

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler Camp #863, Conyers, Ga.

GEN. JOE'S DISPATCH



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Camp Officers:

Camp Cmdr: Joe Underwood

Commander@campjowheeler.org

1st Lt. Cmdr: Tommy Cook

1st Lt. Cmdr@campjowheeler.org

2nd Lt. Cmdr: Jerry New

2nd Lt. Cmdr@campjowheeler.org

Camp Adjutant: Steve Camp

Adjutant@campjowheeler.org

Coming Events

March 10 - 11, 2012 - **Andersonville Living History Weekend** - Andersonville National Historic Site, Andersonville, Georgia

March 13, 2012 - **Regular Meeting of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler Camp #863** - Masonic Lodge, Conyers, Georgia

March 30 - 31, 2012 - **Regional History Symposium: Etowah Valley Iron-Making & the Coming of the Civil War** - Reinhardt University, Waleska, Georgia

Inside this issue:

"Our Commanders Comments"

By: Commander J. H. Underwood

"The Battle of Corydon - Indiana's only Civil War Battle Site" From: Wikipedia, the free

"The Confederate Cemeteries of Covington & Oxford" (16th and 17th Soldiers in a series) Continuing project by Compatriot Gene Wade

"The Battle of Corydon - Indiana's only Civil War Battle Site" From: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Continued from page 2)

"The Confederate Cemeteries of Covington & Oxford" (16th and 17th Soldiers in a series) Continuing project by Compatriot Gene

SCV Field Representative Jack Marlar to speak at our March Meeting

By: SCV Rep. Jack Marlar and Cmdr. J. H. Underwood

Compatriots;

I am pleased to announce that SCV Field Representative Jack Marlar will be at our March 13th meeting and will present a program on "Artillery Projectiles and Fuse Systems of the War Between the States.



Compatriot Marlar is a 35 yr. member of the SCV and the first Field Representative. A life long resident of the Palmetto state, Jack was a production supervisor for the last 11 years and purchasing agent for a machine manufacturer for the previous 16 years. He also has been an instructor for Piedmont Tech. College. Recently Marlar has led several tours to historic sights in Charleston, Columbia and Washington, Ga. with all the proceeds benefiting the 16th SCV Museum, Greenville, S. C. or the Friends of the Hunley.

A deacon and Sunday school teacher at Beulah Baptist Church, Jack is married, has

one daughter and two granddaughters. All of the Marlar family are active in numerous Southern heritage organizations.

Past S. C. Div. Judge Advocate Gen. & Past Brigade Commander

Past Com. of the 16th Regt. S. C. Volunteers Camp, in Greenville, S.C.

Past Com. South Carolina Div. Of SCV for six years and Past Com. of ANV Recipient of the national Robert E. Lee Gold Award. Served as Chief Technical Advisor to the Hunley Commission.

Past member of the Board of Directors of the Confed. Museum in Greenville, SC. Founder and Past Com. of the celebrated Palmetto Light Artillery reenactors.



Marlar has worked extensively with the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology building tooling to disarm and restore the 4 Conf. Artillery pieces found in Chester, S.C. One of which was sleeved and

made an active shooter.

Jack has built numerous WBTS artillery cannon and carriages, including a full scale 12lb. Conf. Coehorn Mortars. The Palmetto Light Artillery has been engaged in several live fire demonstrations with their field guns and mortars. This unit is well known for giving extensive displays of the "Art of the Artilleryman" and how the fusing was timed for shells. Marlar annually brings together 16 cannon to organize the 1812 Overture with the Greenville Symphonic Orchestra.

In keeping with strict Southern allegiance, Jack drives the only real sports car made in the Confederacy, the Corvette Stingray. When not working for the Cause or firing cannon, you will find him either restoring or racing Corvettes against the numerous foreign invaders in the Sports Car Club of America.

Field Rep. Marlar will also be bringing several actual artillery projectiles from the period for display so please invite friends and compatriots from other camps or reenacting groups for this opportunity see these relics first hand.

Our Commanders Comments



Compatriots;

I want to start my comments this month with a BIG THANK YOU to 1st. Lt. Commander Tommy Cook for covering for me at the last meeting. After rescheduling the February meeting to the third Tuesday, because the second Tuesday was Valentines Day, it was pointed out to me by my wife Pat that the third Tuesday interfered with a previously scheduled family outing with my goddaughter and her family. Thanks Tommy for stepping in and saving me from the wrath of Grace Ann.

The initiation of Compatriot Scott Long was also scheduled for the Febru-

ary meeting but because of his work taking him out of town on that Tuesday he was unable to make it back to Conyers in time for the meeting. Scott called me during the time of the meeting to let me know this, not knowing that I too was not there. Hopefully Scott can be at the March meeting and we will get him properly installed into our ranks.

Also don't forget that we have SCV Field Representative Jack Marlar as our guest speaker who will speak to us about "Artillery Projectiles and Fuse Systems of the War Between the States". Don't miss this one. I have extended invitations to several neighboring camps so I anticipate a larger crowd than usual. If you have

friends that might be interested invite them as well.

After Field Representative Marlar's program we will have a regular business meeting. There are several items we need to cover. We need to schedule a work day for both the Middlebrooks and Scott cemeteries and in honor of Confederate Memorial Day and Confederate History Month, April, we will plan a memorial service for those Confederate hero's, who's headstones we have put in place over the winter.

Bring your ideas for these projects and I look forward to seeing ya'll at the meeting.

J. H. Underwood
Commander.

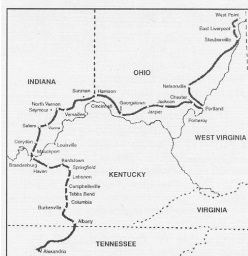


The Battle of Corydon- Indiana's Only Civil War Battle Site



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Morgan's Raid Through Indiana
July 8-13, 1863



The map shows the route of Morgan's Raiders through southern Indiana. The heavy line indicates the movement of the main column. Raiders made various sorties in the surrounding countryside to plunder. This map is provided courtesy of the Salem Ledger and was illustrated by Tim Kennedy.

The Battle of Corydon was the only Civil War Battle fought on Indiana soil and occurred on July 9, 1863 when 450 members of the Harrison County Home Guard attempted to delay General John Hunt Morgan's 2,400

Confederate soldiers

that day, in hopes that Union reinforcements would arrive and stop Morgan's march through southern Indiana.

Morgan's Raid began near Sparta in eastern Tennessee on June 11, 1863. It was intended to divert the attention of the Union Army of Ohio from Confederate forces in Tennessee. Morgan was ordered to confine his raid to Kentucky only and not to cross the Ohio River. For some unexplained reason, Morgan defied General Braxton Bragg's command and led his cavalymen on a 46 day, 1,000 mile raid. It ended with his capture near New Lisbon, Ohio on July 26, 1863.

Morgan and most of the division were from Kentucky and they were welcomed with open arms through much of Kentucky. However, they were forced into skirmishes with federal troops and home guards at several points. On the morning of July 8, they arrived at the small Kentucky river town of Brandenburg. Two steamers were seized, the Alice Dean and the T.J. McCombs, to transport the troops across the Ohio River to the Indiana shore east of Mauckport.

The crossing was interrupted by some artillery fire from a small company of the Harrison County Legion, and the riverboat, the Lady Pike. When Morgan's artillery returned fire, the Lady Pike retreated and the six-pounder on the Indiana shore was silenced. The crossing was completed without further incident and the Alice Dean could be seen at low water resting on a sand bar near the Indiana shore. The gun which had fired on Morgan was captured, along with several prisoners.

Indiana Governor at the time Oliver P Morton, on receiving the information of the invasion of Indiana soil, issued a proclamation ordering all able-bodied male citizens

in the counties south of the National Road to form into companies and to arm themselves with such arms as they could procure.

On the morning of July 9, the advance guard led by Morgan's brother, Colonel Richard Morgan, moved north on the Mauckport Road. One mile south of Corydon, the county seat of Harrison County, the scouts encountered the Harrison County Home Guard (officially the Sixth Regiment of the Indiana Legion).

The home guard, under Colonel Lewis Jordan, had drawn a battle line behind a hastily thrown up barricade of logs. In a short but spirited battle, lasting less than an hour, Morgan met his first and only organized resistance in the Hoosier State. By outflanking both wings at the same time, Morgan's men completely routed the militia. Four of the guards were killed, several were wounded, 355 were captured, and the remainder escaped. The victory was not without cost to the Raiders. Eleven Raiders were killed and 40 were wounded.

Morgan paroled the prisoners upon entering the town of Corydon. The Raiders began



The Confederate Cemeteries of Covington and Oxford (16th & 17th Soldiers in the series)

Continuing Project by Compatriot Gene Wade



Headstone at Covington Shows:
WILLIAM BROWN
8th GA BATT

Actually:
WILLIAM H BROWN
COMPANY B
8th BATTALION,
GEORGIA INFANTRY

This soldier enlisted as a private on October 5th, 1861 at Camp Black (Calhoun, Gordon County) Georgia. He enlisted in a local unidentified volunteer company that in early Spring of 1862 became Company B of the 8th Battalion, Georgia Infantry. The 8th Infantry Battalion, not to be confused with the 8th Georgia Infantry Regiment, was formally organized at Savannah, Georgia. The 8th Battalion is one of the few battalions that served independently and not as part of a regiment. This battalion served in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, then was assigned to Brig. General States Rights Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. (Note: Yes, "States Rights Gist" was his real name. He was given this name at birth by his father, Nathaniel Gist, who was a very strong supporter of the 1831-32 nullification politics).

The 8th Georgia Battalion is reported to have been subsequently assigned to Walker's Division and was part of the unsuccessful "Army of Relief" commanded by General Joseph Johnson to relieve Vicksburg. Private Brown was evidently not captured at Vicksburg but was in the battles outside of the city. Elements of the 8th Battalion are reported to have been included in the Confederate surrender at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863 but Private William Brown is not on the list of those captured at Vicksburg.

After the operations in Mississippi, the unit

fought with the Army of Tennessee at Chicamauga and then at Missionary Ridge. After wintering at Dalton, Georgia, the 8th Battalion was involved in the numerous battles leading up to the Battle of Atlanta. His service record last shows he was "absent in hospital from wounds rec'd at Kenesaw Mountain". It is likely that Private Brown was sent to a receiving hospital in Atlanta and then evacuated out of the besieged city of Atlanta to Covington, Georgia. The records for the Hill Hospital at Covington show that he died on August 7, 1864 from Febris Typhoides (any fever accompanied with slow pulse and not much temperature elevation). Most likely, he died from an infection caused by his wound, a condition not well understood or diagnosed during those times. Hill Hospital records show that his effects were 1 jacket, 1 pr pants, 1 hat, 1 pr shoes and 1 pr socks.

Private William H. Brown was born 1842 in Georgia. His parents were Benjamin H. Brown, born about 1800, possibly in Georgia, and Mary Miller Brown born 1806 in Georgia. Private Brown had seven siblings: Amanda b. 1825, Elijah b. 1857, George Washington b 1929, Mary Etta b. 1831, Elizabeth b. 1834, Harriet b. 1837 and Sarah Ann b. 1845. It appears that Private William Brown was unmarried at the time of his death.

Private William H. Brown's older brother, George Washington Brown, also served in the 8th Georgia Battalion. He enlisted on October 11th, 1861 and possibly because of his age and maturity (age 32), was appointed as First Sergeant of Company D. On June 10th, 1862, George Washington Brown was appointed at battalion ordinance sergeant. Ordinance Sergeant Brown surrendered with the remainder of the 8th Battalion and General Joseph E. Johnson's forces on April 26th, 1865.



Headstone at Covington shows:
W. J. BURTERY
BAXTER ART

Actually:
WILLIAM G. W.
BUTTREY
CAPT. BAXTER'S
COMPANY

TENNESSEE LIGHT ARTILLERY

This soldier enlisted as a private in Captain E. D. Baxter's Company, Tennessee Light Artillery in Dickson County, Tennessee. He enlisted on November 5, 1862 for three years or the war. Company reports show that the battery was stationed at Shelbyville, Tennessee in December 1862 at Cumberland Gap, January-February 1863; at Bean's Station, March-May and moved to Knoxville in June 1863 and wound up at Sweetwater, Tennessee July-August 1863. The battery was attached to the 63rd Tennessee under Brig Gen Gracie during most of this time. The area of Tennessee from which the members of Baxter's Artillery were recruited (Nashville area) was early on occupied by union forces (1862) so members of this unit were effectively denied the opportunity of furlough to visit their families. Those who attempted to visit their families were usually captured and imprisoned.

Baxter's Artillery served at Chicamauga (September 19-20, 1863) as part of the Reserve Corps Artillery. Baxter's Artillery assisted in holding the bluff on the extreme left of the line. In this battle, Baxter's Battery was reported as armed with two 3-inch rifles, expended 13 rounds of ammunition, and had no casualties.

Company reports state that Baxter's Artillery was engaged in heavy fighting at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863 where the unit fought on the far right of the line near the railroad tunnel. The battery was engaged for



The Battle of Corydon- Indiana's Only Civil War Battle Site

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

collecting the spoils of victory. Most of the afternoon was spent plundering the stores and collecting ransom money. The Harrison County treasurer was relieved of \$690, two leading stores were relieved of \$600 each, and contributions of \$700 to \$1,000 were

demanded from the three mills to save them from being burned.

Later that day, the rebels left Corydon and marched northward. The main column took New Salisbury. Several companies made

sorties over the countryside to other villages, collecting fresh horses and plundering. They camped along the road south of Palmyra for a few hours that evening. On the morning of July 10, the troops reunited in Salem and the raid continued.



**MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER CAMP #863,
CONYERS, GA.**

805 Commerce Drive
Conyers, GA. 30094

E-mail: commander@campjoewheeler.org



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The Confederate Cemeteries of Covington and Oxford (16th & 17th Soldiers in the series)

Continuing Project by Compatriot Gene Wade



2 ½ hours expending 50 rounds of 3 inch rifle ammunition and retired that night with the rest of the Army of Tennessee. On November 26, 1863, the unit marched to Ringgold, Georgia and then to Dalton, Ga on November 27.

By order of Major General Hardee, on about December 9, 1863, Baxter's Artillery turned over their artillery, horses and ammunition to the Army of Tennessee's Chief of Artillery and then reported to Colonel Wright in Atlanta for post duty. It is unclear whether Baxter's Artillery then fought as ground troops or manned emplaced artillery pieces in Atlanta but they continued to be called Baxter's Artillery and were still fighting as batteries.

The unit was reported as having arrived at Atlanta on December 15, 1863. Company reports show the men were stationed at Atlanta through August, 1864 with Captain Baxter in command of batteries "A" and "B" in the line of entrenchments. No report was found for September-October 1864 but the November-December 1864 report shows the battery at East Macon, Georgia. No further reports were found on this battery but it is likely that survi-

vors of the battery surrendered with General Johnson at Greensboro, North Carolina.

Private Buttrey evidently became ill while manning the defensive lines in Atlanta. He is listed as being in one of the Atlanta hospitals January 27, 1864 and was then sent to another unnamed hospital. This unnamed hospital was evidently Hill Hospital at Covington, Georgia. Private Buttrey's service record shows that he died of Chronic Diarrhea on February 5, 1864 but the records of Hill Hospital at Covington, Georgia shows that he died on February 2, 1864 of Fibris Typhoides (fever with slow pulse and not much temperature). Who knows what affliction actually caused his death. Diagnosing wounds and illnesses during those days was often an imprecise guess and often "fevers" were the results of gunshot wounds. What we do not need to guess at is that Private Buttrey served his country and died in her service.

William G. W. Buttrey was born in Williamson County, Tennessee about 1843 to Washington Green and Mary Lampley But-

trey. William had five brothers and four sisters. It appears that Private William G. W. Buttrey served in Baxter's Artillery along with three of his brothers: Sergeant James Felix E. Buttrey who survived the war and was at the surrender By General Johnson in April 1865. Private James Monroe Buttrey also survived the war but later details are not known except that he was in the hospital at Macon, GA in November 1864. Private William George D. Buttrey was on sick furlough at war's end and appears to have not returned to his unit but he was later granted a indigent Confederate soldier pension.

Private William G. W. Buttrey was about age age 19 when he enlisted and about age 21 when he died. It appears he was unmarried.



Confederate Memorial Wall