

Rept. #3

Office 271

FAITH J.

2869. June 21 / 1869
No. w PETITION.

of
Mr. John Smith
of
Whitfield County Ga.

Amount \$312.00

By Jamis Roberts, agt.
for
Horse, Tools, Carriage.

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

632 F Street, Washington, D. C.

2869

Archive Office,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

April 30th, 1875

Book 3 Letters Sent, page 107

Case of John Faith
of Hillfield, bounty
Georgia

The above name
appears on the Muster
Roll of Capt James
M Landers Co "B"
1st Regiment Georgia
State Guards as
a Private Soldier

See Co Report
referred

See Muster Roll
of Co "B" 1st Regt G.S.G.

26
I hereby certify that the testimony in the matter of the claim of John Faith is closed and is hereby submitted to the Commissioners for decision.

James Roberts
Atty

No. 2869

CLAIM OF

John Faith

OF

Whitfield County,

State of Georgia

\$ 3.12⁰⁰

TESTIMONY OF

Page.

Thos. J. Simmons
Jeremiah M. Saylor
John Faith

TAKEN BEFORE

J. Blake Swapp
Special Commissioner.

James Roberts
of Dalton Ga
Attorneys.

Before the Commissioners of Claims.

ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1871.

Case of John Faith
No. 2864

It is hereby certified, that on the 15 day of August
1872, at Dalton, in the county of Whitfield
and State of Georgia, personally came before me the following
persons, viz:

John Faith Claimant,
James Roberts Counsel, or Attorney,
and Thomas J. Simmons, Jeremiah
McSailors 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 15th day of August,
1872.



J. Blake Swartz
Special Commissioner of the Commissioners of Claims.

Deposition of John Faith

In answer to the First General Interrogatory, the Deponent says:

My name is John Faith, my age is 47
years, my residence Whitfield County, in the State of
Georgia, and my occupation a farmer;
I am ~~related to~~ the claimant,
and have a beneficial interest in the claim.

[NOTE: The Claimant should always be first examined when present, in which case the words "related to" as printed immediately above, should be stricken out.]

home. I never went into the service again.

5 I have taken the Amnesty oath. I took it the first time in 1864, after the armies had gone South of my home. I took it then at Rosaca, Ga. The oath required that I should give no aid or adhesion to the rebel cause. I took it the second time in 1865, after the surrender, at Lilton, in Whitfield county Georgia. I took it for the protection it afforded. Have not been pardoned by the President.

6 To question 6 to 8 inclusive I an-
to 8 swer No.

9 I was in the military service of the Confederate States, as detailed in answer to question 4. I was never in any battle.

10 I was a soldier in the Confederate Army under the circumstances as specified in answer to question 4. I was arrested in the Spring of 1864, taken to the army near Dalton, and remained until the army fell back past my home, when I remained at home and fell within the Federal lines

2 Resided in Whitfield County Georgia from 1st of April 1861 to 1st of June 1865. I lived on my own land. There was 80 acres in my farm. There was about 35 acres of cleared land, balance woodland. It is situated about ten miles south of Dalton, near the Selma, Macon & Dalton R.R. I was farming and blacksmithing during the war. I did not change residence or business during the war.

3 To question 3 - No.

4 I took an oath to bear allegiance to the Confederate States. It was in ^{1863 or} 1864 that I took the oath, at or near Dalton, Georgia. Three soldiers came to my house. They had guns. They told me I must go into the service. They took me to Johnson's army, then camped about three miles from Dalton. They took me to head-quarters, and I was mustered into the service and required to take the oath. I did not take it willingly. I stayed there four or five weeks. When the Confederate army retreated past my home I remained at

- 11 I was in the State Militia. I volunteered in the Militia in 1863, and went to Resaca to organize, where I was at once detached, on account of my trade as blacksmith, to go home to do work for the farmers.
- 12 I misunderstood the difference between militia and home guard. I was not in the militia as above stated, but in the home guard as there stated.
- 13 To questions 13 to 17 inclusive I
to 17 answer No.
- 18 I was in the service of the Confederacy as stated in answer to question 4. To other parts of question 18, I answer No.
- 19 To questions 19 to 23 inclusive I
to 23 answer No.
- 24 I was arrested by three Confederate soldiers and taken to the Army then camped three miles from Dalton, Georgia. I was mustered into the Confederate service, and remained about four weeks. I left the army when it retreated past my home, and remained there. I took no oath of any kind to get released. I

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Claims
under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1871:

Your petitioner (1) *John Faith, citizen of Whitfield Co Ga*
respectfully represent that
he is citizen and resident of of said County, & of the
State of (2) *Georgia* *Resides in this south west of Dalton Ga.*
P.O. address Dalton Ga & that
that he is the original owner of the herei- r mentioned claim;
(3) *which has not been transferred or signed to*
any other Person whatever,

that there was (4) *Taken* from the petitioner for the use of
the army of the United States, for which no payment has been made, or compen-
sation received in any manner or from any source for any part thereof, the fol-
lowing described supplies, viz: (5) *Taken by troops under Genl. Sherman*

No	1 st	One Sorrel horse some 10 years old. Together with agood Saddle & Bridle all was the \$125.00	
"	2	Six head of hogs worth \$4.00 each	24.00
"	3	One young Stepper used for Beef worth	10.00
"	4	One Box of tools consisting of Carpenter tools including the various tools used by Carpenter, doing wood work, & other tools consisting Hammers the used by Smiths in the use of Iron &c worth. \$75.00 The time the above was taken about 15 th May 1864. As the army went down in front of the Rebel Army	
"	5	about 15 Bushels of corn worth \$2.00 for Bushels taken by Slaves Carried about 15 th Oct. 1864. worth	30.00
"	6	about 500 lbs hay & fodder worth	10.00
"	7	8 Gallons Syrup. worth for Gal \$1.00	8.00
"	8	its Portion of the Buggy, taken & used to the value of	30.00
To the aggregate of			\$342.00
The last mentioned taken By troops under Genl. Sherman. was about 15 Oct 1864. as above stated,			

that the prices charged are the fair market value for the supplies at the time and place last mentioned, as your petitioner is informed and believes; that said supplies were (6) Taken & used by the soldiers under Genl Sherman Commanding U S Army in Georgia at the times stated. In the foregoing paper at Pettibones Plantation in Whitfield Co. So ten miles South west of Dalton Ga

That there was no Voucher Receipt or other writing given for the same. or names of Pades or ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{of} troops who took said Supplies were only passing in front of the Army of Genl Johnson Retreating from Dalton

Loyalty Prover By James Maston Sr.
G. W. Simmons
Jeremiah Sailors.
Thos. J. Simmons

Other facts as to the taking said Property
Mr Rutwin says she saw ^{the soldiers} the Regt & take one horse
of it. vs James Maston Sr. avers they took corn & powder & one Hog.
Mr Jerry Sailors avers same as Mr J. Maston
Sarah Barnett (only Daughter) saw tools taken
as stated



that this claim (7) has at no time been presented to any Executive Department & no action was had thereon.

Your petitioner further says that he hereby appoint N. P. CHIPMAN, A. A. HOSMER, and C. D. GILMORE, doing business under the name of CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO., of the City of Washington, D. C., as his true and lawful attorneys, to appear before the Claims Commission appointed under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871, or any Court, Department, or Bureau of the Government of the United States, and prosecute this claim to final issue, with full power of substitution, hereby ratifying and confirming all said attorneys, or either of them, shall lawfully do in virtue hereof, and hereby annulling and revoking all other powers of attorney in the premises.

Your petitioner further avers that he is a citizen who remained loyal adherent to the cause and the Government of the United States during the war, and were so loyal before and at the time of the taking or furnishing of the property for which claim is made.



John Faith

(Claimant's Signature.)

(8) And now comes John Faith Defendant who being duly sworn deposes & says that he is the Plaintiff named in the ^{petition} Petition & who signed the same, that the matters therein stated are true of Defendant's own knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information & belief, and as to those matters he believes them to be true.

And Defendant further says that he did not voluntarily serve or 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 said Confederate Government, or to any officer, Department or Adherent of the same in support thereof, that he never voluntarily accepted or exercised the position of any Officer whatsoever or yielded voluntary support to said Confederate Government.

John Faith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of May 1871.

W. C. Smith, Clerk of Court
Whitfield County, Ga.

was never arrested by the United States authorities

25 I had property taken by the Confederate authorities. I had hogs and sheep taken. Do not know the number taken. They were taken, I suppose, for the use of the army. I have never received any pay for them.

26 To questions 26 to 29 inclusive I
to 29 answer No.

30 I had four brothers and two nephews in the Confederate army. My brothers names were Abraham, William, ^{James} Josiah G. and Early D. My nephews names were John Redwine and Michael Redwine. My brothers Josiah G. and James are now living. Also my nephews. One of my brothers, James resides in De Kalb county, Ga., and the other in Whitfield county Georgia. One of my nephews lives in Whitfield county and the other in Arkansas. I furnished neither of my brothers or nephews with any military equipments or with money or clothing. I did not contribute

in any way to support them while in the rebel service.

31 To questions 31 to 37 inclusive I
+ 37 answer No.

38 I received passes from the Confederate authorities. I received the passes from the military authorities in command at Dalton. I had the passes to go to town on business. The passes were usually good for but one trip. I did not sign or swear to any promise or obligation to get the passes. I used the passes for the purpose for which I obtained them.

39 To question 39 - No.

40 At the beginning of the rebellion I sympathized with the union cause. My feelings and language was opposed to secession. I felt that there could be no good government outside the old Union. I exerted my influence and cast my vote on the side of the Union. I did all I could and voted for Lohr and Jackson for delegates to the Secession Convention. After the ordinance of Secession was

adopted in Georgia, I adhered to
the Union cause and did not
"go with the State."

41 I solemnly declare that from
the beginning to the end of hostili-
ties against the United States, 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, by word or deed,
to injure said cause or retard
its success. And that I was at
all times 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 per-
mitted.

Testimony as to Property.

I was present when part of
the property named in the petition
was taken.

I saw one horse, one bridle
and saddle, one gearhing and
part of the corn, fodder and

hay.

I had 6 hogs, one buggy, one box of tools, 8 gallons syrup and some corn which was taken, but which I did not see taken.

My place was near where a battle was expected to take place. I took my family and my stock and went about a mile, near the mountain. While I was there a large number of soldiers came up, and four of them saw the horse and took him, with a bridle and saddle on him. One of the soldiers mounted him and rode him off. The yearling was a heifer between two and three years old. The soldiers shot her down and skinned her near where we had taken refuge. I went to where they were busy skinning the heifer and talked with them all the time they were doing it. The corn was taken at another time. It was in the crib. The soldiers put it in sacks and carried it off on their horses. The fodder and hay was taken at the same time and on horses.

The property was taken from my place ten miles South of Dalton. It was taken, on the 15th of May 1864, and about the 15th of October 1864. The property was taken by troops said to belong to General Sherman's army. There was more than one soldier engaged in taking the property. There was a large number present when the property was taken - cannot state the number.

Mary Redwine, George Simmons, Jerry Sailors, James Masters, Larina Faith, Sarah Barnett and myself were present when the property was taken.

Do not know that any U. S. officer was present at the taking.

Do not know to what place the property was removed. I learn from others that the horse was used in an artillery wagon.

Do not know the use for which the property was taken. Suppose it was taken for the use of the army. It was all taken in the direction of the army.

Do not know that any com-

6
1
Complaint was made to army officers about the taking of the property.

No paper or receipt was asked for or given.

The property was taken in the day-time, and not secretly.

The army was engaged when the first property was taken. Do not know of a camp being in the vicinity. There was picket fighting at the time the property was taken. I knew none of the officers of that army.

The horse was larger than common size - horse - in good condition - was about ten years old, and worth \$110.00.

The saddle was nearly new. It was good. Think it had been in use two years. The bridle was good, was not so old as the saddle. The bridle and saddle was worth about fifteen dollars.

The heifer was fat and would weigh about 200 pounds - was between 2 and 3 years old, and worth 10 dollars.

The corn was shucked and was in box in a kitchen house

And in the crib. It was in good condition. There was about fifteen bushels all together. I saw two sacks full taken. There was probably something over two bushels. The balance was taken but I did not see it taken. The corn was taken in October 1864. when the army was returning from Atlanta.

The hay and fodder was put away in a crib. It was good. There was 500 pounds taken. I saw it being taken, but did not see it all taken. It was worth ten dollars.

The hogs were in good condition. Think they weighed about 50 pounds each. They were worth ten cents a pound. There were six of them. I did not see the hogs taken.

The box of tools consisted of

$\frac{1}{2}$ a dozen paring chisels, worth	\$5.00
2 hand saws, worth	4.00
2 tenant saws, worth	2.50
1 Circle Saw	1.25
8 Marking chisels	6.00
7 planes	12.00
1 Brace and 18 bits	3.50

4 tenant augurs	6.50
2 tryng, and 1 measuring square	2.75
1 spirit level	2.00
3 blacksmith hammers	1.50
2 common hammers	.75
2 hatchets	2.25
1 oil stone	1.50
2 files	3.00
The chest was worth	1.50
3 drawing knives	4.25
2 spoke shaves	2.00
2 pair dividers	1.50
6 augurs	3.00
3 fall axes	3.00
1 broad ax	2.00

The condition of the tools was good. Some had been in use two years and some one year.

I did not see the tools taken.

They were taken in May, 1864.

The Syrup was home made and good. There was 8 gallons of it, and worth one dollar a gallon. It was taken in October, 1864. I did not see it taken

John Gaitt

Deposition of Thos. J. Simmons
On Loyalty and Property of John Faith.

My name is Thomas J. Simmons.
My age is 34 years. Reside in Whitfield
County, Georgia. Am a Minister.
Am not related to the claimant.
I have no beneficial interest in
his claim.

Have known the claimant
since 1863. Was intimately acquaint-
ed with him from that time
until the end of the war. I lived
about three quarters of a mile
from him. Saw him about
twice a week. I conversed with
him about the war.

I was an adherent of the Union
cause, and was so regarded by
the claimant.

Heard him express himself as
being a Union man. Had no
use for the Confederacy or its
leaders, and would never vote for
a secessionist if he knew it. He
said he thought office-seekers caused
the war. He said the old govern-
ment was good enough - it could
not be bettered, and he did not

want any other. He adhered to the Union cause.

The Union cause is his sympathies, judging from his expressions to me. Heard him say he had no confidence in the success of the Confederacy.

I have conversed with him alone and in the presence of others. He always expressed himself in the same manner.

His public reputation as to loyalty was good. He was not regarded by the Confederates as a friend to their cause. They regarded him suspiciously.

Do not know that he ever gave any money or property in aid of the Union cause or Union army, or that he ever gave information to officers and soldiers of the Union army in aid of their movements. Do not know that he ever gave did anything to aid the Union cause.

Do not know that he was ever molested or threatened with injury on account of his Union

Testimony as to Property.

I was present when part of the property named in the Schedule was taken.

I saw one horse, ^{saddle and bridle} and one beef taken.

Clumant and his family took what they could, and left their house and went about one mile to get away from a fight that seemed to be coming on. He took refuge in the mouth of Redwine's Cave, and while there, General Neward's Corps came and camped near the place. While in this situation a soldier came up and took the horse, bridle and saddle and rode it off.

The soldiers shot the beef and butchered it and took it off to their camp.

The horse and beef was taken from the mouth of Redwine's Cave 9 miles south of Dalton. It was taken on the 14th day of May, 1864, by troops belonging to General Neward's U. S. Army Corps.

4
The property was taken in the daytime, and not secretly.

A portion of the army had camped in the immediate vicinity of where the property was taken. Neward's Corps was camped there. The camp was established the night before the property was taken, and left the evening after. There was skinning going on while the camp was there. I ~~do not~~ knew none of the officers of that army except Lieutenant Smith and Singletor. Cox, who was a guide for General Neward.

The horse was a medium size Chestnut Sorrel, in ordinary condition - eight or nine years old and worth \$125⁰⁰.

The saddle and bridle was common and worth about eight dollars.

The beef was about two years old, was in fair order, and would weigh 40 or 50 pounds to the quarter. It was worth about 8 cents a pound. I have not talked with the claimant about the values of these items.

The horse, bridle, saddle and beef
were all taken in my presence.

Question by Attorney. - The claimant
after he was first arrested and
taken off, came back next day
under charge of a guard for the
purpose of getting some clothing.
He was then taken back to the
army and remained four or
five weeks. When the Confederate
army fell back to Meraca, he
fell out and got within the Federal
lines and came home again. He
remained at home after that
until the end of the war.

Thos J. Simmons

Deposition of Jeremiah M. Sailors
On Loyalty and Property of John Faith.

My name is Jeremiah M. Sailors.
My age is 46 years. Reside in
Whitfield county Georgia. Am a
farmer. I am a cousin of
the claimant. I have no beneficial
interest in this claim.

I have known claimant
ever since I can remember.
I was intimately acquainted
with him during the war. I
lived about half a mile from
him. Saw him about once
a week. Have conversed with
him about the war.

I was a Union man during
the war, and think I was so
regarded by the claimant.

Heard him say he was opposed
to the war. Think he said that broke
down politicians were the cause
of the war. He thought it was
best to have let the President take
his seat and see what he done
before breaking up a row. He
adhered to the Union cause. Think
his sympathies were with the

Union cause judging from his
chat. He said he thought the
cause of the Union would be
successful.

I always conversed with him
alone on these subjects, except
in the presence of other Union
men. He always expressed him-
self in ~~the~~ favor of the Union.

He was regarded and spoken
of as a Union man. The rebels
called him a Union man.

Do not know that he ever
contributed any money or
property in aid of the Union
cause or Union army. Do not
know that he ever gave any
information to officers or soldiers
of the Union army in aid of
their movements, or that he ever
did anything for the Union cause.

He was threatened, as was all
Union men. Do not know that
he was personally threatened, or
molested.

Do not know that he ever
contributed anything in any
way to aid the Confederate gov.

A number of officers were present when the beef was being butchered and seemed to sanction the act. A guide of the corps told me that they had orders to take such stock as they needed.

The beef was carried to their tents. The horse was ridden off in the direction of Mesaca, where a battle was progressing.

The beef was taken for food for the soldiers, and the horse was taken for the man who took him to ride. I saw the horse ride off. Do not know that I saw the beef used.

Mr. Faith complained to the captain about the taking of the horse, saying it was all he had to cultivate his crop which he hoped to raise after the army had passed. The captain said it was useless for him to contend for his horse as soldiers were obliged to do the best they could in such emergencies.

I think no voucher or other paper was asked for or given.

Sentiments.

Do not know that he ever contributed anything in any way to aid the Confederate government, or that he ever gave anything to officers or soldiers of the Confederate army.

Do not know that he ever owned any Confederate bonds or did anything to sustain the credit of the Confederate States.

Think he could not have established his loyalty to the Confederacy if it had maintained itself as a separate government. Think so because of his general opposition to the Confederacy. He was forced away from home at the point of the bayonet by three Confederate soldiers. The soldiers who took him told me that they were getting up recruits - that each soldier who got a recruit was entitled to a furlough of forty days. Think Charnant only stayed away one night. I was at his house when he came home. He said he did not mean to fight for the rebel cause.

9
But one soldier was engaged in taking the horse. He seemed to be on some urgent business, and said he could not promise to leave the horse anywhere, or to bring it back. There were officers and soldiers standing near and saw all that was done.

Think there were fifteen or twenty soldiers engaged in taking the beef.

Mary A. Redwine, Lavina Faith, Sarah Faith, Lewis Faith, George W. Simmons and myself were present when the horse and beef were taken.

There were several U. S. officers present. There was one Captain and two or three Lieutenants. One of the Lieutenants names was Smith. He was from Murray County Georgia. Do not know the names of the other officers, or the regiments to which any of them belonged. I heard no orders given to take the horse and beef. Officers present when the horse was taken advised Mr. Faith to make no resistance to the taking of the horse.

ernment, or ever gave ~~uniform~~
anything to officers or soldiers
of the Confederate army. Or that
he ever owned any Confederate
bands or did anything to sustain
the credit of the Confederate States.

Think he could not have joined
his loyalty to the Confederacy if
it had maintained itself as a
separate government, from
the fact of his leaving the
Confederate army after being
enrolled, and refusing to do
service for it.

He did ^{not} go into the rebel service
voluntarily. He and I were ar-
rested and taken at the same
time. He went much against
his will, and left at the first
opportunity, and remained out
afterwards.

Testimony as to Property.

I saw some of the property speci-
fied in the schedule taken.

I saw corn, meat, fodder and
molasses taken.

I was at the house of claimant
at work dressing leather, when

was camped there. Think the property was taken in an hour or two after the camp was established. Do not know how long the camp remained there. There had been no battle or skirmish near there. I knew none of the officers of that army.

The corn, I think, was in the corn crib. Think it was part shucked and part in the sheck. It was in good condition. Do not know the quantity, or value. I paid \$2.00 and \$2.25 per bushel afterwards.

The meat was live hogs. They were a year and a half or two years old. Think they would have weighed 100 pounds each. They were in good condition. Do not know how many there was. Pork was worth 8 cents a pound.

The fodder was good - it was in the crib or stable loft ^{+ in the field.} Do not know quantity or value.

The molasses was home made. Was in the smoke-house, in a barrel. Do not know quantity

from Atlanta. The articles were taken by troops belonging to the Yankee army. The men said they were Yankees. Think there was about fifty engaged in the taking. All were engaged in the taking who were present. Think they were there not more than one hour.

James Masters, Levina Faith Sarah Faith and myself were present when the property was taken. Do not know where Mr. Faith was. He was not at home.

Do not know that there was a U. S. officer present.

Do not know where the property was removed to. They went in the direction of the army.

Do not know the use for which it was taken. Did not see any of it used.

The property was taken in the day-time. It was not taken secretly.

Think there was a camp of the army in the vicinity at the time the property was taken. The camp was about a mile off. Do not know what part of the army

*
taken
or value. taken The articles which
I have specified as having been
taken, were taken in my pres-
ence. I had no means of
knowing the quantities taken
of the various articles.

J. M. Sailors

REMARKS BY THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

The claimant in this case is loyal in my opinion. He was taken into the army by force, but shows that he was in favor of the Union. He has failed to prove all his items, but the main items are very well set out.

J. Clarke Swartz

Special Commissioner.

Dutton Whitfield Co. Inc.

No. 2869

CLAIM

^{OF}
John Hartt Esq

^{OF}
Whitfield Co Ga

P. O. Dutton Ga

\$ 1.00

**APPLICATION
TO HAVE TESTIMONY TAKEN
BY SPECIAL COMMISSIONER**

~~Alaska~~
P. M. Shelby

By
James Roberts,
Dutton Ga
Submitted

FILED BY
CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.
632 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Printed and Sold by Powell, Gineck & Co., 632 F St., Washington.

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the Yankees came. There was about fifty of them came to claimant's place and began to shoot the hogs. They cut up the hogs and took them on their horses and went off with them. The corn, I think, was in the field and in the crib. They put it in sacks and carried it off on their horses. I have no idea of the quantity taken. I think all that came there went away with a load of something. Think the fodder was in the field. They carried it off on their horses. Do not know how much was taken. Think they got some of the fodder from the crib. Think the molasses was in a barrel in the smoke-house. They put it in their canteens. Do not know the quantity taken.

These articles were taken from Mr. Faith's place, about eleven miles south of Dalton. Do not know the date on which they were taken, but it was at the time General Wood came around

DIRECTIONS.

- NOTE 1.—Insert number of the Claim, if known.
 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.—Give the reasons why the witnesses cannot be brought to Washington.
 7.—The claimant's name should be signed here, either by himself or his attorney.

No. 1

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS,

Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1871.

In the matter of the Claim of John Smith
 of _____, in the County of Whitfield
 and State of Georgia

Comes now the claimant, before P. M. Shelby Esq.,
 Special Commissioner for the State of Georgia, and
 represents that he has heretofore filed with the above-named Commissioners a
 Petition for the allowance of a claim for property taken for the use of
 the army of the United States, which claim, as stated below, does not exceed the
 sum of three thousand dollars.

That the said claim, stated by items, and excluding therefrom all such items
 as refer to the DAMAGE, DESTRUCTION, and LOSS, and not the USE, of property;
 to unauthorized or unnecessary 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 ARTICLES.	VALUE.	
		Dolls.	Cts.
1564 15 th	1 st One Saddle Horse about 10 years old together with saddle & Bridle all worth	\$125.	00
"	2. 61 Hds. of Hogs worth 40 cts each	24.	00
"	3. One Young Steer used for Beef	10.	00
"	4. One Box of Tools consisting of wood & Carpenter's tools & some other tools worth	75.	00
1564 Oct 15 th	5. About 10 Bunches corn at \$2.00 per Bush	20.	00
"	6. 5th lbs. Hay & fodder worth 2 lbs for lb	10.	00
"	7. 8 Gall. of Syrup at \$1.00 per gal	8.	00
"	8. A Portion of two Ruggs taken & used by the same troops worth	80.	00
	Total.	\$312.	00

That, as stated in the Petition referred to, the property in question was taken from or furnished by John Smith Esq of Whitfield Co in the State of Georgia, for the use of a portion of the army of the United States, known as the 22d Regt, and commanded by Genl Thomas and that the persons who took or received the property, or who authorized or directed it to be taken or furnished, were the following:

* NAME.	RANK.	CO.	Regiment, Corps or Station.
<u>Said Thomas</u>	<u>Genl.</u>		
<u>common</u>			

That the property was removed to (4) Said Army of U.S. and used for or by (5) The Same; all this on or about the 10th day of May & Oct, in the year 1864, as appears by the petition presented to the Commissioners.

That the Claimant is unable to produce the witnesses hereafter to be named before the Commissioners at the city of Washington for and because of the following reasons, to wit: (6) the lack of means to pay expenses & the smallness of the amt of claim & the greatness of the distance to Washington City &c

That by the following named persons, the claimant expects to prove that, from the beginning of hostilities against the United States to the end thereof, his sympathies were constantly with the cause of the United States; that he never, of his own free will and accord, did anything, or offered, or sought, or attempted to do anything, by word or deed, to injure said cause or retard its success, and that he was at all times 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 his means and power, and the circumstances of the case, permitted.

James Martin of Whitfield Co, Ga.
Jeremiah Salons of " "
Thomas J. Garrison of " "
Stanwix, H. Martin of Murray Co. u. s.
 of "

That, by the following-named persons, the claimant expects to prove the taking or furnishing of the property for the use of the army of the United States:

G. W. Gimmans of *Whitefield Co. Ga*
Mary A. Kidwiler of " " "
James A. Astor of " " "
Jessimah Valer of " " "
Sarah A. Barnett of " " "
of *P.O. address* *Dutton Ga*

The claimant now prays that the testimony of the witnesses just designated be taken and recorded, at such place and at such time as the Special Commissioner may designate, at the reasonable cost of the said claimant; and that due notice of the time and place of the taking thereof be given to the Claimant, or to his counsel.

Submitted on this *29th* day of *Sept.*, 1871.

John Faith
Claimant.

James Roberts
Attorney.

P. O. Address of Attorney:

Dutton Ga

No. 2869

271

CLAIM

OF
John Faith

OF
Whitefield Co
Ga.

SUMMARY REPORT.

Copied



1869

The Claim of John Faith, of Wilkes Co., in the State of Georgia

No. of Item.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMOUNT CLAIMED.		AMOUNT ALLOWED.		AMOUNT DISALLOWED.		REMARKS.
		Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	
1	One Colored Horse	125	00					<p>Claimant was arrested and put into the Rebel Army by three Confederate soldiers in 1864, and took the oath of Allegiance unwillingly. He deserted in a few weeks and staid at home till the close of the War. In 1863 he volunteered in the Home Guard and was drafted as a Blacksmith to remain at home for the benefit of his neighbors. He had 4 brothers, and two nephews in the Rebel Army and received passes from Confederate officers.</p> <p>T. J. Simmons and W. M. Saiton testify to legal expressions and upbraidings. But they are not satisfied with the sufficiency of the evidence of guilt. And beside from that the evidence of the taking, as to when by whom and under what circumstances is indefinite and unsatisfactory and leaves the impression on our minds that very little if any of the property was taken by proper authority as regular supplies for the Army.</p> <p>For these reasons therefore we are constrained to reject the claim.</p>
2	6 Hogs	24	00					
3	one Wagon	10	00					
4	one Boy Tools	75	00					
5	15 Bush Corn	30	00					
6	100 pounds Hay	10	00					
7	9 Gall. Lard	8	00					
8	exp. for 2 Baggie	30	00					
	Total	312	00			312	00	

SOURCE INFORMATION

Image url: <https://www.fold3.com/image/11640>

Publication Number: M1407

Publication Title: Southern Claims Commission

Short Description: NARA M1407. The Southern Claims Commission denied these claims by southerners seeking compensation for property loss. They were barred or disallowed for a number of reasons.

Collection Title: Southern Claims Commission

Roll: scc_3_56_0001

State: Georgia

County: Whitfield


Claimant: Mr. John Faith

Claim Number: 2869

Claim Date: 1869-06-21

Page: 1

Roll Number: 007

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