

Edmund Stamps, Sr.
vs.
the Confederate States of America

Written by
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Foreword and dedication

The Stamps family history has been widely researched. Amateur and professional genealogists have spent countless hours documenting the earliest ancestors from the Etampes in the Normandy region of France, to England (1191), Virginia (1635) and Tennessee (1797), and then elsewhere. The purpose of this book is to focus on the life of my great-great grandfather Edmund Stamps, Sr. during the American Civil War. He died in March of 1865 in Tennessee. He has hundreds if not thousands of descendants living in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and California. I had the privilege of enjoying both of my grandfathers. Edmund's grandson (my grandfather), John Mitchell Stamps, never had that opportunity. The following research is dedicated to the memory of Mitchell Stamps, in an effort to fulfill his wish for us to enjoy the story of our ancestors.

This manuscript is also dedicated to those who oppose war.

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Preface

The following work contains a detailed documentation of the final 3 years or so in the life of Edmund Stamps, Sr. I decided to write this book when an Internet search in early 2004 turned up Edmund's name as a soldier in the Confederate Army. I had always been told he had remained neutral throughout the war, so my curiosity was piqued. I also had heard different stories about his death, and I wanted to know the truth. The research took many twists and turns, but I have been able to piece together his final months. The American Civil War (1861-1865) greatly affected him and all Tennesseans of his generation.

I thought it best to organize this research chronologically in order to make it easier on the reader. It is important to document events in both middle and east Tennessee, since Edmund's home straddled the two regions; however, most of the events occurred in middle Tennessee. I recommend the following as general references: *Tennesseans in the Civil War, Part 1* (TCWP1), the Tennessee GenWeb Project's website, the Tennessee State Archives Civil War microfilm, and *The War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (a.k.a. the Official Records)*. All 128 volumes of *The Official Records* are available at the Nashville Library and at the Tennessee State Archives or online at: <http://www.ehistory.com/uscw/library/or/index.cfm>. Searching the microfilm offers hidden tidbits, however it is a very time consuming process. The above resources were used for this project.

Chapter 1

Events Prior to 3 Oct 1862

Edmund Stamps, Sr. was born 17 June 1824, in the beautiful Calfkiller valley of Tennessee on the Putnam/White county line, to James and Elizabeth Davis Stamps. James and Elizabeth are buried at the Johnson Cemetery in the Putnam County. Their graves are still intact as of 2007, and you can find them by going south of Monterey, Tennessee for about 8-10 miles on Highway 84. The graveyard is next to the Johnson Baptist Church on Bethel Road just before you get to the White County line.

Edmund's grandfather was a Revolutionary War veteran named Captain (Capt.) William Stamps. William was born in Virginia. He settled on land he had received as a land grant, presumably for his service in the Revolution. He was the first of Edmund's paternal line to live in the region. Captain William Stamps passed away in the early 1830's, and his will was processed in White County. Putnam County was formed after William's death in 1854 from part of White County.

At age 22, Edmund married Elivira H. "Elvey" Selby, and they had 6 children:

Mary Elizabeth – born 24 May 1848

Eligah – born 16 June 1849

James L. – born 3 Sept 1855 (married Jane Williams)

Martha Jane – born 29 March 1860

Nancy Carolyn – born 5 June 1862

Edmund, Jr. – born 12 Feb 1865 (married Samanthly Swack)

Hundreds of people trace their lineage to this couple. I am a descendant through the last child, Edmund Stamps, Jr.

Setting the stage

South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union in early 1861. Tennessee voted two times on the issue of secession. It was the last state to secede.

9 Feb 1861: Tennessee voted to stay in the Union, but the state was divided strongly on the issue along geographic lines. East Tennessee was pro-Union, middle Tennessee had mixed opinions on the subject, and west Tennessee was strongly pro-secession. The Upper Cumberland counties (which lay both in east and middle Tennessee) voted to stay with the Union on the first ballot. We do not have records today of the Putnam County vote, but the first round of voting in three nearby counties went as such:

Overton 863-563 to stay with the Union
White 1684-673 to stay with the Union
Fentress 334-325 to stay with the Union

June 1861: President Lincoln then called up the troops after the capture of Fort Sumter in South Carolina. Tennessee promptly declared itself an independent republic on June 18, 1861, and then voted to secede on June 24, 1861. East, middle and west Tennessee voting percentages were about the same as in the February 1861 referendum; however, the Upper Cumberland counties were so outraged by Lincoln's actions that they reversed the previous statewide outcome. Again, the Putnam County totals are no longer available, but notice the difference:

Overton 1471-364 to secede
White 1370-121 to secede
*Fentress 651-128 to stay with the Union

** Note: Fentress County is the eastern-most of the 3 counties.*

The Calfkiller valley where Edmund lived is in the Upper Cumberland Mountain region of Tennessee. Being sparsely populated and mountainous, it was not a place of large-scale military battles, but was instead the scene of brutal guerilla skirmishes.

In the period from Tennessee's secession in June 1861 to October 1862, we know that several Confederate units were organized in the Upper Cumberlands. By the latter part of 1862, many of the men considered to be "fighting age" in middle Tennessee (indeed, throughout the Confederacy) were in the army.

Prior to 3 Oct 1862, there are several other relevant events in the Civil War that affected Edmund:

16 April 1862 (TCWP1 p. 3): The Confederate government enacted the first national conscription (draft) law in North American history. It included all healthy white men ages 18-35. The act also involuntarily extended the terms of soldiers with one-year obligations to three years. There was a provision for conscientious objectors, but this exemption applied only to members of historic peace churches such as the Quakers, Mennonites and Amish.

According to Georgia Lee Tatum's book *Disloyalty in the Confederacy*, and Ella Lonn's book *Desertion During the Civil War*, negative feelings towards the Confederate government rapidly spread with the passage of the Conscription Act. Those feelings were especially acute in Appalachia. Of course, West Virginia was formed from dozens of central Appalachian counties in Virginia that refused to secede from the Union.

July-Sept 1862 (information compiled from microfilm records): Several companies of the 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion (TIB) and the 4th Tennessee Calvary Regiment

organized at different locations in southern middle Tennessee. According to his personnel record on microfilm, Captain RW Pittman took over as Provost Marshall* at McMinnville's Camp Smartt, 30 miles south of Edmund's home in Warren County. Camp Smartt was initially established as a training center for southern Middle Tennessee Confederate units. Several in-state and out-of-state units trained there in 1861 and 1862. Additionally, a vital spur railroad line in McMinnville connected the Upper Cumberland region with the main railroad line running between Nashville and Chattanooga. Control of this railroad was vital to supply both Confederate and Union forces.

**Note: A Provost Marshall functioned as a military police commander in occupied middle Tennessee and interfaced with civilians daily.*

Sept 1862: An amendment to the initial Confederate draft law raised the age limit for conscription to 45.

2 Oct 1862: (information compiled from microfilm) Company H, 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion was formed at Mill Creek in Putnam County, Tennessee. Mill Creek was within easy walking distance of Edmund's home.

These events and places shaped Edmund's future, and he probably didn't even realize it at the time. He was merely a pawn in the giant chess match between Union and Confederate war machines.

Chapter 2

3 Oct 1862 - 3 Jan 1863

(Note: Documenting the remainder of this book proved as chaotic as the time in which Edmund lived. The records are sketchy, and it took many months to piece them together. It is impossible to research his Confederate service without looking into the records of his unit, the 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion (TIB) and the 84th Tennessee Infantry Regiment (TIR). Both units were forming at Camp Smartt at the same time. In fact, the two unit histories are so convoluted that there are microfilm records of G.W. (George Washington) Henry of Calfkiller enlisting in Company D of both the 22 TIB and the 84th TIR.)

Both the Stone's River National Battlefield and the Tennessee State Archives are within a 20-minute drive of my house so I had access to great resources. The documents and personnel at these facilities proved invaluable. (Some of what I will report is based on circumstantial evidence, and I will describe it as such. Much of this material you won't find in history books in the way I am presenting it and it is possibly appearing in book form here for the first time.)

In fact, the history books are error about the *men* of 22nd TIB's and their participation at Murfreesboro, as I have come to find from my investigation. I had to dig through a variety of sources to determine the timeline. A comprehensive, detailed investigation of the microfilm records and other material reveals the truth.

As noted in the previous chapter, Camp Smartt is a place of interest due to its use as a Confederate conscription camp. As one might imagine, there's not a lot of documentation about a draft center that was only open for a few months in a backwater region of Tennessee; Camp Smartt was no exception. Very little is mentioned of its role as a training center in *The Official Records*, and I found nothing there mentioning its role as a conscription camp. There used to be an official Tennessee historical marker that mentioned Camp Smartt's role as a draft center, but it was apparently no longer there when I tried to find it in the summer of 2004. There are, however, photos on the Internet of the historical marker at <http://www.gono.com>. I also found the diary of Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright, the last commander at Camp Smartt, at: <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/wrightmarcus/menu.html>.

The Confederate service records of Edmund Stamps are very thin, in large part because: a) he did little; and b) the unit to which he belonged was short-lived. The best remaining evidence we have available on his service is:

- The online diary of Brigadier General (Brig. Gen.) Marcus J. Wright
- His own individual records and those available on the 22nd TIB and 84th TIR (via microfilm at the Tennessee State Archives)

- *Tennesseans in the Civil War*, Part 1 and 2 (TCWP 1 & 2)
- The official Tennessee roadside historical marker
- *The Official Records* (available online)

From those sources, I have compiled the following timeline:

24 Oct 1862: Lieutenant General L. E. Polk took temporary command of CSA Army District #2, which included Tennessee. (Source: *the Official Records*)

28 Oct 1862: Gen. John Breckenridge took command of Army of Middle Tennessee

31 Oct 1862 (Source: Major Hunter Nicholson's microfilm record): In a letter written from Columbia Tennessee on 25 April 1863, Major Hunter Nicholson says that in Special Order # 13, Gen. Breckenridge dispatched him to Camp Smartt to "take charge of the camp of conscription."

Meanwhile, Col. Wright's diary entry (written from Bridgeport Alabama) reads:

"Engaged all day in crossing troops. Received telegraphic orders from Gen. Polk to proceed to McMinnville and take charge of Conscript Camp. Took the train for Chattanooga."

Apparently Lieutenant General L. E. Polk (probably without knowledge of Breckenridge's order to Major Nicholson) dispatched Colonel Marcus J. Wright to McMinnville with the same mission (open Camp Smartt as a conscription center) on the same day.

Three units were forming using Camp Smartt as a base of operations in the fall of 1862: Allison's Tennessee Cavalry Squadron Company B; 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion (TIB); and the 84th Tennessee Infantry Regiment (TIR). Major John R. Davis's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion was possibly already at Camp Smartt when Major Nicholson and Colonel Wright arrived.

1 Nov 1862 (Based on reimbursement records in his microfilm file): Major Nicholson arrived at Camp Smartt.

4 Nov 1862: Colonel Wright arrived and took command of Camp Smartt since he was of a senior rank to Major Nicholson.

Wright's diary entry reads:

"Arrived at McMinnville and assumed command of the Post and Camp of Instruction. Dr. J. M. Towler (?) is appointed Post Surgeon. Major Hunter Nicholson (?) and Capt. Laurence L. Butler assigned to duty as Asst. Inspds. Conscription. Capt. R. W. Pitman appointed Provost Marshal and Lieut. Martin, Post Adjutant. Sidney Womack of Ala. reports to me and is assigned to duty."

Author's comment: the Confederate draft law included white males from ages 18-45. Edmund was 38 at the time.

8 Nov 1862 (from microfilm): A Company, 84th Tennessee Infantry Regiment formed at Camp Smartt, and at Chestnut Mound (in west Putnam County). Colonel Sidney S. Stanton commanded the 84th TIR.

11 Nov 1862: The 9th Texas Infantry arrived at Camp Smartt on 11 Nov 1862 from Tullahoma. According to their webmaster, the soldiers of the 9th did very little conscripting until late in the war in Mississippi. I am not sure which unit was assigned to Major Nicholson for on temporary conscription duty. I did find a voucher in Major Nicholson's microfilm records from Company K 1st Confederate Cavalry billing his command for expenses incurred while being "guards for conscripts" on 13-14 March 1863 in Columbia, Tennessee. I also found a general order in January 1863 from General Braxton Bragg ordering commanders to give conscription officers, like Nicholson, the necessary men for conscription duty.

15-19 Nov 1862 (from Microfilm): Companies B & C, 84th Tennessee Infantry Regiment formed at Camp Smartt.

26 Nov 1862 (Records from the Microfilm muster rolls): Company D, 22nd TIB (Confederate) was formed at Camp Smartt, with 32 members, including Captain John W. Bass (company commander) and Lieutenant George W. Harvey. Major Thomas B. Murray, of Putnam County Tennessee, was the battalion commander. I am not sure how many of these men were conscripts, but most probably were.

At this point it's worth mentioning some organizational patterns of Tennessee Confederate infantry units. During the first part of the war, local men would join together and form a company. The men in the newly formed company would elect a Captain to lead them. In order to be legally recognized by the Confederate War Department, infantry companies had to meet specific requirements of 100 men with a Captain, and 2-3 Lieutenants.

Once four or more companies were formed, they were grouped into a battalion, which was led by a Major or a Lieutenant Colonel. Battalions might be independent or assigned as part of a regiment.

It is also important to note that Civil War units had to organize to be combat-effective. A few scattered terrorists can be militarily effective in today's world. A group of untrained men did not just show up to fight during the Civil War (except in a few remote areas where guerillas were active such as the Calfkiller valley of Tennessee). Most rifles were single shot muzzle-loaders. Men had to be taught to drill, fire, and reload effectively as a unit.

In the formation of Company D, there appears to be some chicanery going on. Major Murray and Captain Bass had nowhere near enough men to receive official designation from the Confederate War Department as an infantry company.

Why was Company D “formed” on the 26th of November 1862? I suspect that circumstances forced Major Murray and Captain Bass to artificially choose that date with only 32 men. An order given by General Braxton Bragg may give us an indication as to the formation of Company D. In General Order #3 (dated 26 Nov 1862), Bragg writes:

“All military organizations not completed in middle Tennessee under the recent extension given for the formation of volunteers will not be recognized after the 1st proximo [meaning 1 Dec 1862], and after that date all subjects liable to conscription will be required to select their regiments and joined for duty or be assigned.” (Source: *the Official Records*)

In other words, someone conscripted after 1 Dec 1862 would have the choice of selecting his unit or being assigned to one by the command structure. Bragg’s intention was to have conscripts filling the ranks of depleted units rather than drafting men into newly formed companies.

27 Nov 1862 (from microfilm): Company D, 84th TIR formed at McMinnville

29 Nov 1863 Captain J.S. Reece’s Company B of Allison’s Tennessee Cavalry Squadron (which had also been forming at McMinnville) was dispatched to assist Brigadier General Wheeler 12 miles north of Murfreesboro at La Vergne.

1 Dec 1862 (from Brig. Gen. Wright’s Diary): “Col. Young 9th Texas Regt. relieved by Col. Garrett (?) of the 20th Ala ...”

Author’s comments: This appears to be the point at which the 20th Alabama Regiment took over duties from the 9th Texas Regiment at Camp Smartt. The 9th went to Murfreesboro. Companies A, B and the still-forming D of the 22nd TIB remained at Camp Smartt.

Company F 84th TIR formed in Overton County. Only 40 members had enlisted by Dec 27th

7 Dec 1862 (TCWP1 page 40): Major John R. Davis’s Tennessee Cavalry Battalion relieved at Camp Smartt by a unit from Lieutenant General Kirby Smith and headed southwest towards Triune/Franklin pike. The exact date Davis’s Battalion arrived at McMinnville is unclear but it was sometime between 28 Sept and 27 Nov 1862.

10 Dec 1862 (microfilm records): several members of Company E 22nd TIB desert

14 Dec 1862 (compiled from Brig. Gen. Wright's diary): Colonel Wright promoted to Brigadier General. Confederate President Jefferson Davis visited the troops at Murfreesboro.

Note: Wright's microfilm file says Jefferson Davis promoted him on the 13th. It probably took a day to get the word to McMinnville.

22-29 Dec 1862: Based on variety of microfilm evidence it appears that there was a joint conscription raid into the Calfkiller valley to draft able-bodied men by both Company G 84th TIR and Company D, 22nd TIB (Edmund's unit). Company G 84th TIR, was formed on 22 Dec in Putnam County with only 29 members.

It is also worth noting that the following people were part of Company D 84th TIR enlisting on 25 Dec 1862 in McMinnville. Since the 84th TIR and the 22nd TIB were forming at the same place and time, lots of the records apparently got jumbled together (especially Company D records for both units):

William Bohannon
*GW Henry (also listed as Company D 22nd TIB)
*Jasper Henry
PM Hyder
JC Jackson
PM Randolph
William P Weaver
James Whitaker
Alford Duff
Hiram Brown

** Jasper Henry deserted on 4 Jan 1863 near Shelbyville and was obviously re-captured. His oath of allegiance says he was conscripted in Putnam County in December 1862. There is some discrepancy as to the exact date he was conscripted, but it was most likely in this late-December raid.*

As mentioned earlier, the transcriptionist made an error in the record of Edmund's neighbor, GW Henry, listing him in both the 84th TIR and the 22nd TIB. That duplication may give us some insight as to Edmund's saga. Henry's 84th TIR microfilm file shows him as being in McMinnville on Dec 25th. It stands to reason that the Calfkiller conscription raid that nabbed Edmund and GW Henry took place on 22 Dec 1862 and the draftees would have arrived in McMinnville on Christmas Day after a 30-mile march. From there, they went to Murfreesboro (a distance of 60 miles) arriving on the 30th. Forty-nine apparent draftees of Company D, 22 TIB were at Murfreesboro on the eve of the battle.

Brig. Gen. Wright's diary entry for 29 Dec 1862 says he "Left McMinnville for Murfreesboro."

The 20th Alabama Infantry appears to have left about this same time too. According to <http://www.archives.state.al.us/referenc/alamilor/20thinf.html>, "A few days prior to the battle of Murfreesboro, the division was sent to Vicksburg."

We know from the *Official Records* that the main body of the 84th TIR probably left Camp Smartt during the week prior to the battle and arrived at Murfreesboro on 29 Dec 1862. Apparently, a 40-man detachment of the 84th remained behind with Major Nicholson in McMinnville.

30 Dec 1862 (Exhibit A from his microfilm records): Edmund's first official muster roll (dated 26 Nov 1862-1 Jan 1863), shows him enlisting in Murfreesboro on 30 Dec 1862 and also lists him as AWOL. He is listed as a Private with a 3-year obligation, which was consistent with the Confederate regulations of the day. Forty-nine soldiers from Company D, 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion "enlisted" in Murfreesboro on the day before the Battle of Stones River began.

Monterey historian Dale Welch said that Company D had at least 21 other Putnam and White countians within its ranks. All of those men "enlisted" in Murfreesboro on 30 Dec too. From the circumstantial evidence, I suspect that many (if not all) were conscripts.

According to Mr. Welch the other Putnam/White County natives who were part of Company D were:

*Henry Bohannon	*John Bohannon
*Thomas Bohannon	*Simpson Cash
*T.J. Clouse	*William Grant
**G.W. Henry	*J.W. Henry
*J.W. Howard	*R.B. Howard
*S.J. Howard	Andrew Jackson
Joseph Johnson	James J Randolph
*William Scarberry (possibly Scarborough)	*Joel Strunk
Henry Tinch	*Henderson Tudor
*James Tudor	AW Walker
Charles West	

*Denotes that the soldier has 3 identical muster rolls as Edmund Stamps (AWOL)

**GW Henry is listed as in Company D of both the 84th TIR and the 22nd TIB. His 84th TIR microfilm file shows him deserting on 4 Jan 1863 near Shelbyville. He deserted for a second time as a member of the 28th Tennessee Consolidated Infantry Regiment on 4 July 1863.

829
Stamps Edmund
 Co. D, 22 Battalion
 Tennessee Infantry.

Also known as Murray's Batt'n and 2 Batt'n Tenn. Inf.

(Confederate.)

Private Private

CARD NUMBERS

1	4995	2795	20
2		2877	21
3		2966	22
4			23
5			24
6			25
7			26
8			27
9			28
10			29
11			30
12			31
13			32
14			33
15			34
16			35
17			36
18			37
19			38

Number of medical cards herein 0

Number of personal papers herein 0

Book Mark

See also

(Confederate)
 22 Battalion Tenn
Edmund Stamps
 Pvt., Co. D, Murray's Batt'n Tennessee Inf.
 Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 from *Nov. 26, 1862 to Jan. 1, 1863*
 Called: \$
 when *Dec. 30, 1862*
 where *Murfreesboro*
 By whom *T. B. Murray*
 period *3 yrs*
 Not paid:
 By whom
 to what time _____, 186__
 Present or absent *Absent*
 Remarks *Absent without leave*

The 22d (also known as the 4d and as Murray's) Battalion Tennessee Infantry was composed of nine companies, A to H and K, including F, G, H and K had formerly served in the 4th (Murray's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and they were transferred to this battalion when that regiment was disbanded in January, 1863. The battalion was temporarily consolidated with the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry in 1863, but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation.

W. B. Campbell
 Copyist

To summarize why I suspect Edmund was drafted into Confederate service (rather than enlisting on his own free will), the conclusions are based on the following circumstantial evidence:

- a) Edmund could have voluntarily joined Company H, 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion, which formed near his home on 2 Oct. 1862. For whatever reason, he chose not to join that unit.
- b) Camp Smartt operated as an active conscription center from Oct 1862 until March 1863, and they had soldiers detached for purposes of conscription
- c) Conscription was deemed both necessary and legal by the Confederate government.

There is not an easy method to determine from the personnel records which Confederate soldier were draftees and which were volunteers. However, some "oath of allegiance" documents contain a notation that the soldier was a conscript. Using that source, the following men of the 22nd TIB told Union authorities that they were conscripted:

Jesse Farley Company A from Putnam County was conscripted 28 Dec 1862
Private Jaco Carrol of Warren County was conscripted 15 March 1863
Corporal William S. Kitrell Company A
Private FD Miller Company B
Private George Swindle Company A
Private Edward Tomes Company C of Fayetteville 2 Feb 1862 (near the AL border)
Private Henry Tomes Company C of Fayetteville 2 Feb 1862 (apparently related)
Woodson J Underwood conscripted 15 Nov 1862
Lieutenant Hinton J Saggs conscripted 2 Oct 1862 in Livingston by Gen. Smith command

It is also a fair question at this point to ask if I have identified the correct Edmund Stamps on the induction records. I did some research to see if any other "Edmund Stamps" lived in the area around this time and have found none. He had an uncle named Edmund who died before the Civil War. Several generations of "Edmunds" came after him, too. Therefore, I'm pretty certain I've found the right Edmund.

Brig. Gen. Wright's diary entry on the 30th indicates that he had pneumonia, which meant he played no role in the battle of Murfreesboro.

Author's comment: The first company roster on which we find Edmund's name was most likely *not* filled out on 1 Jan 1863, according to park rangers at Stones River National Battlefield. It's hard to imagine a low-level personnel officer completing this type of roster during the Battle of Murfreesboro, while over 10,000 Confederate soldiers lay dead. This roster was probably backdated from memory after the Confederate Army tactically withdrew to the southeast.

31 Dec 1862- 2 Jan 1862: The Battle of Murfreesboro (a.k.a. Stones River)

Murray's 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion

The unit is *not* listed as being present at the battle. In fact, it was not even officially recognized by the Confederate War Department until 2 weeks later in Shelbyville TN. That is not exactly correct. The *men* of the unrecognized 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion participated in the Battle of Murfreesboro-probably alongside men of the 84th TIR. I submit the following proof that can only be found by looking at the individual microfilm records of each soldier in the 22nd TIB:

- 49 conscripts enlisted in Murfreesboro on 30 Dec. This figure includes Edmund Stamps and 21 other Putnam/White Countians
- Private Albert W. W. Brooks (Company K) file says he was captured at the Battle of Murfreesboro
- Private William. G Brown (Company K) file lists him as “missing since the battle of Murfreesboro.”
- Private L.D. Cantrell (Company B) record says he was “killed or taken prisoner at Murfreesboro Tenn 1 Jan 1863.”
- George W. Flatt (Company K) is listed as wounded and captured at Murfreesboro
- Captain Robert JC Galbraith is listed as wounded and captured at Murfreesboro
- Sergeant John Gipson (Company K) is listed as missing for a time at the Battle of Murfreesboro but returned on last day of muster
- Private Thomas Haile missing during the Battle of Murfreesboro but returned on the last day of muster
- Private Isaac Livingston (Company H) was reported as missing since the Battle of Murfreesboro
- Private William Robins (Company H) was wounded at Murfreesboro on 1 Jan 1862

It is difficult to enlist, go missing, be killed, or taken prisoner unless you are *present!*

The most likely scenario is that the 22nd TIB was in the process of becoming legally recognized by the Confederate war department in time for the battle, but could not pull it off. The 22nd TIB was probably attached to the 84th TIR, and held in reserve near the artillery. I base this assumption on the report of the commander of the 84th TIR, Colonel Sidney Stanton. He stated that 2 men were wounded during the battle; however I could not find any microfilm record of 84th TIR members being captured, killed or wounded. Col. Stanton is most likely making an incorrect reporting of the wounds to Robins, Galbraith and Flatt (listed above) who were technically members of the yet-to-be-formed 22nd TIB.

1-3 Jan 1863: (from Major Nicholson and Col. Stanton’s microfilm records) Official Confederate Form #12 Bill of Purchase, completed by Major Nicholson to reimburse for “quarterage” during “post duty at McMinnville” from 1 Nov 1862-1 Jan 1863 in the amount of \$72.00. This means that Major Nicholson remained at Camp Smartt after Brig. Gen. Wright, Colonel Stanton, and Major Murray left for Murfreesboro. He appears to have continued conscripting from that location for a few weeks.

The small detachment of the 84th Tennessee Infantry that was left at Camp Smartt with Major Nicholson arrived in Murfreesboro around 1 Jan 1863. Colonel Stanton’s after