

About August 1862 in my best recollection, perhaps in 63.

Did you ever furnish any supplies of any character to the Confederate government during the war.

I have no recollection of ever having furnishing anything to the Confederate government but a great deal was taken without my consent, for which I was never paid.

S. D. Warren

W. C. D. Cook, Judge of Probate

At the same place, and on the 30 day of July, 1895, in the presence of the same counsel of both parties, Samuel N. Warren, a witness on behalf of the claimant, was produced, and having been by me in like manner duly sworn, deposes and says that his name is Samuel N. Warren; that his occupation is that of Farmer; that he is 50 years of age; that his place of residence is 3 Mi. South of Lebanon, Ala.; that he has on interest, direct or indirect the claim which is the subject of injury in said cause, and that he is related to the claimant and is his nephew. And thereupon the said Samuel N. Warren was examined by the counsel for the claimant, and in answer to interrogatories testified as follows:

Do you know what claimants views in regard to secession before the war were?

They were in favor of the Union.

Did claimant furnish a substitute in the Confederate Army, and if so state fully the cause of this action.

He did furnish a substitute in the Confederate Army because he was opposed to secession, but knew he would be conscripted and forced to go himself unless he did send a substitute, and was afterward conscripted and ordered to report to the Confederate authorities for service but instead of doing so left home and crossed Tennessee River into the Federal lines.

Cross Examination waived

Samuel N. Warren

W.C.D.Cook

Judge of Probate

December Term, 189

## **PETITION**

To the Honorable the Court of Claims of the United States

Your petitioner **Samuel D. Warren**  
respectfully represents

That **he is a** citizen of the United States, residing in **DeKalb** county, State of **Ala.** where **he** resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from **him** quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of **\$422.75**, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army.

**Taken from the claimant's premises at or near Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala. Feb. 2nd, 64. June 2, 64 and May 18th, 65, by Capt. & A. Q. M. Theo Voges for the use of Col. Stones Brigade, 1st Div. 15th Army Corps:**

<b>1300 lbs. bacon at 20 cts.</b>	<b>\$260.00</b>
<b>2 men's saddles</b>	<b>\$ 29.00</b>
<b>125 lbs. honey at 20 cts.</b>	<b>\$ 25.00</b>
<b>30 lbs. butter at 20 cts.</b>	<b>\$ 6.00</b>
<b>4 bus. dried fruit at \$1</b>	<b>\$ 5.00</b>
<b>50 lbs. sole, upper and harness leather at 30 cts.</b>	<b>\$ 15.00</b>
<b>18 bus. corn at \$1</b>	<b>\$ 18.00</b>
<b>30 gal. Syrup at 75 cts.</b>	<b>\$ 22.50</b>
<b>150 lbs. honey unstrained at 20 cts.</b>	<b>\$ 30.00</b>
<b>5 1/2 bus. wheat at \$1.50</b>	<b>\$ 8.25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$422.75</b>

Your petitioner further states that **this** claim for compensation for said stores and supplies was presented to the **Commissioners of Claims** under the Act of Congress approved **March 3, 1871**, and was by said **Commissioner** disallowed about **Dec. '73** on the ground that the **said Commissioners were** not convinced of **Loyalty**.

Your petitioner knowing said decision to be unjust, petitioned the Congress of the United States for relief, and on or about the **Feb. 21, 1889** said petition was be the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives referred to the Honorable Court of Claims. under section 1 of an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, entitled "An Act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government."

Your petitioner further states that **this** said claim has not been assigned or transferred, and **he is the** sole owner thereof; that it is correct and just; that **he** did not give any aid or comfort to the late rebellion, but throughout that war loyal to the Government of the United States.

Wherefore your petitioner pray that when the facts shall have been ascertained as to **his** loyalty and the justice of **said** claim, the same may be reported to the House of Representatives of the United States or to the said Committee on War Claims, as provided in said act of March 3, 1883.

Personally appeared before me **Gilbert Moyers, Att. for claimant**, who being duly sworn, says that the statements contained in the foregoing petition are true, to the best of **his** knowledge, information and belief. **Gilbert Moyers, Attorney**

Subscribed and sworn to before me this **14th** day of **Sept. 1897**.

**Power of Atty. on file**

**Arges Daily**

**Com. Court of Claims**