

# ROOTDIGGER

2nd Quarter: April — June 2007

The Rootdigger is a publication of the Marion County Genealogical Society, a division of the non-profit Historic Marion County/ Ocala Preservation Society. Annual membership fee is \$15.00.

## Researching People of the Civil War Era

2nd quarter 2007

The three most valuable pieces of information when researching a Civil War ancestor are the soldier's name, whether he served for the Union or Confederate army, and the state from which the soldier served. By knowing these facts, other aspects of a soldier's record of service can often be determined. Usually, the piece of information that poses the most problems to find is the state from which the soldier served. Often, you will find that you have vague idea of the soldier's state of service, but you are not quite sure. The easiest way to confirm this is to contact the state archives in the state of possible service. They should be able to direct you to the muster rolls for their state if you go to the archives in person, or inform you of the procedure for requesting that information if you write or call. Remember to keep your requests simple, and offer only those details pertinent to your request. Be aware that names were often misspelled, so do not despair if you have a hard time finding your ancestor. Chances are he is listed under a name with a similar spelling.



Two of the 4 Winneal brothers that served in the Civil War. Lewis and Solomon enlisted in the Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery in August 1864.

Photo furnished by Margaret Jones.

With those three pieces of information verified, the next step is to retrieve the soldier's pension records. Pension records offer more information useful to the genealogist, and also provide a more complete picture of a soldier's military career. Some Confederate states issued pensions until 1959, and those pension can be found filed in the state archives in the state in which the soldier retired. All Union pensions and Confederate pensions issued after 1959 can be found by writing the National Archives and Records Administration. To order military service records, use NATF Form 86 or to order military pension records, use NATF Form 85. Procedures for obtaining these forms can be found here. In order for the National Archives to process the NATF Form 86 or Form 85, you must include the veteran's name, Civil War Union or Confederate service, branch of service, and the state from which he served. They will contact you with an invoice for copy fees, which must be paid before the copies are sent. It will take a few weeks for the request to be fully processed.

If pension records do not exist for your ancestor (Union or Confederate), you can write to the National Archives for the military record of the soldier in question. However, you should be aware that these records aren't as useful, and are subject to the same process as described earlier for requesting pension records.

(Continued on page 2)

### Inside this issue:

Submitting Pictures	2
William A Frazer	3
Website Query	3
Isaiah A. Bell	4
The Cow Cavalry	4
Walter R. Perry	6
Library Collections	7

### Special points of interest:

- *Researching Civil War Genealogy.*
- *Stories of Union and Confederate Soldiers*
- *The 1st Battalion Special Cavalry FL*



## Submitting Pictures to Army Museum

*By Arnold Davis*



*The ladies would wear these sashes when they attended "War Meetings for Lincoln". My mother relates that Roxanna (tallest in back) told her she could hear the gunfire during the war. This group would meet at the church and bake bread for the troops.*

*Photo furnished by Arnold Davis*

*Don't overlook books released through small, local presses.*



*One more of the Winneal brothers, probably Frederick  
Photo furnished by Margaret Jones*

Years ago I sent the Army Museum in Carlisle 8 x 10 **photo copies** of the tintype and original photos I have of my Civil War Ancestors. They placed them in their archives for researchers to use. Recently I thought I should update the availability of this service in hopes it might be something to include in the next Root Digger. This is the reply I received:

Mr. Davis,

Thank you for contacting us about the photographs of Civil War Soldiers. Currently we are **accepting original photographs** of Civil War Veterans into the collection. Unfortunately, we can not accept any copies or scans.

If you have a photo or photos that you would like to donate, you can mail them to the address that we have listed below. Please include your name and address and any information that you have on the Soldier (name, unit, and etc.)

Thank you very much.

Greg Statler

Registrar

Gregory.statler@us.army.mil

U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center

Attn: Acquisitions

950 Soldiers Drive

Carlisle, Pa. 17013-5021

As you can see they now will only accept **original ... not copies ...** of photographs. What a shame.

## Researching People of the Civil War Era *Continued*

*(Continued from page 1)*

Once you have received these records, filling in the holes is relatively easy. By using the resources listed earlier (public libraries, state archives, historical societies, and public universities), you can expand your search to now include books on your relative's company or a battle in which he fought. Don't overlook books released through small, local presses. Some of those books can offer good leads within their bibliographies. Libraries in public universities are often overlooked because many beginning genealogists do not know about their holdings of valuable collections. Many of these collections were donated by local families and include family heirlooms, photos, papers, etc., and most are accessible to the public upon request. Also remember to look at the public universities' regular library holdings, which are easily accessible through interlibrary loans requested through your local library. Some of these library listings are available through the Internet. For example, online catalogs for Louisiana libraries (university, parish, and K-12 school libraries) are accessible through LOUIS: The Louisiana Library Network. In addition to the resources discussed, be sure to make use of your National and State Parks. Besides park brochures and pamphlets, vertical files or participant lists are often kept at battlefield sites to answer information requests.

*For further information consult the U. S. Civil War Center <http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/other/genealogy/faq-gene.htm>*

# WILLIAM ASHLEY FRAZER

## A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

*Submitted by Frazer Crane*

William Ashley Frazer entered the army as a private on May 23, 1861. He was with 20<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry Regiment Company I. (Note: He was born in Phelps NY.) The regiment was formed at Columbus, Ga. In May 1861 soon moved to Virginia where it was assigned to the Potomac District. He was captured at Williamsport, Maryland on Sept 15<sup>th</sup>, 1862. Exchanged at Aiken Landing, Virginia Nov 10, 1862. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. July 3, 1863 and Wounded at Chickamauga, Ga. Sept 19, 1863.

When he was wounded, before being captured as he was walking on the road, he sat down and rested. He took a plank from the fence and with a knife and pencil wrote: *A YAN-KEE HOST, A MIGHTY BAND CAME DOWN TO TAKE OUR SOUTHERN LAND BUT BURIAL IN THE LOW BARREN SPOT WAS ALL THE GODDAM YANKEE GOT..*

From copies of his Morning Report on October 9, 1862 he was admitted to the hospital in Richmond, Va. As he was wounded he did not return to the front lines. At one point he was a Wagoner.

While he was visiting his family in Marietta, Ga. In July of 1864 he was ordered to leave his family and move to the rear. He was too sick too fight, as he was well educated, was able to read and write, having come from a wealthy family, he became a reporter behind the enemy lines. He reported to Col. Cooper, and various other officers. He moved frequently along with his slave Abe.

William was sometimes too sick to write, spent many hours in bed. At night he would fix watches for the men, this was more of a hobby than anything else. He had a fistula, which is an open wound in the stomach.

During the last few months of the war, he wrote to his wife daily, but never heard from her. He missed her and his family, he even became sicker from the thought. In December of 1864, he walked from Columbus, Ga. to Marietta to see his family, only to find the family had gone, as Sherman and his Army had destroyed most of the homes.

On Sunday Mar 26, 1865, he wrote that it was a long and lonely day in Columbus, Ga. Many other persons received letters via the Flag of Truce, but none came for him. What comfort it would be in trouble times. I fear to hope that I may be disappointed. It is a lonely and forlorn life, with no one to care for me. I hope that I may soon be with my dear wife and family. At this point his slave, Abe had left to join the Union Soldiers.

After the war was over he moved with his family to Decatur Ave in Brooklyn, New York, where he was set up in business. He passed away at the age of 47.

## Subject: Website Query

*From Jonathan Sheppard*

I am writing to inquire if the Genealogical Society has any information regarding the Badger family of Marion Count. I know that a book on the family, written by Emily Badger Green, is located in the Marion County Library, but I am particularly interested if anyone connected to the family might know the whereabouts of the family's Civil War letters. I found them referenced in a letter written by Matilda Badger, and curious if someone at the society might have some info.

Thanks for your time. Jonathan Sheppard  
PhD Candidate Department of History  
Florida State University

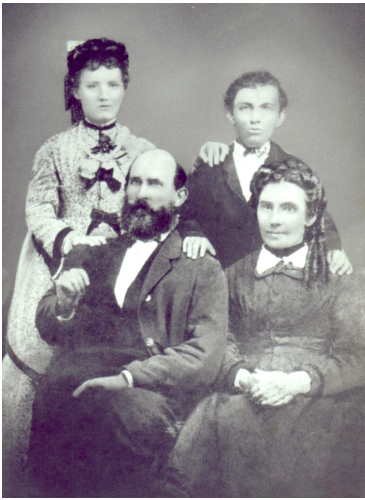


*A "crownstone" boundary monument on the Mason-Dixon Line. The coat of arms of Maryland's founding Calvert family is shown. On the other side are the arms of William Penn.*

***Many other persons received letters via the Flag of Truce, but none came for him!!***



*Photo by Mathew Brady*



*Isaiah Arnold Bell and his wife Elizabeth Carolyn Langley with their two children, Henry Green Bell and Fannie Emma Bell standing behind them.*

*Photo furnished by Arnold Davis*

## Isaiah Arnold Bell

*Submitted by Arnold Davis*

Bell, Isaiah Arnold – Private May 10, 1862. Elected Jr. 2d Lieutenant Oct 20, 1863, surrendered at Greensboro North Carolina on April 26, 1865. Paroled at Augusta. Ga. May 19, 1865.

This story has been told many times in our family.

Isaiah and a group of his soldiers were returning home after the war and found a method of obtaining food to sustain them on their long march home. Upon observing a home that kept chickens under the house, he would manage to get an invitation to go into the house to tell his war stories. He would stomp back and forth across the floor with his heavy boots making loud noises to cover the sounds of his men stealing chickens from under the house. When a chicken would squawk, he would pound the floor with the butt of his rifle and talking very loudly say "And we killed another Yankee!". By using this tactic to get food and traveling at night to avoid the northern soldiers going north, he made it safely home.

*Submitted by his great grandson and namesake, Arnold Isaiah Bell Davis*

## The 1st Battalion Special Cavalry FL

*By Ty Starkey*



*Charles P Hale & wife Margaret (Marlow) Hale. Charles served in the 1st Battalion Special Cavalry FL CSA, signed in at Ft. Clinck on the Withlacoochee River and was Discharged in Crystal River on surrender.*

*Photo furnished by Bette DeBary*

This is probably the best point to introduce the FLORIDA CRACKER, because if there was ever a cavalry regiment who knew the true meaning of the term *cracker*, it was this one. The 1st FL Special Cavalry, organized late in the war, otherwise known as the *Cow Cavalry* or *Cattle Guard Special Commissary Battalion*, did not brandish their swords riding Brahmans into battle- although, the sight of that would have turned more than a few Yankees back northward!! No, this was a special "home guard", with a special purpose. After the fall of Vicksburg, and the stifling of the steady supply train of cattle coming from the Great State of Texas, the Confederacy depended on Florida to provide beef and pork for the hungry rebel-patriots. Sol Osteen, grandson and namesake of NC Revolutionary veteran and FL pioneer, Solomon Osteen, rode with C. J. Munnerlyn's Battalion, under E. J. Lutterloh (pronounced Lud-loh), of the 1st Special Cavalry.

Ole Sol, God bless his dear soul, was the spitting image of every Confederate veteran in his post-war years- white hair, long white beard. Maybe some day, we'll have a decent picture to post. Anyone else who wants a picture of Sol should check out [The History of Levy County.](#)

The *Cow Cavalry* defended the home front from marauding deserters and Yankee forces alike. They also escorted herds of cattle to the front and protected the often conscripted "herders" from the "perils" they might encounter (please, consider...every willing and able young man was already on the front line or were guarding Florida from invasion). I'm sure they also rode *shotgun* on more than one contraband caravan, seeing that Florida was able to supply quite a bit of smuggled goods by horseback, despite their lack of rail.

*(Continued on page 5)*

# The 1st Battalion Special Cavalry FL *continued*

(Continued from page 4)

Sol mentioned having fought in the battles of Ft. Farmer, Day Landing, and Cottrell's Landing, but his most famous involvement was the *Battle of Number 4*, outside of Cedar Key, led by Confederate hero, Capt. J. J. Dickison.

Union forces had already taken Cedar Key with the help of Union gunboats and were raiding the countryside. Capt. Dickison, busy on the eastern coast, was alerted by Lutterloh, of the influx of Union soldiers and their apparent plans for Lake City. Capt. Dickison gathered all local forces and headed for the western coast, after being granted leave and promised immediate reinforcement by train.

Sol and seventeen of his compatriots, under the leadership of Capt. Lutterloh and the other forces that had quickly gathered outside the Confederate outpost near Cedar Key, met Dickison on the evening of his arrival. The next morning, early 2/16/65, knowing that over 600 white and Negro Union troops had invaded the island of Cedar Key, the Confederate cavalry and militia troops, numbering a third the force of the Yankees, set out for the town's borders.

The rest of the story, I'll let Sol tell through the recollection of a young Levy County resident, Wm. Yearty (whose father was a veteran of Chickamauga)... "*(Lutterloh's Com.) was stationed northeast of...Chiefland, on the old Mawren Studstill farm, where the Confederates had an iron mine and made cannon balls....That evening they reached No. 4 and had a small skirmish under the cover of night, and the Yankees retreated back over the railroad to Cedar Key. The next morning, the Yankees reformed and about 200 Negro troops with white officers marched back over the railroad.*" As it is told, the unsuspecting troops were surprised and overwhelmed by the forces lying in wait for them on the opposite side of the bridge, and under the onslaught, soon broke ranks, and "*ran into the black marsh grass*", where they were chased and dispatched with expediency by the vengeful Southern cavalry. "*Sol Osteen was in that battle and I have heard him describe it on several occasions.*"

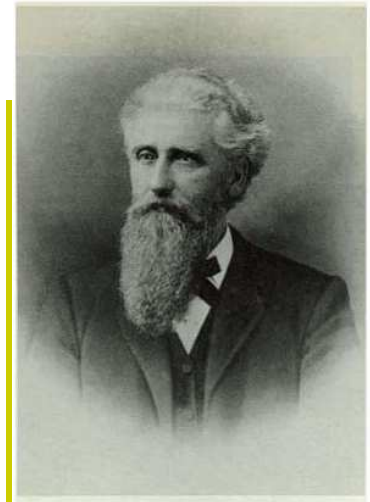
"War is hell", folks, or, as stated by Sherman's antithesis, N.B. Forrest, "war means fighting, and fighting means killing." Don't kid yourself.

Anyway, the battle raged on, and over 600 hundred Federal troops were defeated by a force of 160 Confederate cavalry and militia. Quoting the book *Dickison and His Men*, "*They fought like brave men, long and well.' They were fighting on their own soil for their most sacred rights--many of them in sight of their own once peaceful homes, knowing that the hearts of their loved ones suffered the most terrible agony, as the sound of the distant cannon reached their ear.*" Here endeth the lesson.

As a post-script, the Union authorities were so enraged by the tremendous defeat, they hastily sent more troops, mostly conscripted black soldiers, forced to serve the Union against their home states, who marched down the coast to meet the victorious Florida forces. This rash decision led to yet another embarrassing defeat for the Federal forces, at the Battle of Natural Bridge.

Recently, I have discovered that Sol's father-in-law W.R. Medlin, a veteran of two Indian wars, also rode with Lutterloh's Company, Munnerlyn's Battalion, 1st FL Special Cavalry. I'll post more on his participation when I get the chance. Until then, you should really visit David Bamford and Kyle VanLandingham's site on the 1st Florida Special Cavalry. They've got enough information there to keep you busy till I'm done, which could be a loooong time!

(Ty Starkey web site can be reached at [www.floridacracker.com](http://www.floridacracker.com))



Charles James Munnerlyn  
1822-1898  
Lt. Colonel  
1st Florida Cow Cavalry

***Union forces had already taken Cedar Key with the help of Union gunboats and were raiding the countryside!!!***

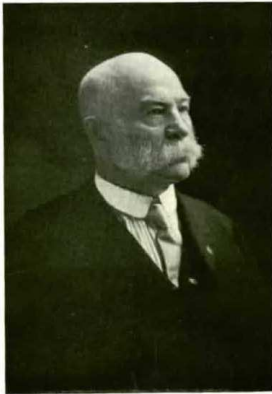


Solomon Osteen in his later years. Looks like a Rebel don't he? Sol took 3 musket balls during the war, farmed his whole life, and still lived to a ripe old age. Now that's one tough Cracker.



# Walter Reuben Perry

*Submitted by Judy Wright*



CAPTAIN WALTER R. PERRY, CO. A.  
COLONEL, 1911-1915.

*Walter R. Perry Captain Co. A of the  
Tenth New York Cavalry  
1841-1917  
Photo furnished by Judy Wright*

*If not for that injury he would have  
been with the Army of the Potomac  
when General Lee surrendered at  
Appomattox only four days later*

Fifty-Second  
Anniversary and Reunion  
OF THE

## Tenth New York Cavalry



AT

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania  
July 1, 2, 3, 1913

PUBLISHED BY  
The Tenth New York Cavalry Association,  
BLISS BUILDING,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
1913.

*Frontispiece of the commemoration  
book for the 50th anniversary reun-  
ion of the 10th New York Volunteer  
Cavalry  
Photo furnished by Judy Wright*

Walter Reuben Perry, was born May 20, 1841 in Montezuma, Cayuga County, New York. He was the only known son of Sylvanus Perry and Sarah "Maria" Thorp.

When the Civil War began, he enlisted in the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the NY Volunteer Cavalry. At the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, the 10<sup>th</sup> was part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade under Col. John I. Gregg. The regiment was down to 16 officers and 381 men in strength, after suffering heavy losses in the battles at Brandy Station, Aldie, and Middleburg.

After Gettysburg, as part of the Army of the Potomac, the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment made its way to Virginia, participating in numerous battles along the way. Walter Perry's service during this time resulted in his being promoted to Captain of Company "A." He served the entire length of the war. He was shot in the leg at Little Sailor's Creek, Virginia, on April 6, 1865. If not for that injury he would have been with the Army of the Potomac when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox only four days later. Ironically, one of Capt. Perry's great-great granddaughters is married to a descendant of Robert E. Lee's brother.

A newspaper article published on the occasion of Capt. Perry's 75<sup>th</sup> birthday (Oswego Daily Times, May 20, 1916) reported as follows.

"He proved to be a capable soldier and from private was advanced to sergeant, later to lieutenant and at the end of the struggle was holding the rank of captain. He served with distinction during the entire struggle.

"The first battle that Mr. Perry was engaged in was the battle of Brandy Station on June 9, 1863. He was also in the battles of Gettysburg, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Hawes Slope, St. Mary's Church, Orevellian (Trevillian?) Station, Cold Harbor and others too numerous to mention."

On February 16, 1865, shortly before being wounded, he married his step-sister, Amanda Worden. He recovered from his wound but suffered a life-long disability as a result of it. In all likelihood, Capt. Perry would have taken up fruit growing with his father-in-law, Schuyler Worden, after the war, but his disability prevented it. Instead he took a job as a Customs House Inspector. Oswego was a major port of entry on Lake Ontario at that time. He served over 40 years in that capacity. He was also very active in Republican politics, various veterans' groups, and the Grange.

In 1913, the 10<sup>th</sup> New York Volunteer Cavalry celebrated its 52<sup>nd</sup> reunion at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to coincide with the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. Capt. Perry was the head of that reunion, and they honored him by using his portrait as the frontispiece for the commemoration book. (see picture and title page at left)

## Ancestry adds new names to U. S. Military Collection

Ancestry.com has recently added several new sections in their Military collection, including "Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System" and "Civil War POW Records" . These are in addition to the existing "Civil War Pension Index" and their collection of "U. S. Civil War Photos. "

# Marion County Public Library Civil War collections

The following BOOKS/SETS are worth researching:

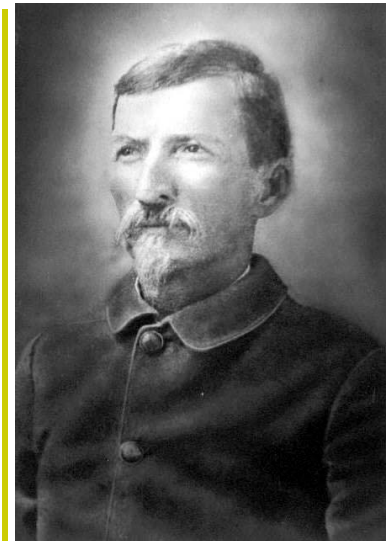
- Roster of the Confederate Soldiers of Georgia, 1861-1865 by *Lillian Henderson*
- North Carolina Troops 1861-1865, A Roster by *Louis H. Manarin and the N.C. State Archives*
- The Tennessee Civil War Veterans Questionnaires, Federal Soldiers and Confederate Soldiers by *Gustavus W. Dyer and John t. Moore*
- Biographical Roster of Florida's Confederate and Union Soldiers 1861-1865 by *David W. Hartman and David Coles*
- Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Florida and Arkansas
- Register of Florida CSA Pension Applications by *Virgil D. White from Florida State Archives records.*
- Soldiers of Florida in the Seminole Indian-Civil And Spanish-American Wars by *Florida Board of State Institutions, 1903*
- Confederate Monuments: Enduring Symbol of the South & the War Between the States by *Ralph W. Widener*
- A Southern View of the Invasion of the Southern States and War of 1861-1965 by *Capt. S.A. Ashe*
- The War of the Rebellion, A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies prepared by the *U.S. Secretary of War in 1880*
- Special Archives Publications of the Florida Dept. of Military Affairs, St. Augustine, Fl. (covers the *Seminole Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, Korean, and Operation Desert Storm*)

## Subject: Website Queries

Looking for information regarding Cader Clark born 1800-1805 Camden County, Georgia to Jacob Clark and Sarah Stephens. He have been located in Columbia County Fl. 1830, 1845, 1850. He married Lucretia Williams. He was located in 1860 in the home of Henry Collins in either Hernando or Marion County and in 1870 in Levy County on what seems to be a boat. Any information on this family would be appreciated. His children were Cader jr., Elizabeth, William John A., Rovert, Martha, Thomas, James Elsey and possibly Louisa Amanda. Any help will be appreciated. *Requested by Marlinda Passmore (no contact information furnished)*

Looking for information on Neill McKinnon Clark. He was born in Georgia in 1878 and was living in Ocala, Fl in 1938. His wife's name was Clyde.

Peggy James, ncarmadillo@lpmonline.net  
803 Bluebird Drive, New Bern, NC 28560  
252-635-2907



*Jesse Bryant Beck enlisted 29 Aug 1861 in Montgomery, AL Co. "A" 25 Reg't. Alabama Infantry-CSA Wounded in Battle for Atlanta 22 Jul 1864*

*Photo furnished by Rene Beck*

**Don't miss the "Civil War Collection" of databases on Ancestry.com. Click on "Search" and then go to "Military" under "Browse Records".**



*Trousers worn by Jesse Bryant Beck when he was wounded. They are in the Confederate Museum in the Alabama Room in Richmond, VA. Photo furnished by Rene Beck*



**Marion County  
Genealogical Society**

*Mission Statement*

*The Marion County Genealogical Society is dedicated to creating and promoting an interest in genealogy, focusing on research in Marion County, Florida and in supporting members in their research.*

2nd Quarter: April—  
June 2007

**The Rootdigger  
MCGS**

**P. O. Box 1206  
Ocala, FL 34478-1206**

President: Judy Wright  
Vice President: David Gay  
Secretary: Joan Lee  
Treasurer: Richard Heckman  
Past President: Bettie DeBary  
Rootdigger Editor: Joel Swanson  
Field Trips: Jim Neate  
Database: Peggy Jones  
Research: Joan Lee  
Webmaster: Judy Wright  
Cemetery Project: Patti Hunt  
Phone: 352-624-3604  
Email: mariongenealogy@gmail.com

Place mailing address label here

**We're on the web:  
Mariongenealogy.tripod.com**

## Wallet returns to Minnesota



*James Bryant's Wallet*

Another piece of Civil War history will soon become a permanent part of the Grand Army of the Republic Hall in Litchfield.

A small wallet, owned by James Bryant, a Union soldier in Company D of the 1st Minnesota Volunteers Infantry Regiment, has been in the hands of the descendants of a Confederate soldier since the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863. On June 16, it will be dedicated at the hall, which is just east of Litchfield's Central Park.

The dedication comes after almost a year and a half of research and telephone and e-mail conversations by a group of Civil War descendants — including Litchfield's Bruce Cottingham, the grandson of a Union soldier and a member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

The tale of the wallet begins with Mike McMillan, a SUVCW member in Michigan. His aunt had possession of a wallet, picked up by her ancestor David Morgan Rise from the battlefield at Gettysburg. Rise was a private in the Confederate States of America army serving in the 1st Calvary of Virginia. The wallet carried the faint but still legible inscription: James Bryant, CO D 1st Regt Minn. Vol, Fort Shuyler New York.

Taking his cue from the Minnesota reference in the inscription, McMillan contacted Brent Norlem of Monticello, also a member of the national organization. Norlem, in turn, sent the information about the wallet to all the Minnesota SUVCW members, including Cottingham.