

Terri Lyn (Walker) DeVoy

Delavan, Wisconsin (subsequently Lake Geneva, Wisconsin)

Terri's Great Great Grandfather is:

Private Isaac P. Walker

Company D 24th Regiment Iowa Infantry



Isaac P. Walker was born March 27, 1827 in New York. He was the son of Benjamin Walker and Deborah Dennis. Isaac was the first of four siblings; three brothers (George, Abel, and Joseph) and one sister (Caroline). Isaac a carpenter by trade arrived in Iowa around 1852. On July 21, 1853 he married **Margaret Roberts**, daughter of Samuel Roberts and Mary Sturk, in Cedar Co, Iowa by Justice of the Peace, Elisha Schooly. In 1856, at 29 years old Isaac owned land in Cedar County, Iowa when his second son Abel was born. Together, Isaac and Margaret had five boys, oldest to youngest: Benjamin R., Abel F., Charles W., Samuel Harvey (aka "Harvey S."), and Wesley.

Isaac was a resident of Pee Dee, Iowa when filled with patriotic pride; he enlisted as a private for Company D, 24th Infantry Regiment of Iowa on Aug 22, 1862. The Regiment was organized and mustered into service of the United States by Captain H.B. Hendershott of the Regular Army on September 18, 1862 at "Camp Strong" Muscatine, Iowa.

The unit was called "The Iowa Temperance Regiment" and was commanded by Captain Jacob B. Casebeer, 1st Lieutenant Joseph R. Gould, and 2nd Lieutenant John H. Branch. In all, the Regiment totaled 1204 enrolled soldiers. During service, The Regiment lost a total of 343 personnel: 9 Officers and 119 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 3 Officers and 212 Enlisted men by disease.

In the winter of 1862-1863, Isaac's Regiment participated in General Grant's Coldwater Expedition and movement by boat up the White River as far as Duvall's Bluff. On April 11 the Regiment left Helena to take part in Grant's Vicksburg Campaign. Later, he saw combat at the battle of Port Gibson on May 1. And perhaps his last military involvement before his death, he participated in the Battle of Champion Hill (Edward's Station) on May 16, 1863.

Serving as a Union Civil War soldier, Isaac (aka "I P Walker"), died in St. Louis, St Louis County, Missouri on July 4, 1863 at age 34 of disease, Clinic Diarrhea. He was interred at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, 2900 Sheridan Road St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri Section 1, site #7296 (site #219 of the previous numeric system).

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery St. Louis, Missouri



1864 Illustration of Jefferson Barracks as it appeared as a U.S. General Hospital.
Drawn by F. Siebenmann, 12th Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, USA

*Throughout 1861, troops from **Jefferson Barracks** continued to support the Union war effort in the Western Department. By March 1862, due to the increase in illnesses and casualties, the military aspect of Jefferson Barracks took a secondary part in order to provide additional hospital space for the Army Medical Department. Although a Post Hospital had previously existed, the General Hospital opened in April 1862. By the summer of 1862, it was enlarged to accommodate 2,500 patients. Steamboats, outfitted as floating hospitals supplemented bed space, as well as providing transportation to and from the battlefields. There were times during the Civil War that Jefferson Barracks was treating more sick and wounded soldiers than any other hospital in the nation and many of these soldiers never left Jefferson Barracks and were ultimately buried there. Source: http://www.mcwm.org/jefferson_barracks.html*

Overview:

Organized at Muscatine and mustered in September 18, 1862. Moved to Helena, Ark., October 20-28. Attached to District of Eastern Arkansas, Dept. Missouri, to December, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, District of Eastern Arkansas, December, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Eastern Arkansas, Dept. Tennessee, to February, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 12th Division, 13th Army Corps, Dept. Tennessee, to July, 1863.

Service:

Expedition from Helena, Ark., to Arkansas Post, November 16-21, 1862. Expedition to Grenada, Miss., November 27-December 5. German's Expedition up White River January 13-19, 1863. Expedition up St. Francis and Little Rivers March 5-12. Skirmish at Madison March 9. Yazoo Pass Expedition and operations against Fort Pemberton and Greenwood March 13-April 5. Moved to Milliken's Bend April 13. Movement on Bruinsburg and turning Grand Gulf April 25-30. Battle of Port Gibson May 1. Bayou Pierrie May 2-3. Fourteen Mile Creek May 12-13. Battle of Champion's Hill May 16. Big Black River Bridge May 17. Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18-July 4. Assaults on Vicksburg May 19 and 22. Advance on Jackson, Miss., July 5-10. Source: http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-Regiments-detail.htm?Regiment_id=UIA0024RI



Infantrymen



Enfield rifle musket

The 24th Iowa Volunteer Regiment was issued wool uniforms and Enfield rifle muskets at Camp Strong Muscatine, IA.

ADDITIONAL FAMILY INFORMATION:

Isaac's father, Benjamin Walker, was born in 1797 in York County, PA. Isaac's mother, **Deborah Dennis**, was born between 1805 and 1810, in either New Jersey or New York. Benjamin and Deborah were married on November 30, 1826 at the Seventh Presbyterian Church in New York, New York. They had 5 children: Isaac P., George A., Caroline, Able Dunbar, and Joseph Taylor. Benjamin died on Aug 6, 1879 at age 82 and was buried in the Highland Cemetery in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson, OH. Deborah lived in Mount Pleasant, Ohio for over 25 years before she was laid to rest on January 9, 1873 at age 63.

Isaac's paternal grandfather, Abel Walker, was born May 5, 1751 in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, Providence of Pennsylvania, British America. He married **Ann Vale** on May 13, 1773 in Warrington Township –Friends Meeting House, York, Providence of Pennsylvania, British America. He died on Apr 3, 1817 in York County, PA.

Isaac's paternal great-grandfather, Isaac Walker, was born on March 7, 1705, the seventh of eight children in Radnor, Chester, PA. He married seventeen year-old **Sarah Jarman/Jerman** at the house of Sarah Jones in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania on Nov 11, 1730. Following their marriage, Isaac and Sarah moved in with Isaac's mother (Mary) at the homestead "Rehobeth" until her death. Isaac and Sarah had 11 children: Joseph, Mary, Lewis, Mary, Hannah, Benjamin, Azael, Rachel, Abel, Isaac, and Leah. Of note, the second, third, and fourth children died in infancy. Isaac hadn't completed a will therefore; upon his death his eldest son Joseph became the Administrator and received 100 acres out of the west end of the home farm. His mother remarried selling Joseph her share of the estate 268 acres. And as each sibling became of age they sold off their share to him releasing their rights to the original tract of their grandfather Lewis Walker's plantation.

Isaac's paternal 2nd great-grandfather, Lewis Walker, was born January 7, 1666 in Wales, Great Britain. Lewis Walker emigrated from Wales by ship to Pennsylvania in 1686. Upon arriving in Radnor, Pennsylvania, Isaac bought 300 acres from David Evans. Lewis, a Quaker, became a prominent member of the Society and married **Mary Morris** April 22d 1693 at Haverford Meeting-house. They lived in Radnor for several years before relocating to Tredyffrin Township (formerly Chester Valley). Together they had eight children: Daniel, Elizabeth, Joseph, Hannah, Enoch, Abel, Isaac, and Mary. Isaac, a Quaker, held many Friends' meetings at his house until around 1731 when a new Meeting House was built. Tredyffrin, or the Great Valley, was wilderness nearby Radnor, where he first settled. Isaac built the first stone house on that land, and called it "**Rehobeth**" after the home back in Great Britain. The house still stands today though in altered form. Before Isaac died, it has been said that he had accumulated 1000 acres in Tredyffrin, PA. In his will, he donated part of his land for Friends to use (Meeting-House and Cemetery). Isaac died Dec 23, 1728 in Radnor, Philadelphia, PA and is buried in the graveyard across the road from the Valley Meeting-House.

Of special note, General Anthony Wayne of Washington's Army used Isaac Walker's homestead "Rehobeth" for six months as his headquarters while Washington's army was encamped at the historic Valley Forge in 1777-1778, located only a few miles distant, General Lafayette and Washington himself were frequent visitors there. "Joseph Walker, the eldest of the eleven children of Isaac and Sarah Jarman, acquired the homestead on the remarriage of his mother and resided there the remainder of his life." Later known as the "Joseph Walker House", the land stayed in the Walker family for several generations. Source: http://www.livingplaces.com/PA/Chester_County/Tredyffrin_Township.html



General Anthony Wayne



"Rehobeth", circa 1757



"Rehobeth", 2000

"Rehobeth" located in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania (near Valley Forge)

HISTORICAL MILITARY INFORMATION OF THE IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT

The ten companies assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry were ordered into quarters by **Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood** on dates ranging from the 16th to the 28th day of August, 1862. The rendezvous designated in the order was "Camp Strong," Muscatine, Iowa, where the companies were mustered into the service of the United States on the 18th day of September, 1862, by Captain H.B. Hendershott of the Regular Army. The aggregate number of the Regiment at the completion of its organization was 979 (1). The revised roster, which follows this historical sketch, shows the names of the field and staff and company officers at the completion of the organization of the Regiment; it also shows the changes which subsequently occurred, the additional enlistments and the name of every officer and enlisted man who at any time belonged to the Regiment, together with the condensed record of their personal service, compiled from the official records. Great care has been taken in making the transcripts and, where it was possible to obtain evidence to complete records that were found to be incomplete, it has been done. No doubt there are errors and omissions in the original records that have been perpetuated in the revised rosters, but it is hoped that the number has been reduced to the minimum and that, in the main, the records will be found correct. Many of the official reports-so necessary to enable a complete history of the operations of the Regiment to be compiled-are lacking, but in making up this condensed history the compiler has availed himself of such sources of information, not found in the official records, as could be considered reliable, and has been careful to avoid making any statement not strictly in accord with the facts.

The Regiment remained at Camp Strong until the 19th of October, 1862, on which date it marched to the levee at Muscatine and, embarking on transports, proceeded to St. Louis, where orders were received to proceed at once to Helena, Ark. There it arrived and disembarked on the 28th of October, going into camp just south of the city and joining the brigade commanded by **Colonel McGinnis** of the Eleventh Indiana. Many of the men had been attacked by sickness while upon the boat, and the unhealthy locality in which the Regiment was now encamped added largely to the number upon the sick list. The privations and hardships endured by the Twenty-fourth Iowa, while at Helena and when engaged in the several expeditions in which it participated during the winter of 1862-3, were the most severe in its history.

On the 17th of November the Regiment formed part of the force under **General Hovey** which proceeded to the mouth of White River; upon its return it engaged in another expedition to Coldwater, Miss., to co-operate with the movement of **General Grant** against Vicksburg and, on the 11th of January, 1863, it again formed part of a force engaged in another expedition up the White River, this time under **General Gorman**. While no considerable body of the enemy was encountered upon any of these expeditions, and no practical results were accomplished by them, the troops suffered almost unendurable hardships from exposure to storms of rain and snow, and the fatalities which resulted were as great as those sustained in many of the hard-fought battles in which the Regiment subsequently participated. The survivors of the Regiment always remembered that winter campaign as the most discouraging of the many through which they passed in their long period of service. Upon its return from the last expedition the Regiment found its camp ground flooded, compelling removal to higher ground, and the change in location resulted in a decrease of the sick list, but many had died and a still larger number had been incapacitated for further service and were discharged. A considerable number of those who were thus discharged for disability never fully recovered.

On the 15th of February, 1863, the Twenty-fourth Iowa left Helena with its brigade, which formed part of the force under **General Washburn** engaged in clearing out the obstructions in Yazoo Pass and opening the same to navigation. This duty, while arduous, gave the men active employment and relieved them from the depressing effects of witnessing the daily depletion of their ranks from disease, while lying idle in camp. Upon the return of the Regiment to Helena, in the early spring, the troops with which it was associated were transferred to the Thirteenth Army Corps and ordered to join General Grant's army, in its operations against Vicksburg, and were conveyed on transports to Milliken's Bend, where they disembarked and marched, over difficult and sometimes almost impassable roads, to Perkins' Landing. Here, on the 28th of April, they again embarked on transports and barges and moved down the river to a point about four miles above Grand Gulf, where, without disembarking, they witnessed the tremendous artillery combat between the gunboats and the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, which lasted for several hours. The troops had, in the meantime, been awaiting orders to land and co-operate with the gunboats in their attack upon the enemy's works, but, after prolonged bombardment, without apparent effect, the gunboats withdrew, and the attack by land was also abandoned. The troops disembarked and marched down the levee to a point three miles below Grand Gulf, where they bivouacked until morning. During the night the gunboats and a number of transports succeeded in passing the rebel batteries. The Twenty-fourth Iowa, with the other troops of the Thirteenth Corps, now embarked on transports and gunboats and were conveyed down the river to Bruinsburg, sixteen miles below Grand Gulf, where they landed and took up the line of march toward Port Gibson. The Twenty-fourth Iowa had been assigned to the Second Brigade of the Twelfth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The brigade was composed of the Forty-seventh Indiana, Fifty-sixth Ohio, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa, and was under the command of Colonel James R. Slack of the Forty-seventh Indiana, from whose official report-in the absence of the report of the commander of the Regiment-the following extracts are made, showing the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Iowa in the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863. After describing the formation and position of his brigade prior to the commencement of the engagement, Colonel Slack says:

During the formation of our lines, the battle opened a short distance to our left and front, and continued with great stubbornness for an hour. When General Hovey directed me to put my column in motion and support **General Benton**, whose forces were being hard pressed by overwhelming numbers. The whole column was immediately formed, and moved most gallantly to the point indicated, with the Forty-seventh Indiana and Fifty-sixth Ohio on the left and the Twenty-eighth Iowa on the right. These positions were respectively taken under a severe fire of the enemy's infantry, and shell and canister from the whole battery at a distance of about two hundred yards, yet the several commands took their position in line without flinching, and advanced to within eighty yards of the enemy's battery, immediately after which General Hovey ordered **Colonel Cameron** of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, to charge and take

the battery, and ordered me to support the charge with the Fifty-sixth Ohio, which was immediately to the left of the Thirty-fourth Indiana.

While the fierce fighting which resulted in the capture of the battery and 220 prisoners from the rebel troops supporting it was in progress, the Twenty-fourth Iowa was held in reserve, but was ready to advance the moment the order was received. It was the Regiment's first battle, and its officers and men chafed under being placed in reserve and not having their share of the fighting in this early period of the battle. Later in the day, however, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa were sent to the support of **General Logan's** division, on the extreme left. They promptly moved to the new position assigned them, as further shown by the report of Colonel Slack, in referring to the order, as follows:

In the afternoon the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa were ordered to the rear and extreme left of the line, to support Major General Logan's division, which was hotly engaged, and there continued fighting like veterans, as the men of that gallant state always have done, until the enemy was driven from the field and utterly routed at every point, and the curtain of night closed the scene. At the close of his report Colonel Slack says:

To the cool and gallant conduct of all the field and line officers, and the persevering determination of each and every one in my command, I cannot express too much gratitude and admiration. To them belongs the glory of the triumph, every officer and every man having done his whole duty. . . . The whole number of casualties are: Killed 16; wounded, 62; missing, 11; total, 89 (2).

It will thus be seen that in its first experience in battle the Twenty-fourth Iowa had acquitted itself with honor, and had shown that, whenever the opportunity came, it could meet the enemy with that same steady courage and determined bravery that it had exhibited while enduring the hardships and suffering of the campaign in Arkansas, during which it did not come into contact with the enemy in battle, but faced the grim messenger of death, in the form of disease, with the same if not greater fortitude than was requisite to face the death-dealing guns of its rebel foes. The official report of General A. P. Hovey describes with great particularity all the movements of the troops of his division between the dates of May 2d and 16th, upon which latter date the battle of Champion's Hill was fought. (3) During these movements more or less skirmishing with the enemy occurred, in which the Twenty-fourth Iowa had its share; and in the battle which ensued, the Regiment took the most conspicuous part and suffered the greatest loss of any of the gallant Regiments of its brigade. Failing to find the official report of the Regimental commander, the compiler again has recourse to the reports of the brigade and division commanders, **Colonel Slack (4)** and **General Hovey.**(5) The following extracts are from the report of Colonel Slack: On the night of the 15th, we encamped on the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad, near Bolton Station. In the morning we left camp about six o'clock, and moved east about 7 miles, when we approached very nearly to the enemy, drawn up in line of battle. In pursuance of orders of Brigadier General Hovey, I formed the Second Brigade in two lines to the left of the road, in the field of one Champion(6), with the artillery in advance. Soon thereafter I placed my lines of battle in advance of the artillery, and ordered two companies of the Forty-seventh Indiana, two companies of the Fifty-sixth Ohio, and two companies of the Twenty-fourth Iowa, as skirmishers, who covered the whole front of the line and advanced toward the enemy. Skirmishing soon began, and continued for about one hour, when I advanced the whole line, with the Forty-seventh Indiana on the right, and the Twenty-eighth Iowa on the left. The thick growth of underbrush and vines, ravines and hills, made it very difficult to advance, but it was accomplished with little disorder, until we reached the crest of the hill, where we found the enemy in very heavy force, about 200 yards in front of us, and under cover of a wood beyond a field. Then the battle began with great fury, our troops advancing for the purpose of driving the enemy from the cover of the woods, which was done at double-quick and in a most gallant manner, the men loading and firing as they advanced, and unfalteringly receiving a most deadly fire from the enemy; yet they pressed forward, as men only can do who are prompted by intelligent motives of patriotic devotion to a common country, until the rebel force was driven from the covering and forced to fall back a distance of 200 yards, with terrible loss, the ground being literally covered with dead and wounded rebels. In this daring and determined charge all the Regiments lost most severely.

The Twenty-fourth Iowa most gallantly charged upon a rebel battery of five guns, and took it at the point of the bayonet, killing many of the cannoneers and driving the remainder from their guns and some fifty yards to the rear, when a new rebel line, which had not been in action, appeared in treble our force, and opened a most murderous fire upon our lines, which the unflinching and determined braves of the Twenty-fourth Iowa resisted for fifteen minutes, but, because of the overwhelming force brought to bear upon them, reluctantly retired from the battery, but kept the rebel re-enforcements at bay by their incessant fire and stubborn resistance. This battery was subsequently retaken, and is now in our possession. During this terrific charge, **Major Edward Wright**, of the Twenty-fourth Iowa, was severely wounded, immediately after which he captured a stalwart rebel prisoner and made him carry him off the field. . . . Our ranks being badly depleted, I directed the whole command to retire gradually from the field and take position near the crest of the hill where the rebel lines were first formed, which was done in good order, at which time a re-enforcement of one brigade came to our support, after few well directed volleys, with the aid of the batteries, which General Hovey had massed on the extreme right, the enemy was routed and fled in great confusion and disorder from the field. Thus ended this unequal, terrible and most sanguinary conflict. . . . For two long hours my brigade held in check fully three times their number, and I hesitate not in saying that, had they not so gallantly and determinedly resisted, the fortunes of the day might have been greatly damaged, if not our glorious triumph turned into a defeat. During the progress of the battle, my command took a large number of prisoners, which were handed over to the Provost-marshal without any account being taken of them. . . . **Major L. H. Goodwin** of the Forty-seventh Indiana and **Major Edward Wright** of the Twenty-fourth Iowa were seriously wounded while gallantly leading their men, but I am more than grateful to know that they are both rapidly recovering and will soon be able to resume their respective positions. To those brave officers and men who fell in that sanguinary conflict and who resolved to do or die in defense of and for the perpetuation of the best Government ever known to civilization, we cannot do more than assure their friends at home that they fell with their faces to the foe, in defense of the constitution of a common country. . . . **The whole number of casualties (detailed lists of which I herewith inclose) is as follows: Forty-seventh Indiana, killed 32, wounded 91, missing 17, total 140. Fifty-sixth Ohio, killed 20, wounded 90, missing**

28, total 138. Twenty-fourth Iowa, killed 35, wounded 120, missing 34, total 189. Twenty-eighth Iowa, killed 21, wounded 62, missing 14, total 97. Missouri Battery, wounded 2.

It will thus be seen that the entire loss of the brigade was 556, out of the four Regiments and one battery of which it was composed, of which number the loss of the Twenty-fourth Iowa constituted one-third. Near the close of his very full and complete report of the part taken by the two brigades of his division in the **battle of Champion's Hill, General Hovey** says:

*I cannot think of this bloody hill without sadness and pride. Sadness for the great loss of my true and gallant men; pride for the heroic bravery they displayed. No prouder division ever met as vastly superior foe and fought with more unflinching firmness and stubborn valor. It was, after the conflict, literally the hill of death; men, horses, cannon, and the debris of an army, lay scattered in wild confusion, Hundreds of the gallant Twelfth Divisions were cold in death or writhing in pain, and, with large numbers of **Quinby's** gallant boys, lay dead, dying or wounded, intermixed with our fallen foe. Thus ended the battle of Champion's Hill, and our heroes slept upon the field with the dead and dying around them. I never saw fighting like this. The loss of my division on this field alone was nearly one-third of my forces engaged. Of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa, in what words of praise shall I speak? Not more than six months in the service, their records will compare with the oldest and best tried Regiments in the field. All honor is due to their gallant officers and men; and **Colonels Gill, Byam and Connell** have my thanks for the skill with which they handled their respective commands, and for the fortitude, endurance and bravery displayed by their gallant men. . . . Among the dead of the Second Brigade are the honored names of **Captains Silas D, Johnson, William Carbee and First Lieutenant Chauncey Lawrence** of the Twenty-fourth Iowa.*

*The total loss in both brigades of General Hovey's division in the battle of Champion's Hill was 1,202, of the 4,180 engaged. (7) General Hovey places the loss of the Twenty-fourth Indiana at 40 per cent of its number engaged, and gives that as the maximum loss of any one Regiment. Reference to the tabulated statement shows this to be an error. The Twenty-fourth Iowa had 417 enlisted men and officers engaged in the battle, and its loss was 189, over 45 per cent of the number engaged, and this was the heaviest percentage of loss of any Regiment of the brigade or division. There were but nine companies of the Twenty-fourth Iowa engaged at Champion's Hill; Company B, being at that time on detached duty at **General McClelland's** headquarters, was not engaged. The Regiment had now been in the service less than eight months, yet it had taken its place by the side of Regiments from other states which had participated in numerous battles and had won the designation of Veteran, had fought with equal distinction, had won the highest commendation of its brigade and division Commanders and, at the very beginning of its experience under the fire of the enemy, had established a record for bravery and efficiency second to none of the gallant Regiments from Iowa which had preceded it to the field.*

The Twenty-fourth Iowa marched with its brigade from the battlefield of Champion's Hill to Black River Bridge, but did not arrive there in time to participate in the battle in which the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa Regiments won such distinguished honor. Remaining at Black River for a few days, the Regiment continued its march to Vicksburg, where it arrived on the 24th of May and at once took its position on the line of investment in the center of General Hovey's division, where for the succeeding forty days it endured the hardships, dangers and privations incident to the siege of the rebel stronghold which surrendered to General Grant on the 4th of July, 1863. Source: http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ia/county/linn/civil_war/24th/24_history.htm, 1910 Historical Sketch, Excerpt of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry