

HOW TO RESEARCH YOUR CIVIL WAR ANCESTOR

LINCOLN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA



Mission Statement

As a museum and memorial, the Lincoln Memorial Shrine seeks to deepen the understanding of President Abraham Lincoln and the American Civil War and its impacts on generations of Americans through education, interaction, exhibition, and research.

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Contents

Where to Start / How to Start	10
Genealogical Information	11
The Federal Population Census Records	12
Federal and State Census Records.....	13
Incorrect U.S. Census Information.....	15
Census Forms.....	15
Census Website	16
Determine Which Side They Likely Supported.....	16
Check State and Federal Censuses with a Civil War Service Question 1910 Federal Census	16
What to Look For - Soldiers Ages	17
Determine a Location of the Soldier - 1860 Federal Census	18
Immigrants in the Union and Confederate Armies	18
For Soldiers: Finding the Regiment and Company	19
National Archives and Records Administration Civil War Records	20
National Archives and Records Administration Record Groups	21
Record Group Concept	21
How to Purchase Digitized Copies of Rolls of Microfilm Publications.....	22
National Archives Catalog.....	23
National Archives Prologue Essays	24
Soldiers Compiled Military Service Record (CMSR)	24
Explanation of Contents of the CMSR	25
CMSR Cards Within a Jacket	28
Confederate Troops, CMSR.....	35
Requesting CMSR's from the National Archives	35
On-Line Available CMSR.....	36
Prisoners of War	37
Prison Camps	37
Casualty Records	40
1890 Veterans Census Schedule	41
Hospitals	43
Medical and Surgical History	44
Union Court Martial Cases	45
Tax Records.....	46
Federal Tax Assessments	46

How Much Information Can You Find in Federal Tax Assessment Lists	49
Confederate War Financing	49
Southern Claims Commission	50
Union Draft Records	52
Freedmen's Bureau	53
Headquarters Records	54
Field Office Records	54
Marriage Records	55
Adjutant General's Office Records	55
Confederate Medical Personnel	55
Medical Officers	56
Civilian Employees	57
Union Wagonmasters and Civilian Employees	57
Additional Record Casualties Collections Available Online	57
Awards and Decorations	58
Medal of Honor	58
State-Issued Medals	58
Military Pension Applications	58
Pension Index Cards	59
Union Widow's Pensions	60
National / State Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers 1866 - 1938	63
United States Pensions	63
Confederate Pensions	64
States Issuing Pensions to Former Confederate Soldier	64
Confederate States Veteran Homes	68
Women's Records	68
Types of Records	68
Active Roles	69
Aid Societies	69
Sanitary Commission Homes	69
The Refreshment Saloons of Philadelphia	69
Additional Resources for Researching Female Civil War Ancestors	70
United States Sanitary Commission	70
Civil War Statistics	71
Newspapers	73

Convention and Provisional Congress, etc.	73
Resources for Civil War Newspaper Research	73
Cemetery Records	76
Roll of Honor.....	76
Government Websites	76
Grand Army of the Republic	77
Sons of Union Veterans.....	77
Sons of Union Veterans National Graves Registration	78
United Confederate Veterans	78
Sons of Confederate Veterans	79
Union Civil War Cemetery Headstones	79
Headstone Applications at Non-Military Cemeteries	79
Confederate Civil War Cemetery Headstones.....	82
Military Organizations Can Cause Confusion	82
Union Army.....	82
Confederate Army	83
Regimental Numbers and Names Can Cause Confusion.....	83
Army Organization	84
Infantry Regiment	84
Artillery Battery.....	85
Cavalry Regiment	86
Army Organization Chart	87
Chain of Command	88
Military Departments and Armies	89
The Veteran Reserve Corps.....	90
Slavery	91
United States Colored Troops.....	92
1850 and 1860 Census Slave Schedules.....	92
What Census Slave Schedules Can and Cannot Tell You.....	97
The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies	98
How to Locate a Subject in the O.R.	100
Categories of Subject not included in the O.R.	100
Reading and Understanding Reports: Battles, Campaigns and Skirmishes	103
Official Records – Atlas	104

Official Records Made Easy – A Guide Index	105
Contents by Volume	105
Contents by Section	105
Chronological Tracking of the Civil War	106
Civil War Photographs	106
Veteran Magazines Published Post War	107
Confederate Veteran Magazine	107
Southern Historical Society Papers	107
Primary Regimental Research Books	108
Union	108
Confederate	109
Reference Books on the Civil War	111
Civil War Dictionaries	111
Books on Civil War Books	112
Record of Events	112
Primary Web Research Sites	113
United States and Confederate Navies	115
United States Navy and Confederate Navy Records	116
Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies	117
A.K. Smiley Public Library	119
Seventeen Free Websites for Research	119
Facts of Life	122
Attachment A - State Archives	123
Attachment B – Census Forms	126
Attachment C – Civil War Research Sources	132
Attachment D - National Archives Prologue Essays	135
Attachment E – Genealogical Information Forms	137
FIGURE 1 1910 FEDERAL CENSUS WHICH IDENTIFIES CIVIL WAR	17
FIGURE 2 VOLUNTEERS BY ETHNIC GROUP IN THE UNION ARMIES	19
FIGURE 3 JACKET-ENVELOPE	27
FIGURE 4 EXAMPLE OF A BOOKMARK	28
FIGURE 5 EXAMPLES OF CARDS FOR COMPANY MUSTER ROLL	30
FIGURE 6 EXAMPLE OF PENSION AND MUSTER-OUT ROLL	31
FIGURE 7 EXAMPLES OF CONTENTS IN A COMPILED MILITARY SERVICE RECORD	32
FIGURE 8 EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN A CARD	33
FIGURE 9 SURPRISE LETTER CONTAINED IN A CMSR PACKET	34

FIGURE 10 THE CMSR CARDS HAVE "CONFEDERATE" MARKED AT THE TOP OF EACH CARD	35
FIGURE 11 NATF FORM 86 TO ORDER CMSR BY MAIL	36
FIGURE 12 RECORD OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS OF WAR HELD AT THE GRATIOT STREET PRISON IN ST. LOUIS MISSOURI	39
FIGURE 13 PAROLE DOCUMENT.....	40
FIGURE 14 LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING	41
FIGURE 15 VETERANS CENSUS SCHEDULE	42
FIGURE 16 EXAMPLE OF TAX ASSESSMENT LIST FOR BUSINESSES	47
FIGURE 17 ENUMERATED ARTICLES ASSESSMENT LIST FOR CONTENTS OF BUSINESSES.....	48
FIGURE 18 A \$100 NOTE ISSUED BY THE CONFEDERACY	49
FIGURE 19 EXAMPLE OF THE CLAIM MADE BY SAMUEL BALLS WHO CLAIMED \$796.00 AND WAS APPROVED FOR \$175.00	52
FIGURE 20 EXAMPLE OF CONSOLIDATED DRAFT LISTS WHICH IDENTIFY MEN WHO ARE AND ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE DRAFT.....	53
FIGURE 21 EXAMPLE OF PENSION INDEX CARD	60
FIGURE 22 EXAMPLE OF A WIDOWS PENSION APPLICATION	61
FIGURE 23 NATF FORM 85 REQUESTING PENSION RECORDS FOR SOLDIER OR WIDOW	62
FIGURE 24 EXAMPLE OF RECORD KEPT FOR VETERAN SOLDIERS IN THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VETERANS	64
FIGURE 25 NEWSPAPERS PROVIDED INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC	74
FIGURE 26 NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED ARTICLES BY SOLDIERS AND OF BATTLES.....	75
FIGURE 27 HEADSTONE APPLICATION	81
FIGURE 28 TOMBSTONE OF BENJAMIN R. LAND, HILLSIDE MEMORIAL CEMETERY, REDLANDS, CA.	81
FIGURE 29 ARTILLERY BATTERY ORGANIZATION.....	86
FIGURE 30 ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL WAR ARMIES	88
FIGURE 31 EXAMPLE OF SIGNIFICANT VALUE OF PERSONAL ESTATE FOR F.W. KILPATRICK	93
FIGURE 32 SLAVE CENSUS SCHEDULES PROVIDES INFORMATION	94
FIGURE 33 PROBATE RECORDS	96
FIGURE 34 TITLE PAGE TO THE WAR OF THE REBELLION	100
FIGURE 35 OFFICIAL RECORDS GENERAL INDEX.....	101
FIGURE 36 OR INDEX FOR SPECIFIC VOLUME	102
FIGURE 37 EXAMPLE OF MAP FOR THE BATTLE OF STONES RIVER, PLATE XXXII, #1, O.R. ATLAS	104
FIGURE 38 SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE OFFICIAL RECORDS.....	113

NOTE: References are made to the United States War Department in this pamphlet. The National Security Act of 1947 mandated a major reorganization of the foreign policy and military establishments of the U.S. Government. The War Department and Navy Department merged into a single Department of Defense under the Secretary of Defense, who also directed the newly created Department of the Air Force. During the Civil War the War Department (U.S. Army) and the Navy Department (U.S. Navy and United States Marine Corps) reported directly to the President.

INTRODUCTION

If your ancestors were living in the United States in the 1860s, chances are good that you're related to someone who served in the Civil War -

OR

Maybe you are just interested in the Civil War and want to look deeper into the cause, means, politicians, and people who lived during that time.

More than 2.1 million men mustered in the Union Army and between 800,000 to 900,000 men who were on the Confederate side. But the Civil War touched the life of every person in the country. The Union enlisted nearly 180,000 black soldiers. African Americans also served with Confederate forces as laborers and servants — and a handful even served as soldiers at the end of the war. The families at home had to adapt and struggle to support their households and businesses when their fathers, husbands, and sons left to fight in the war. The Civil War had an impact on virtually everyone who lived during that time.

While the Civil War claimed the lives of 2% of the U.S. population, it affected everyone in the nation, so the four-year conflict may hold some valuable information on your ancestor or subject of research. Military records may even produce complete names, birthplaces, important relatives, education, vocations, publications, military grades, wartime assignments, wounds, captures, exchanges, paroles, honors, and place of death and interment. In short, don't underestimate the war time data which is available for the researcher.

The purpose of this pamphlet is not to educate the researcher in how to research battles and campaigns of the Civil War, but how to perform research of their ancestor or subject. Once the researcher has found their ancestor or subject, identified the state, regiment and company, know his military service record of when and where he served, then the researcher can dig into what battles and campaigns in which the soldier participated.

This pamphlet has been structured for easy use. The researcher can either start from the beginning to perform their research or by using the Index can go straight to the desired subject.

Researching the Civil War has changed greatly in the past 20 years. With the advent of pay and free websites, research has been made easier and at times harder. This Pamphlet will point the researcher to many websites. All these websites have been checked and are considered to be excellent sights for research.

However, it is with caution that the researcher is advised that there are many websites which provide false and misleading information regarding the Civil War. Care must be taken when examining websites discussing battles, campaigns, and leaders. It is recommended that the researcher examine the website article and all applicable references and footnotes. Regarding genealogical websites where individuals can add their own research regarding an ancestor's veteran actions during the war, often little

background research has been performed and the article's author is only passing on family stories which have been passed down over the last 150 years.

If the researcher has no access to a computer, then the Heritage Room at the A.K. Smiley Library can provide access to several of the websites. Please check with the Heritage Room personnel for use of their computers.

Where to Start / How to Start

The process of conducting research does not have to be complicated or difficult. The secret is to review as many sources as possible. But it could become complicated if you don't know or remember what research you have started with, where you are presently, and the direction you want to go.

It is recommended that you keep a notebook to record your research, depending on how deep you want to go. The following outline, or portions, could be utilized to record your research:

- Date and location of research
- Names researched
- Units
- State / County
- Dates of birth / death
- Census records
- Web Address of site(s) examined
- Interview Notes (if talking/interviewing with relative/friend or other)
- Cemetery Name / Location / Grave Inscription / Grave location

The research should start at the lowest level possible and incrementally increase as information is collected. The outline below can provide guidance.

1. Start With Yourself

- Record Names of family members
- Places of births, deaths, marriage, etc.
- Dates of births, deaths, marriage, etc.
- Kinship

2. Home Sources

- Family Bibles
- Official papers
- Photos
- Marriage Licenses
- School records
- Scrapbooks
- Diaries
- Letters
- Journals
- Documents do not have to be written by the soldier, but post-war letters written by descendants can help
- Ancestors name spelling
 - Be aware of alternate spellings (phonic, dropping of E's, missing letters in the word, etc.)
 - When the soldier enlisted names were frequently misspelled by the enlisting officer
 - Underage men frequently changed their surname

- Has the family name changed since 1865? (By marriage)
- Identify possible locations (states, counties, cities, towns) where the soldier lived.

3. Relatives as Sources

- Interview older relatives and family friends
- Seek genealogical charts
- Listen (or attempt to remember) for family “stories”

If you have or find little or none of the above information, don’t worry. It is recommended that you start building a genealogical chart using one of the sources discussed in Attachment E. This may guide you into the 1910 Census which identifies Civil War veterans and for which side they fought.

4. Community Sources

- Public Libraries (A.K. Smiley and the Heritage Room is excellent)
- Historical and Genealogical (Heritage Room at the A.K. Smiley library is an excellent place to start)
- Published family history and/or genealogical books
- County Libraries

5. County Courthouses

- Many Civil War veterans moved to California after the war. County courthouse records can be helpful with records of land purchases, court judgments, county positions held by the veteran, etc.

6. State Archives

- Refer to Attachment A for State Archives which can be useful in identifying if an ancestor was a veteran, identifying regiment and possibly even records.

7. National Archives

- Refer to Section Compiled Military Service Record regarding how to get records from the National Archives in Washington D.C.

As background in your research and if you know your ancestor was a veteran it would be very helpful to study the history of your ancestral state and county, particularly from 1860 to 1865.

It must be remembered that your ancestor or research subject may not have served in the army for many reasons (age, disability, etc.). However, in your research you may identify an unknown relative who did serve.

Genealogical Information

In the Roster of Confederate Soldiers, Vol. VIII, there are over 200 surnames of Humphrey of which 26 have the first name of John. The surname Smith fills page after page in the Roster of Union Soldiers. If your ancestor or research subject has a common surname or even an uncommon one, do not assume that search only involves following one well defined path to the correct soldier. The search the researcher conducts relies extensively on genealogical information. The researcher will be travelling back through five to eight generations. Knowing

where the researcher starts and following the clues at each generation involves record keeping and knowing what you have examined and whether it was good information. Refer to Attachment E.

The Federal Population Census Records

When starting your research, the most important resource you can start with is the Federal Population Census records. The 1850 and 1860 census records are especially important because they list the names, ages, sex, and birthplace for each person in the household. Some census records have been destroyed by fire, negligence, and acts of nature. In 1921, 99 percent of the 1890 census was lost by fire. For those lost census records other records may be substituted such as tax rolls and state census.

Censuses have been taken by the U.S. government every 10 years since 1790. Remarkably, nearly all have survived—except for the 1890 census, which was lost in a fire, and a few lost fragments from other years. The most recent census available to the public is the 1950 census. Census details vary from year to year, with some of the more recent ones offering the most details. Since 1880, censuses can often help the researcher because they provide genealogy information like names, relationships, approximate birth years, marital status, and birthplaces.

Older censuses aren't quite so detailed. In 1850, 1860, and 1870, the researcher will find each family member listed, but not their relationship to the head of the household. The researcher can often guess at the family structure, though, since the father was supposed to be listed first, then the mother, then their children beginning with the oldest, then other relatives followed by nonrelatives, such as boarders or servants.

Before 1850, censuses included only skeletal information about each household. The head of household is named, but others are tallied only by category, such as the number of free white males and females, enslaved people, and others.

It is necessary to start the research by tracing the family or subject to 1940 in order to make the connection with preceding census records. Thereafter, one can compare names and ages by moving back through earlier censuses to discover new heads of households. For example, the grandfather may have been two years old in the 1940 census, which shows the name of the father and mother and their ages. By consulting the 1930 census, the researcher will not find the grandfather, but the researcher should find the mother and father by name, roughly 10 years younger. By this method the researcher can chart family surnames comparing names, ages, and sex with the 1920, 1910, 1900, 1880, 1870, 1860 and 1850 census records. The census for each decade is arranged by state, county, and a subdivision component (township, militia district or precinct).

1. Search for every subject in every census.

Different census entries for the same person may reveal unique information, so it's worth finding and studying each one in which that person appeared. Details the researcher learns

from each one can help you more confidently recognize people in the next entry the researcher finds.

2. Look for Variations in Entries

When searching the censuses, the researcher may find the subject is identified at different times under their first or middle names, by nicknames, or by their initials. Their ages may be reported inconsistently, too. Name spellings in original records especially vary before the 1900s and for immigrant families during the early 1900s. Names may also have been transcribed differently. If the researcher is utilizing a genealogy website search engine it will recognize these variations and present them to the researcher in the results, which the researcher can then click on to explore in more detail. Other times, the researcher may need to search several names.

3. Read the Entire Entry and Even Those of the Neighbors

The researcher must read the details in census form columns further to the right of the names. The researcher may learn several more things about their subject. Studying the entries over the years also reveals that the subject lived for decades in the same neighborhood, surrounded by relatives. Noticing those who lived nearby sometimes leads you to additional relatives.

Federal and State Census Records

Historically, two main types of censuses have been taken in the United States: the federal census and state censuses. These two types of censuses were often taken five years apart from each other. However, not every state conducted a state census, and no state has conducted a census since 1985. These state census records can be especially useful in the researcher's research, however, as some states or territories may not have been completely covered in a federal census, or the federal census may have missing information. By searching both federal and state censuses, the researcher can gather an understanding of where the veteran or subject lived and who they were.

State census records exist for the following states. Some are available on Ancestry.com and Familysearch.com. The researcher may request the respective state to search and provide census records for their ancestor or subject if the state provides such a service.

- Alabama - 1818, 1820, 1821, 1823, 1850, 1855, 1866, 1907.
- Alaska - 1870, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1885, 1887, 1890-95, 1904-07, 1914, 1917.
- Arizona - 1866, 1867, 1869, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882.
- Arkansas - 1823, 1829, 1865, 1911.
- California - 1788, 1790, 1796, 1797-98, 1816, 1836, 1844, 1852.
- Colorado - 1861, 1866, 1885.
- Connecticut - No state census records are known to exist.
- Delaware - 1782.
- District of Columbia - 1803, 1867, 1878

- Florida - 1825, 1855, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1935, 1945.
- Georgia - 1798, 1800, 1810, 1827, 1834, 1838, 1845, 1852, 1853, 1859, 1865, 1879.
- Hawaii - 1878, 1890, 1896.
- Idaho - No state census records are known to exist.
- Illinois - 1810, 1818, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1855, 1865.
- Indiana - 1807, 1853, 1857, 1871, 1877, 1883, 1889, 1901, 1913, 1919, 1931.
- Iowa - 1836, 1838, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925.
- Kansas - 1855, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925.
- Kentucky - No state census records are known to exist.
- Louisiana - 1853, 1858.
- Maine - 1837.
- Maryland - 1776, 1778.
- Massachusetts - 1855, 1865.
- Michigan - 1837, 1845, 1854, 1864, 1874, 1884, 1888, 1894, 1904.
- Minnesota - 1849, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905.
- Mississippi - 1801, 1805, 1808, 1810, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1830, 1833, 1837, 1840, 1841, 1845, 1850, 1853, 1860, 1866.
- Missouri - 1797, 1803, 1817, 1819, 1840, 1844, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864, 1876, 1880.
- Montana - No state census records are known to exist.
- Nebraska - 1854, 1855, 1856, 1865, 1869, 1885.
- Nevada - 1862, 1863, 1875
- New Hampshire - No state census records are known to exist.
- New Jersey - 1855, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915.
- New Mexico - 1790, 1823, 1845, 1885.
- New York - 1790, 1825, 1835, 1845, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1892, 1905, 1915, 1925.
- North Carolina - 1786.
- North Dakota - 1885, 1915, 1925.
- Ohio - No state census records are known to exist.
- Oklahoma - 1890, 1907.
- Oregon - 1842, 1843, 1845, 1849, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1885, 1895 1905.

- Pennsylvania - No state census records are known to exist.
- Rhode Island - 1774, 1777, 1782, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935.
- South Carolina - 1825, 1839, 1869, 1875.
- South Dakota - 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, 1925, 1935, 1945.
- Tennessee - 1891.
- Texas - 1829-1836.
- Utah - 1856.
- Vermont - No state census records are known to exist.
- Virginia - 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786.
- Washington - 1856, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1871, 1874, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1898.
- West Virginia - No state census records are known to exist.
- Wisconsin - 1836, 1838, 1842, 1846, 1847, 1855, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905.
- Wyoming - 1875, 1878.

Incorrect U.S. Census Information

The researcher should be aware that the following errors may/will be encountered during their research.

- Spelling errors.
Looking for veterans or subjects, the researcher may be stumped by name spellings that vary from census to census. Some of this variation comes because many U.S. schools taught spelling by phonics (by sound) in the 1800s. Also, in 1790 only about 65 percent of the United States population could read at all, so spelling a name was up to the census taker,
- Missing or false information.
Citizens were sometimes wary that the U.S. census is for tax collection or may dislike answering census questions. Misunderstanding can also arise from language barriers between a census taker and the person being interviewed. Especially in older censuses, people responding may also not have had precise answers for some questions. For example, birthdays weren't widely celebrated in the United States until the 1880s, and even parents may not have remembered exact ages for each family member.

Census Forms

Census extraction forms are doubly valuable: not only do they allow researchers to see the format and column headings for various census years (especially if the schedules themselves are hard to read), but they can also provide a clean and convenient method for extracting and filing important information you find.

Attachment B has the census form for each year from 1790 to 1940. In addition, there are other census forms which were utilized for Agriculture, Industrial-Manufactures, Mortality. The 1880 census had supplemental forms for Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Class classified as: Insane, Idiots, Deaf-Mutes, Blind, Homeless Children, Prisoners and Pauper and Indigent.

The forms are available at the National Archives web site:

<https://www.archives.gov/research/genealogy/charts-forms>

Census Website

FamilySearch has a free website where the research can search the census records from 1790 to 1940.

Web address: <https://www.familysearch.org/en/blog/us-census-records>

Determine Which Side They Likely Supported

Many researchers may not know if their ancestor or research subject served either the Union or Confederacy. In reality, many northern citizens served in the Confederacy and many southern citizens served the Union. Listed below are questions which may assist the researching in identifying which side their ancestor or subject supported.

- Did they live in a Northern state or a Southern state?
 - Citizens of strongly pro-slavery southern states most likely served for the Confederacy; Northerners most likely served in the Union — however, there are always exceptions!
 - There are many cases of men from southern states going north to serve with the Union Army
- Did they live in a border state where sympathies were mixed? (e.g., Missouri)
- Families in these areas could have multiple family members serving on different sides
- If they were guerilla fighters rather than enlisted soldiers, they would not have formal service records
- In states such as Tennessee, North Carolina, and Missouri a soldier often switched sides and enlisted in the other side's army
- This happens frequently when captured and the soldier wants out of the POW camp
- Individuals could have served in a state other than the one where they resided.
 - Enlisted with friends
 - Lived on the state border with another state
 - Enlisted with family members
- If unknown or cannot determine which side, then



Check State and Federal Censuses with a Civil War Service Question 1910 Federal Census
The 1910 Census asks if the household has a member who was a survivor in either army or navy during the Civil War.

- This question is located third from the right on the 1910 Census form [seen in the examples below]
- Responses to this question in the 1910 Federal Census include UA for Union Army, CA for Confederate Army, UN for Union Navy, and CN for Confederate Navy

Example: 1910 U.S. Federal Census, Aleppo Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Name: Jacob Richey
Age: 63 (born about 1847)
Birthplace: Pennsylvania
Civil War Service: UA (Union Army)

Figure 1 1910 Federal Census Which Identifies Civil War

Red Block Note: On the 1910 Federal Census, enumerators wrote a four-digit internal code used for statistical calculation, often in the last three columns [see left, “15-5-9-8”]. These numbers are not responses to the questions asked at the top of those columns.

What to Look For - Soldiers Ages

The researcher can narrow the quantity of subjects (for soldiers with common names) by examining or estimating the age of the subject.

- The majority of men aged 18-39 around the beginning of the war in 1861 (born 1822–1843) served as soldiers
- The age window expands to males as young as 10 and as old as 70 as more were pressed into service over the duration of the war (born 1791–1851)
- Although the minimum age to serve was 18, if a boy could pass for older and lied on his enlistment papers, he very well could have succeeded
- Some accounts estimate that as many as 100,000 soldiers were under the age of 15
- Boys as young as 10 could serve as a drummer, musician, or messenger, among other support roles, but some of these boys literally “put down their drum and picked up a rifle”
- For Women

- Married to, or the child of, a man who matches the information listed above (for pension records).

Determine a Location of the Soldier - 1860 Federal Census

The 1860 census is a key resource in identifying the soldier or subject.

- The census lists all family members individually, as well as names, ages, marital status, and nativity
 - If the specific state is unknown, then start with suspected states
 - Helps locate an ancestor directly before the start of the war
 - Identification of the state will be a beginning point of where to look
 - Income Tax Records, 1862-1872
 - Was an emergency authorization by the Federal Congress to finance the Union Army
 - Tax Lists recorded individually, all persons, partnerships, associations, or corporations submitted to the assessor of a collection division within the state.
 - Can be used to place an individual in a location during and immediately after the war in the absence of other records
 - U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918

Immigrants in the Union and Confederate Armies

Immigrant soldiers formed a striking presence in the Union armies. Over 200,000 German and 150,000 Irish-born men volunteered to serve in the federal army between 1861 and 1865, and while a majority of these men enlisted in ethnically mixed regiments, units in the Army of the Potomac such as the Irish Brigade and the mostly German Eleventh Corps became synonymous with the ethnic experience during the war.

Immigrant service is especially interesting when viewed from the perspective of the nation-building process that occurred during the war as ethnic sacrifice on the field of battle proved the worthiness of these adopted citizens to the American republic. Ethnic service was not, however, spontaneous and must be understood within the broader context of the mid-nineteenth century immigrant experience. While federal armies were incredibly diverse and contained a large number of foreign-born men, Irish and German volunteers were, by far, the most numerous.

For Germans, who had sacrificed dearly for the possibility of bringing republicanism to Europe, the sanctity of the Union was paramount. The dissolution of the Union would strike a serious blow to the future of republicanism abroad. From another perspective, sacrifice in defense of the Union offered another important opportunity for these men. So long alienated from their adopted nation, the Civil War offered the public forum through which Catholic immigrants could prove their loyalty to their nation and quell nativist fears once and for all. However, ethnic motivation, broadly, is rather difficult to ascertain. Most foreign-born soldiers left no evidence of why they joined the war effort, and one must be wary of broadly proscribing ethnic motivations.

For Irish Fenians, who hoped to liberate Ireland from English rule, the United States offered a number of opportunities. First, the freedoms inherent in the Constitution gave Irish revolutionaries the protection to openly organize diasporic soldiers to fight for Ireland's independence. Second, the Civil War appeared

(at first) to offer the perfect training ground for these units who, at war's end, would continue the fight across the Atlantic. Although many factors prevented this movement from achieving the ambitious goals of its leaders, some men were certainly motivated to enlist with the hopes of eventually securing the independence of their homeland.

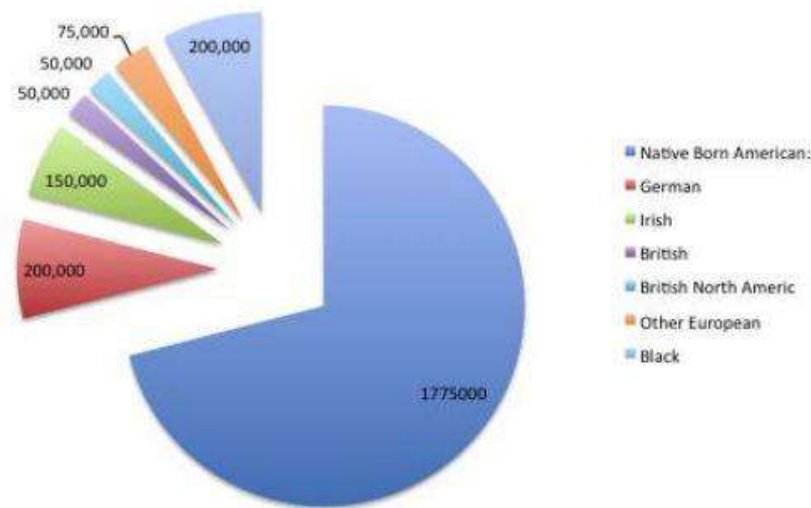


Figure 2 Volunteers by Ethnic Group in the Union Armies

Thousands of pre-war immigrants served in the Confederate Army, which had formations composed of Irish, Polish, German, and Mexican troops. While neither as large nor as strategically decisive as the Union's foreign-born recruits, the Confederacy's foreign contingents were similarly known for their valor and loyalty. The Irish were comparatively better represented than other nationalities, since most Irish immigrants were supporters of the pro-Confederacy Democratic Party.

Most foreign-born Confederate soldiers had spent the majority of their lives in the southern U.S. and were comparatively better integrated than their Northern counterparts. Many fought out of personal affinity to their local or state community, rather than in support of slavery or secession; others were compelled by social pressure engendered by the South's greater need for manpower. By 1863, some Confederate leaders, such as Georgia Governor Joseph E. Brown, forcibly recruited foreign nationals to shore up the war effort.

Refer to Attachment C, *Immigrants in the Union Army*, Ryan W. Keating, California State University, San Bernardino, for resources which can be utilized for additional research.

For Soldiers: Finding the Regiment and Company

Once the soldier's name is known, the identification of his regiment and company is the next step.

There are three primary resources utilized.

1. Soldiers and Sailors Database (National Park Service)
 - This is a National Park Service website. Very frequently multiple names (i.e., common first names and surnames) will appear when the search is performed. The identification of the soldier's state will reduce the list.

- www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm
- 2. The Roster of Union Soldiers, 1861-1865, (Wilmington, NC: Broadfoot Publishing) - A 33- volume set that lists all of the men who served in the Union armies by state, regiment, and company.
 - The Heritage Room has this set.
- 3. The Roster of Confederate Soldiers, 1861 1865(Wilmington, NC: Broadfoot Publishing) - A 16- volume set that lists all of the individuals who served in the southern armies during the war, by state, and organization.
 - The Heritage Room has this set.

Names may be listed two or three times, depending on if the soldier transferred to a different regiment or company or if he reenlisted into a different regiment. Very frequently only initials were used for the soldier versus full first and middle names. It is extremely helpful to know the full name of the soldier.

National Archives and Records Administration Civil War Records

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is an independent agency of the United States government charged with the preservation and documentation of government and historical records.

NARA's holdings are classed into "record groups" reflecting the governmental department or agency from which they originated. Records include paper documents, microfilm, still pictures, motion pictures, and electronic media.

Archival descriptions of the permanent holdings of the federal government in the custody of NARA are stored in the National Archives Catalog. The archival descriptions include information on traditional paper holdings, electronic records, and artifacts. As of December 2012, the catalog consisted of about 10 billion logical data records describing 527,000 artifacts and encompassing 81% of NARA's records. There are also 922,000 digital copies of already digitized materials.

Most people who access records at NARA are genealogists or family historians. While many records are available online through the National Archives Catalog, individuals can also request paper copies and microfilm scans. When applicable, the catalog will indicate a document's physical location in a National Archives facility.

Census records are among the most frequently requested at NARA, with the oldest entries from 1790. These records often contain information such as addresses and names of family members. However, all pieces of personal data are restricted for 72 years after collection; prior to then, federal agencies can only access statistical data. The newest unrestricted census is from 1950.

NARA has also collaborated with Ancestry.com, Fold3.com, and Familysearch.org to scan microfilms and documents of genealogical interest. These digitization partners have expanded the number of genealogical sources on their respective websites, such as ship passenger lists and military records. NARA will eventually offer free access to all

digitized sources through the National Archives Catalog. However, many file collections are not available for public viewing either through NARA or affiliate websites. This includes naturalization records and vital records that reveal extensive personal data.

The NARA Civil War website can provide information for the following subjects.

- African Americans - Civil War
- Compiled Service Records
- Confederate Records
- Draft Records - Civil War
- Exhibits - Civil War
- Finding Aids - Civil War
- Maps
- Navy Records - Civil War
- Pension Records
- Pictures - Civil War
- Southern Claims Commission Records
- Tax Records
- Teaching Resources - Civil War
- Union Records - Civil War
- Veterans' Homes

The Web Address: <https://www.archives.gov/research/military/civil-war>

National Archives and Records Administration Record Groups

Records held by the National Archives and Records Administration are arranged by record group (RG). Each record group is assigned a unique number. Each record group has an inventory. Each inventory has a unique number that is different from the corresponding record group number. Records within a record group are divided by entry number. Each microfilm publication of the National Archives and Records Administration has a unique number that does NOT correspond to the record group and inventory records of the corresponding original records. Each microfilm number is preceded by an alphabetical letter.

Record Group Concept

NARA arranges its holdings according to the archival principle of *provenance*. This principle provides that records be

- attributed to the agency that created or maintained them and
- arranged thereunder as they were filed when in active use.

In the National Archives, application of the principle of provenance takes the form of numbered record groups, with each record group comprising the records of a major government entity, usually a bureau or an independent agency. For example, National Archives Record Group 29 is Records of the Bureau of the Census.

Most record groups include records of any predecessors of the organization named in the title of the record group. A few record groups combine the records of several small or short-lived

agencies having an administrative or functional relationship with each other. An example of this type of record group is *Record Group 76, Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations*.

The number assigned to a record group reflects the order in which it was established by the National Archives.

Within a record group, the records of a government agency are organized into series. Each series is a set of documents arranged according to the creating office's filing system or otherwise kept together by the creating office because they

- relate to a particular subject or function,
- result from the same activity,
- document a specific kind of transaction,
- take a particular physical form, or
- have some other relationship arising out of their creation, receipt, or use.

Listed below are Record Group Numbers containing federal records relating to the Civil War.

- RG 11 – General Records of the United States Government
- RG 19 – General Records of the Bureau of Ships
- RG 24 – Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel
- RG 45 – Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library
Department of the Navy
- RG – 52 – Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
- RG – 71 – Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks
- RG – 77 – Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
- RG – 92 – Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General
- RG – 94 – Records of the Adjutant General's Office
- RG – 98 – Records of the United States Army Commands
- RG – 105 – Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands
- RG – 108 – Records of the Headquarters of the Army
- RG – 110 - Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau
- RG – 111 – Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer
- RG – 112 – Office of the Surgeon General
- RG – 125 – Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Navy)
- RG – 127 – Records of the United States Marine Corps
- RG – 153 - Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army)
- RG – 192 – Records of the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence
- RG – 231 – Records of the United States Soldiers Home
- RG – 249 – Records of the Commissary General of Prisoners

How to Purchase Digitized Copies of Rolls of Microfilm Publications

Digitized individual rolls or a complete set (all rolls in a publication) may be purchased. All copies are digitized on DVD or transferred electronically.

The researcher may now order film online using the National Archives Catalog and online order form: <https://eservices.archives.gov/orderonline/>

To order by mail:

Download and print a copy of the Microfilm Order form in PDF format from the following website: <https://www.archives.gov/research/order/microfilm-pubs#order>

The form is a total of 2 pages and is formatted for letter size paper (8.5" x 11"). The researcher can order as a letter with the following information:

- the publication number and the roll number for each digitized roll ordered.
- your name, address, and daytime telephone number.
- Please send your payment with your order.

Send the complete order (please see above) and payment to:

National Archives Trust Fund
Cashier
Form 72 Order
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Reproduction fees for copies are located at:

<https://www.archives.gov/research/order/fees>

National Archives Catalog

The National Archives holds historical U.S. government documents (federal, congressional, and presidential records) that are created or received by the President and his staff, by Congress, by employees of Federal government agencies, and by the Federal courts in the course of their official duties.

The National Archives Catalog contains descriptions for NARA's nationwide holdings in the Washington, D.C. area; regional facilities; and Presidential Libraries. The Catalog is a work in progress and currently contains descriptions for 95% of NARA records, described at the series level. This means you can find basic information about the records, including size and location, from the description.

When performing research and the Record Group and Collection I.D. are used as a reference or notation, the researcher should record the data for future use when examining the National Archives Catalog.

The OnLine Catalog has a search and advance search function. The following information can be entered to assist in the researcher search.

- Search Term (name, location, military unit, etc.)
- Record Group/Collection I.D.
- Person or Organization Name
- Tags
- Date – Date Range
- Type of Archival Materials
- Level of Description

- File Format
- Location of Archival Material

Web address: <https://www.archives.gov/research/catalog>

National Archives Prologue Essays

Prologue magazine brought readers stories based on the holdings and programs of the National Archives. *Prologue* was published quarterly by the National Archives and Records Administration for nearly 50 years. The Winter 2017–18 issue was the last printed edition. The essays cover a wide range of Civil War material and provides in-depth background and analysis. Many of the Civil War articles are available online.

Web address: <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue>

A listing of some of the *Prologue* Civil War essays is listed in Attachment D.

Soldiers Compiled Military Service Record (CSMR)

Beginning in the 1890s, the War Department created the Compiled Military Service Record (CMSR) to document the military service of Volunteer soldiers. In its creation over 58 million cards were produced taking 20 years.

Transcribed from original muster and pay rolls, regimental returns, descriptive books, hospital rolls, and other records, the CMSRs were intended to permit more rapid and efficient checking of military and medical records in connection with claims for pensions and other veterans' benefits.

- CMSR contain basic information about the soldier's military career; these look like long rectangular cards
- Each soldier (Union and Confederate) should have a Compiled Military Service Record for each regiment in which they served, and these cards are stored in a labelled envelope (or "jacket")
 - Indexes of these records are available through the Soldiers and Sailors Database or on microfilm at selected National Archives facilities
- Information contained may include:
 - Whether a soldier was present or absent during a certain period of time
 - Dates of enlistment and discharge, amount of bounty paid to him, any wounds sustained during battle or hospitalization for injury or illness
 - Place of birth (only the country for foreign-born soldiers)
 - An additional internal jacket for a soldier's "personal papers" such as enlistment papers, documents related to capture and release for prisoners of war, etc.
- A compiled military service record consists of a card or cards on which is recorded information about a soldier that was collected from muster rolls, returns, pay vouchers, hospital registers, prison records, and other records. The abstracted information may include references to wounds, hospitalization,

absence from the unit, court martials, and death. This will not represent all of the information about a soldier scattered among a variety of records.

- Note: CMSR rarely indicate the battles in which the soldier fought
 - Utilize the CMSR cards and muster information to determine if the soldier was present with the regiment during the battle
- If the ancestor re-enlisted in another unit during the same war you do not get one file. The compiled military service record of each volunteer soldier is filed with similar records for other soldiers who fought in the same war and regiment or other unit.
 - The records of an individual's service in more than one organization (unit, regiment, etc.) are not consolidated, even during the same war.
 - Therefore, if you know that individual served in more than one organization and you desire copies of all of the military service records, you must submit a separate request for the service record for each organization in which your ancestor served.

Explanation of Contents of the CMSR

Compiled Military Service Records (CMSRs) consist of cards that record information about a soldier extracted by clerks in the War Department from muster rolls, regimental returns, hospital rolls, and other records, with a new card being created each time a soldier's name appeared on a new document. The CMSRs may also contain original documents pertaining to the soldier, such as enlistment papers, casualty sheets, and correspondence. A typical CMSR will include an envelope that lists a soldier's name, rank, unit, and card numbers, followed by the cards and documents.

The compilation of service records of Union soldiers was begun in 1890 under the direction of Capt. Fred C. Ainsworth, head of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department. Abstracts were made from documents in the custody of the War Department and from muster, pay, and other rolls borrowed from the Second Auditor of the Treasury. The abstracts made from the original records were verified by a separate operation of comparison, and great care was taken to ensure that the abstracts were accurate.

The CMSR consists of a jacket-envelope for each soldier, labeled with their name, rank, and unit or special corps in which they served. The jacket-envelope contains card abstracts (numbers) which identifies a source of information in original records such as muster rolls; payrolls; rank rolls; inspection, provision, and clothing returns; receipts for pay and bounty; accounts for subsistence, pay, rations, clothing, and ordnance; abstracts of muster and payrolls; correspondence, the number of personal papers, and sometimes a bookmark and/or cross-reference.

They typically contain card abstracts representing bi-monthly pay periods and indicating for each period whether the soldier was present, absent, missing, on detached service, on furlough, in a hospital, held as a prisoner of war, deserted, killed, etc. They also commonly indicate when and where the soldier mustered in and out and his rank at those times. A soldier's service record will frequently mention when he was promoted, transferred, resigned, or discharged, for instance.

In some cases, a service record will include “personal papers” or supporting documentation like enlistment papers, copies of orders, casualty reports, hospital records, prisoner of war records, a discharge certificate, record of death and internment, inventory of personal effects (upon death), correspondence, and others.

Although the information in service records is recorded for military purposes, they sometimes contain some biographical or genealogical details, including aliases and spelling variations, age or year of birth, place of birth or residence, a physical description, occupation before the war, and, in more rare cases, even the name/address of a spouse or parent.

The outside of the CMSR jacket has eight data elements:

- (1) soldier’s name
- (2) military unit
- (3) rank upon entering the service
- (4) rank upon discharge from service
- (5) a list of “card numbers,”
- (6) the number of “personal papers” inside the jacket
- (7) “bookmark” information if relevant
- (8) “see also” cross references if relevant

Brown Robert B
 Co. C, 2 Massachusetts Inf.
 Lieutenant Captain

CARD NUMBERS.

1	16246314	26	16247796
2	16246415	27	16248053
3	16246516	28	16248094
4	16246618	29	16248141
5	16246719	30	16248185
6	16246816	31	16248222
7	16246912	32	16248353
8	16247006	33	8.P.321520
9	16247199	34	
10	16247287	35	
11	16247475	36	
12	16247530	37	
13	16247635	38	
14	16247723	39	
15	16247811	40	
16	16247913	41	
17	16248011	42	
18	16248185	43	
19	16248267	44	
20	16248346	45	
21	16248412	46	
22	16248475	47	
23	16248528	48	
24	16248594	49	
25	16248712	50	

Number of personal papers herein 8

Book Mark 8.P.321520

See also

Figure 3 Jacket-Envelope

Name: Robert B. Brown

Regiment: Co. C, 2nd Massachusetts Infantry

Entry Rank: 2nd Lieutenant

Discharge Rank: Captain

Card Numbers: Each number represents a source for each additional card contained within the jacket

Bookmark: A reference has been made regarding additional information

The above Jacket-Envelope identifies that there are 30 cards with information contained in the packet.

Sometimes the bottom of a service file jacket will reflect a “bookmark.” That is typically a reference to an investigation by the Adjutant General’s Office in order to resolve an error or

ambiguity that was discovered in the original records. The bookmark number refers to an entirely separate file that may describe arcane nuances of the organization history of the soldier's service, or some other matter.

24	13515139	49
25	36359481	50

Number of personal papers herein 5

Book Mark: 9756-a-79

See also

Figure 4 Example of a Book-Mark

Some cards not associated with an individual soldier or packet are also included. Insufficient or contradictory information made it difficult to link these records to a particular soldier or they did not provide enough information to warrant starting a new packet. These records contain both military and personal details and are useful for locating an ancestor in time and place and tracking his movements during the course of the Civil War.

CMSR Cards Within a Jacket

Muster and Descriptive Roll of Veteran Volunteers Card

Includes the soldier's name, rank, unit, date and place the roll was made, date and place of enlistment, birthplace, age at enlistment,

occupation, length of enlistment, physical description (height and color of hair, eyes, and complexion), bounty paid, amount of bounty due, town to which the enlistment was credited, company to which assigned, and remarks. Veteran volunteers were men who reenlisted in the same unit at the expiration of their original enlistments. Another version of this card is titled M. and D. Roll of Veteran Volunteers.

Descriptive List of Deserters Card

Includes the soldier's name, rank, unit, age, physical description (height and color of hair, eyes, and complexion), birthplace, occupation, date and place enlisted, date and place mustered in, length of enlistment, date and place deserted, date and place apprehended, date and place the list was made, and remarks.

Descriptive List of Deserters Arrested Card

Includes the soldier's name, rank, unit, date of the roll and which provost marshal signed it, date and place deserted, date and place arrested, remarks, and the location the man was taken following arrest. The remarks may indicate the circumstances of the desertion and arrest, such as these concerning Lucius Cleveland, 13th Michigan Infantry, who was arrested 20 March

1865: "Says he had a furlough to leave at Chattanooga to go to his home in Van Buren Co. Mich. dated June 16 1864 & failed to report at expiration of furlough. \$30 allowed for apprehension and delivery to Provost Marshal's office."

CMSR personal papers

Not all soldiers have a personal papers jacket inside the CMSR, and those that do have relatively few papers. The outside of the personal papers jacket indicates the number and types of papers the AGO placed inside. It is likely the AGO called these items personal papers because each provides information about just one person. The three most common items are the soldier's enlistment paper for his first (or second) enlistment, certificates of discharge for disability or death, or casualty sheet indicating date and place of death or wounding. The types of papers can vary broadly, however, such as hospital bed cards, burial records, court martial charges, descriptive lists, final statements, furloughs or leaves of absence, medical certificates, medical descriptive lists, orders, prisoner of war records, and resignations. Also possible are other papers relating to admission to or discharge from a hospital, confinement, contracts, a list of the decedent's personal effects, desertion, duty, pay or clothing, transportation, rank, medical examination, or transfer to Veterans Reserve Corps.

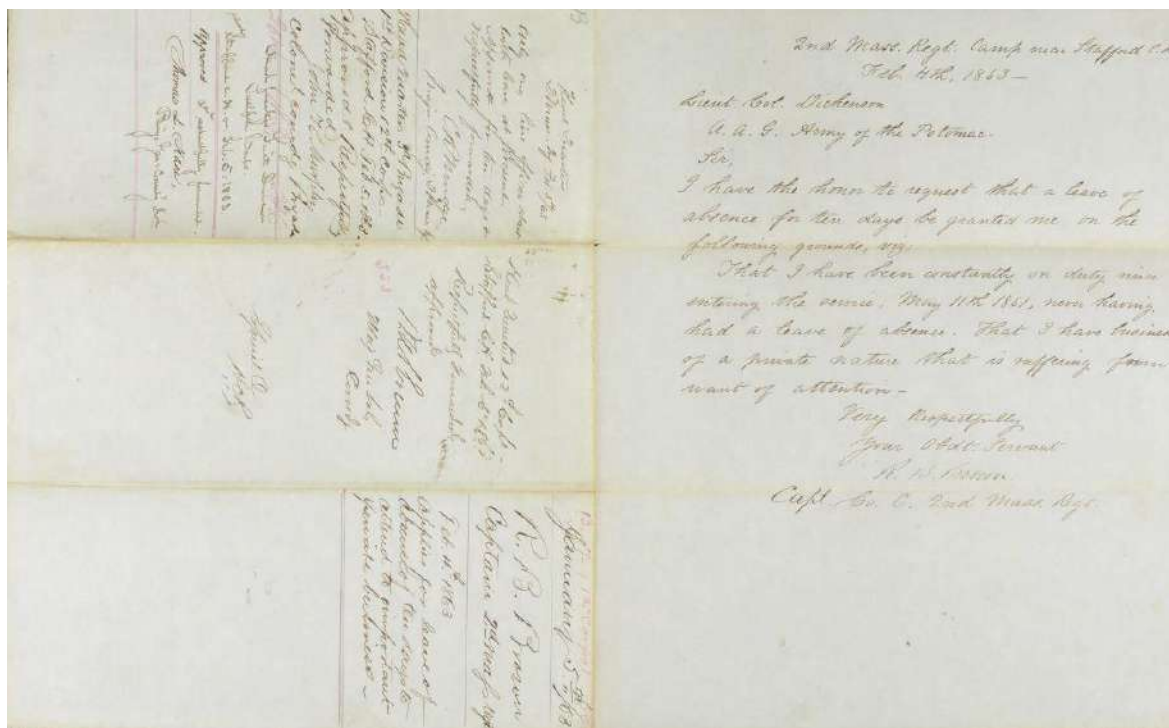
Below are examples of some of the cards which are contained in the CMSR jackets.

<p>B 2 Mass.</p> <p>Robert B. Brown</p> <p>1st Lt. Co. C, 2nd Reg't Mass. Vols</p> <p>NOTATION.</p> <p>Book mark: R & P 371, 822.</p> <p>Record and Pension Office.</p> <p>WAR DEPARTMENT,</p> <p>Washington, Aug. 28, 1893</p> <p>Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 3, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof, this officer is considered by this Department as commissioned to the grade of <u>first lieutenant</u></p> <p>Co. C, 2nd Reg't Massachusetts</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>to take effect from Nov. 30, 1861,</p> <p>vice Edwin R. Hill, resigned.</p> <p>Cougers</p> <p>(442)</p>	<p>B 2 Mass.</p> <p>Robert B. Brown</p> <p>Capt., Co. C, 2nd Reg't Mass. Infantry.</p> <p>Age 22 years.</p> <p>Appears on a</p> <p>Detachment Muster-in Roll</p> <p>of the organization named above. Roll dated</p> <p>Stafford C. H. Va. Feb. 28, 1863.</p> <p>Muster-in to date Dec. 1, 1862.</p> <p>Joined for duty and enrolled mustered</p> <p>When Dec. 1, 1862.</p> <p>Where</p> <p>Period <u>expiring term of Regt</u></p> <p>Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100</p> <p>Remarks: Promoted from 2nd Master to Capt. Co. C vice Cogswell promoted</p> <p>Book-mark:</p> <p>Henderson</p> <p>(887)</p>
--	--

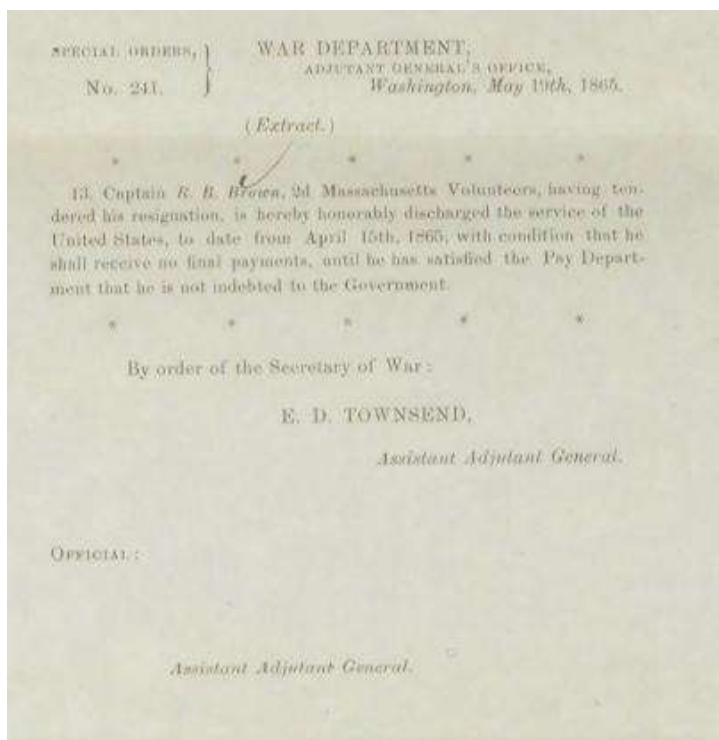
Notation by Record and Pension Office
Bookmark R&P 371,822
Notation identifies that Robert B. Brown was promoted to 1st Lt. on Nov. 30 1861 vice Edwin R. Hill who resigned.

Detachment Muster-In Roll
Muster In Date - Dec. 1 1862.
At Stafford C.H. Va. Feb. 28 1862.
Promoted from Qr Master to Capt. of Co. C vice Cogswell promoted.

Figure 6 Example of Pension and Muster-Out Roll



Letter written by Robert B. Brown to Assistant Adjutant General Army of the Potomac requesting leave of absence due to personal business matters at home. Includes endorsements by respective chain of command.



Extract from Special Orders 241, May 19th 1865, stating R.B. Brown has submitted his resignation and is honorably discharged to date from April 15th 1865 with condition that he shall receive no pay until he has satisfied the pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government

Figure 7 Examples of Contents in a Compiled Military Service Record

(CONFEDERATE.)	(Confederate.)	(Confederate.)
G 1 S. C.	G 1 S. C.	G 1 S. C.
W. H. Geiger	W. H. Geiger	W. H. Geiger
Pvt Co B, 1st S. C.	(2d) Company B, 1 Regt South Carolina Vols.	Pvt Co B, 1st Regt S. C. Inf
Appears on a	Appears on	Appears on a
List of casualties, in Bratton's Brigade, in the campaign of 1864, Army Northern Virginia.	Company Muster Roll of the organization named above, for Sept 9 Oct, 1864.	Roll of Prisoners of War of Detachment, Confederate States Army, commanded by —, surrendered at Citronelle, Alabama, by Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, C. S. A., to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., May 4, 1865, and paroled at Gainesville, Alabama, June 7, 1865.
List dated Not dated, 186	Enlisted: When March 31, 1864.	Roll dated Gainesville, Ala., June 30, 1865.
Date Sept 30, 186	Where Coler Hall S. C.	
Remarks: Wounded and fractured.	By whom Capt. Livingston	
	Period War	
	Last paid: By whom Capt. Flowers	
	To what time June 30, 1864.	
	Present or absent Absent	
	Remarks: Wounded in assault made on Fort Harrison 30 Sept. '64.	
	*Most of the members of this company formerly served in (1st) Company B and a few in (1st) Company C of this regiment. The regiment was organized about April 12, 1861, for twelve months, and was re-organized for the war in April, 1862.	
Series 1, Vol. 36, part 1, page 1060.	Book mark:	Number of roll: 259
Shepherd	J. E. Casahuate	J. M. Murchant
() 1371 Copyist.	(643) Copyist.	(539b) Copyist.

W.H. Geiger, Pvt, Co. B, 1st South Carolina Infantry
List of casualties, Bratton's Brigade in Sept. 30 1864, Army of Northern Virginia
Remarks: Wounded and fractured.

W.H. Geiger, Pvt, Co. B, 1st South Carolina Infantry
Company Muster Roll
Wounded in assault made on Fort Harrison 30 Sept. 64.

W.H. Geiger, Pvt, Co. B, 1st South Carolina Infantry
Roll of Prisoners of War
Sumter County, Alabama
June 30, 1865
Sent home to recuperate from Richmond Hospital due to wound and had moved to Alabama to evade capture.

Figure 8 Examples of Information available in a card

11th Jan: 94 Land '63

Genl J. Cooper
Adj't Genl
Richmond Va

Genl

I have the honor to transmit herewith,
as recommendations for some offrs in this Army, which
I am anxious to have considered as soon as practicable.
Will you do me the favor to bring them to the attention
of the Secy. of War: at their earliest convenience. There
are some others in your office which I should like to have
acted on, as we may have to go into battle any day
& it is important to go in with all our strength

I am with great respect
Yours Obedt

R. E. Lee
Genl

Figure 9 Surprise Letter Contained in a CMSR Packet

Personal letter contained in Major Franklin W. Kilpatrick, Palmetto Sharpshooters, South Carolina dated January 1863. Letter written by General Robert E. Lee recommending that Kilpatrick be promoted quickly due to possible as battle is possible any date. List of men to be promoted contained in separate letter.

Confederate Troops, CMSR

Union and Confederate CMSR look nearly identical. The Confederate CMSR cards in the jacket have the same layout as the Union cards.

The only difference between Union and Confederate CMSRs is that Confederate Soldiers cards have the word "Confederate" printed at the top and on the outside of the jacket.

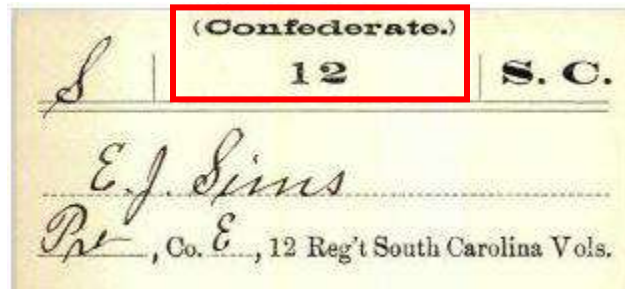


Figure 10 The CMSR cards have "Confederate" marked at the top of each card

Compiled military service records for Confederate troops include state, company/regiment, and rank. Other information may include the date of a change in rank, dates and places of enlistment and discharge, occupation, and physical description.

If captured, the dates of release and parole or date of death may be shown. The most complete records are often found at the state level.

Requesting CMSR's from the National Archives

Copies of Compiled Military Service Records can be acquired from the National Archives either by mail or online.

Online Form to request copies of older military personnel records (prior to 1917):

- To order online the Web Address is:
 - <https://www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/pre-ww-1-records>
- To order via mail the research can download NATF 86 Form using the same address as to order online.
 - Use to: Order compiled records based on pre-1917 military service in the United States forces. Physical copies are held at the Textual Archives Services Division in Washington, D.C.
 - Service records can be provided one of three means
 - Paper Copy
 - CD or DVD (depending on size of the file)
 - Electronic Transfer
 - Cost \$30.000
 - Cost could increase depending on size of jacket

NATIONAL ARCHIVES ORDER FOR COPIES OF MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS																																																																							
(See Instructions page before completing this form)																																																																							
<p>If we locate the record you identify below, we will reproduce it for you. The cost for these reproductions is \$30.00.</p> <p>Provide your credit card information at the bottom of this page. Orders with incomplete credit card information will not be processed.</p> <p>DO NOT SEND CASH OR CHECK. There is no charge for an unsuccessful search.</p>																																																																							
<p>1. Reference Number:</p> <p>G <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>M M D D Y Y # #</p>						<p>Reference Number: Enter the date you fill out the form (example -- MMDDYY = 012319). Enter the number of the request being submitted in the last two boxes. If you are submitting four forms and this is your second, you would enter 02. A completed reference number example is: 01231902.</p>																																																																	
SECTION A. REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN - MUST BE COMPLETED OR YOUR ORDER CANNOT BE SERVICED																																																																							
2. VETERAN (Give last, first, and middle names)						<p>◆ Please note: ARMY SERVICE ONLY. See instructions for information about Navy and Marine Corps service.</p>																																																																	
3. STATE WHICH HE SERVED		4. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED		5. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR:		6. KIND OF SERVICE																																																																	
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<p>Your completed order is available either as a paper reproduction or as .pdf. Delivery of .pdf files can be done via USPS on CD/DVD or through NARA's electronic transfer system. Check one box below for selection*.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Paper Copies <input type="checkbox"/> CD/DVD <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Transfer** email address: _____</p> <p>* If no selection is made, paper copies will be generated; a certified copy cannot be generated of a .pdf</p> <p>** Download speeds will vary based upon file size and your internet connection. A valid email address is necessary for electronic transfer.</p> <p>Comments: _____</p>																																																																							
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<p>We were unable to search for the file you requested above. No payment is required. Your request is returned because:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED. Please complete blocks 2 (give full name), 3, 4, 5, and 6 and resubmit your order.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Post-1912 Regular Army service records are housed at the Military Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, MO. You may be able to obtain information about the military service of the person in which you are interested by completing the Standard form 180, Request Pertaining to Military Records. The Standard Form 180 is available online at www.archives.gov or visit eVetrecs at www.archives.gov/veterans.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> See attached forms, leaflets, or information sheets.</p>																																																																							
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Figure 11 NATF Form 86 to order CMSR by mail

OnLine Available CMSR

CMSR records for Union soldiers in the Civil War are online on Fold3.com for:

- the Union states of California, Massachusetts, Oregon, Vermont, and West Virginia.
- the Union regiments in the border states of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri.

- the Union regiments that were formed in the Confederate states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.
- the District of Columbia and western territories of Colorado, Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah.
- United States Colored Troops (All regiments)
- 1st New York Volunteer Engineers
- Abstracts of Naval Officers Service Records

The Soldiers & Sailors Database (free) is maintained by the National Park Service and has transcriptions of the service record index cards. The actual index cards are searchable on Fold3 and MyHeritage. Abstracts are also available on Ancestry (free) but to see the actual card, you'll need to go to Fold3.

Confederate service files (to the extent that they still exist) have been digitized in their entirety and are online on Fold3.com.

Prisoners of War

Not all soldiers who were captured were necessarily imprisoned, especially early in the war (1861-1863). Both sides lacked the means to handle large numbers of captured troops. They relied on a system of mutual parole and exchange of captured prisoners.

- Those who were paroled had to swear not to take up arms against their captors until they were formally exchanged for an enemy captive of equal rank
- Once returned to their own side through this exchange, soldiers could return to combat
- This was supposed to occur within 10 days of capture
- In the interim, some prisoners awaited their exchange at home or near their commands

As the war continued, this system began to break down as war costs and the sheer number of soldiers on both sides skyrocketed. Parole camps were established to house the increase in parolees, which after time became prison camps as indefinite imprisonment became a way to control and diminish troop levels among the enemy.

Prison Camps

Prisoners in these camps suffered malnutrition, poor sanitation, disease, overcrowding, and exposure to the elements. At Andersonville (also known as Camp Sumter), around 13,000 of the 45,000 Union soldiers imprisoned there died in the span of 14 months.

- Information for a prisoner of war, including details of their capture, imprisonment, parole, and death at a prison camp, can often be found in the soldier's Compiled Military Service Record
- Union Prisons for Confederate Soldiers
 - Alton Prison (Alton, IL)

- Camp Randall (Madison, WI)
- Fort Jefferson (Dry Tortugas, FL)
- Camp Chase (Columbus, OH)
- Elmira (Elmira, NY)
- Fort McHenry (Baltimore, MD)
- Camp Douglas (Chicago, IL)
- Fort Delaware (Delaware City, DE)
- Gratiot Street (St. Louis, MO)
- Confederate Prisons for Union Soldiers
 - Cahaba Prison (Cahawba, AL)
 - Belle Isle (near Richmond, Virginia)
 - Andersonville (Andersonville GA)
 - Salisbury Prison (Salisbury SC)
 - Belle Isle (near Richmond, VA)
 - Sultana Disaster (Not a prison camp, but did involve over 2,000 Union soldiers imprisoned at Andersonville and Cahaba)
- Additional POW Research Resources
 - National Park Service Civil War P.O.W. Database: www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-prisoners.htm
 - Records for prisoners held at Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland, (15,000 Confederate soldiers) and Andersonville prison camp in Andersonville, Georgia, (45,000 Union soldiers) (Located at Ancestry.com)
 - U.S., Civil War Prisoner of War Records, 1861-1865 (Located at Ancestry.com)
 - Records of Confederate Prisoners of War, 1861-1865 (Located at Ancestry.com)

An example of a Roll of Prisoners of War at one camp is shown below.

Roll of Prisoners of War					Gratiot St Prison St Louis Mo	
					February 1st 1863	
NO.	NAMES—In Alphabetical Order.	RANK.	REGIMENT.	CO. WHERE CAPTURED.	WHEN CAPTURED.	REMARKS.
11	Cooke John H.	Private	38 th Miss.	Marion Co. Mo.	Dec. 29. 1862.	Sent for Exchange April 5 1863
12	Cuthbert Macmillan.	Serjeant	2 ^d Miss.	S. Howell Co. Mo.	Jan'y. 9. 1863.	
13	Cutler Marcus S.	Private	Lawrence	Doyle "	Jan'y. 24. "	Sent to Alton Feb'y 1 1863 March 11 1863
14	Douglass Henry S.	Captain	Cape Girardeau & Mo.	Cape Gir. "	" "	" "
15	Dawson Jacob A. H.	Asst Surgeon	2 ^d Mo.	Kennett "	" 9. "	Sent to Memphis 14 March 1863
16	Duff Wm. H.	Captain	Douglas Co. Mo.	" "	" 30. "	" "
17	Dugan Geo. C.	Private	Clark.	Anderson "	" 31. "	Sent to Alton Feb'y 27 1863
18	Elliott John.	"	Sevier Mo.	Miller Co. Mo.	" 30. "	Sent for Exchange April 7 1863
19	Emmett Capt. W.	"	6 th Cal.	S. Howell "	" 18. "	Barnett House Hospital Feb'y 19 1863
20	Faggus John W.	"	Boards.	S. Howell & Mo.	" 29. "	Transferred to New York.
21	Felland Thomas	Captain	Greene Co. Mo.	Greene "	" 27. "	Catch 18 miles from New York in S. Mo. Feb'y 14 1863
22	Ferguson James H.	Private	Miller	S. Howell "	" 29. "	" "
23	Fisk John S.	Captain	24 Arkansas	S. Howell "	" 11. "	Sent to Camp Chase Ohio Feb'y 24 1863
24	Fletcher David	Serjeant	Porter	S. Howell Co. Mo.	Dec. 31. 1862	" "
25	Foster James	Captain	Miller Co. Mo.	" "	" 5. "	13 route House Hospital Feb'y 26 1863
26	Foster Wm.	Private	Boards.	Washington Co. Mo.	Jan'y. 29. 1863.	" "
27	Foster Henry	Captain	Miller Co. Mo.	Miller "	Dec. 10. 1862	Sent to Alton March 20 1863
28	Frederick Wm.	"	Cherokee Co. Mo.	Cherokee "	Jan'y. 30. 1863	" "
29	Gage Robert	Private	6 Texas.	S. Howell Co. Mo.	" 11. "	Sent to Alton for Exchange April 27 1863.
30	Gardner James H.	"	Lawrence Co.	Lawrence "	" 29. "	Sent to Exchange April 27 1863.
31	Garrison James C.	"	27 th Iowa.	" "	Jan'y. 29. 1863.	Barnett House Hospital Feb'y 26 1863
32	Garrison Wm. C.	Serjeant.	8 Iowa.	Greene Co. Mo.	Feb'y. 9. 1863.	" "
33	Gault Wells H.	Private	5 th Mo.	Boards Mo.	Oct. 4. 1862.	Sent to "
34	Graham Joseph M.	"	5 th Mo. Cav.	" "	" "	Sent for Exchange April 2 1863.
35	Grant Charles	"	" "	" "	" "	Sent to Hospital March 24 1863
36	Griffith Francis B.	Private	1 st Mo.	S. Howell Co. Mo.	Dec. 14. 1862.	Sent for Exchange April 2 1863
37	Graw John W.	Asst Surgeon	" "	Kennett & Mo.	Jan'y. 5. 1863.	Sent to Memphis Tenn March 14 1863
38	Greene Francis W.	Private	Kennett	Doyle "	" 1. "	" "
39	Greene James	"	3 ^d Mo.	Greene "	" 8. "	" "
40	Greene James H.	"	" "	McDonald "	Nov. 22. 1862.	" "
41	Griffith Alvin H.	"	1 st Mo.	Greene "	Jan'y. 9. 1863.	" "
42	Griffin J. Bennett	Captain	6 th W.	Anderson "	" 27. "	Camp Chase Ohio Feb'y 24 1863
43	Grant John L.	Serjeant	Fielding	" "	" "	" "
44	Gray Alvin L.	Private	" "	" "	" "	Alton Feb'y 25 1863
45	Graves Alvin W.	"	6 th Mo. Cav.	" "	" "	" "
46	Grant Henry	Captain	Lawrence Co. Mo.	Lawrence "	" 22. "	" "
47	Graham A. H. H.	"	Kennett Co. Mo.	Kennett "	" 29. "	Catch 18 miles from New York in S. Mo. Feb'y 14 1863
48	Graham Andrew	Private	6 th Mo. Cav.	Anderson "	" 27. "	Dead Feb'y 19 1863.
49	Grant Wm.	"	Massachusetts	Anderson "	" 15. "	" "
50	Graham James H.	Captain	Washington Co. Mo.	Kennett "	Jan'y. 2. "	" "

Figure 12 Record of Confederate Prisoners of War held at the Gratiot Street Prison in St. Louis, Missouri

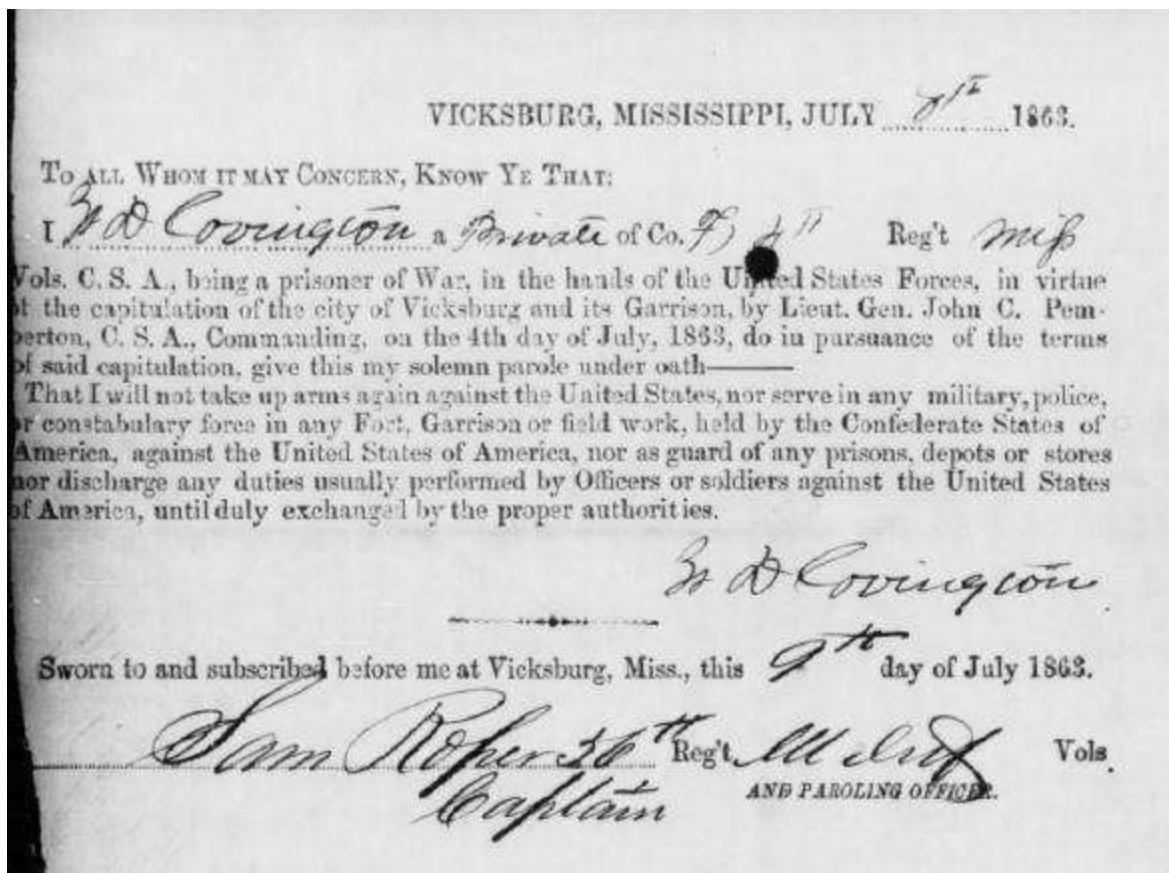


Figure 13 Parole Document

Parole document of Private Covington Co. F, 4th Mississippi Infantry, after surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Instead of the prisoners being sent to a POW Camp, they signed paroles swearing they would not bear arms against the United States until exchanged.

Casualty Records

In 1889, after an exhaustive accounting of army documents and pension records, Union veterans William F. Fox and Thomas Leonard Livermore estimated that roughly 620,000 soldiers died during the Civil War.

There was approximately 360,000 Union casualties and 258,000 Confederate casualties. Casualties lists rather than individual death records are more likely to be found in the Official Records.

At times narrative casualty reports from the field were handwritten by the commanding officer only listing the number killed, wounded, and missing.

For more information about Civil War casualties, visit the American Battlefield Trust website: www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/civil-war-casualties

Hospitals

Over the course of the Civil War, at least 600,000 soldiers died from wounds or sickness. The vast majority of these men were treated in hospitals scattered throughout both sections of the country.

Soldiers' experiences in a Civil War hospital varied depending on its location and what kind of hospital they were treated in. At the beginning of the Civil War, both the Union and the Confederate Medical Departments were unprepared for the number of casualties unleashed. In 1861, there were two types of hospitals that surgeons operated in: field hospitals and general hospitals.

Under the leadership of the Union's innovative Surgeon General Alexander Hammond (appointed in April 1862) and his brilliant medical director Jonathan Letterman, MD, an effective ambulance and hospital system was developed. It became the standard military wounded care delivery system through World War II. It consisted of specific trained personnel in outfitted mobile, field, brigade, general, specialty and rehabilitation hospitals. In conquered towns, buildings were refitted as places to treat and house the diseased and wounded. Hammond hired some of America's leading physicians as Medical Inspector Generals to visit each and every hospital to ensure that the new standards of care and sanitation were met. Specialty hospitals were created, such as Turner's Lane in Philadelphia to treat neurologic disease and Desmarres Hospital in Washington, D.C. for eye and ear disease.

By the end of 1863, the Union army had built well-ventilated multiple pavilion-style hospitals in major cities, accommodating up to 3,000 patients each. Letterman's ambulance corps was effectively functioning, and the wounded were timely removed from battlefields. Tent hospitals by the hundreds were prepared and set up at battlefields, such as Gettysburg and at way stations such as City Point. By war's end, there were 204 Union general hospitals with 136,894 beds. During the war, over one million soldiers received care in Union military hospitals.

The Confederate army had established field and general hospitals in a similar manner as the Union army. However, their general hospitals suffered shortages of medicines due to the blockade of southern ports and many had to move during the war as the Union army advanced deeper into the south. The Confederate army established nearly 100 general hospitals during the war.

There are two primary books for research to utilize.

1. *Doctors in Blue: The Medical History of the Union Army in the Civil War*, by George Worthington Adams, 1952, Henry Schuman, Inc.
2. *Doctors in Gray: The Confederate Medical Service*, by H.H. Cunningham, 1958, Louisiana State University Press.
3. *Roster of Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the U.S. Army Medical Department During the Civil War*, by F. Terry Hambrecht, 1989, reprint by Olde Soldier Book, Inc.

The A.K. Smiley library has these books for use by the researcher.

University of North Carolina, University Libraries, The Southern Historical Collections of the Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, Collection Number: 03093, Confederate Hospital Records, 1860 – 1865.

Web Address: <https://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/03093/>

Medical and Surgical History

The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, 1861–65 was a United States Government Printing Office publication consisting of six volumes, issued between 1870 and 1888 and "prepared Under the Direction of Surgeon General United States Army, Joseph K. Barnes."

The History was divided into three parts, each consisting of a medical history volume and a surgical history volume. The works detail tens of thousands of surgical cases and diseases occurring during the American Civil War (1861–1865).

The history included numerous statistical summaries relating to diseases, wounds, and deaths in both the Union and Confederate armies, almost all of the material formed from the reports of U.S. Army medical directors, surgeons, doctors, and hospital staff. The accounts are a basic source for medical data on the War and also comprise an important source of information relating to individual soldiers. The names of the surgeons who submitted these case studies are almost always included, so the books can be helpful in tracking where an individual surgeon was at various times.

- Part I, Volume I: Medical History - Consists of a series of statistical tables summarizing the monthly reports made to the Surgeon General regarding the Sickness of the Army, Deaths, and Discharges and is arranged into two groups: Part I refers to "Sickness and Mortality of White Troops" and Part II to "Colored Troops."
- Part I, Volume II: Surgical History - Covers wounds and injuries of the head, face, neck, spine, and chest. Includes a chronological summary of engagements and battles.
- Part II, Volume I: Medical History - Covers diarrhea and dysentery; Case studies and heliotype illustrations of diseases and sections of tissue, etc.
- Part II, Volume II: Surgical History - Covers injuries of the abdomen, pelvis, flesh wounds of the back, and wounds and injuries of the upper extremities.
- Part III, Volume I: Medical History - Covers medical statistics; camp fevers [typhus, etc.] and other miasmatic diseases; scurvy; diseases attributed to non-miasmatic exposure; and other diseases such as nostalgia, army itch, poisoning, alcoholism, and venereal diseases; Includes one small folding map.
- Part III, Volume II: Surgical History - Covers "Wounds and Injuries of the Lower Extremities," "Miscellaneous Injuries," "Wounds and Complications," "Anesthetics," "The Medical Staff and Materia Chirurgica," and "Transportation of the Wounded."

Hundreds of etchings, wood engravings, charts, and tables, as well as many photographs and color plates (lithographs, chromolithographs, albumen photographs, heliotypes, and Woodburytypes) accompany the approximately 3,000 pages of densely printed text.

The Heritage Room, Special Collections, have these books for use by the researcher.

Attachment B provides references for further research on Civil War Hospitals.

Additional websites below provide information regarding hospital, doctors, procedures, medicine, and medical logistics at the web address below:

National Library of Medicine

Web address: <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-14121350R-mvset>

National Museum of Civil War Medicine

<https://www.civilwarmed.org/>

Attachment C provides references for further research regarding Civil War Hospitals.

Union Court Martial Cases

Often, researching a family member's Civil War military service can be a double-edged sword. Many researchers have the expectation that their ancestors' military service was honorable--highlighted by famous battles, displays of courage under fire, and medals earned.

Unfortunately, what some genealogists find is that their ancestors' military service was not as courageous and honorable as stories passed from generation to generation would have them believe. Although many love to romanticize the American Civil War, much happened that soldiers would not brag about to their families. Army life was hard, and desertion, insubordination, cowardice under fire, theft, murder, and rape were not uncommon. Evidence of such behavior in the Union army can be found in entry 15, Court-Martial Case Files, 1809-1894, Record Group 153.

When researching a soldier who served in the Union army, begin with his compiled military service record. These carded records often mention a crime such as desertion or absence without leave as well as reference to a corresponding general order, special order, or general court-martial order. Orders are arranged by type, year, and then number. Printed copies of general orders and special orders can be found in Record Group 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917. General court martial orders are located in Record Group 153, Records of the Judge Advocate General (Army). These orders provide basic information such as the date, location of the trial, charge(s) brought against the accused, finding of the court, and sentence. The order also specifies whether the sentence was approved or disapproved by a higher authority.

To identify proceedings of a specific court-martial, researchers need to consult registers reproduced on National Archives Microfilm Publication M1105, Registers of the Records of the Proceedings of the U.S. Army General Courts-Martial, 1809-1890. The index shows the name of the accused, his rank, regiment, company, the president of the court, the judge advocate, and when and where the court convened. There are six indexes that cover the period 1861 to 1865. The case files include records of general courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions. Included are documents describing the organization and personnel of the courts; charges and specifications; pleas and arraignments of the defendants; papers and exhibits submitted for the consideration of the courts; proceedings, findings, and sentences of the

courts; reports of the reviewing authorities; statement of action by the secretary of war and the President; and related correspondence.

To obtain these records the researcher will have to request the appropriate copies from the National Archives.

Attachment C provides references for further research regarding Desertion, Cowardice and Punishment during the civil war.

Tax Records

Federal Tax Assessments

Congress passed the Internal Revenue Act on July 1, 1862, "to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay Interest on the Public Debt," but the taxes, including the income tax, were not actually levied until September 1, 1862. The Civil War income tax was the first tax paid on individual incomes by residents of the United States. It was a "progressive" tax in that it initially levied a tax of 3 percent on annual incomes over \$600 but less than \$10,000 and a tax of 5 percent on any income over \$10,000. In 1864 the rates increased, and the ceiling dropped so that incomes between \$600 and \$5,000 were taxed at 5 percent, with a 10 percent rate on the excess over \$5,000. Passed as an emergency measure to finance the Union cause in the Civil War, the first income tax generated approximately \$55 million in government revenues during the war.

In 1862 each state was divided into Collection Districts. The Districts were further split into Divisions and the Assessor for the Division arranged the information alphabetically by surname.

Taxes were levied on residents of all states and territories not in rebellion. In the South, some states operated under reconstruction governments while the war went on. Virginia, for example, the site of the Confederate capital, was largely controlled by federal forces, and northern and western Virginians were subject to the income tax from the beginning. States that seceded were included in the tax base as soon as Union troops established control. Georgians paid income taxes in 1865 even though their state was not officially readmitted to the Union until 1870.

Like tax legislation today, the 1862 law was extremely complicated. Monthly specific (or fixed) and ad valorem (a percentage of the market value) duties were placed on articles and products ranging from ale to zinc. Monthly taxes were levied on gross receipts of transportation companies; interest paid on bonds; surplus funds accumulated by financial institutions and insurance companies; gross receipts from auction sales; and sales of slaughtered cattle, hogs, and sheep. Annual licenses were required for bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, brokers, tobacconists, jugglers ("Every person who performs by sleight of hand shall be regarded as a juggler under this act."), confectioners, horse dealers, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, tallow chandlers and soap makers, coal-oil distillers, peddlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, and physicians. Hotels, inns, and taverns were classified according to the annual rent or estimated rent, from a first-class establishment with a yearly rental of \$10,000 to an eighth-class hotel with a yearly rental of less than \$100, and were charged license fees from \$200 to \$5 accordingly. Eating houses paid \$10

per year for a license, theaters \$100, and circuses \$50. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms paid according to the number of alleys or tables belonging to or used in the building to be licensed.

After the Civil War in 1895, Congress required income tax records to be destroyed. However, Tax Assessment Lists were preserved because they contained information on business licenses and other taxes. Some of the Tax Assessment Lists do contain income tax information. The Assessment List was a consolidation of the tax lists submitted to the assistant assessor of their division a list showing the amount of their annual incomes, articles subject to special tax or duty, and the quantity of taxable goods made or sold. The assistant assessors then compiled two alphabetical lists: (1) the names of persons or entities residing in the division who were liable for taxation and (2) the names of persons or entities residing outside the division who owned property in the division. Under each name were recorded the value, assessment (or enumeration of taxable income or items), and the amount of duty or tax due.

18

(No. 22.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Persons in Division No. Four of Collection District No. Two of the State of Illinois, liable to a tax under the Excise laws of the United States, and the amount thereof, as assessed by William L. Ferguson, Assessor, and by him returned to the Assessor of said District, for the month of May, 1863.

Assessors must be particular to fill all the blanks in this form, as far as practicable, and to classify and number all articles and occupations upon which taxes are assessed to correspond with the entry in the Abstract.

NO. OF LINE	1863.			QUANTITY	ARTICLES OR OCCUPATIONS	RATE	VALUATION	RATE OF TAX	CLASS A B OR C	NUMBER IN ABSTRACT CLASSIFIED	AMOUNT OF TAX.			TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX DUE
	DATE	NAME	LOCATION								CLASS A. AD VALOREM DUTY.	CLASS B. LICENSES	CLASS C. ENUMERATED ARTICLES	
1		<u>Smith, Annie K.</u>	<u>Rockford</u>		<u>Onions</u>		<u>2532.00</u>	<u>2 1/2</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>82</u>		<u>78.96</u>		<u>78.96</u>
2		<u>Spiegel, Geo. A.</u>	<u>Do</u>		<u>Do</u>		<u>238.33</u>					<u>7.00</u>		<u>7.00</u>
3		<u>Spiegel, Elbridge G.</u>	<u>Do</u>		<u>Do</u>		<u>212.00</u>					<u>6.00</u>		<u>6.00</u>
4		<u>Spiegel, Elbridge G.</u>	<u>Do</u>		<u>Do</u>		<u>212.00</u>					<u>6.00</u>		<u>6.00</u>
5		<u>Spiegel, Elbridge G.</u>	<u>Do</u>		<u>Do</u>		<u>212.00</u>					<u>6.00</u>		<u>6.00</u>
6		<u>Spiegel, Elbridge G.</u>	<u>Do</u>		<u>Do</u>		<u>212.00</u>					<u>6.00</u>		<u>6.00</u>
7														
8														
9														
10		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Worth Retail dealer</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>8</u>	<u>86</u>		<u>6.67</u>	<u>6.67</u>
11		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>11.00</u>							<u>6.67</u>	<u>6.67</u>
12		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>11.00</u>							<u>6.67</u>	<u>6.67</u>
13		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Physician</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>54</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
14		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
15		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>26</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
16		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
17		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
18		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
19		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
20		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
21		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
22		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
23		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
24		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
25		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
26		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
27		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
28		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
29		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
30		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
31		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
32		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
33		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
34		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
35		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
36		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
37		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
38		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
39		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
40		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
41		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
42		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
43		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
44		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
45		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
46		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
47		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
48		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
49		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
50		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
51		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
52		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
53		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
54		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
55		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
56		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
57		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
58		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
59		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
60		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
61		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
62		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
63		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
64		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
65		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
66		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
67		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
68		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
69		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
70		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
71		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
72		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
73		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
74		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u>
75		<u>Spill, Geo. B.</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Knapsack 17 a Mattins</u>	<u>11.00</u>				<u>59</u>		<u>10.01</u>		<u>10.01</u> </

The Websites are:

FamilySearch - <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/2075263>

Ancestry - <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/1264/>

National Archives and Records Administration -

<https://www.archives.gov/research/genealogy/tax-records>

The Familysearch.com Tax Assessment site has at the beginning of each roll a Descriptive Pamphlet which provides the District Number by County and also informs the researcher which rolls of microfilm to look at. The Ancestry.com Tax Assessment site's records are indexed and searchable.

(No. 23.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Persons in Division No. *One*, of Collection District No. *One*, of the *State* of *Pennsylvania*, liable to a tax under the Excise laws of the United States, and the amount thereof, as assessed by *J. Gamm, Gammely*, Assistant Assessor, and by *Washington Reith*, Assessor, returned to the Collector of said District, for the month of *July*, 1863.

Assessors must be particular to fill all the blanks in this form, as far as practicable, and to number all articles and occupations upon which taxes are assessed to correspond with the entry in the Abstract.

Roll or Line	NAME	LOCATION AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS	ARTICLE OR OCCUPATION	No. of ARTICLES	QUANTITY OR TARIFF VALUE	RATE OF TAX	AMOUNT OF TAX (AND FURNISHING ARTICLES)	TOTAL	DATE OF PAYMENT
July 1	Coulter & Finch	N ^o 257 Carpenter S ^t	Coffee & Substitutes	260	1 1/2	\$31.50			
" 2	"	"	Cinnamon Apper	150	1 1/2	2.25		\$35.64	
" 3	Reife Henry	" 320 Marietta	Common Soap	1700 lbs	1 1/2	20.40			
" 4	"	"	Salt	21	6 1/2	.24		20.64	
" 5	Green Henry	George & Washington, O ^h	Iron Castings	102 lbs	5 1/2			37.50	
" 6	Hamilton Anne	N ^o 481 South 4 th S ^t	Cray Soap	1723	2 1/2			13.08	
" 7	Hamilton William	Carpenter below S ^t 9 th	Whole Hops	160	2 1/2			4.00	
" 8	Hamilton Anne	N ^o 521 South 4 th S ^t	Cray Soap	1820	2 1/2			43.50	
" 9	Hamilton William	Carpenter below S ^t 9 th	Whole Hops	130	2 1/2			3.25	
July 10	Reith Peter	N ^o 1324 South 2 nd S ^t	Cigars	1800	10			18.00	
" 11	Reith Henry	" 1320 " "	do	1000	10			10.00	
" 12	Larkins Michael	" 312 Christian S ^t	Pottery ware	15	6 1/2			2.70	
" 13	Ellagore & Fisher	" 906 South 4 th S ^t	Smoked	937	6 1/2			57.42	
" 14	Welf George	" 1027 " "	Cigars	500	10			5.00	
" 15	Merrick & Son's	S. & C. S ^t & Washington O ^h	Machinery (exp ^d)	1	3 1/2		32.44		
" 16	"	"	do	21212	6 1/2		1374.52		
" 17	"	"	Morris Goods	36330	6 1/2		2351.00		
" 18	"	"	Iron Castings	1517 lbs	2 1/2		544.50		
" 19	"	"	do	24	2		5.40	1087.86	
" 20	"	"	Machinery (exp ^d)	15372	6 1/2		984.32		
" 21	Majors & Woods	N ^o 940 Swanson S ^t	Tag & Suit Shoes	68714	10		374.50		
" 22	Reife John J	" 1000 Myermeising O ^h	Cigars	5100	10		24.00		
" 23	Reife John	" 1226 South 2 nd S ^t	do	1000	10		10.00		
" 24	Russell Henry A	" 980 " "	Shoe Iron work	17	6 1/2		1.03		
" 25	Robinson & McAlane	" 963 " Front S ^t	Presses	39	6 1/2		2.34		
" 26	"	"	Presses	63	3 1/2		2.23	4.57	
" 27	Sparks Thomas	" 131 Carpenter S ^t	Drop Shot	17	5		325.69		
" 28	"	"	Mould Shot	112	3 1/2		4.63		
" 29	"	"	Bar - Pipe (Exp ^d)	210	3 1/2		7.36	337.28	
" 30	Snyder James	" 424 " "	Wholesale pork	391	6 1/2		23.16		
" 31	Shlar Henry	" 967 South Front S ^t	Cigars	1260	6 1/2		74.60		
" 32	Thornley & Smith	" 1215 " 3 rd S ^t	Coffee & Substitutes	364 lbs	1 1/2		43.33		
" 33	"	"	Cinnamon	9	1 1/2		11	43.44	
" 34	Wanneman D.	" 942 South Front S ^t	Cigars	2000	10		30.00		
" 35	"	"							
" 36	"	"							
							6169.38		

Figure 17 Enumerated Articles Assessment List for contents of businesses

There are three additional lists of Tax Assessments: Special Lists, Monthly Lists, and Annual Lists.

- Special Lists supplemented the Monthly and Annual Lists
 - Included taxes labeled as "Special" by assessors
- Monthly Lists were placed on manufacturers, articles, and products

- Monthly taxes levied on transportation companies, interest paid on bonds, funds accumulated by financial institutions, and gross receipts from auction sales.

How Much Information Can You Find in Federal Tax Assessment Lists

These records can prove very useful to family historians regarding families during the war, and to researchers interested in specific industries within a geographic area. The lists usually provide the names of the persons or business firms liable for taxes, their addresses (city lists often include street addresses), the taxable period, pertinent remarks on the assessment, the article or occupation taxed, and a notation of payment. Besides detailing revenue raised by the general income tax, these various lists show levies against many diverse items such as inheritances and gold watches as well as larger tax liabilities against capital stock, circulating bank notes, and businesses subject to excise duties.

Confederate War Financing

The hastily assembled Confederate government lacked the bureaucratic infrastructure to levy or collect internal taxes. Its citizens possessed neither a tradition of compliance nor a means to remit payment. Land and slaves comprised the bulk of southern capital; liquid forms of wealth like specie or paper currency were hard to come by in a predominantly agrarian region.

Efforts to raise war revenue through various methods of taxation proved ineffective. The Confederate Congress enacted a minor tariff in 1861, but it contributed only \$3.5 million in four years. That same year, Congress implemented a small direct tax (0.5 percent) on real and personal property. But the government in Richmond was forced to rely on the individual states to collect the levy. Reprising the scenario played out during the Revolutionary War, most states did not collect the tax at all, preferring to meet their quota by borrowing money or printing state notes to cover it.

The Davis administration turned to loans to finance the initial bulk of war debts. Riding a wave of patriotic enthusiasm in 1861, the Treasury earned \$15 million selling out their first bond issue. The second issue, however, consisting of \$100 million in 8 percent yield bonds, sold slowly. Few southerners had the cash to purchase them, but in addition the year-end 12 percent inflation rate threatened to negate any promise of real financial return. It fell to investors to buy up the remainder of the 8 percent bonds, which they purchased with newly minted Confederate Treasury notes.



Figure 18 A \$100 note issued by the Confederacy

By necessity rather than choice, the South turned to the printing press to pay most of its bills. In its first year, the Confederate government derived 75 percent of its total revenue from Treasury notes, less than 25 percent from bonds (purchased, of course, with the notes), and under 2 percent from taxes. While the proportion of the latter two would increase slightly in later years, the foundation of Confederate war financing consisted of over \$1.5 billion in paper dollars that began depreciating before the ink had a chance to dry. By refusing to establish the notes as compulsory legal tender, Treasury officials hoped to avoid undermining confidence in the currency. They preferred that the currency be backed by public confidence in the Confederacy's survival (notes were to be redeemable in specie at face value within two years of the end of the war).

By the spring of 1863, the crushing burden of inflation motivated Richmond to come up with an alternative to fiat money. In April, they followed the Union's lead and enacted comprehensive legislation that included a progressive income tax, an 8 percent levy on certain goods held for sale, excise, and license duties, and a 10 percent profits tax on wholesalers. These provisions also included a 10 percent tax-in-kind on agricultural products. The latter burdened yeoman more than the progressive income tax encumbered urban salaried workers, since laborers could remit depreciated currency to meet their obligations. Adding to the inequity, the law exempted some of the most lucrative property owned by wealthy planters – their slaves – from assessment. Lawmakers considered a tax on slaves to be a direct tax, constitutionally permissible only after an apportionment on the basis of population. Since the war precluded any opportunity to count heads, they concluded that no direct tax was possible. Accumulating war debts and heightened condemnation of a "rich man's war, poor man's fight" led to revision of the tax law in February 1864, which suspended the requirement for a census-based apportionment of direct taxes and imposed a 5 percent levy on land and slaves. These changes came too late, however, to have any sustained impact on the Confederate war effort.

There are no records available in FamilySearch or Ancestry regarding Confederate Tax Records. Some records may be available at state archives.

Southern Claims Commission

The Southern Claims Commission (SCC) was created by an Act of Congress on March 3, 1871, to receive, examine, and consider claims submitted by Southern Unionist citizens.

Claimants sought compensation for supplies that had been confiscated by or furnished to the U.S. Army during the Civil War. After an additional act in 1872, the SCC also considered claims appoint

Special commissioners were assigned to administer oaths and affirmations and take depositions of witnesses, and special agents to investigate pending claims, procure evidence, and examine witnesses. The special commissioners were local appointees, confined to hearing small claims. The special agents were traveling investigators of both large and small claims. All papers collected by commissioners and agents were sent to the Commissioners at Washington, who were responsible for making recommendations on all claims. They had received 22,298 claims by March 3, 1873, which had been set by an act of Congress approved on that date as the last day on which new claims could be presented to the Commissioners. They were occupied with

the investigation and settlement of these claims until March 1880 when the last of the claims were reported to Congress. The whole amount of the claims was \$60,258,150, of which only \$4,636,920.69 was approved and paid. Of the 22,298 claims, only 7,092 satisfied the rigid tests of sworn statement and cross-examination in proving both the sustained Unionism of the claimant throughout the war and the validity of their claim.

An SCC case file may contain:

- Claimant's petition for payment
- Depositions of witnesses
- Summary reports of the special agent investigating the case
- Reports from Treasury Department officials who checked captured Confederate records for indications of disloyalty
- Final summary and recommendation of the commissioners
- Receipt of payment

Some files include additional documentary evidence such as:

- Letters of affidavit
- Reports by special agents
- Marriage and death certificates

However, not all files include all of these records.

Ex. 20262.
The claim of Samuel Ball of Alexandria Co., in the State of Virginia

No. of Item	NATURE OF CLAIM	AMOUNT CLAIMED		AMOUNT ALLOWED		REMARKS
		Dollars	Cts	Dollars	Cts	
1.	100 barrels Worm Sauce	50		30 00	30 00	
2.	Quelling House, Vttable	1575		75 00	400 00	
3.	1 Carpenter's bench, set of boards	10			10 00	
4.	1 set poles & fence posts & 15 shanties	33		10 00	23 00	
5.	100 bushels of Wheat and Corn & 100 bushels of Hay	100		20 00	104 00	
6.	100 bushels of Corn & 100 bushels of Hay	20		2 00	18 00	
7.	300 bushels of Corn & 100 bushels of Hay	20			24 00	
8.	1000 feet Boards	10		30 00	15 00	
		700		175 00	621 00	

There is no doubt as to Mr. Ball's loyalty. In the fall of 1860 he was living in Phila. In Nov. 1862 he came to Washington & was at work for the U.S. Govt. from that time till the close of the war. At first he was employed in the U.S. Dept. & then at his trade as a Carpenter in the Engineer's Dept. upon the forts & fortifications. The neighbors fully prove his loyalty.

He had abt. 9 acres of land, on which there was some fencing & some trees and a loghouse & stable. In '61 & '62 the fence & trees were taken for fuel - the land & stable for fuel & other army use. - Item 8, is proved by a receipt given at the time. The price of the trees & of the horse & stable was extravagantly high. - We allow the value for army use, say abt. \$17500 -

J. McKim
J. McKim } Commrs
J. McKim } of Claims

Figure 19 Example of the claim made by Samuel Balls who claimed \$796.00 and was approved for \$175.00

Union Draft Records

The Enrollment Act, enacted by the Thirty-seventh Congress in response to the need to swell the ranks of the Union army, subjected all males between the ages of 20 and 45 to the draft. Men who were mentally or physically impaired, the only son of a widow, the son of infirm parents, or a widower with dependent children were exempt. The act divided the United States into enrollment districts along the lines of congressional districts.

Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, 1863-1865, Record Group 110, are the principal records that relate to the 1863 draft. All eligible males were enrolled and grouped into one of two classes. Class one grouped men between the ages of 20 and 35 years and unmarried men between 35 and 45. Class two included "all other persons subject to do military duty." Enrollees had their names placed on consolidated lists where their name, place of residence, age as of July 1, 1863, race, occupation, marital status, place of birth, and, perhaps, remarks were recorded. The lists do not include information about the men's families. Many consolidated lists are not complete, a fact some researchers find frustrating because a draft enrollment is one of the few places an individual may be located if he does not have a service record.

Before using the consolidated lists, researchers should know the congressional district in which the individual lived. If the person lived in a major urban area, a city directory of the period is an effective way of discovering the person's place of residence. A map of the city, usually used in conjunction with census files, will help determine the congressional district as well as the subdistrict encountered in urban demography. In addition, it helps to know when the person was enrolled.

The consolidated lists show these men as having been enrolled but give no clue as to why they did not serve. Answers to such questions should reside with the records of the various districts. Virtually all of the enrollment districts generated registers of enrolled men, lists of substitutes, and records relating to exemptions.

If a man was "drafted" he could obtain a substitute to replace him. The substitute would be paid by the "drafted" individual to replace him. The price was negotiated between the two individuals. If the substitute died during his service, then the original "drafted" man would have to find a replacement if he still did not want to serve.

No. 17

Sent Sub. List on 19

Class I comprises all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five years and under the age of forty-five. Class II comprises all other persons subject to do military duty.

SCHEDULE I.—CONSOLIDATED LIST of all persons of CLASS I, subject to do military duty in the 1st Congressional District, consisting of the Counties of Lee, Mason, Warren, Hardley, Surron, and Brunswick, State of Ohio, enumerated during the month of June, 1863, under direction of J. J. McLean, Provost Marshal.

RESIDENCE	NAME	AGE (in July 1863)	WHITE OR COLORED	DESCRIPTION, PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE	MARRIED OR UNMARRIED	PLACE OF BIRTH (Stating the State, Territory, or Country)	FOREIGN MILITARY SERVICE	REMARKS
Washington Sp.	1. Maush Philip	31	White	Farmer	Married	Ohio		1
"	2. James Valentine	32	"	"	Single	"		2
"	3. John Brant	20	"	"	"	Germany		3
"	4. Maush P.	30	"	Laborer	Married	Ohio		4
"	5. Shultz Jacob	21	"	Blacksmith	"	"		5
"	6. Shampet William	31	"	Farmer	"	Germany		6
"	7. Shampet Jacob	41	"	"	Single	"		7
"	8. Spulden Peter	52	"	"	"	"		8
"	9. Spulden Frank	31	"	"	"	"		9
"	10. Snyder Mark	33	"	"	Married	Penn.		10
"	11. Steffen Aaron	33	"	"	Single	"		11
"	12. Snyder Moses	21	"	"	Married	"	Drafted and furnished a substitute.	12
"	13. Schuhl Levi	30	"	"	"	Ohio		13
"	14. Schurer August W.	21	"	"	"	"		14
"	15. Shultz Daniel L.	33	"	Farmer	Single	"		15
"	16. Shultz Jacob	31	"	Farmer	"	"		16
"	17. Shuhl Wences	37	"	"	Married	"		17
"	18. Schleich John George	21	"	"	"	Penn.		18
"	19. Schling Frederick	27	"	"	"	Germany		19
"	20. Schurer Henry	31	"	"	Single	"		20

To Colonel JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General U. S.

STATION: Headquarters 1st Cong. Dist. of Ohio

DATE: July 15, 1863

J. J. McLean
Provost Marshal

Figure 20 Example of consolidated draft lists which identify men who are and are not eligible for the draft.

Freedmen's Bureau

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Record Group 105), also known as the Freedmen's Bureau, was established in the War Department by an act of Congress on March 3, 1865. The Bureau was responsible for the supervision and management of all matters relating to the refugees and freedmen and lands abandoned or seized during the Civil War, duties previously shared by military commanders and US Treasury Department officials. In May 1865, President Andrew Johnson appointed Maj. Gen. Oliver Otis Howard as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. Howard's headquarters were in Washington, D.C., but assistant commissioners, sub-assistant commissioners, and agents conducted the Bureau's daily operations in the former Confederate states, the border states, and the District of Columbia.

Because the Bureau's records contain a wide range of data about the African American experience during slavery and Reconstruction, they are an invaluable source for historians, social scientists, and genealogists.

Digital access to the records of the Freedmen's Bureau is currently available through FamilySearch.org. See the section below for more information and links to images (organized by their microfilm publication). Viewing images on FamilySearch may be restricted.

Headquarters Records

Headquarters files document the overall administration and operation of the Bureau, its education division, and the supervision of field offices. Records include letters, telegrams, and circular letters sent; special orders issued by Commissioner Oliver O. Howard; annual reports to the President; records relating to appointments; and letters received by the Commissioner. There are summary reports and communications from the State Assistant Commissioners on relief efforts, hospitals and vaccination programs, labor and land issues, legal issues, field office management, school reports, schedules of schools, and rental accounts from state superintendents of education.

These records are primarily official and statistical but may contain some information on individuals at the local level.

- M742 Selected Series of Records Issued by the Commissioner of the Bureau
- M752 Registers and Letters Received by the Commissioner of the Bureau
- M803 Records of the Education Division of the Bureau
- Images are available and searches can be conducted at <https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau>

Field Office Records

These records, organized by state, contain field office reports, letters received and sent, contracts, certificates, registers, censuses, affidavits, and other documents. The field (or local) offices of the Bureau provided direct assistance to and contact with the formerly enslaved who were seeking relief. In addition to letters and accounts directly from freed people, these records also contain documents from employers, landowners, and others that were involved in the mission of helping the formerly enslaved become self-sufficient.

The records are rich with names and personal information of individuals whose correspondence includes marriage certificates, schooling information, labor contracts, hospital records, complaints, relief rolls, land applications, requests for legal aid and protection, and trial summaries.

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- District of Columbia (Washington, DC)
- Florida
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maryland & Delaware
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- North Carolina

- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Virginia
- Images are available and searches can be conducted at <https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau>

Marriage Records

This series contains hundreds of marriage records of newly liberated African Americans in the Civil War era collected from 1861 through 1869 first by the Union Army and then by the Freedmen's Bureau in its field offices in the Southern States and the District of Columbia. The marriage records were then collected at the Washington, D.C. headquarters. Record types include unbound marriage certificates, marriage licenses, monthly reports of marriages, and other proofs of marriage. Record type and quantity varies with each state.

- M1875 Marriage Records of the Office of the Commissioner, Washington Headquarters
- Freedmen's Marriage Certificates (NAID 595003)
- Images are available and searches can be conducted at <https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau>

Adjutant General's Office Records

The records of the Freedmen's Branch of the Adjutant General's Office (1872-78) contain valuable genealogical information on Black soldiers and sailors found in documents and letters they submitted for bounty, pension, arrears of pay, commutation of rations, and prize money. The branch continued the work of the Freedmen's Bureau in receiving, passing upon, and paying military claims. Other documents include letters sent, lists and registers of claimants, reports of persons and articles hired, returns of public property, and affidavits. The records can be useful when used in conjunction with military service and pension records.

The records are from field offices in Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

- M2029 Records of the Field Offices of the Bureau, Office of the Adjutant General
- Images are available and searches can be conducted at <https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau>

Additional links to Freedmen's Bureau Resources is available at <https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau/resources.html>

A NARA brocher which explains all Freedman's Bureau records and how to access them is available at the following website: <https://www.archives.gov/files/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau/brochure.pdf>

Confederate Medical Personnel

Before embarking on research concerning Confederate medical personnel, the researcher should note that records do not exist for every individual who worked in a medical capacity, military or civilian. Many records created by the Confederate States of America were deliberately destroyed by Confederate officials to avoid their falling into enemy hands. Further,

untold Confederate government documents burned in the fire that broke out in Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital, on April 3, 1865. Additionally, extant records relating to medical personnel almost exclusively pertain to individuals who were paid for their services. It appears that the Confederate government did not document the assistance of uncompensated medical volunteers.

Confederate medical personnel mainly consisted of medical officers, civilian employees, and soldiers on detailed duty. Medical officers were surgeons and assistant surgeons in the military service. Civilian employees included hospital attendants, stewards, druggists, nurses, matrons, ward masters, manual laborers, cooks, and laundresses. The records relating to civilian medical employees do not solely concern Caucasians. Some records relating to the medical employment of African Americans also exist. This article does not discuss detailed soldiers on medical duty because their activities are documented by compiled military service records for Confederate soldiers, which are also in the National Archives.

Medical Officers

Surgeons and assistant surgeons served with regiments, higher army commands, in specified districts, or in specific Confederate hospitals. There are three main series of bound records created by the Confederate Medical Department pertaining to medical officers.

Register of appointments of medical officers, 1861-1863 (vols. 141, 143), provides the officer's name, rank, date of appointment, assignment, and remarks. The remarks mostly concern dates of promotion, resignation, furlough, transfer, or retirement, and dates and causes of death, if applicable. These volumes are arranged alphabetically by initial letter of officer's surname. *List of medical officers, 1861-1864* (Vol. 142), provides name, rank, assignment, date of commission, and remarks.

The most complete records showing the service of Confederate surgeons and assistant surgeons are in the *reference file relating to medical officers for the period 1861-1865* (entry 461). This series, compiled after the Civil War, comprises seven archived boxes of alphabetically arranged cards showing name of officer, rank, and citations to original Confederate records, such as correspondence files or regimental and hospital records, that mention, or provide further information about, the individual. The card for assistant surgeon V. Marcellus Neal reveals that his name appears on the muster rolls of the Thirty-seventh Alabama Infantry.

Genealogists researching Virginians should note *records of medical officers from Virginia, 1861-1865* (entry 31). This series, also created by the AGO, includes a consolidated handwritten list and individual cards, both arranged alphabetically by name. The list and cards provide identical information about the Virginia officers: rank, date of appointment, place or regiment where he served, and remarks, which are similar in content to those found in the previously cited bound volumes.

To gain access to records pertaining to Confederate medical officers, one need only know the name of the individual. All of the series offer proof of service, and entry 461 (described above) contains leads to other records series one might investigate for more information. None of these records, however, offer any details about the officer's daily service and experiences or his medical and family background.

Civilian Employees

Confederate medical personnel, other than medical officers, were civilian employees of the government of the Confederate States of America who mostly worked in army hospitals throughout the South. The main source of information about, and references to, hospital personnel is *hospital rolls, 1861-1865* (entry 28). This series comprises 36 boxes of trifolded muster and payrolls. (Muster rolls were descriptive personnel lists; payrolls note the amount and date of issue of wages.) In many instances, the extant hospital rolls cite black and white workers. These rolls were created at most, but not all, hospitals within the Confederate States of America. Temporary hospitals, such as those established on the battlefield, are not usually represented.

The rolls are arranged by state, thereunder by name and/or location of hospital, thereunder roughly by year and month. The individual rolls list the full names of stewards, wardmasters, cooks, nurses, matrons, and others employed at the hospital when the roll was filled out. However, enslaved African Americans are usually only listed under their first names. The names of the slaves' owners are also listed. Additionally, the rolls cite the employees' duties or job title, wages, and the dates they were attached to the hospital.

Union Wagonmasters and Civilian Employees

Documenting civilian service during wartime can pose daunting challenges. A family's oral traditions may not include information about nonmilitary service. Even when a civilian role is recalled or referenced in a local history, finding documentary evidence may be difficult and tedious. Federal personnel records for civilians of the nineteenth century, for example, are fragmented--arranged by agency, thereunder by major subdivision of the agency, thereunder by time period, and thereunder in whatever manner each agency kept its records. Time periods vary, as do the types of surviving records. Once located, these records seldom yield family information, but they do provide details of one aspect of an individual's life. The data come from 101 typewritten, three-by-five-inch cards created by the Office of the Quartermaster General and maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration [NARA], Washington, D.C. The date of preparation is unknown, but the file probably originated in the first two decades of the twentieth century, at which time the federal government (and particularly the military establishment) slowly converted from manuscript to typewritten material. Although NARA's preliminary inventory of Quartermaster General records calls these men "wagonmasters and forage masters," the cards do not use the latter term. What they do provide is the name of each wagonmaster, his commanding officer, the station at which he served, and (for most) the year of service--generally 1862-65, but occasionally 1866-67. Cards for surnames beginning with I and J are not extant. The names are arranged in rough alphabetical order by the first letter of the wagonmaster's surname, and thereunder--to a limited extent--by the name of his officer. Some men appear more than once under various abbreviations of the first name or variant spellings of the surname.

Additional Record Casualties Collections Available Online

The following resources include casualty lists.

- U.S., Confederate Army Casualty Lists and Reports, 1861-1865 (Ancestry.com)
- Missouri Confederate Death Records (Ancestry.com)
- U.S., Register of Colored Troop Deaths During the Civil War, 1861-1865 (Ancestry.com)

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

Over 1,500 Medals of Honor were awarded to soldiers and sailors who “distinguish[ed] themselves by their gallantry.” Many Medal of Honor awards were for capturing a Confederate battle flag, recovered abandoned artillery from the field of battle to prevent it from falling into enemy hands, “swam the partly frozen creek, under fire, in an attempt to capture a crossing.”

- Online Resources for Medal of Honor Recipients
 - Medal of Honor Recipients, 1863-2013 (Fold3)
 - Wikipedia has a very comprehensive list of recipients (including branch of service, rank, place of action, and cause for award): Web Address <https://bit.ly/30tAh6S>

State-Issued Medals

Some states issued medals of service to soldiers, especially for those who enlisted to fight as soon as the war broke out, often called “First Call” or “First Defense” medals, e.g., Massachusetts Minutemen Medal and New Jersey First Defenders Medal. These medal awards are not included in the soldiers CMSR. Each respective state must be addressed to determine if the state did provide such an award and who received it.

Listed below are examples of state-issued medals.

- Civil War Campaign Medal (issued in 1909 to Union soldiers)
- Citation Star (established in 1919 for “gallantry in action,” retroactive to 1861)
- Confederate Roll of Honor, 1863-1864

Military Pension Applications

Pension records for Union soldiers can be requested from the National Archives in the same way that Compiled Military Service Records are requested.

A veteran’s pension file can include his rank, place of residence, age or date of birth, and time of service. A widow’s application can also include her place of residence, her maiden name, the date and place of marriage, the date and place of her husband’s death, and the names of children under 16.

A child’s or heir’s file contains information about both the veteran and the widow, as well as the child’s place of residence, date of birth, and the date and place of the widow’s death. These files can contain narratives of events during service, marriage certificates, birth records, death certificates, family letters, statements from witnesses, and affidavits.

An index for these records is available on Ancestry.com and FamilySearch (with digitized images of the index cards) and it can be used to make a copy request from the National Archives. The research can request a copy of the Pension application using the NATF 85 form.

- Service records can be provided one of three means
 - Paper Copy
 - CD or DVD (depending on size of the file)
 - Electronic Transfer
 - Cost \$30.000
- Could increase depending on size of file
- To order online the Web Address is:
 - <https://www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/pre-ww-1-records>

Categories of pension files available using NATF Form 85

A complete Civil War and later pension application file (up to 100 pages), based on Federal (not State or Confederate) military service during the Civil War or later (includes the Pension Documents Packet.)

1. A complete Federal pre-Civil War military pension application based on Federal military service before 1861 if the soldier served in the army prior to the Civil War.
2. A pension document packet containing genealogical information about the pension applicant, to the extent these documents are present in the file.

Pension Index Cards

Pension records for Union soldiers can be requested from the National Archives in the same way that Compiled Military Service Records are requested.

- An index for these records is available on Ancestry and FamilySearch (with digitized images of the index cards) and it can be used to make a copy request from the National Archives.
- Confederate pension records are held at the state level by the state where the veteran (or widow) filed
 - Many of these records have been digitized and are available online at the respective State website.

DEAD				
NAME OF SOLDIER: <u>Reinoehl, Adam C</u>				
SERVICE: <u>Late rank, Co. B, 76 Reg't Pa. Inf.</u>				
TERM OF SERVICE: <u>Enlisted</u> , <u>1</u> <u>Discharged</u>				
DATE OF FILING.	CLASS.	APPLICATION NO.	LAW.	CERTIFICATE NO.
<u>1865 Mar 7</u>	<u>Invalid,</u>	<u>63,587</u>	<u>O.</u>	<u>42,783</u>
	<u>Widow,</u>	<u>732,814</u>	<u>J.</u>	
	<u>Minor,</u>			
ADDITIONAL SERVICES: <u>Sgt. M. & D, 76 Pa. Inf.</u>				
REMARKS:				
<u>KH-17 Form</u> Died <u>Dec. 14, 1900</u> , at <u>Lancaster Pa.</u>				

Figure 21 Example of Pension Index Card

Name: Adam C. Reinoehl
Service: Co. B, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry
Date of Filing: March 7, 1865
Application Number: 63587
Law (Lawyer): O. (Initial or lawyer who represented Reinoehl)
Pension Certificate Number: 42,783
Additional Services: Sergeant Companies M & D, 76th Pa. Inf.
Died Dec. 14, 1900 in Lancaster Pa.
After his death his wife then applied for a Widow's Pension,
application 732,814.
No record that it was approved.

Union Widow's Pensions

From the beginning of the war, the US government granted pensions to widows of men who died in service to the Union Army.

The Pension File very commonly includes biographical and genealogical information. A soldier's service file and his pension file can both be very enlightening. They served different purposes and therefore focus on different kinds of data. For the most complete picture of the soldier's life, military service, and family, you should obtain copies of both files whenever possible.

- In 1890, benefits were extended to widows of honorably discharged veterans of the Union Army who had served at least 90 days.
- In order to qualify, an applicant had to provide proof of the soldier's death (unless it was the result of military service), could not have any means of financial support other than her day labor, and the marriage had to have occurred prior to 17 Jun 1890.

- A NATF Form 85 cannot be submitted requesting both a soldier and widow pensions together. Each must be separately submitted.
- To order online the Web Address:
<https://www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/pre-ww-1-records>

Attachment C provides references for further research on Civil War Widows

3-015.
DECLARATION FOR WIDOW'S PENSION.
 Act of April 19, 1908,
 Amended by Act of September 8, 1916.

STATE OF Maryland COUNTY OF Allegany ss:
 On this 17th day of April, 1922, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public,
 within and for the County and State aforesaid, Lee Ann Dowling, who, being duly
 sworn by me according to law, declare that she is 60 years of age and that she was born May 4, 1862,
 at Brownsville, Pennsylvania.
 That she is the widow of Matthew Dowling, who enlisted July 11, 1864,
 at Philadelphia, Pa under the name of Matthew Dowling
 as a Private in Co. A, 192 Regiment
Pennsylvania Infantry
 and was honorably discharged Nov. 11, 1864, having served ninety days or more during the CIVIL WAR.
 That he also served none
 (Here give a complete statement of all other military, naval, or coast guard service, if any, at whatever time rendered.)
 That otherwise than as herein stated said soldier (or sailor) was not employed in the United States service.
 That she was married to said soldier (or sailor) July 23, 1879, under the name
 of Lee Ann Neal, at Grafton, W. Va
 by Rev. J. H. Flanagan; that she had not been previously married; that he had not
 been previously married; that she was never divorced from
said Matthew Dowling, her late husband.
 and that neither she nor said soldier (or sailor) was ever married otherwise than as stated above.
 (If any former husband rendered military or naval service, here describe same and give number of any pension claim based thereon.)
 That said soldier (or sailor) died March 9, 1920, at Westport, Md.
 that she was not divorced from him; and that she has not remarried since his death.
 That the following are the ONLY children of the soldier (or sailor) who are NOW living and under sixteen years of age, namely:
 (If he left no children under sixteen years of age, the claimant should so state.)
 _____, born _____, 1 _____, at _____,
 _____, born _____, 1 _____, at _____,
 _____, born _____, 1 _____, at _____,
 _____, born _____, 1 _____, at _____,
 _____, born _____, 1 _____, at _____.
 That the above-named child _____ of the soldier (or sailor) (is) (are) now receiving a pension, and that such child _____ (is) (are)
 member _____ of her family and _____ cared for by her.
 That she has not heretofore applied for pension, the number of her former claim being _____; that said soldier
 (or sailor) was _____ a pensioner, the number of his pension certificate being 1106939.
 That she makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the pension roll of the United States under the provisions of the ACT
 OF APRIL 19, 1908, as amended by the ACT OF SEPTEMBER 8, 1916.

(Two attesting and subscribing witnesses.)
 (1) W. H. Uhl,
Westport, Md.
 (Signature of first witness.) (Address of first witness.)
 (2) E. J. Bulmore,
Westport, Md.
 (Signature of second witness.) (Address of second witness.)
 Lee Ann Dowling
 Westport, Md.
 (Claimant's signature to file.) (Claimant's address to file.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April, 1922, and hereby
 certify that the contents of the above declaration were fully made known and explained to the applicant.

CIVIL WAR
 1916

Figure 22 Example of a Widows Pension Application

NATIONAL ARCHIVES ORDER FOR COPIES OF FEDERAL PENSION OR BOUNTY LAND WARRANT APPLICATIONS <i>(See instructions page before completing this form)</i>																															
SECTION A. 1. INDICATE BELOW THE TYPE OF FILE TO BE SEARCHED (Check ONE box only) If we locate the file you identify below, we will make copies as indicated. There is no charge for an unsuccessful search.																															
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Pension Application File-Civil War, 1860 and Later: The cost for copies is \$80 for the first 100 pages and \$.70 per additional page (see instructions).						<input type="checkbox"/> Pension Documents Packet: (See instructions.) The cost for copies is \$30.																									
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Pension Application File Pre-Civil War: The cost for copies is \$55.						<input type="checkbox"/> Bounty-Land Warrant Application: The cost for copies is \$30.																									
1. Reference Number: <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">F</div> <div style="display: flex; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 5px; font-size: small;"> M M D D Y Y # # </div> </div>						Reference Number: Enter the date you fill out the form (example – MMDDYY = 012319). Enter the number of the request being submitted in the last two boxes. If you are submitting four forms and this is your second, you would enter 02. A completed reference number example is: 01231902.																									
REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN - MUST BE COMPLETED OR YOUR ORDER CANNOT BE SERVICED																															
2. VETERAN (Give last, first, and middle names)						3. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED <input type="checkbox"/> ARMY <input type="checkbox"/> NAVY <input type="checkbox"/> MARINE CORPS																									
4. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED		5. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If service was Civil War, UNION SERVICE ONLY. See instructions.		6. KIND OF SERVICE <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR																							
PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, IF KNOWN																															
7. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED (Name of regiment or number, company, etc., name of ship)						8. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED <i>If other, specify:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> INFANTRY <input type="checkbox"/> CAVALRY <input type="checkbox"/> ARTILLERY			9. RANK <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICER <input type="checkbox"/> ENLISTED																						
10. PENSION/BOUNTY LAND FILE NO.						11. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION (City and State)			12. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE																						
13. DATE OF BIRTH		14. PLACE OF BIRTH (City, County, State, etc.)				17. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT																									
15. DATE OF DEATH		16. PLACE OF DEATH (City, County, State, etc.)																													
18. Your completed order is available either as a paper reproduction or as .pdf. Delivery of .pdf files can be done via USPS on CD/DVD or through NARA's electronic transfer system. Check one box below for selection. <input type="checkbox"/> Paper Copies <input type="checkbox"/> CD/DVD <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic Transfer** email address: _____ <small>* If no selection is made, paper copies will be generated; a certified copy cannot be generated of a .pdf ** Download speeds will vary based upon file size and your internet connection. A valid email address is necessary for electronic transfer.</small>																															
SECTION B. THIS SPACE IS FOR OUR REPLY TO YOU																															
We were unable to search for the file you requested above. No payment is required. Your request is returned because: <input type="checkbox"/> SECTION A.1 IS NOT CHECKED and we are unable to determine which type of file you are requesting. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE FILE IS CHECKED IN SECTION A.1. Except for Revolutionary War service, these are two different files and must be searched separately. <input type="checkbox"/> REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED. Please complete blocks 2 (give full name), 3, 4, 5, and 6 and resubmit your order. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE VETERAN'S NAME appears in Block 2. <input type="checkbox"/> THE FILES YOU REQUESTED ABOVE ARE NOT IN THE CUSTODY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. There are no bounty land warrant applications for service after 1855. We do not have pensions based on Confederate service. Please see the instruction sheet for this form or the attached leaflets or information sheets.																															
SECTION C. CREDIT CARD INFORMATION AND YOUR SHIPPING ADDRESS (REQUIRED)																															
CREDIT CARD TYPE: _____ <small>(see instructions for credit cards we can accept)</small>																															
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> Signature: _____ </div> <div style="width: 15%;"> Exp. Date: _____ </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> Card Validation Code _____ <small>(See instructions)</small> </div> </div>																															
Day Time Phone (Required): _____						e-mail Address (Required if available): _____																									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td rowspan="4" style="width: 30px; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Shipping Address</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Last Name</td> <td style="width: 25%;">First Name, MI</td> <td rowspan="4" style="width: 30px; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <small>(check here if shipping address is same as billing address)</small> </td> <td rowspan="4" style="width: 30px; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Billing Address</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Last Name</td> <td style="width: 25%;">First Name, MI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Street</td> <td></td> <td>Street</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Street</td> <td></td> <td>Street</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>City</td> <td>State ZIP or Postal Code</td> <td>Country (if not USA)</td> <td>City</td> <td>State ZIP or Postal Code</td> </tr> </table>												Shipping Address	Last Name	First Name, MI	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>(check here if shipping address is same as billing address)</small>	Billing Address	Last Name	First Name, MI	Street		Street		Street		Street		City	State ZIP or Postal Code	Country (if not USA)	City	State ZIP or Postal Code
Shipping Address	Last Name	First Name, MI	<input type="checkbox"/> <small>(check here if shipping address is same as billing address)</small>	Billing Address	Last Name	First Name, MI																									
	Street				Street																										
	Street				Street																										
	City	State ZIP or Postal Code			Country (if not USA)	City	State ZIP or Postal Code																								

Figure 23 NATF Form 85 Requesting Pension Records for Soldier or Widow

National / State Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers 1866 - 1938

United States Pensions

The National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was established on March 3, 1865, in the United States by Congress to provide care for volunteer soldiers who had been disabled through loss of limb, wounds, disease, or injury during service in the Union forces.

The United States government established 14 homes between 1866 and 1930 at the following locations:

Home	Location	Date Established
Eastern Branch	Togus, Me	1866
Central Branch	Dayton, OH	1867
Northwestern Branch	Milwaukee, WI	1867
Southern Branch	Hampton, VA	1870
Western Branch	Leavenworth, KS	1885
Pacific Branch	Sawtelle, LA, CA	1888
Marion Branch	Marion, IN	1888
Roseburg Branch	Roseburg, OR	1894
Danville Branch	Danville, IL	1898
Mountain Branch	Johnson City, TN	1903
Battle Mountain Sanitarium	Hot Spring, SD	1907
Tuskegee Home	Tuskegee, AL	1923
Bath Branch	Bath, NY	1929
St. Petersburg Home	St. Petersburg, FL	1930

Table 1 Locations of Veteran Branch Homes and when established

Records from the various branches (Homes) can provide the following information.

- Military History
 - Place of each enlistment, rank, company & regiment, time/place of discharge, cause of discharge, disability when admitted to Home.
- Domestic History
 - Where born, time of admission, condition of readmission, date of discharge and transfer, cause of discharge, date of death, cause of death.
- General Remarks
 - Papers – Admission, Discharge, Certificate of Service, Pension Certificate
 - Effects – Cash, bonds, pension money, how disposed of
 - Location of grave and remarks

If the Union veteran has a record in his pension records it would identify which Home he resided at.

MILITARY HISTORY.																					
Time and Place of Birth	Race	Company and Regiment	Rank	Time and Place of Discharge	Cause of Discharge	Disability when admitted to the Service	Time and Place of Birth	Race	Company and Regiment	Rank	Time and Place of Discharge	Cause of Discharge	Disability when admitted to the Service								
23285 March 1, 1899 April 1, 1899 June 1, 1899	P	C	16	March 1, 1899 April 1, 1899 June 1, 1899	E 8 E 8 E 8	Piggo disease Ch. tuberculosis Gonorrhea Hemorrhoids Hemorrhoids Hemorrhoids	Aug 3, 1898 Pittsburgh Ohio	P	C	2nd US Cav Vol.	Feb 26, 1899 Camp Sherman Ohio	E 8 ago 16 99	L. myocardial lesion mucoid degeneration of endo. Multiple lipoma								
DOMESTIC HISTORY.																					
Where Born	Age	Height	Complexion	Color of Hair	Color of Eyes	Build	Occupation	Education	Married or Single	Time and Address of Present Residence	Where Born	Age	Height	Complexion	Color of Hair	Color of Eyes	Build	Occupation	Education	Married or Single	Time and Address of Present Residence
Ireland	29	6'	ruddy	blue	grey	big	yes	both	Irishman	San Francisco Calif	Single	230	5'10"	ruddy	blue	grey	big	yes	both	Irishman	San Francisco Calif
HOME HISTORY.																					
Time of Death	Place of Death	Cause of Death	Time of Discharge	Cause of Discharge	Time of Death	Place of Death	Cause of Death	Time of Discharge	Cause of Discharge	Time of Death	Place of Death	Cause of Death	Time of Discharge	Cause of Discharge							
29	ad	PA	Dec 11, 1924	29	ad	PA	Dec 11, 1924	29	ad	PA	Dec 11, 1924	29	ad	PA	Dec 11, 1924						
GENERAL REMARKS.																					
PAPERS.	EFFECTS.	PAPERS.	EFFECTS.																		
Admission Paper Army Discharge Certificate of Service Discharge Certificate LOCATION OF GRAVE AND REMARKS	Cash Member's Deposit Book Liberty Loan Bonds War Savings Stamps Personal Money Personal, Appraised at Total Now Disposed of	Admission Paper Army Discharge Certificate of Service Discharge Certificate LOCATION OF GRAVE AND REMARKS	Cash Member's Deposit Book Liberty Loan Bonds War Savings Stamps Personal Money Personal, Appraised at Total Now Disposed of																		

Confederate Pensions

The federal government did not grant pensions to Confederate veterans or their dependents, however, southern state governments granted pensions to Confederate veterans and widows. Veterans filed for pensions in the state where they were living at the time, not the state from which they served.

States Issuing Pensions to Former Confederate Soldier

Many states have searchable databases online therefore you should begin your search by visiting the website for the repository.

The following Southern State Archives have Confederate pension records. For links to State Archives websites and links to online finding aids please go to the Confederate pension page on our website at www.archives.gov or you can write to the addresses below for more information.

Alabama

In 1867 Alabama began granting pensions to Confederate veterans who had lost arms or legs. In 1886 the State began granting pensions to veterans' widows. In 1891 the law was amended to grant pensions to indigent veterans or their widows.

Alabama Department of Archives and History
624 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, AL 36130-0100
Telephone: 334-242-4363
Website: <http://www.archives.state.al.us/index.html>

Arkansas

In 1891 Arkansas began granting pensions to indigent Confederate veterans. In 1915 the State began granting pensions to their widows and mothers.

Arkansas History Commission
1 Capitol Mall
Little Rock, AR 72201
Telephone: 501-682-6900
Website: <http://www.ark-ives.com/>

Florida

In 1885 Florida began granting pensions to Confederate veterans. In 1889 the State began granting pensions to their widows.

Florida State Archives
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Telephone: 850-487-2073
Website: http://dls.dos.state.fl.us/index_researchers.cfm

Georgia

In 1870 Georgia began granting pensions to soldiers with artificial limbs. In 1879 the State began granting pensions to other disabled Confederate veterans or their widows who then resided in Georgia. By 1894 eligible disabilities had been expanded to include old age and poverty.

Georgia Department of Archives and History
5800 Jonesboro Road
Morrow, GA 30260
Telephone: (678) 364-3700
Website: <http://sos.georgia.gov/archives/>

Kentucky

In 1912, Kentucky began granting pensions to Confederate veterans or their widows.

Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives
Research Room
300 Coffee Tree Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
Telephone: 502-564-8704

Website: <http://www.kdla.ky.gov/>

Louisiana

In 1898 Louisiana began granting pensions to indigent Confederate veterans or their widows.

Louisiana State Archives
3851 Essen Lane
Baton Rouge, LA 70809-2137
Telephone: 504-922-1208
Website: <http://www.sos.louisiana.gov/tabid/53/Default.aspx>

Mississippi

In 1888 Mississippi began granting pensions to indigent Confederate veterans or their widows.

Mississippi Department of Archives and History
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205
Telephone: 601-359-6876
Website: <http://www.mdah.state.ms.us/>

Missouri

In 1911 Missouri began granting pensions to indigent Confederate veterans only; none were granted to widows. Missouri also had a home for disabled Confederate veterans. The pension and veterans' home applications are interfiled and arranged alphabetically.

Missouri State Archives
600 W. Main
P.O. Box 1747
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Telephone: 573-751-3280
Website: <http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/>

North Carolina

In 1867 North Carolina began granting pensions to Confederate veterans who were blinded or lost an arm or leg during their service. In 1885 the State began granting pensions to all other disabled indigent Confederate veterans or widows.

North Carolina State Archives

Physical Address:
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-2807
Telephone: 919-733-7305
Mailing Address:
North Carolina State Archives
4614 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4614

Website: <http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/archives/>

Oklahoma

In 1915 Oklahoma began granting pensions to Confederate veterans or their widows.

Oklahoma Department of Libraries
Archives and Records Management Divisions
200 Northeast 18th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
Telephone: 1-800-522-8116 (nationwide) ext. 209
Website: <http://www.odl.state.ok.us/oar/index.htm>

South Carolina

A state law enacted December 24, 1887, permitted financially needy Confederate veterans and widows to apply for a pension; however, few applications survive from the 1888–1918 era. From 1919 to 1925 South Carolina granted pensions to Confederate veterans and widows regardless of financial need.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

8301 Parkland Road
Columbia, SC 29223
Telephone: 803-896-6100
Website: <http://scdah.sc.gov/>

Tennessee

In 1891 Tennessee began granting pensions to indigent Confederate veterans. In 1905 the State began granting pensions to their widows.

Tennessee State Library and Archives
Public Service Division
403 Seventh Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37243-0312
Telephone: 615-741-2764
Website: <http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/>

Texas

In 1881 Texas set aside 1,280 acres for disabled Confederate veterans. In 1889 the State began granting pensions to indigent Confederate veterans and their widows. Muster rolls of State militia in Confederate service are also available.

Texas State Library and Archives Commission
Genealogy and Archives & Manuscripts
P.O. Box 12927
Austin, TX 78711
Telephone: 512-463-5480
Website: <http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/index.html>

Virginia

In 1888 Virginia began granting pensions to Confederate veterans or their widows.

Library of Virginia
Archives Division
800 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
Telephone: 804-692-3888
Website: <http://www.lva.lib.va.us/>

When writing to the appropriate repository for a Confederate pension, be sure to provide the following information: the Confederate veteran's name, his widow's name, the unit(s) in which he served, and the counties in which he and his widow lived after the Civil War.

Confederate States Veteran Homes

The first of 16 Confederate homes were opened in 1881 in Georgetown, Kentucky. Confederate soldiers' homes were supported entirely by subscribers or by the states, with no funds from the federal government against which the Confederates had fought.

- Most records for Confederate soldier homes are located at state archives or other archives in the state where the home was located.
- The following states had Confederate Soldiers Homes
 - Alabama
 - Arkansas
 - Florida
 - Georgia
 - Kentucky and Woman's and Children's
 - Louisiana
 - Maryland
 - Missouri
 - North Carolina & Woman's and Children's
 - Oklahoma
 - South Carolina
 - Tennessee
 - Texas and Woman's and Children's
 - Virginia

Use the state addresses noted in Confederate Pensions above when corresponding to the respective state requesting information.

Women's Records

Types of Records

Much of the information for women's participation in the Civil War can be found in book format or in newspapers rather than record collections. It is estimated that as many as 500 women

served in the Union and Confederate armies. Records of their service may exist in their Compiled Military Service Records.

Active Roles

Hundreds of women served as spies on both sides, e.g., Rose O’Neal Greenhow and Isabelle “Belle” Boyd for the Confederacy, Harriet Tubman and Elizabeth Van Lew for the Union.

Evidence of this is typically found in news articles when they’ve been caught — but if they were good, there may not be any records of their spying. Intelligence records may have been destroyed, but some are still sealed and held at the National Archives.

The CIA released an informative publication that covers the intelligence systems, spy craft, and records for spies during the Civil War. This publication can be downloaded at the following web address, <https://bit.ly/2S2lBbG>

Aid Societies

Women raised funds, gathered and organized supplies, arranged the logistics of distributing food, medicine, and other goods to soldiers. These include but is not limited to the following.

Union

- New England Women’s Auxiliary Association
- Women’s Central Association of Relief
- Soldier’s Aid Society of Northern Ohio
- Michigan Soldier’s Aid Society
- St. Louis Ladies’ Union Aid Society
- Colored Ladies Soldiers’ Aid Society of St. Louis
- Soldiers’ Homes

Confederate

- Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers
- Relief Organizations of Confederate States (Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia)
- Richmond Ambulance Committee
- Woman’s Relief Societies

Sanitary Commission Homes

Women established and worked at Sanitary Commission Homes. By 1865, the Commission operated 18 “soldiers’ homes,” 11 “lodges,” and 1 “rest” across 15 states. Most of these were closed once the war ended. In conjunction with the Commission, more than 25 additional homes opened up in cities like Boston and Milwaukee for disabled veterans.

The Refreshment Saloons of Philadelphia

These establishments bathed, clothed, and fed soldiers and also provided letter writing services for Union soldiers in Philadelphia or when transiting through the city.

The staff was said to provide “warmth and compassion” and “a home away from home” as many of the volunteers were married women who had sons serving in the army as well.

The saloons later added a private, non-military hospital facility to tend to an overflow of sick and wounded soldiers

- Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon and Hospital
- Cooper Shop Saloon

Additional Resources for Researching Female Civil War Ancestors

Woman's Work in the Civil War: A Record of Heroism, Patriotism, and Patience, by L. P. Brockett

- Available for search and view at the Heritage Room, A.K. Smiley Library
- Available for search and view on Ancestry.com

Biographical sketches of individual women who worked as nurses as well as those working at “desks, corresponding with auxiliary aid societies, taking account of goods received for sanitary supplies, re-packing and shipping them to the points where they were needed, inditing (sic) and sending out circulars appealing for aid” (Union)

- Ladies who Ministered to the Sick and Wounded in Camp, Field, and General Hospitals
- Ladies who Organized Aid Societies
- Ladies Distinguished for Services Among the Freedmen
- Ladies Distinguished for Service in Soldier's Homes

Resources in Book Format

- *Women in the American Civil War*, by Lisa Tendrich Frank
- *They Fought Like Demons : Women Soldiers in the American Civil War*, by DeAnne Blanton and Lauren M. Cook
- *She Went to the Field: Women Soldiers of the Civil War*, by Bonnie Tsui

United States Sanitary Commission

The United States Sanitary Commission (USSC) was a private relief agency created by federal legislation on June 18, 1861, to support sick and wounded soldiers of the Union Army during the Civil War. It operated across the North, raised an estimated \$25 million in Civil War era revenue and in-kind contributions to support the cause, and enlisted thousands of volunteers.

Arising from a meeting in New York City of the Women's Central Relief Association of New York, the USSC was also inspired by the British Sanitary Commission of the Crimean War. The American volunteers raised money (estimated at \$25 million), collected donations, made uniforms, worked as nurses, ran kitchens in army camps, and administered hospital ships, soldiers' homes, lodges, and rests for traveling or disabled soldiers. They organized Sanitary Fairs in numerous cities to support the Federal army with funds and supplies, and to raise funds for the work of the USSC. Women who were prominent in the organization, often traveling great distances and working in harsh conditions, included Louisa May Alcott, Almira Fales, Eliza Emily Chappell Porter, Katherine Prescott Wormeley, and many others.

Dorothea Dix, serving as the commission's superintendent, convinced the medical corps of the value of women working in their hospitals. Over 15,000 women volunteered to work in

hospitals, usually in nursing care. They assisted surgeons during procedures, gave medicines, supervised the feedings, and cleaned the bedding and clothes. They gave good cheer, wrote letters the men dictated, and comforted the dying.

The USSC was instrumental in establishing medical and sanitary conditions and standards. In June 1861, the Sanitary Commission set up its central office inside the United States Treasury Building on Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street in central Washington, D.C. By late October 1861, the USSC Central Office and the U.S. War Department had received detailed studies and reports from the Sanitary Inspectors of more than 400 regimental camp inspections. The rapidly crowded events of those first six months of the war displayed the sheer gravity of the situation in which the adjustment to the means and agencies were desperately needed to ensure a high health rate in all those untrained Union Army regiments.

From the outset, many local groups sponsored fundraising events to benefit the Commission. As the war progressed these became larger and more elaborate. In February 1863, the women of Lowell, Massachusetts, organized a two-day "Mammoth Fair" occupying two exhibition halls and netting over four thousand dollars for the cause. Groups in other cities soon adopted this plan. Organizing these Sanitary Fairs offered ways for local communities to be directly part of supporting the war effort of the nation. The largest Sanitary Fair during the war was held in Chicago from October 27 to November 7, 1863. Called the Northwestern Soldiers' Fair, it raised almost \$100,000 for the war effort.

The New York Public Library Archives and Manuscripts has a large collection of the USSC documents and artifacts. Web address: <https://archives.nypl.org/mss/3101>

Civil War Statistics

When researching your civil war ancestor or subject the research will encounter numbers: number of men who enlisted in the regiment, number of men killed, wounded and missing, size of Brigades, Divisions, Corps and Armies, dollars spent on arms and subsistence, size of the federal / confederate budget, etc.

Statistics remain one of the sharpest tools in investigating several aspects of the Civil War. The methodology can provide fresh perspective on existing views. Likewise, examining how 19th century people gathered and interpreted statistics in the past can help the researcher understand how their perceptions were formed.

Following are a selection of topics relating to the Civil War, among potentially innumerable ones, and their respective relationships with statistics. Statistics relating to the Civil War are innumerable; the following covers some of the most significant.

Fatalities - One of the most ubiquitous topics in Civil War studies, especially concerning the search for numbers, involves the death toll of the conflict itself. In 1862, the war's unforeseen escalation prompted Congress to authorize a new entity, the National Cemetery Administration. Initially planning that no more than a dozen would be required, by war's end the Federal government needed 73 of them. The specific number of fatalities for the Union and Confederate armies is unknown. Nearly 85% of all Union dead are interred in national cemeteries, whereas roughly 75% of Confederate fatalities were eventually interred in various city cemeteries with another 15% or so placed in church graveyards or in private family plots.

By 1868, as the Federal reinternment program drew to a close, the Quartermaster General's Office calculated that their total losses were near 355,000, based on the total number of known Union internments plus an estimated 50,000 burial sites lost or unaccounted for. Without a surviving central government, the Confederate total was more elusive.

Killed in action (CSA 54,000) (US 67,100) - The chief killer was not a specific virus or bacterium but a soft-lead bullet, which accounted for over 90% of combat fatalities, and most destructive was the Minié ball. Amputations attested to its destructive effects on bones, but its most lethal work was on arteries and organs. Less than 5% of KIAs came from artillery, and less than 1% from edged weapons and bayonets. On average, of every hundred fatalities on a battlefield, five died from limb wounds, 12 from punctures to the lower abdomen, 15 from damage to the heart or liver, and over 50 from lacerations to the head or neck. In all, one of every 65 Federals and one of every 45 Confederates were killed in action.

Dysentery/diarrhea (CSA 50,000) (US 45,000) - Misdiagnoses cloud any tally of illness-related fatalities, but almost certainly no maladies claimed more lives than dysentery and diarrhea. Soldiers called it the quickstep, and a large number suffered from it, many of whom were stricken several times. About one in 50 cases were fatal.

Died of wounds (CSA 40,000) (US 43,700) - The war was a monument to bad timing, conducted six years after the U.S. War Department adopted the Minié ball as standard rifle ammunition and 15 years before Josef Lister's breakthrough work in Germ Theory. For any wounded person who made it to an aid station or hospital of any type, their troubles were just beginning. In the Civil War, one in seven wounded Federals and nearly one in five wounded Confederates died, sometimes within minutes, sometimes after months of suffering.

Typhoid (CSA 30,000) (US 34,800) - Doctors called it Camp Fever, as it erupted when humans came in prolonged contact with one another. Entering usually through the mouth via contaminated water or food, nearly one in three cases were fatal.

Prison (CSA 26,100) (US 31,200) - Dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid, and pneumonia claiming most victims. Thousands more succumbed to starvation, dehydration, exposure, murder by guards, murder by fellow inmates, and suicide. Due to overcrowding, poor sanitation, and lack of provisions on both sides, more American prisoners of war died in 1864 than in any other year in U.S. history. For the war as a whole, more men died in prisons than were killed in action at Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Antietam, Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Shiloh, First and Second Manassas, Stones River, Cold Harbor, Spotsylvania, Fredericksburg, Pea Ridge, and Wilson's Creek combined.

Slavery - By 1861 approximately one in eight Americans was owned by another American, comprising around \$32 billion in human property (approximately \$80 billion in 2018). For all slave states in the censuses of 1850 and 1860, populations were tabulated in county slave schedules, where each owned person almost always appeared as a number rather than a name. Slavery was spreading quickly and voluminously to the south and southwest. The study of the slave census records illustrates the growth of slavery without the importation of slaves due to natural birth and the exploitation of cotton between 1810 and 1860.

Weaponry - A testament to the growth of manufacturing and imported materiel at a rate and scope barely imaginable a generation before. The following sums of firearms and edged weapons alone provide stark evidence to the phenomenon of mass production and its capacities:

- Rifled muskets (3.5 million)
- Bayonets (1.5 million)
- Swords ((700,000)

- Pistols (650,000)
- Smoothbore muskets (600,000)
- Breech-loading carbines (230,000)
- Artillery (1,000)

Attachment C provides references for further research on Civil War Statistics.

Newspapers

During the war, newspapers were often the only way civilians could keep up with news from the war.

The types of articles of most interest to civilians are the same types that are most helpful to genealogists: e.g., Notices of soldiers reported wounded, missing, imprisoned, dead, details of regiment movements, biographical sketches of notable individuals, elected officials for the Confederacy.

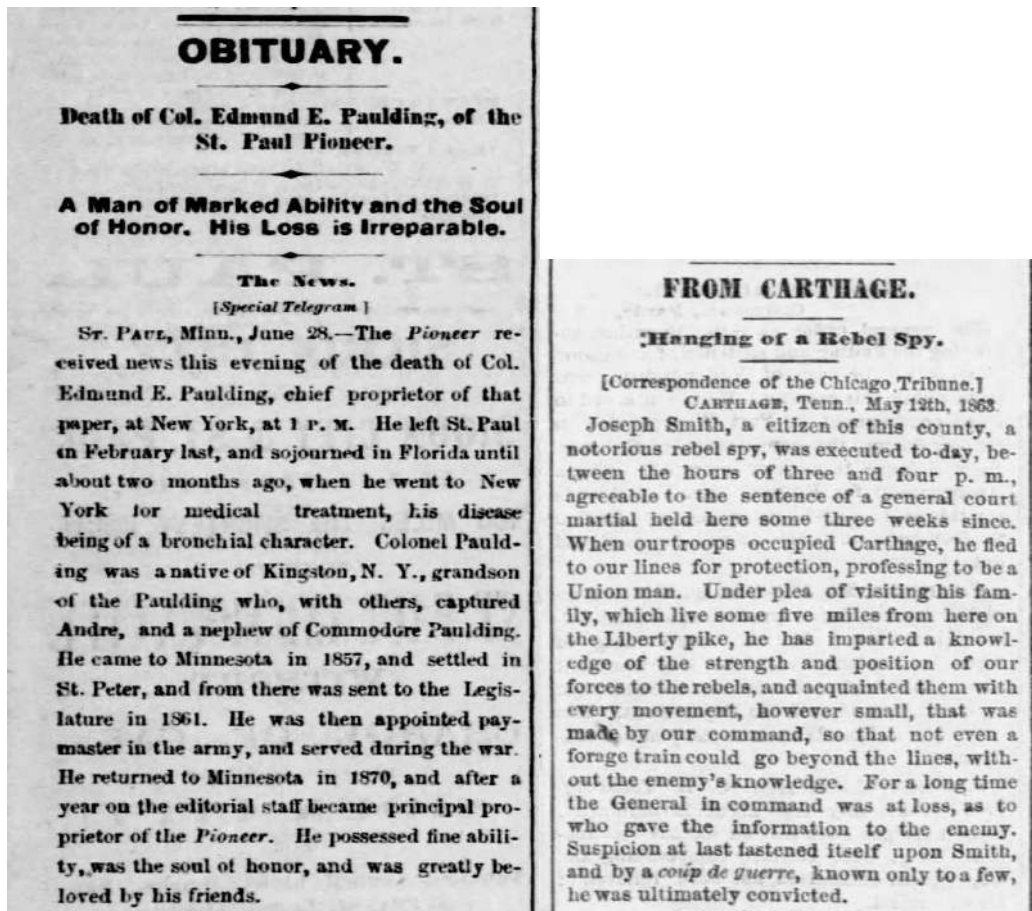
Convention and Provisional Congress, etc.

Many papers at this time in history were very political and staunchly aligned with political parties, often with that party in the newspaper's name, e.g. The Cass County Democrat in Harrisonville, Missouri; The Smoky Hill and Republican Union in Junction City, Kansas

By 1860, over 80% of the nation's newspapers were small-circulation partisan journals that promoted the interests of a given political party and in turn were sustained by the subscriptions of party members and government patronage.

Resources for Civil War Newspaper Research

- Chronicling America (Library of Congress) - <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>
 - Chronicling America is a website providing access to information about historic newspapers and select digitized newspaper pages and is produced by the National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP). NDNP, a partnership between the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and the Library of Congress (LC). It is searchable by state, time, and specific word.
- Newspapers.com - [https:// www.newspapers.com](https://www.newspapers.com)
 - Newspapers.com is the largest online newspaper archive consisting of 743 million+ pages of historical newspapers from 23,300+ newspapers from around the United States and beyond. It is searchable by date, location, and words. Article can be clipped out to be printed or saved via PDF or JPG.



Newspapers can be used to search for obituaries of Civil War veterans Col Edmund E. Paulding, Paymaster was actually cashiered from the army due to irregularities in bank transitions after the war had ended.

Joseph Smith was a spy who was captured, subjected to a court of inquiry, and then hanged.

Figure 25 Newspapers provided information to the public

CAMP 9TH MAINE VOLS.,
 Morris Island, S. C., Oct. 12th, 1863.
 Dr. S. F. Elliot, Surgeon, U. S. V.,

SIR:—We have learned with regret that the Department is about to lose your valuable services, and we consider this a fitting time to testify our respect toward one, who by his abilities and untiring exertions, and gentlemanly qualities, has endeared himself to the officers and men of this Regiment. We shall ever recall with the liveliest feelings of pleasure your connection with our Regiment as Surgeon, and also as Chief Surgeon of our Brigade, commanded by the lamented General SRAOXE.

For your gallantry at the storming of the Batteries on Morris Island, and your bravery and brotherly kindness to the wounded, exhibited under circumstances of the greatest danger, in the assault on Fort Wagner, on the 18th July, accept our gratitude.

Be assured that in whatever field of usefulness you may be placed, our most earnest wishes for your prosperity will follow you.

We remain, Dear Sir,
 Very Respectfully Yours,
 Z. H. ROBINSON, Lt. Col.
 CHAS. A. BROOKS, Captain.
 BILLINGS BRASTOW, 1st Lieut.

on behalf of the officers of the 9th Me.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 16th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 12th inst. has come to hand, and adds one more to the many evidences of your kind regard, for which I am so deeply indebted to your regiment. To thank you only, for so many favors would seem a cold return if it were in my power to make any other. At present it is not—except ever to remember my obligation in the future to continue to deserve your good opinion.

The service you have rendered your country is amply attested by the large number of your killed and wounded. This mournful record also affords most ample evidence of the fortitude and bravery of the other five regiments, which with yours, composed the Brigade of our valliant and indomitable General Geo. C. SRAOXE; the leading of which, on that most vaunted stronghold of the enemy—Morris Island—(under the skillful direction of the General commanding this Department,) is rewarded by a Nation's gratitude.

The gallant deeds of General SRAOXE's Brigade on the evening of the 18th of July, are known to our whole country. That night is a part of its history. Let us cherish the memory of our lost companions in arms, to whom the sunset of that night was the sunset of life!—though on the morrow a sun illumined their memory which shall continue with a glorious brightness so long as valor and patriotism shall be esteemed virtues among men.

I remain, gentlemen, with sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant,
 S. F. ELLIOT.

Lieut. Col. Z. H. ROBINSON,
 Capt. CHAS. A. BROOKS,
 1st Lieut. BILLINGS BRASTOW,
 on behalf of the officers of the 9th Me.

WEEKLY EXPRESS.
 BUFFALO, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

Great News—The Enemy Given Into our Hands.

Our latest dispatches all unite in forcing the conviction that LEE's invading army has been effectually trapped, by Gen. MEADE, and that the most desperate herculean struggles of the enemy to break the trap have proved it invincibly strong. It is not wise to exult until the result is fully and absolutely achieved; but we do and must indulge the firm belief that the rebellion has received its death blow.

The Battles at Gettysburg.

Our accounts of the terrible battles at Gettysburg, Pa., between LEE's invading hordes of rebels and the army of Gen. MEADE, which commenced on Wednesday and continued through each succeeding day of last week, are mesgre and indefinite, but all encouraging. The conflict was opened about two o'clock Wednesday morning, by two corps, the 1st, Gen. REYNOLDS, and the 11th, Gen. HOWARD, which constituted the advance of our Army. Gen. REYNOLDS, it appears, found the enemy in possession of Gettysburg, and fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance towards Chambersburg and the mouth of the Cumberland Valley. The rapidity with which he advanced after entering the west end of the town, took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained the prominent position which the rebels were fortifying. The impetuosity of his advance cost the brave General his life, and his splendid corps, although soon supported by the 11th, and both fighting with desperate valor, was overpowered by the enemy and compelled to fall back behind Gettysburg.

Here, during the night, the advance was joined by the remainder of Gen. MEADE's army, and a strong position taken. The following day, Thursday, about four in the afternoon, the enemy opened battle by a fierce assault on our left, and a battle of terrific nature ensued, lasting until dark. Our positions were firmly held, and the enemy could make no impression. The loss on both sides must have been very great, judging from the officers mentioned as falling. Among them was Gen. SICKLES, who lost a leg.

Local newspapers often used soldiers as correspondents and published their letters so that local people can read about their sons and husbands.

Newspapers printed articles regarding battles, often within 24 hours, thereby keeping citizens aware of what was happening in the quickest time.

Figure 26 Newspapers published articles by soldiers and of battles

Cemetery Records

Roll of Honor

This database contains the names of over 203,000 deceased Civil War soldiers interred in U.S. cemeteries. Records in this database are organized first by volume and then by burial place. It may contain the following information.

- The Roll may contain:
 - Name and age of soldier
 - Death date
 - Burial place and cemetery
 - Rank and regiment
 - Volumes 1-27 are available on the HathiTrust.com
 - The HathiTrust website has book series at the web address:
<https://bit.ly/328zJEU>

Government Websites

The following U.S. Government websites also provide cemetery information.

National Park Service (14 sites)

- Search names online at <https://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/> (“Nationwide Gravesite Locator”)
- Individual NPS park websites may also have more detailed lists (such as Vicksburg)

National Cemetery Administration (131 cemeteries & 33 soldiers’ lots)

- Search names online at <https://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/> (“Nationwide Gravesite Locator”)

Department of the Army (Arlington National Cemetery; Soldiers’ and Airmen’s Home)

- Search names online at <https://gravelocator.cem.va.gov/> (“Nationwide Gravesite Locator”)

American Battle Monuments Commission (24 cemeteries and other memorials overseas)

- Search names online by war at <http://www.abmc.gov/>

State Veterans Cemeteries

- Some have information online; some do not.

The following website can provide additional information if the cemetery location is known. If it is not known then the researcher can conduct a search of cemeteries in a local area.

- Find a Grave Web Site:
 - <https://www.findagrave.com/>

- Find a Grave is a website that allows the public to search and add to an online database of cemetery records. It is owned by Ancestry.com. It receives and uploads digital photographs of headstones from burial sites, taken by unpaid volunteers at cemeteries. Find a Grave then posts the photo on its website. Individual sites may contain genealogical information, parents, sibling, descendants.

Other Civil War Cemetery Record Collections Online

- U.S., Civil War Roll of Honor, 1861-1865 (Ancestry.com)
- U.S. Military Burial Registers, 1768-1921 (Ancestry.com)
- U.S., Burial Registers, Military Posts and National Cemeteries, 1862-1960 (Ancestry Library Edition)
- Missouri Confederate Death Records (Ancestry.com)
- Burial of American War Dead (Fold3.com)

Grand Army of the Republic

The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) was a patriotic society, founded in 1866, composed of Civil War veterans who had honorably served in the Union Army. This society was dissolved in 1956, with the death of its last surviving member. Since the G.A.R. was a private veterans' organization, **not** a part of the Federal Government, its archives are **not** among the records in NARA custody.

Selected facilities with G.A.R. materials include:

- Grand Army of the Republic Civil War Museum and Library
4278 Griscom Street
Philadelphia, PA 19124
 - Website Address: <https://garmuslib.org/>
- New England Civil War Museum/Thomas J. O'Connell Library
14 Park Place
Vernon, CT 06066
 - Website Address: <https://www.newenglandcivilwarmuseum.com/>

Sons of Union Veterans

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War is a fraternal organization dedicated to preserving the history and legacy of heroes who fought and worked to save the Union. Organized in 1881 and chartered by Congress in 1954, it is the legal successor to the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1881 the GAR formed the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America (SV) to carry on its traditions and memory long after the GAR had ceased to exist. Membership was open to any man who could prove ancestry to a member of the GAR or to a veteran eligible for membership in the GAR. In later years, men who did not have the ancestry to qualify for hereditary membership, but who demonstrated a genuine interest in the Civil War and could subscribe to the purpose and objectives of the SUVCW, were admitted as Associates.

The SUVCW web address is: <https://www.suvcw.org/>

Sons of Union Veterans National Graves Registration

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) is a fraternal organization dedicated to preserving the history and legacy of men who fought and worked to save the Union. Organized in 1881 and chartered by Congress in 1954, it is the legal successor to the Grand Army of the Republic. Since 1996 the SUVCW has been establishing a National Grave Registration Project.

The goal of the SUVCW National Grave Registration Project is to locate the final resting places of all Union Civil War Veterans and enter that information into the National Graves Registration Database.

The research is continuing, and the database contains thousands of names. The website address is: <http://www.suvcwdb.org/>

United Confederate Veterans

The United Confederate Veterans Association was established in 1889 as a benevolent, historical, social, and literary association. It was active from 1889 to the mid-1940s. Its mission was to "unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementos of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the services of every member, and as far as possible of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity."

The total membership in the UCV may have approached 160,000 or 25 percent of the southern soldiers who survived the Civil War. The organizational structure of UCV was based on an elaborate military hierarchy, with a national office, three departments, divisions within the departments and local camps; there were appointed officers throughout the entire association.

The magazine *Confederate Veteran*, became the unofficial organ of the UCV and other Confederate societies until its demise in December 1932. By 1899 it enjoyed a circulation of more than twenty thousand, a modest number in view of the 1903 estimate of 246,000 living Confederate veterans—of whom 47,000 were active and 35,000 inactive members of 1,523 UCV camps.

Despite the UCV's defense of secession and slavery, it enjoyed increasingly warm relations with Union veterans' organizations, particularly the GAR. By focusing on shared battlefield heroics and martial virtues rather than on the political and racial issues at stake in the Civil War, the UCV and the GAR found common ground. Beginning in the 1880s in New Orleans, Union and Confederate veterans held joint reunions, which soon spread throughout the nation. The UCV reached its zenith about 1907, when 12,000 members paraded past 200,000 viewers in Richmond, Virginia. In July 1913 the UCV and the GAR held a joint reunion at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the famous Battle of Gettysburg.

The UCV published the magazine *Confederate Veterans* which became "the official organ first of the United Confederate Veterans and later of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Confederate Southern Memorial Society." Over the years, the magazine became "one of the New South's most influential monthlies." This magazine published stories of battles, regiments, individuals, UCV departments, divisions, and posts. All issued are available at The Online Books Page located at website:

<https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/serial?id=confedvet>

Louisiana State University, Special Collections, holds the archives of the United Confederate Veterans. They are available for research at the LSU location.

Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections
Special Collections, Hill Memorial Library
Louisiana State University Libraries
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Sons of Confederate Veterans

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) is a nonprofit organization of male descendants of Confederate soldiers. The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. The SCV Website address is: <https://scv.org/>

Attachment C provides references for further research regarding Confederate Veterans Associations.

Union Civil War Cemetery Headstones

Headstone Applications at Non-Military Cemeteries

Significant federal involvement in permanent recognition of the final resting place of deceased U.S. military personnel began with the establishment of the first national military cemeteries in 1862. Early headstone applications are found among the records of the Cemetery Branch, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General (Record Group 92). The Cemetery Branch created numerous record series dealing with headstones and other burial issues, but the headstone applications for private cemeteries are the most complete and extensive.

Headstone Records—Online Records

These records relate to headstones requested for veterans buried in private (nonfederal) cemeteries and at national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers.

- 1879–1903 National Archives Microfilm Publication M1845, Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879–ca. 1903. 22 rolls. Over 166,000 records. Includes some War of 1812 veterans. 3-inch by 4-inch cards arranged alphabetically by name. They include some or all of the following information about each soldier: rank, company, and regiment; place of burial, including the cemetery's name, and the city or town, county, and state in which it is located; grave number, if any; date of death; name of contractor who supplied the headstone and the date of the

contract under which the stone was provided. Most burials occurred in private cemeteries, but some were at National Homes for Disabled Volunteers Soldiers.

Sometime in the past, a paper cutter was used to cut off, en masse, the top one-eighth inch of each card. The upper parts of some names were cut off; as a result, they may be difficult to read. Sometimes the names were re-written below the original writing of the name.

- Available online at Ancestry.com as the “Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, 1879–1903” database.
 - Available online at FamilySearch.org as the “United States Records of Headstones of Deceased Union Veterans, 1879-1903” database at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1913388>
- 1925–1941 National Archives Microfilm Publication M1916, Applications for Headstones for U.S. Military Veterans, 1925–1941. 134 rolls. Contains over 290,000 applications. Arranged alphabetically by name. Most died during 1925–41, but also includes many veterans who died before 1925, including Civil War Union and Confederate veterans, and a few Revolutionary War soldiers. Indians are filed separately in a section called “Indian Scouts.” Several versions of the application, OQMG Form No. 623, were used. Quartermaster personnel annotated the front of the form with corrections to the veteran’s name and military service to ensure the information on the headstone would be consistent with information in government records.
 - Available online at Ancestry.com as part of the “Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963” database. Most applications are online twice: Black and white images were scanned from the microfilm; color images were scanned from the original paper records.
 - Available online at FamilySearch. org in database “United States Headstone Applications for U.S. Military Veterans, 1925-1949” at <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1916249>

Illustrated below is an example of a Headstone Application for Benjamin R. Land which marks his grave at the Hillside Memorial Cemetery in Redlands, California. There is a significant amount of information found on the card which had been added by the cemetery and mortuary officials. Included is his pension number at the bottom, regiment, company, date of death, date born (with the year marked in error 1946 vice 1846).

WAR DEPARTMENT
O. Q. M. G. Form No. 623
Approved Aug. 12, 1918
Revised May 12, 1925

ORIGINAL
APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE

PLEASE MAKE OUT AND RETURN IN DUPLICATE

Born March 1946

NAME			RANK	COMPANY	U. S. Regiment, State Organization, or Vessel	DATE OF DEATH
Benjamin R Land			Private	I	13 th Mo. Cav.	May 6, 1927

If World War veteran—

Division	State	Emblem	NAME OF CEMETERY	Located in or near— CITY	STATE
		Christian Hebrew None	Hillside	REDLANDS	CALIF

TO BE SHIPPED TO *Geo. S. Biggin*
(Name of consignee)
at *Redlands*
San Bernardino Co. Calif
(Give town, county, and State)
APR 21 1931

PERMANENT ADDRESS *Redlands, Calif*
DATE *April 14th 1931*
I hereby agree to accept the headstone at above destination, freight prepaid, and properly place same at decedent's grave.
Geo. S. Biggin, Consignee.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

Verified **LEE, MASS. MAY 20 1931**
Ordered _____
From *6-12-31*
Shipped _____

Address *Redlands, Calif* Date *April 14th 1931*
This application is for the UNMARKED* grave of a *Soldier*. It is understood the stone will be furnished and delivered at the railroad station or steamboat landing above indicated, at Government expense, freight prepaid, and agreed it will be promptly removed and set up at private expense.
*State whether soldier, sailor, marine, Army nurse, etc.
335701 *Caroline E. Land*, Applicant.
Pensioner # *1582357*

*Stones must not be requested for any grave at which a private stone, monument, or other permanent marker is already erected or is to be erected. 3-8054

Figure 27 Headstone Application



Figure 28 Tombstone of Benjamin R. Land, Hillside Memorial Cemetery, Redlands, Ca.

(The above tombstone was encased in cement when it was knocked over and broken.)

The researcher can download a research guide from the NARA's web site

<http://www.archives.gov> entitled:

Confederate Civil War Cemetery Headstones

Post-Civil War with the establishment of the National Military Cemeteries, the Union dead were re-interred. When the working parties came upon Confederate dead they were left in place, with either no or minimal markings of the burial sites. Eventually various organizations in the south, the United Confederate Veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy, amongst others, organized re-internment of their Confederate dead. One of the largest re-internments was the Confederate Gettysburg dead which were moved to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond Virginia.

More than 40 years after the end of the Civil War, permanent, uniform markers were authorized for the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in national cemeteries. In accordance with an act of March 9, 1906, Congress adopted the same size and material for Confederate headstones as for Union deceased but altered the design to omit the shield and give the stones a pointed rather than rounded top. In 1929 the authorization was extended to graves in private cemeteries. On May 26, 1930, the War Department implemented regulations for Confederate headstones that also authorized the inscription of the Confederate Cross of Honor in a small circle on the front face of the stone above the standard inscription of the soldier's name, rank, company, and regiment.

Researchers looking for burial locations of Confederate ancestors should check the Register of Confederate Soldiers, Sailors, and Citizens Who Died in Federal Prisons and Military Hospitals in the North, 1861 - 1865 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M918, 1 roll). Completed in 1912, the register shows the location and number of the known grave of each deceased Confederate soldier and sailor and was compiled to assist the effort to mark Confederate graves. Arranged alphabetically by the name of the prison camp or other location where the death occurred, the burial lists generally offer an individual's name, rank, company, regiment or vessel, date of death, and number and location of grave. Some entries do not provide complete information, and many others show other idiosyncrasies.

For additional information, see Department of Veterans Affairs, "History of Government-Furnished Headstones and Markers," at www.cem.va.gov.

Military Organizations Can Cause Confusion

The organization of the Union and Confederate Armies were very similar but different and can cause confusion to researchers not familiar with their organization.

Union Army

- Numbers were assigned to each regiment by the federal War Department as they were organized by each respective state.
- When organized into Brigades (two or more regiments) the brigade was identified by a number.

- When the brigades were organized into divisions the division was identified by a number (Each division consisted at a minimum of two Brigades and as many as four.).
- When the divisions were organized into a Corps the Corps was identified by a number (A corps consisted of two or more divisions and as many as four, however there were exceptions to this.).
- When the Corps were organized into an army, the army was identified by a name, usually identified by a geographical location.
 - Army of the Potomac (River)
 - Army of the Tennessee (River)
 - An Army could consist of a minimum of one Corps or as many as seven. This varied greatly during the war depending on circumstances, the commander of the army and politics.

Confederate Army

- Numbers were assigned to each regiment by each state as they were organized by each respective state.
- Names were assigned to brigade, division, and corps with the name of the respective commanding officer.
 - 3rd South Carolina Infantry Battalion, Kershaw's Brigade, McLaw's Division, Longstreet's Corps
- Each respective Confederate army was named after a state.
 - Army of Northern Virginia (State)
 - Army of Tennessee (State)

Regimental Numbers and Names Can Cause Confusion

- Union
Regimental numbers were assigned by each respective state's adjutant general, but the regiments number can have changes.
 2nd Michigan Volunteers - Original regimental name when recruited in 1861 for three years
 2nd Michigan Veterans Volunteers – Name changed when men reenlisted in May 1864 to denote the status of the regiment as "Veteran"
 2nd Michigan Infantry – Most often used in publications today
 All the same regiment
- Confederate
Regimental numbers were assigned by the state's adjutant general but the state government and the troops themselves desired their regiment to reflect their actual status.
 1st South Carolina Infantry (regular infantry regiment)

1st South Carolina Infantry Provision Army (originally organized for six months but then reenlisted for duration of war)

1st South Carolina Infantry Reserves (A reserved unit which perform local militia duties)

1st South Carolina Infantry Rifles (originally organized to be equipped with rifles instead of muskets)

1st South Carolina Infantry State Troops (organized for six months and only saw service in South Carolina)

Each a different regiment

Army Organization

When the war began, neither side knew exactly which army structure would be most effective. A certain amount of leeway was permitted, however they were organized, and brought them to the front. Both sides explored a variety of structures throughout the war. It was not uncommon to see a brigade that consisted of infantry regiments, cavalry regiments, and artillery batteries. Over time, leaders on both sides realized that this jumble of responsibilities led to issues on the battlefield: command authority, coordination, projection of power at critical site.

The following information is provided as a general background to assist the researcher in understanding the organization of regiments and batteries.

Infantry Regiment

Upon enlistment, infantrymen typically joined companies, usually comprised of men from the same town or county or part of a state.

The average, "ideal" company was formed of 100 men, which equaled 2 platoons, which divided into 4 sections, or 8 squads. It had the following officers (commissioned and non-commissioned):

- One Captain, who commands the entire company.
- One 1st Lieutenant, the second in command and in command of the 1st platoon.
- One 2nd Lieutenant, the third in command and in command of the 2d platoon.
- One 1st Sergeant, the ranking enlisted man in the company. Many of his duties were of a clerical nature, writing reports, taking musters, keeping records and tending to other paperwork. He "ran" the whole company.
- Four Sergeants, ranked second, third, fourth, and fifth; two were assigned to each platoon - one for each section.
- Eight Corporals, four were assigned to each platoon - one for each squad.
- Two Musicians

Keep in mind that most Civil War units in the field were only at anywhere between 20% to 40% of their full strength. Before many units even saw combat they lost men to desertion, disease, and sickness. So, while in theory a company contained 100 men, and would be recruited at that size, by the time they reached the army they'd be down to 60 or so and after the first battle

down to 40 or so. The full-strength sizes are given above, so remember to knock them down by 50% or more when reading about units engaged in battles.

Regiments are formed by organizing companies together. In the volunteers, 10 companies would be organized together into a regiment. The companies were designated A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K. To avoid confusion, the letter "J" was not used due to its sounding like the letter "A" and looking similar to the letter "I". The regiment is commanded by a Colonel and has the following staff:

- Colonel
- Lieutenant Colonel
- Major
- Adjutant (1st Lieutenant)
- Surgeon (Major)
- Assistant Surgeon (Captain)
- Quartermaster (Lieutenant)
- Commissary (Lieutenant)
- Sergeant-Major
- Quartermaster Sergeant

There were also volunteer organizations containing less than 10 companies: if they contained from 4-8 companies, they were called battalions, and usually were commanded by a major or lieutenant colonel.

Artillery Battery

At the start of the war individual batteries were assigned to brigades under the command of the brigade commander. It was determined as the war progressed that by organizing them into larger and more independent units, more effective use could be achieved by mass firing.

- By 1863, the artillery was unified into artillery brigades in place of individual batteries attached to infantry units.
- No longer diluted by haphazard deployment across the battlefield according to the needs of low-level commanders, artillery could be centrally directed to maximize its firepower at key points on the line.
 - The 150-gun bombardment that preceded Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg in 1863 would not have been organizationally possible a year before.
- Union batteries were identified by either a number (1st New York Battery) or letter (1st Ohio Light Artillery (1st Ohio Artillery Regiment), Battery A).
- Confederate batteries were identified by the name of the commanding officer: Maurin's Battery. However, there were exceptions: 1st Richmond Howitzers, 2nd Richmond Howitzers, etc.
- Battery Organization consisted of the following

Piece

Commanded by a Sergeant

1 gun plus limbers and caisson

1 gun, 8 men, and 12 horses

Section

Commanded by Lieutenant

2 guns (+ limbers and caissons)

16 men and 24 horses

Battery

Primary Organization Commanded by Captain

4-6 guns, 40-100 men, 70+ horses

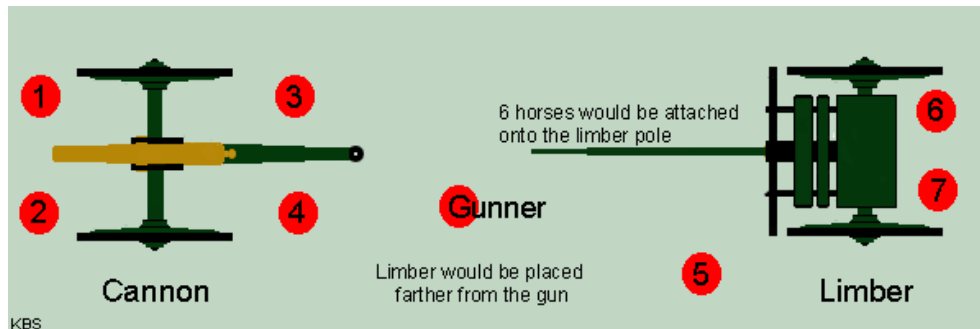


Figure 29 Artillery battery Organization

Eight cannoneers are needed to fire field pieces. Five are at the gun--the gunner and cannoneers 1, 2, 3, 4. The gunner is in charge of the piece, he gives the commands and does the aiming. Cannoneers 1-4 actually load, clean and fire the gun. Cannoneer 5 runs the ammunition from the limber to the gun.

Cannoneers 6 and 7 prepare ammunition and cut the fuses.

Attachment C provides references for further research on Civil War Artillery.

Cavalry Regiment

At the beginning of the Civil War cavalry regiments were attached to brigades or divisions. Usually equipped with weapons of shorter range and lighter caliber than foot soldiers, cavalry could not be expected to go toe-to-toe with infantry. They still retained a huge mobility advantage, but this was rarely exploited by the commanders in charge, who did not have formal education in cavalry tactics and instead made more frequent use of horsemen as couriers or scouts.

Sparked by the innovations of cavalrymen such as J.E.B. Stuart (Army of Northern Virginia) and Alfred Pleasonton (Army of the Potomac), an organizational shift towards a unified cavalry force offered the potential for more damaging raids, more effective intelligence-gathering and, later

in the war, huge formations of horsemen equipped with brand new rapid-firing weaponry that had no equal in the world at the time.

U. S. cavalry regiments were organized as follows: each regiment contained 12 troops, each troop consisting of 100 men, commanded by a Captain, a 1st Lieutenant, a 2nd Lieutenant, and a Supernumerary Lieutenant. In 1863, changes were made to create a more flexible cavalry. The squadron (two companies, a company was called a troop) was dropped, along with the supernumerary Lieutenant, and battalions, usually of four troops, were formed. These were handier on the march (shorter columns) and were a better size to detach than a full regiment.

A regiment was commanded by a Colonel, and had a Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, and staff of an Adjutant, a Quartermaster, a Commissary, and a regimental Surgeon and assistant. The noncoms included: one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, one saddler Sergeant, a chief farrier or blacksmith, and two hospital stewards.

Each troop, which now numbered 82-100 men, had its 1st Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, a Commissary Sergeant, in addition to five Sergeants, eight Corporals, two teamsters, two farriers, one saddler, one waggoner, and two musicians.

The Southern cavalry regiment was organized along the same lines. On paper, it consisted of 10 companies or squadrons, each numbering 60 to 80 privates. Each company was officered by a Captain, a 1st and 2nd Lieutenant, and included five Sergeants, four Corporals, a farrier and a blacksmith. The regimental officers were a Colonel, with a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major and an Adjutant. This was the organization on paper; rarely were units up to strength.

Army organization Chart

By the end of the war both the Union and Confederate Armies were essentially organized in accordance with the chart below.

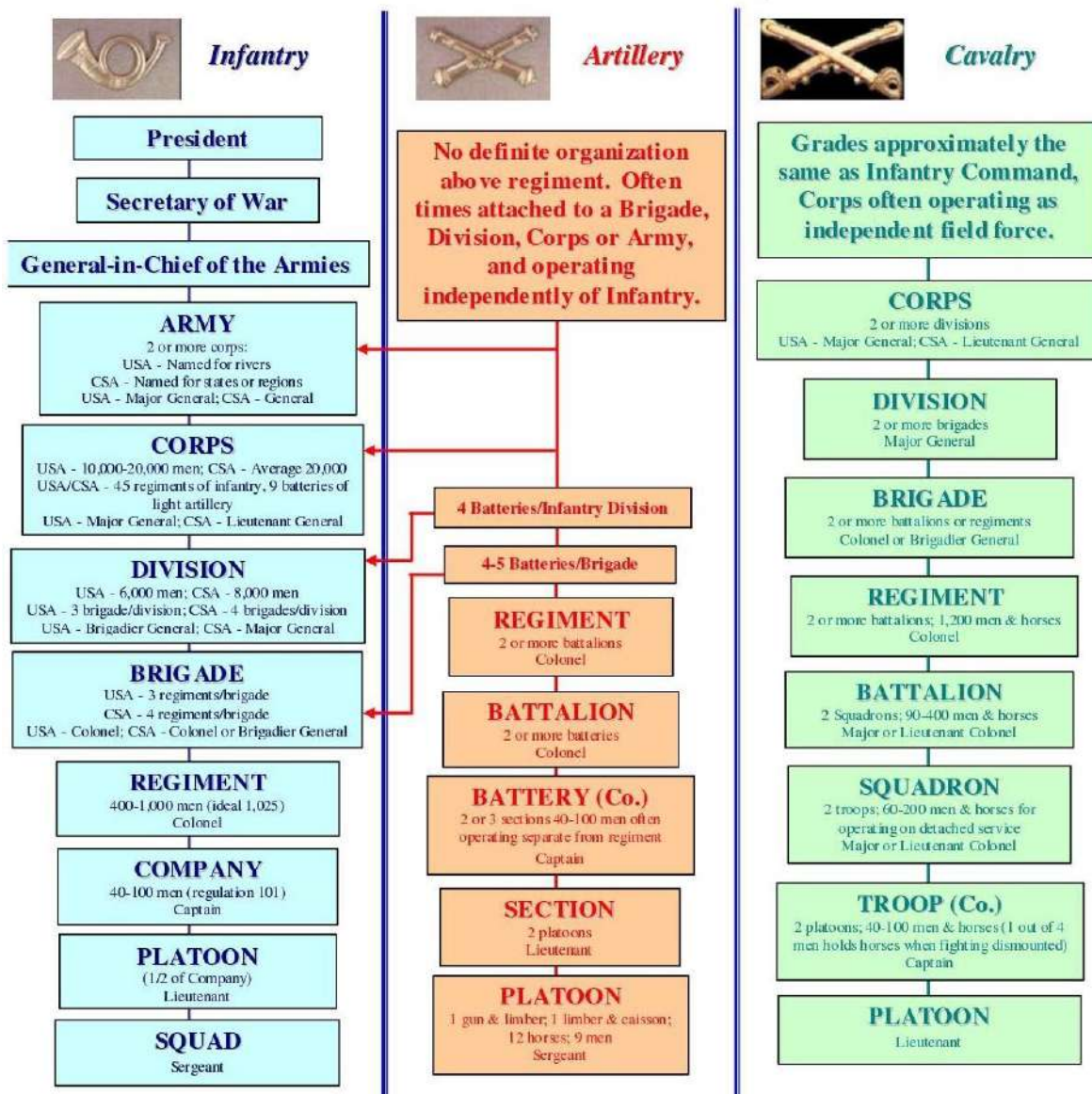


Figure 30 Organization of Civil War Armies

This chart represents a general overall organization of the Civil War Armies. It is intended to show only probable strength and makeup of units at time of battle. Chain of command was always subject to change prior to and during a battle. Numbers and organization were frequently changed.

Chain of Command

As an example of the Federal and Confederate Chain of Command, below are two practical examples of the chain of command from regiment to president at the Battle of Antietam.

Union

- 6th Wisconsin Regiment - Lieutenant Colonel Edward S. Bragg
- Fourth "Iron" Brigade - Brigadier General John Gibbon

- First Division - Brigadier General John P. Hatch
- I Corps Commander - Major General Joseph Hooker
- Commander of the Army of the Potomac - Major General George B. McClellan
- General in Chief of the Armies - Henry Halleck
- Secretary of War - Edwin Stanton
- President - Abraham Lincoln

Confederate

- 1st Texas Regiment - Lieutenant Colonel Phillip A. Work
- Brigade - Colonel William T. Wofford
- Division - Brigadier General John B. Hood
- Commander of the Right Wing - Major General James Longstreet
 - At this time the Army of Northern Virginia had not organized Corps but had two Wings under Longstreet and Jackson
- Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia - General Robert E. Lee
- Secretary of War - George W. Randolph
- President - Jefferson Davis

Commanders of the various elements do not always hold the expected rank. This was frequently the case during a campaign when higher ranking officers were killed or wounded, and officers of a lower rank had to replace them in the field.

Military Departments and Armies

The United States Army in the Civil War was organized into departments and military districts. Troops within these regions would often be referred to as an army and take their name from the department, such as the Army of the Potomac operating in the Department of the Potomac.

These districts and departments were frequently created, merged, dissolved, and sometimes recreated to try to meet the command needs of shifting military situations and objectives. Some units served under four different departments in less than a year while staying in the same relative area.

The book, *The Union Army 1861-1865 Organization and Operations, Vol. 1 The Eastern Theater and Vol. 2 The Western Theater*, by Frank J. Welcher has an excellent description of the various Union army departments, period of existence and area each department included.

- United States Army had 16 armies:
 - Army of the Cumberland
 - The Frontier
 - Georgia
 - The Gulf
 - Army of the James
 - Kansas
 - The Mississippi (there were several)
 - The Mountain Department
 - The Ohio

- Army of the Potomac
- Army of the Shenandoah
- The Southwest
- The Tennessee
- Army of Virginia
- Army of Occupation West Tennessee
- Army of West Virginia
- The Confederate States Army has 23 armies:
 - Army of Central Kentucky (Central Army of Kentucky)
 - Army of East Tennessee (Army of Kentucky)
 - Army of Eastern Kentucky
 - Army of the Kanawha
 - Army of Kentucky
 - Army of Louisiana
 - Army of Middle Tennessee
 - Army of the Mississippi
 - Army of Missouri
 - Army of Mobile
 - Army of New Mexico
 - Army of Northern Virginia
 - Army of the Northwest
 - Army of the Peninsula
 - Army of Pensacola
 - Army of the Potomac
 - Army of the Shenandoah
 - The Southwestern Army
 - Army of Tennessee
 - The Trans-Mississippi Department (Southern Army - Trans-Mississippi Army)
 - Vicksburg
 - Army of the West
 - Army of West Tennessee

The Veteran Reserve Corps

Some of the soldiers CMSR jackets may contain cards which indicate that the veteran was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps after being wounded or due to sickness. The Veteran Reserve Corps was originally called the Invalid Corps from April 1863 until March 1864 when it was renamed and lasted until the end of the Civil War in 1865. The Corps was a military organization within the Union Army that gave light duty to partially disabled or otherwise infirm soldiers (or former soldiers). This allowed more able-bodied soldiers to serve in combat. About 60,000 men served in the Reserves. They performed guard duty, did patrol duty at Washington D.C., and enforced the draft.

Those serving in the Invalid Corps (prior to the name change) were divided into two classes:

- Class 1, partially disabled soldiers whose periods of service had not yet expired, and who were transferred directly to the Corps, there to complete their terms of enlistment.
- Class 2, soldiers who had been discharged from the service on account of wounds, disease, or other disabilities, but who were yet able to perform light military duty and desired to do so.

The title "Veteran Reserve Corps" was substituted for that of "Invalid Corps" by General Order No. 111, dated March 18, 1864, to boost the morale as the same initials "I.C." were stamped on condemned property meaning, "Inspected-Condemned." The men serving in the Veteran Reserve Corps were organized into two battalions.

- First Battalion including those whose disabilities were comparatively slight and who were still able to handle a musket and do some marching, also to perform guard or provost duty.
- Second Battalion was made up of men whose disabilities were more serious, who had perhaps lost limbs or suffered some other grave injury. These latter were commonly employed as cooks, orderlies, nurses, or guards in public buildings

A compendium of the *War of the Rebellion* by Frederick H. Dyer provides information regarding the regiments, battalions, and companies and where they were stationed.

The Confederate Army did not have an equivalent organization.

The web addresses below can also provide additional information.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/10461967>

Oxford Academy Military Medicine

<https://academic.oup.com/milmed/article/173/6/525/4557673?login=false>

Slavery

Slavery in the United States was a system of labor and exploitation that underwrote national prosperity, contributed to industrial development in Britain and Europe, and was a critical component of a global capitalist system of credit and exchange. There were many different slaveries in colonial North America and bondspersons included Native Americans as well as African-descended people. Slavery in the United States shared many characteristics with slavery elsewhere in the Americas, but the political economy of the republic gave it a distinctive history. The federal republic banned the importation of foreign bondspersons in 1808, and that national prohibition led to the growth of a large African-descended enslaved population through reproduction. The expansion of the United States in the early 19th Century caused the forced removal of Native Americans from the lower south which resulted in the rapid exploitation of cotton plantations and the demand for slaves to work them. Slavery involved the whole United States, from the financiers in New York City to the Plantation owners.

The history of slavery is complex, not only with humanity, but with exploration, agriculture, finance, banking, international trade, legislation, and politics, (states, federal government and foreign governments).

Attachment C provides references for further research regarding Slavery.

United States Colored Troops

Originally not allowed to join the Army, by the end of the war, some 180,000 to 200,000 Blacks served in the United States Colored Troops (USCT) and comprised ten percent of the U. S. Army. There were at least 166 regiments of Black soldiers, who fought in approximately 450 battle actions and were instrumental in helping to win the Civil War.

In 1863 in response to President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation the United States Army began to organize and recruit regiments of African-Americans (both freemen and former slaves) as the United States Colored Troops (USCT). Some USCT regiments originated as state militias that were established before 1863. Those of Massachusetts and Connecticut (such as the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers) remained separate, while Louisiana regiments (Native Guards and Corps d'Afrique) had reorganized as USCT organizations by late 1864. The USCT included cavalry, artillery, infantry, and engineering units. Most USCT soldiers served as privates and non-commissioned officers, although about 75 soldiers also received field promotions to junior officers.

USCT carded histories have also been published in the Supplement to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Part II: Record of Events. The volumes are arranged alphabetically by state. Volumes 77–79 cover USCT organizations, arranged by unit. In the Index (Se–Z), pages 5297–5303 refer to the USCT in the Official Records.

Compiled Military Service Records and Pension records can be requested using the National Archives forms NATF 85 and 86 or online. CMSR records for USCT soldiers are also available on Fold3.com.

Listed below are five books which are held by the Lincoln Shrine, and which can be utilized for research.

- A Slave No More: Two Men Who Escaped to Freedom, Including Their Own Narratives of Emancipation By: David W. Blight
- A Brave Black Regiment: The History of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry 1863-1865 By: Capt. Luis F. Emilio
- Slavery and the Making of America By: James Oliver Horton and Lois E. Horton
- Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era By: James M. McPherson
- The Negro's Civil War: How American Blacks Felt and Acted During the War for the Union By: James M. McPherson

1850 and 1860 Census Slave Schedules

Slave Schedules are a valuable source when researching African-American men who served in the United States Colored Troops in addition with researchers who have an interest in African American genealogy.

In the 1860 Census Population Enumeration, the Personal Property Value and Real Estate Value are recorded. The Personal Property Value includes the value of the slaves owned by the respective person (usually head of household) on the enumeration. If the personal property value is high, it is a good indication that the person owns slaves. The researcher should then check the Slave Schedule which will have the owner's name listed.

01	831 831 F.W. Hoffmann	22 m	Lammer	V15600	55.000	Sc					01
02	832 832 J.G. Campbell	25 m	Overser,			"					02
03	Hary R.	19 f'				a					03

The example above shows a Value of Personal Estate for Franklin Whitner Kilpatrick of \$55,000 who owned a plantation in the District of Pickens in South Carolina. \$55,000 would include all personal items in the plantation house (except the house which is included in the real estate value). Such a high value of Kilpatrick's estate is a clear example that this value included slaves. In addition, the census enumeration includes the name of his plantation overseer James L. Campbell and his wife. Campbell's value of personal estate of \$200 most probably only includes furniture and personal items or that he owned one slave.

- NO NAMES OF ENSLAVED (occasionally names were listed)
- City, town, or sub district of slave holder
- Name of slave holder
- Number of slaves owned
- Age, sex, color
- Fugitive from state?
- Number of slaves manumitted (released from slavery)
- Deaf, dumb (mute), blind, insane, or idiotic?

- Number of slave houses

93

NAME OF SLAVE OWNER.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION.			Fugitives sent to the States.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave Inhabitants.
		Age.	Sex.	Color.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Elizabeth Macker	1	57	f	13				1
J. W. Hillpatrick	1	63	"	"				2
	1	36	m	"				3
	1	26	"	"				4
	1	23	f	"				5
	1	33	"	"				6
	1	15	"	"				7
	1	16	"	"				8
	1	12	m	"				9
	1	9	f	"				10
	1	7	"	"				11
	1	8	m	"				12
	1	4	"	"				13
	1	2	"	"				14
	1	31	f	"				15
	1	13	"	"				16
	1	14	"	"				17
	1	7	"	"				18
	1	20	m	"				19
	1	15	f	"				20
	1	16	m	m				21
	1	14	"	"				22
	1	12	f	13				23
	1	10	m	m				24
	1	8	"	13				25
	1	4	"	"				26
	1	2	f	"				27
	1	26	m	m				28
	1	22	f	13				29
	1	5	m	"				30
	1	3	f	m				31
	1	35	m	13				32
	1	24	f	"				33
	1	8	m	"				34
	1	6	"	"				35
	1	4	"	"				36
	1	28	"	"				37
	1	23	f	"				38
	1	71	m	"				39
	1	19	f	"				40

NAME OF SLAVE OWNER.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION.			Fugitives sent to the States.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave Inhabitants.
		Age.	Sex.	Color.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1	2	f	13				1
	1	36	"	"				2
	1	14	"	"				3
	1	12	"	"				4
	1	9	"	"				5
	1	7	"	"				6
	1	6	m	"				7
	1	71	"	"				8
	1	36	"	"				9
	1	40	f	m				10
	1	22	"	"				11
	1	4	"	13				12
	1	1	m	"				13
	1	60	"	"				14
	1	64	f	"				15
	1	23	"	m				16
	1	7	"	"				17
	1	6	m	m				18
	1	4	f	"				19
	1	2	"	"				20
	1	66	m	13				21
	1	42	"	"				22
	1	35	"	"				23
	1	60	"	"				24
	1	65	"	"				25
	1	24	f	m				26

Figure 32 Slave Census Schedules provides information

In the examples above the slave schedule shows that Kilpatrick owned 65 slaves who lived in 11 cabins.

Utilizing the census records the researcher can trace back to 1790 if family members owned slaves. The table below shows that the family-owned slaves starting with gandfather Alex, to father John to son Franklin W. Kilpatrick.

Census	Name	Home	Free White Persons	# Slaves	Total Persons	Comments
1790	Alex. Kilpatrick	Pendleton SC	10	12	22	
1800	Alexander Kilpatrick	Pendleton SC	6	13	19	
1810	John C. Kilpatrick	Pendleton SC	5	16	21	
1820	John Kilpatrick	Pendleton SC	4	29	33	# Engaged in Agriculture - 14. 17 Slaves under age of 14.
1830	John Kilpatrick	Pickens SC	3	47	50	23 slaves under age 11.
1840	John Kilpatrick	Pickens SC	2	43	45	18 slaves under age 11.
1850	Estate of Kilpatrick	Western Div. Pickens SC	Plantation managed by Overseer	74		29 males, 5 under age of 11, oldest (3) 60 years. 45 females, oldest (1) 60, 7 under age of 11.
1860	F.W. Kilpatrick	2nd Reg., Pickens SC	1	65	66	28 under age of 11. Oldest female 64, oldest male 65. Slave value approx. \$53,000.

Table 2 Slave schedules provide information

Table illustrating number of slaves owned by the Kilpatrick family from 1790 to 1860.

Just prior to the start of the Civil War Kilpatrick organized a company which eventually became Co. E, 4th South Carolina Infantry and he was elected Captain. In January 1862 he transferred to the South Carolina Palmetto Sharpshoots and was made Major.

By February 1863 he was promoted to Colonel of the 1st South Carolina (Hagood's) Infantry. But in October 1863 he was killed in the battle of Wauhatchie. He died intestate (no last will and testament).

Kilpatrick's brother-in-law was appointed executor of his estate. As part of the process of identifying and assigning a dollar value to all property, the executor listed all slaves and their value. The table below illustrates the list and dollar value of each slave. To settle debts owed, several slaves were sold during the war. But the majority of the slaves were retained on the plantation until the end of the war.

As is illustrated and explained, much can be learned by the researcher regarding slavery for both slave masters and slaves themselves.

LISTING OF KILPATRICK SLAVES IN HIS
INTESTATE INVENTORY AS OF JANUARY
1864

Agnes	
Old Hannah	.00
Lease	1800.00
Rare	3150.00
Harriet	3000.00
Eliza	3100.00
Fanny	3650.00
Peter and child Peter	3700.00
Peter	3750.00
Fanny	3350.00
Mary	3500.00
Mary	3500.00
Staff	2100.00
Ann	2000.00
Casper	1300.00
Marissa	1575.00
Leah Ann & her two children	4000.00
David	3000.00
William	3100.00
Wye	3550.00
Sally	3750.00
Williston & Old Peggy	.00
Mary and her child Jane	2100.00
Sally	2400.00
Williston	2100.00
Emily	2200.00
Mary Ann	1600.00
S. Es	1200.00
Old Jesse & Hannah	400.00
Isaac	2900.00
Rhoda	250.00
Mariah and her children Parley, Susan & Emma	7000.00
Polly	3650.00
Charlotte	3500.00
George Ann	3200.00
Maria (Sarah's child)	3200.00
George (" ")	2750.00
James	1600.00
Warran	5000.00
Polly and her child Susan	4000.00
Edy	2100.00
Fanny	2000.00
Isaac and her children Edy & Cinda	5250.00
Peter	3100.00
Polly and her children Frank, Mary	
Sizzie Allen and George	8000.00
Hannah	3750.00
John	3200.00
Margaret	3200.00
Martin	3600.00
Ray	2600.00
Johnson	5000.00
Emily and her child Lucy	4100.00
John	3600.00
Isaac	2600.00
John	3000.00
Ben	1800.00

The slaves are listed by name and value. Dollar value is based on Confederate value of money as of the date of the inventory with the total of \$159,725 for 73 slaves. No ages are included.

Several slaves had no value (Old Hannah, Williston & Old Peggy) and are older slaves who can no longer perform any service but were retained most likely because of faithful service from F.W. Kilpatrick's father and grandfather.

The 1860 Slave Schedule listed a total of 65 slaves (31 male, 34 female). The increase most probably came from the childbirth of female slaves.

Other than several female slaves listed with their children, no husband/wife/family groups are listed. Male and female slaves with a value greater than \$1800 can be considered as "Prime" (between the ages of 18 and 40) hands either for the field or as house servants.

High value has been placed on several female slaves with children.

Figure 33 Probate Records

Executor's listing of all slaves owned by Franklin W. Kilpatrick as part of the probate action of Kilpatrick's estate.

What Census Slave Schedules Can and Cannot Tell You

- Census slave schedules can help the researcher identify the slaveholders in a particular census enumeration district. Keep in mind that slaveholders who had more than one plantation will be listed in each of the enumeration districts where they held enslaved people.
- Census slave schedules alone cannot tell the researcher where a slaveholder lived. The researcher will need to consult the appropriate population census to learn where a slaveholder and their family lived. Often for large slave holders an overseer was responsible for managing the plantation and slaves while the owners lived elsewhere (either a different county or even state).
- Census slave schedules can help the researcher determine if a potential slaveholder held an enslaved person of the right age and gender to be your subject. If the researcher is researching a slaveholder who the researcher feels may be the subject's enslaver, check the census slave schedules to see if that slaveholder held an enslaved person of the appropriate age and gender.
- Census slave schedules cannot tell the researcher if a person listed among the enslaved for a specific slaveholder was indeed the researcher's ancestor. Census slave schedules that list age and gender only can absolutely not be used in isolation to identify a slaveholder for your subject. Slave schedules can be a part of the genealogical proof of subject's enslaver, but they must be accompanied by other documents that identify *by name* the enslaved people held by a particular slaveholder.
- Census slave schedules can help the researcher determine if a particular slaveholder held an enslaved person who was a runaway.
- Census slave schedules can tell the researcher how many slave cabins were on a particular property.
- Census slave schedules can tell the researcher if an enslaved person listed in the schedules was blind, deaf, unable to speak, or mentally disabled.
- Census slave schedules can tell the researcher if a slaveholder emancipated any enslaved people during the period covered by the census.
- A strategy in the study of slave schedules is to compare the number of slaves owned by a slaveholder in 1850 and 1860 to determine whether the owner acquired, sold, or lost slaves between the two census years. If the owner acquired or sold slaves, there is the possibility that a record of the transaction exists.
- Other difficulties for the researcher are age, color, and multiple slaveholders. The age given is an estimate as many slaves and their owners did not know the correct age. The color of the slave had a great deal to do with the enumerator and may not have been correct. The color of the slave was designated as either B for Black or M for Mulatto. At times there were multiple slave owners (family members, husband/wife, corporation, bank, etc.)

- The researcher should study the collateral relatives of the slaveholder. Collateral relatives consist of spouses, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, and cousins. The researcher should look at such members of the slaveholder's family because a slave may have been passed from one family member to another or slave family members lived on different plantations.
- The slave schedule may indicate whether multiple slaveholders or a trust was involved in "ownership."

It is recommended that the researcher consider the many options for correlating the individuals enumerated within a slave schedule. Below are some recommendations.

- County Slave Schedules: In some states, annual slave schedule books were maintained by counties as required by state law.
- Dower Slave Schedules: When a male slave owner died, he might often leave his wife a life interest in his property and slaves, actually leaving the property and slaves to his children at her death. This annual record is reported in some states in the dower slave schedules.
- Bill of Sale: In some locations, records of slave sales are recorded and are extant. Occasionally, these were recorded in deed books.
- Chancery, Probate or Equity Court Cases: Because the value of slaves was so great, and the ability to place a specific dollar value on an individual was subject to personal judgment, the chance for a court case regarding the division of an estate containing slaves is great. These cases are usually located at the county level. Often names of the slaves are recorded.
- Tax Lists: County tax lists and tax assessment books often contain information about slave families and free blacks as well. Tax records may contain the names of slaves recorded by the owner for taxation purposes. Immediately after emancipation, you will see the names of former slaves paying a poll tax annually as well. This will give you an accurate location of the family after emancipation. You might be able to follow them year-by-year through the tax registers.

The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies

The Official Records (known by the term O.R.) can be a great value to the researcher. The U.S. War Department began publishing this work in 1881. It ultimately provided 138,579 pages of official records, correspondence, orders, returns, and maps for both Confederate and Union forces. Completed in 1901, the O.R. has been the most-quoted source of military history by Civil War scholars and authors.

- This multi-volume set is organized into four series:
 - Series 1: Military operations; contains battle reports from the Union and Confederate armies – contains formal reports, both Union and Confederate, for the first seizures of United State property in the southern States, and of all

military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto (Serials Nos. 1-111)

- Series 2: Prisoners of War and Political Prisoners – Correspondence, orders, reports, and returns Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners. (Series No. 114 – 121)
 - Series 3: Miscellaneous Union correspondence, orders and reports – Correspondence, orders, reports and returns of Union authorities (including their correspondence with Confederate officials) not relating specifically to the subjects of Series I and II. It includes the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments: the calls for troops and correspondence between the National and several State authorities. (Series Nos 122 – 126)
 - Series 4: Miscellaneous Confederate correspondence, orders and reports – Correspondence, orders, reports and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to the Union material in series III, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series. (Serial Nos. 127 – 129)
- Some series have both volumes and parts. This series consists of 128 volumes. The series numbers noted above is the number for each book and does not represent volume or parts.
 - Indexes are located in the last part of each series, and at the end of a Supplemental publication to the records.
 - The last volume is a consolidation of all the Indexes from each volume. It will point you to the specific volume which you then have to examine the index of that volume to find the specific page(s).

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:
A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
The Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War,
BY
BRIG. GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH,
CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
AND
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

Figure 34 Title Page to the War of the Rebellion

How to Locate a Subject in the O.R.

The O.R. can be difficult to utilize if the researcher is not familiar with the indexes. If the researcher wants to locate all references to a particular regiment or name of their ancestor the following three steps will help.

Step 1.

Locate the subject in the General Index (Vol. 18). To find a military unit first look under "State" and then "Troops," which will list under the heading of several branches: infantry, artillery, cavalry, and miscellaneous. The roman numerals given after the subject provide direction to the particular series volumes, while the Arabic numerals indicate the volume in the series. The same step is used for names. There may be multiple surnames so insure either the initials or first/middle name are correct. There may be multiple volumes indicated.

Categories of subject not included in the O.R.

Seven broad categories of documents were excluded from the *O.R.* early on:

1. Applications for appointment, arms, contracts, discharge, special exchange, muster in, etc.
2. Charges of disloyalty, etc., preferred by private individuals or anonymously against officers, agents, etc.
3. Claims of all descriptions.
4. Tenders of troops or personal service by individuals.
5. Offers for contracts or of inventions.

6. Ordinary routine business of the bureaus and departments.
7. Unsolicited advice or suggestions from individuals.

GEORGIA—GERMAN.		349
Georgia Troops (C.)—Continued.		
Infantry—Regiments:		
17th.	I, 5, 11, 12, 19, 21, 27, 29-32, 36, 40, 42, 46, 51; IV, 1, 2.	
18th.	I, 4-6, 11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29-32, 36, 42, 43, 46, 51; III, 4; IV, 1.	
19th.	I, 5, 6, 11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 35, 36, 42, 46, 47, 51; IV, 1.	
20th.	I, 5, 11, 12, 19, 21, 27, 29-32, 36, 40, 42, 46, 51; IV, 1.	
21st.	I, 5, 11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 33, 36, 42, 43, 46, 51; IV, 1.	
22d.	I, 4, 11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 33, 36, 42, 46, 51; IV, 1.	
23d.	I, 4, 9, 11, 19, 21, 25, 27, 28, 35, 36, 42, 46, 47; II, 1; IV, 1.	
24th.	I, 4, 11, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29-32, 36, 42, 43, 46, 51; IV, 1.	
25th.	I, 14, 15, 24, 30-32, 35, 39, 45, 47, 53; IV, 1.	
26th.	I, 6, 11+, 12, 14, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 36, 42, 43, 46, 51; IV, 1.	
27th.	I, 5, 11+, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 29, 35, 36, 42, 46, 47; IV, 1.	
28th.	I, 5, 11, 19, 21, 25, 27, 28, 35, 36, 42, 46, 47, 51; IV, 1.	
29th.	I, 14, 15, 24, 26, 30-32, 35, 38, 39, 45, 47; IV, 1.	
30th.	I, 14, 15, 24, 26, 30-32, 35, 38, 39, 45, 47, 51, 52.	
31st.	I, 11, 12, 14, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 29, 36, 42, 43, 46, 51, 53.	
32d.	I, 14, 15, 24, 35+, 38, 42, 44, 47; II, 7.	
33d.	Littlefield, I, 52.	
Georgia Troops (C.)—Continued.		
Infantry—Regiments:		
57th.	I, 16, 20, 24, 26, 30, 32, 35, 38, 39, 45, 47; II, 4, 6, 7.	
59th.	I, 14, 18, 19, 27-32, 36, 40, 42, 46; II, 4.	
60th.	I, 11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 36, 42, 43, 46, 51.	
61st.	I, 11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 36, 42, 43, 46, 51.	
63d.	I, 14, 28, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39, 45, 47.	
64th.	I, 28, 33, 35, 36, 40, 42, 46, 51; IV, 1.	
65th.	I, 23, 30-32+, 35, 36, 39, 45, 47.	
66th.	I, 31, 32, 38, 39, 45, 47.	
76th (?)	I, 46.	
Fulton County Militia.	I, 38, 52.	
Troup County Militia.	I, 52.	
Miscellaneous:		
Cherokee Legion (State).	I, 52; IV, 3.	
Cobb's Legion.	I, 4, 9, 11, 12, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29-33, 36, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 51; IV, 1, 3.	
Dade County Home Guards.	I, 32+, 39.	
Emanuel County Militia.	I, 53.	
Floyd Legion (State).	I, 52; IV, 2, 3.	
Moore's Militia.	I, 39.	
Phillips Legion.	I, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29-33, 36, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 51, 53; IV, 1, 3.	
Smith's Legion.	I, 16, 20, 23, 53; II, 4.	
Washington County Militia.	I, 53.	
Georgia Troops (U.).		
Infantry—Battalions:		
1st.	I, 49.	
Gephart, John.	I, 16.	
Gerald, Anson R..	I, 41.	

Figure 35 Official Records General Index

Vol. 118 General Index Example— the subject (Georgia Troops, Infantry, 17th Infantry Regiment) is mentioned in Series I, Volumes 5, 12, 19, 21, 27, 29 thru 32, 36, 40, 42, 42, 46, 51 and Series IV, Volumes 1 & 2.

Step 2.

Locate the subject in the index of the volumes indicated. Again, look under “State” and then “Troops” in the index of the volume. The numerical notations after the regimental name refer to the pages where the subject is mentioned. This step should be repeated several times, if there are a number of volumes where the subject is mentioned.

INDEX.		1073
		Page
Garrard, Kenner.		
Mentioned	221, 576, 577, 579, 580, 582, 672, 683	
Report of advance of Union forces to the line of the Rappahannock, Nov. 7-o, 1863		577
Garrett, J. Is. Mentioned		28
Garrett, John W.		
Correspondence with		
Cole, Lewis M.		193
Hooker, Joseph		158
McCallum, Daniel C.		158
War Department, U. S.	146, 152, 171, 187, 188, 190-192, 195	
Mentioned	160-163, 173, 174, 176	
Garrett, Thomas M.		
Mentioned	399, 416, 463, 464, 818	
Reports of		
Bristoe, Va., Campaign, Oct. 9-22, 1863		414
Robertson's River, Va. Capture of Union pickets on, Oct. 1, 1863		205
Garvin, John S. Report of Mine Run, Va., Campaign, Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1863...		892
Gaskins, Thomas. Mentioned		917
Gates, Church E. Mentioned		603
Gates, R. A. Mentioned		868
Gatewood's, W. Va. Skirmish at, Dec. 12, 1863. See Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, Va. Raid on, etc., Dec. 8-25, 1863. Report of Averell, p. 927.		
Gay, George V. Mentioned		957
General Jesup, Steamer. Mentioned		208
Georgia Troops. Mentioned.		
Artillery, Light—Battalions: Sumter (Batteries), A, 403, 822; B, 403, 822; C, 403, 822. Batteries: Millsedge's, 403, 821; Pulaaki, 402, 822; Troup, 402, 822.		
Cavalry—Regiments: 62d, 980, 981.		
Infantry—Battalions: 2d, 400, 819. Regiments: 3d, 400, 819; 4th, 399, 412, 818, 837, 885, 886; 12th, 399, 412, 818, 835, 837, 885, 886; 13th, 398, 817, 844; 14th, 401, 617, 820; 21st, 399, 412, 617, 818, 885; 22d, 400, 819; 26th, 398, 817, 841, 844; 31st, 398, 817, 844; 35th, 401, 820; 38th, 398, 817, 836, 841, 844; 44th, 399, 617, 818, 885, 886; 45th, 401, 820; 48th, 400, 819; 49th, 401, 820; 60th, 398, 817, 836, 841, 844; 61st, 398, 817, 836, 841, 844, 845.		
Miscellaneous—Cobb's Legion, 401, 413, 820, 907; Phillips Legion, 401, 413, 820, 907.		
Gerard, John C. Mentioned		994
Germania Ford, Va.		
Skirmish at, Oct. 10, 1863. See Bristoe, Va., Campaign, Oct. 9-22, 1863.		
Reports of.		

Figure 36 O.R. Index for specific volume

Specific Volume Example – Subject Garrett, John W., had correspondence with Cole, Lewis M., Hooker, Joseph, McCallum, Daniel C. and the U.S. War Department on the noted pages within the volume.

Step 3.

When leafing through the volume, an abundance of correspondence and reports might be encountered. Sometime the subject is briefly mentioned, while on other occasions much has been written. The researcher will make the decision concerning the value of the information as it relates to the individual research project. Military organizational charts are valuable to unit research of a particular campaign.

- The A.K. Smiley Heritage room has the O.R books available for researchers.

The Official Records can be found at the following website.

- Website Address: <https://ehistory.osu.edu/books/official-records>

Reading and Understanding Reports: Battles, Campaigns and Skirmishes

Sooner or later the conscientious researcher will find a massive presence looming up. The 128-volume *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* was created specifically to document campaigns, battles, and skirmishes. Although it is divided into four "series" and covers many kinds of subjects, the greater part by far is found in Series I. which is devoted to military operations.

The *Official Records* is not an unimpeachable source. The reports it contains are almost by definition self-serving. It has frequently been observed that the light they shed generally casts defeats as, if not quite victories, then at least the unjust blows of ingrate gods. The accounts of commanders on opposing sides of many a field seem to be describing entirely different battles. Because their authors were writing for the record, reports may gloss over some things and highlight others in a way they would not have done in private. Indeed, some reports were not composed by those who signed them.

Bold innovations in style, while sometimes invaluable in battlefield tactics, were not encouraged in factual reports to superiors. Accordingly, the format of most combat reports is predictable and can make for difficult reading. "I have the honor to report. . .," or some variant, is an introductory commonly used. Movements and actions are recited, casualties tallied, and praise or blame meted out as seemed appropriate. Subordinate reports provided the grist for the mills of writers higher in the chain of command. Officers on the staff of whoever is giving account of his actions customarily merit a recommendation or two. Only once in a very great while did a free spirit like adjutant John N. Edwards, who penned the reports of Missouri's Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, C.S.A., burst the bonds of convention. Shelby's report of John S. Marmaduke's expedition into Missouri dated January 31, 1863, begins:

On the last day of December, 1862, when the old year was dying in the lap of the new, and January had sent its moaning winds to wail the requiem of the past, my brigade . . . were on the march for foray on the border's side.

Soon Shelby ordered a charge:

Gallantly it was done, and as gallantly sustained. At the command, a thousand warriors sprang to their feet, and, with one wild Missouri yell, burst upon the foe; officers mix with men in mad mêlée, and fight side by side; some storm the fort at headlong charge, others gain the houses from which the Federals had just been driven, and keep up the fight, while some push on after the flying foe. The storm increases, and the combatants get closer and closer.

Reading the O.R. can create confusion for researchers who are starting their investigations. This can normally be resolved by the researcher going to a reference book recently written (post 1920) regarding the subject being researched and observe the footnotes. The author has utilized assistants in their research and analyzed the O.R. records to eliminate the O.R. writer's 19th century writing style.

Attachment B provides references for further research on how to use the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies and other resources to assist in identifying desired subjects.

Official Records – Atlas

Realizing that maps are a critical part of reports and correspondence, The O.R. Atlas was created. The O.R. Atlas reproduced the following maps which were created during the war.

- 821 Maps
- 106 Engravings
- 209 Drawings

The O.R. Atlas contains not only the above but also cartographic sketches, fortification plans, hand-drawn and photographic landscape views, and sketches of equipment, uniforms, weapons, badges, buttons, and flags.

The Atlas is divided into four sections:

1. Plates 1 – 135C (a total of 138 plates) – Military operations in the field
2. Plates 136 – 161 – The General Topographic Map
3. Plates 162-171 – Military Divisions and Departments
4. Plates 172-175 – Miscellaneous (includes drawings of uniforms, equipment, flags, and insignia)

The O.R. Atlas has an index to assist in locating the map desired.

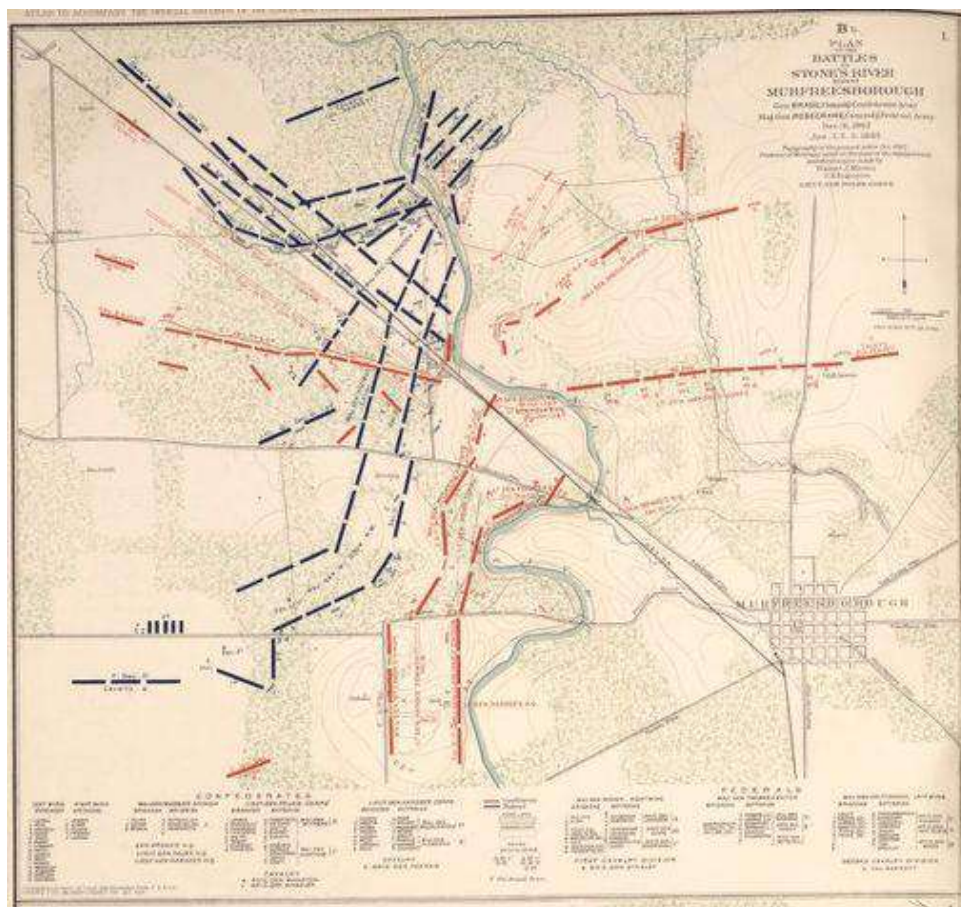


Figure 37 Example of map for the Battle of Stones River, Plate XXXII, #1, O.R. Atlas

Official Records Made Easy – A Guide Index

The National Archives have issued a five-part series called “Military Operations of the Civil War - A Guide Index to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861 -1865”. The Guide-Index was conceived by NARA to help the user of the Official Records to understand the organization of the printed material and to make the tremendous amount of printed documentation about military operations more accessible. This series is extremely helpful when using the O.R. for the researcher’s research.

Contents by Volume

Volume 1 is a Conspectus which provides a summary or overview of a series. The remaining four volumes consist of indexes to and lists of Civil War military operations recognized in the Official Records.

- Volume I. Conspectus - Section A—K
- Volume II. Main Eastern Theater of Operations - Sections L—P
- Volume III. Lower Seaboard Theater of Operations and Gulf Approach (1861-1863) and Main Western Theater - Sections L—P
- Volume IV. Main Western Theater of Operations except Gulf Approach (1861-1863) - Sections L—P
- Vol. V. Trans-Mississippi and Pacific Coast Theaters of Operations - Sections L—P

Contents by Section

- Section A - Introduction
- Section B - The Four Series, General Index, and Atlas
- Section C - The Breakdown into “Chapters,” “Volumes,” and “Parts”
- Section D - The Breakdown of Series I by Theaters of Operations
- Section E - The Breakdown into Units of Content within “Chapters”
- Section F - List of Maps, Etc., Contained in the Atlas
- Section G - Definite Cross-References to the Atlas Not Provided in Books Before Serial No. 90
- Section H - List of Sketches, Etc., Contained in the Text
- Section I - Characteristics of the Book Indexes of Series I
- Section J - List of Principal Military Operations by State and Date
- Section K - Calendars and Almanac for the War Years 1861-1865
- Section L - Tables of Key Reports for Principal Military Operations
- Section M - Comprehensive Index of Recognized Military Operations
- Section N - Checklist of Recognized Military Operations by State and Date
- Section O - Checklist of Recognized Military Operations by State, County, and Date
- Section P - Peculiarities of Particular “Volumes” and Books of Series I

These series of volumes are available for download at FamilySearch.com

Chronological Tracking of the Civil War

The following books provide day-by-day tracking of events in the Civil War. These books may help the researcher in following events prior to and after a date and location of interest.

- *The Chronological Tracking of the American Civil War Per the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion* presents on a day-by-day basis -1861 through 1865- every event reported in the 128-volume set of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion. The book presents the promotion of every Confederate and Federal general, in excess of 1,000, plus the descriptive death of every Civil War general through 1865. In many instances, the author presents a brief account of combat encounters, adding additional events of importance. Over 10,000 reported events are included.
 - Ronald A. Mosocco, James River Publications, Virginia, 1993
 - The Heritage Room at the A.K. Smiley Library has a copy for use by researchers.
- *The Civil War Day by Day: An Almanac, 1861-1865*, is coherent, useful, day-by-day narrative of the Civil War. It provides statistics revealing the human suffering of such heroic and tragic magnitude. Beginning with December 24, 1860, and continuing through May 6, 1865, it lists and briefly describes the major military and political events, and many military events not so major, that occurred on each consecutive day of the Civil War, giving the day of the week as well as the date. Coverage of scattered days when there were important occurrences associated with the war, but not of every consecutive day, actually begins with November 6, 1860, the day of Lincoln's election, and continues through August 20, 1866, the day on which Andrew Johnson proclaimed insurrection at an end in Texas and thus throughout the United States.
 - E. B. Long with Barbara Long. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, 1971.
 - The Heritage Room at the A.K. Smiley Library has a copy for use by researchers.

Civil War Photographs

The Civil War was the first large and prolonged conflict recorded by photography. During the war, dozens of photographers--both as private individuals and as employees of the Confederate and Union Governments--photographed civilians and civilian activities; military personnel, equipment, and activities; and the locations and aftermaths of battles. Because wet-plate collodion negatives required from five to 20 seconds exposure, there are no action photographs of the war.

The following sites have extensive pictures of the Civil War:

- National Archives web address; <https://www.archives.gov/research/still-pictures/civil-war>
- Library of Congress web address: <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/civwar/>
- Southern Methodist University Libraries web address: <https://www.smu.edu/libraries/digitalcollections/civ>

- Chicago Public Library Wayne Whalen Digital Archive of the Grand Army of the Republic and Civil War Collections web address: <https://www.chipublib.org/wayne-whalen-digital-archive-of-the-grand-army-of-the-republic-and-civil-war-collections/>
- Boys in Blue (Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum)
https://collections.carli.illinois.edu/digital/collection/alp_bib/search
- Guide to Finding Civil War Photographs Center for Civil War Photography
<https://www.civilwarphotography.org/guide-to-finding-civil-war-photographs/>

Each state archive has collections of civil war photographs. The researcher must contact the respective state archive to determine what is available and what can be acquired.

Attachment C provides references for further research regarding Photography in the Civil War.

Veteran Magazines Published Post War

Confederate Veteran Magazine

Confederate Veteran was a monthly magazine founded "in the interests of Confederate veterans and kindred topics," published in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. *Confederate Veteran* published its first issue in 1893 and its last issue in 1932.

The magazine became "the official organ first of the United Confederate Veterans and later of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Confederate Southern Memorial Society." Over the years, the magazine became "one of the New South's most influential monthlies."

The magazine published the names of over 11,000 Confederate soldiers between 1893 to 1932. The magazine primarily contained articles relating to the activities of various local Confederate veterans' organizations, biographical sketches, literary works, and obituaries.

An Index for the *Confederate Veteran* Magazine is available at the Library of Virginia. The web address is: <https://lva-virginia.libguides.com/confederate-veteran>

The complete magazine is available at Online Books. The web address is: <https://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/serial?id=confedvet>

Southern Historical Society Papers

In the late 19th century, the Southern Historical Society published the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, which eventually comprised 52 volumes of articles written by Southern soldiers, officers, politicians, and civilians. The papers contain first-person accounts of the Civil War.

The Southern Historical Society Papers are available for research at the following web address: <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008376679>

Primary Regimental Research Books

Union

- *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion – Compiled and Arranged from Official Records of the Federal and Confederate Armies – Reports of the Adjutant Generals of the Several States, the Army Registers and other Reliable Documents and Sources*, Frederick H. Dyer
 - This book is divided in three parts: 1 Number and organization of the armies of the United States, 2 Chronological records of the campaigns, battles, engagements, actions, combats, sieges, skirmishes, etc., in the United States, 1861 to 1865, 3 Regimental histories.
 - Covers only the Federal Army
 - The Heritage Room has a copy available for use by the researcher
- *Regimental Losses in the American Civil War 1861-1865: A Treatise on the extent and nature of the mortuary losses in the Union regiments, with full and exhaustive statistics compiled from the official records on file in the state military bureaus and at Washington*, William F. Fox
 - Regimental Losses includes statistics and analyses detailing the number of men killed in particular battles; the regiments that lost the most men throughout the war and in particular battles; the "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments" of the Union Army; the total number of men who enlisted by state; and losses by state.
 - Covers only the Federal Army
 - The Heritage Room has a copy available for use by the researcher
- The Roster of Union Soldiers 1861 -1865
 - Listed are the names of the entire Union Army (2.2 million names in all), including every soldier from every state at every rank, in a cumulative, alphabetical index. For each soldier, name, highest rank achieved, unit of service, and state are provided. Also provided is essential information for obtaining an actual military service record from the National Archives and conducting research using printed materials, particularly published state rosters and military histories.
 - Names may be listed more than once due to transfers to other units, misspelling or change of name.
 - 33 Volumes
 - V. 1 Introduction; Maine; New Hampshire
 - V. 2 Vermont; Massachusetts (Aaron, Otis F. to Grutter, Christian)
 - V. 3 Massachusetts (Guared, Thomas to Zydoe, Albert)
 - V. 4 Rhode Island; Connecticut
 - V. 5 New York (Aab, Georg to Culyler, James)
 - V. 6 New York (Cumber, John to Hemtson, Robinson A.)
 - V. 7 New York (Hen, Balser to McKurran, James)
 - V. 8 New York (McLachlan, Archibald to Scoville, Winslow L.)
 - V. 9 New York (Scrace, Samuel to Zyraggen, Joseph)
 - V. 10 New Jersey; Delaware
 - V. 11 Pennsylvania v. 1 (Aaler, Martin to Fory, John)

- V. 12 Pennsylvania v. 2 (Fosbemer, Levy to Mazy, Joseph)
- V. 13 Pennsylvania v. 3 (McAalecher, Levi to Smythers, Samuel H.)
- V. 14 Pennsylvania v. 4 (Snabel, Gideon to Zynn, George W.); Maryland; District of Columbia
- V. 15 Michigan
- V. 16 Missouri v. 1 (Aansorch, Samuel to Phye, Phillip F.)
- V. 17 Missouri v. 2 (Piasseler, Henry to Zwisler); Kansas; Arkansas; Louisiana; North Carolina; Texas; Alabama; Florida; Georgia; Mississippi
- V. 18 Ohio v. 1 (Aamon, George H. to Flitcraft, Daniel)
- V. 19 Ohio v. 2 (Floary, James A. to Maxwell, Zach. T.)
- V. 20 Ohio v. 3 (May, Abram H. to Sperry, Wilmot)
- V. 21 Ohio v. 4 (Spessard to Z); West Virginia; Virginia
- V. 22 Illinois v. 1 (Aagensen, Nicholas to Gonzel, Charles)
- V. 23 Illinois v. 2 (Gooch, David W. to Ohswald, Charles)
- V. 24 Illinois v. 3 (Oien, Joachim B. to Zwisler, Joseph D.)
- V. 25 Indiana v. 1 (Aaron, Daniel to Leevey, William H.)
- V. 26 Indiana v. 2 (Lefever, Jacob S. to Zyres, Thomas J.)
- V. 27 Minnesota; Iowa
- V. 28 Kentucky; Tennessee
- V. 29 Wisconsin
- V. 30 Nevada, Washington Territory, Oregon, Arizona Territory, Dakota Territory, Utah Territory, Nebraska Territory, New Mexico Territory, California, Colorado, Regular Army enlisted men A-G V.
- V. 31 Regular Army enlisted men H-Z, officers (compiled from the Official Army Register)
- V. 32 United States Colored Troops (Anderson, Henry to Jonte, Peter)
- V. 33 United States Colored Troops (Joost, John H. to Zumwalt, Levi).

Confederate

- Compendium of the Confederate Armies, Stewart Sifakis
 - This work is intended to be the companion set for the Confederacy to Frederick H. Dyer's Compendium of the War of the Rebellion. The 10 volumes detail the activities of units in the Confederacy.
 - Chapters are included for artillery, cavalry and infantry units that are broken down by size: battalions, batteries, companies and regiments, as well as any other special designations such as Militia, State Troops and Volunteers. Entries include (as available) the name of the unit and any nicknames or other mistaken designations; a summary of the unit's organizational details: its date and location of organization, mustering into service, the number of companies for battalion organizations, armament for artillery batteries, surrenders, paroles, exchanges and disbandment or mustering out; the first commanding officer and an alphabetical listing of the other field-grade officers; the brigade and higher-level command assignments of the unit; a listing of the battles and campaigns the unit engaged in; and suggested further reading.

- Virginia Units
 - South Carolina and Georgia Units
 - North Carolina Units
 - Louisiana Units
 - Texas Units
 - Tennessee Units
 - Mississippi Units
 - Alabama Units
 - Florida and Arkansas Units
 - Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, the Confederate Units and Indian Units
- The Heritage Room has a copy available for use by the researcher
- The Roster of Confederate Soldiers 1861 -1865
 - Listed are the names of the entire Confederate Army (1.5 million names in all), including every soldier from every state at every rank, in a cumulative, alphabetical index. For each soldier, name, highest rank achieved, unit of service, and state are provided. Also provided is essential information for obtaining an actual military service record from the National Archives and conducting research using printed materials, particularly published state rosters and military histories.
 - Names may be listed more than once due to transfers to other units, misspelling or change of name.
 - 16 Volumes
 - v. 1. A-Bell, G.W.R.
 - v. 2. Bell, H.-Buett, Thomas
 - v. 3. Buff, Aaron-Coirrier, E.F.
 - v. 4. Coit, David Gardner- De Querhouent, A.
 - v. 5. Deraberry, W.A.-Flago, John
 - v. 6. Flaherty, John-Greshan, Wiley
 - v. 7. Gresholm, Jesse-Hill, F.W.
 - v. 8. Hill, G.-Jones, N.W.
 - v. 9. Jones, O.- Lofftus, Archibald
 - v. 10. Loflan, F.B.-McMillark, A.M.
 - v. 11. McMillen, Andrew J.-Nytergrove, C.F.
 - v. 12. Oadneal, Alfred N.-Rand, William H.
 - v. 13. Randal, Amos P.-Shackford, W.E.
 - v. 14. Shackelford-Sudduth, Zadoc M., Jr.
 - v. 15. Sudellert, James D.-Warn, R.C.
 - v. 16. Warnac, J.C.- Zylstra, John.
 - The Heritage Room has a copy available for use by the researcher
- Library of Congress Research Guides
 - The Library of Congress has many online sources for Civil War unit histories and related materials. These consist of freely accessible digitized versions of original printed materials in the public domain, freely accessible materials that were

born as digital sources, and materials that were born as digital sources but are restricted to subscribers for a fee.

- Library of Congress web address: <https://guides.loc.gov/civil-war-regimental-histories>

The two books below, published by the National Archives, are excellent references for use by the researcher. The Civil War archives are structured according to how the United States government conducted its operations during and post war. As a result, it may seem very confusing to researchers who are new to the archives. The archives are best described in terms of the agencies of the government that created them. The National Archives created these two volumes for researchers to understand how the archives are structured.

- *The Union: A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War*
This guide provides an opportunity to study the vast collection of US Government documents in the National Archives that relate to the Civil War. In addition to the records of the period 1861-65 and the conduct of the war, the book describes records that were generated after Lee's surrender. Although it consists of Federal records, this postwar documentation resolves many questions about the Confederacy, which after its defeat had no opportunity to prepare final government reports, settle administrative and other issues, or institute postwar inquiries. Lengthy administrative histories of the relevant agencies of the Federal Government add to the usefulness of the volume.
- *The Confederacy: A Guide to the Archives of the Confederate States of America*
An outstanding reference aid "....Those who simply desire a handy, reliable authority on the myriad operations of the Confederate government will also want this book, even if they never crank the handle on a microfilm reader or crack the cover of a dusty ledger."
--*Civil War Book Exchange & Collectors Newspaper*

This companion volume to the *Union Guide* is a guide to the official archives of the government of the Confederate States of America. The bulk of the book describes materials held by the National Archives, but Confederate records maintained at the Library of Congress and at 29 other institutions have also been covered, as well as information obtained from repository guides and registers, from the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, and from bibliographies regarding the holdings of other repositories.

The Heritage Room in the A.K. Smiley library have these two volumes for use by researchers.

Reference Books on the Civil War

The below list is recommended by the National Archives. To obtain copies for purchase or to use for research at an appropriate website, search on the web using the titles.

Civil War Dictionaries

- Boatner, Mark M. *The Civil War Dictionary*. New York: David McKay Co. Inc., 1959.
- ———. *Cassell's Biographical Dictionary of the American Civil War 1861-1865*. London: Cassell, 1973.

- Dornbusch, Charles E. *Military Bibliography of the Civil War*. New York: New York Public Library, 1971.
- Sifakis, Stewart. *Who Was Who in the Civil War*. New York: Facts on File Publications, 1988.
- Wright, John D. *The Language of the Civil War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 2001.
- ———. *Oxford Dictionary of Civil War Quotations*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2006.

Books on Civil War Books

The following books can be utilized by the researcher in identifying books for their research.

- *Civil War Books: A Critical Bibliography*, Nevins, Allan, James I. Robertson Jr., Bell I. Wiley, eds. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1967, 1970, two volumes. Provides a cumulative Index following each volume, and eight chapters to each volume compiled by various scholars dealing with different aspects of Union and Confederate sides, including economics, politics, and local histories. An excellent resource to identify books on many subjects.
- *The Civil War in Books: An Analytical Bibliography*, David J. Eicher, University of Illinois Press; November 1, 1996. With the assistance of several scholars, including James M. McPherson and Gary Gallagher, and a long-time specialist in Civil War books, Ralph Newman, David Eicher has selected for inclusion in *The Civil War in Books* the 1,100 most important books on the war. These are organized into categories as wide-ranging as "Battles and Campaigns," "Biographies, Memoirs, and Letters," "Unit Histories," and "General Works." The last of these includes volumes on black Americans and the war, battlefields, fiction, pictorial works, politics, prisons, railroads, and a host of other topics. Annotations are included for all entries in the work

Record of Events

The Civil War “record of events” (ROE) refers to the information about a company’s activities recorded on company muster rolls or morning reports.

The ROE are uneven in content. Some muster rolls have copious notes while others contain very little, so the richness of detail varies widely. Some give day-by-day narratives of a company’s activities, while others simply note that the company was stationed at a certain place during the reporting period (usually two months). Although they rarely name individual soldiers, the descriptions of the activities and movements of the company can be used, in conjunction with information from the soldier’s CMSR and pension file, to determine where the soldier was and what he was likely doing (unless he was absent because of capture, hospitalization, furlough, desertion, detached service, or death).

The ROE have also been published as part of Janet B. Hewett, et al., *Supplement to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 100 volumes (Wilmington, N.C.: Broadfoot Publishing Company, 1994–2001). The editors silently provided punctuation and corrected place name misspellings and other anomalies.

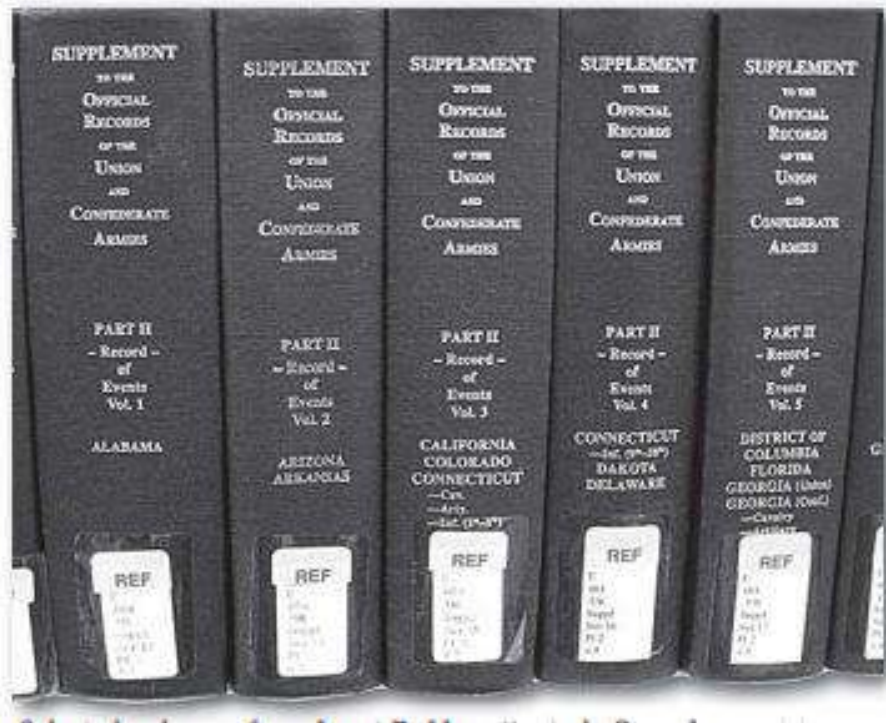


Figure 38 Supplemental to the Official Records

Record of Events for Staff, Regiments and Companies are included in the Supplement to the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.

The Heritage Room in the A.K. Smiley Library has the complete set of this series which is available to researchers.

Primary Web Research Sites

Some majority of websites listed below are for-profit sites which require registration and a yearly fee. However, they are primary sites for information regarding soldiers, regiments, and battles. It is left to the researcher if they so desire to utilize them. No recommendations of any site are provided by the Lincoln Shrine. Cost for each site is contained at the website.

- Ancestry.com
 - Ancestry® is an American genealogy company based in Lehi, Utah. The largest for-profit genealogy company in the world, it operates a network of genealogical, historical records, and related genetic genealogy websites.
 - Can be extensively used to locate CMSR's, Pension, Census, Grave location.
 - Website address: <http://www.ancestry.com>
- Fold3.com
 - Fold3® provides convenient access to military records, including the stories, photos, and personal documents of the men who served in the

Civil War (and all wars in which the U.S. fought). It is owned by Ancestry and is a for-profit company.

- Can provide CMSR for all Confederate States and the majority of Union States.
 - Can provide Pension Records and correspondence.
 - Website address: <http://www.fold3.com>
- American Civil War Research Database
 - The Database is a relational database that lets you personalize the American Civil War and share the experiences of over 4.2 million soldiers.
 - Using sophisticated database and retrieval software, the military records for the combatants can be examined on an individual basis.
 - This means that there are numerous files (i.e., roster records, pension index records, GAR records, etc.) which are "related" to each other. With the Database the "relationship" or connection between these multiple files is the soldier's name.
 - It can be used as tool for the statistical analysis of the Civil War on a company and regimental basis.
 - Identify significant war period events in the life of the soldiers.
 - Website address: <http://www.civilwardata.com>
- Newspapers.com
 - Newspapers.com is the largest online newspaper archive consisting of 743 million+ pages of historical newspapers from 23,300+ newspapers from around the United States and beyond.
 - Newspapers.com provides a unique view of the past the people, events and attitudes of an earlier time.
 - Searches can be conducted by Keyword (name, place), date and location.
 - Articles can be printed by page or selected article.
 - Website address: <http://www.newspapers.com>
- Civil War Soldiers and Sailor System (U.S. Government – free access)
 - The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System contains provides an index of the men who served in the Civil War with only rudimentary information from the service records (including name, rank, and unit in which they served). The full-service records are housed at the National Archives and Records Administration.
 - Web site address: <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>
- USGenWeb (Free Access)
 - US GenWeb is a network of over 3,000 linked websites, all individually created and maintained by a community of volunteers.
 - Each state has a sight in which the researcher can search the whole state or selected counties.

- You may find a variety of unique county and state resources including photos, maps, transcriptions, historical documents, and helpful links. Many states have dedicated Civil War sites which can provide rosters and post war information.
- Web Site Address: <http://usgenweb.org>
- Family Search (Free Access)
 - FamilySearch is a nonprofit organization and website offering genealogical records, education, and software. It is operated by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) and is closely connected with the church's Family History Department.
 - it requires user account registration; it offers free access to its resources and service online at FamilySearch.org.
 - Web Site Address: <http://www.familysearch.org>

United States and Confederate Navies

The United States Navy has an excellent website which provide the history of both U.S. and C.S. Navies during the Civil War. The website includes:

- General Studies
 - African American Experience in the Civil War
 - African Americans in the U.S. Navy During the Civil War: The Experiences of the Potomac Flotilla
 - Navy General Order No. 4: Emancipation Proclamation
 - Civil War at Sea [PDF]
 - Civil War Technology [PDF]
 - Battle of Hampton Roads: Origins of Ordnance Testing against Armor [PDF]
- Operations and Engagements
 - 1861
 - 1862
 - 1863
 - 1864
 - 1865
- Medals and Awards
 - Civil War Service Award
 - U.S. Navy recipients of the Medal of Honor (1861-1865)
- Ships
 - Both United States Navy and Confederate States Navy
- Publications
 - Site to search for specific publications
- People
 - Bibliography of officers (Federal and Confederate)

The website address is:

<https://www.history.navy.mil/browse-by-topic/wars-conflicts-and-operations/civil-war.html>

The Naval History and Heritage Command website provides a wide range of information regarding Civil War warships and illustrations.

Website address: <https://www.history.navy.mil/>

United States Navy and Confederate Navy Records

There are no compiled service records for Federal and Confederate Navy or Marine Corps personnel for the Civil War. The researcher may obtain information by contacting the National Archives online at:

- www.archives.gov/contact
- Or by writing to Archival Operations Washington D.C., Form 86 – Military, National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408-0001.

FamilySearch has a finding aid to a collection that exists wholly or in part on the National Archives and Records Administration website.

The FamilySearch web site is located at:

[https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/United States, National Archives, Muster R
olls of Naval Ships, 1860-1900](https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/United_States,_National_Archives,_Muster_Rolls_of_Naval_Ships,_1860-1900)

This site lists U.S. Navy ships which the National Archives had muster-rolls for. A group of ships have the muster-rolls online, but the majority only list the NAID register number.

Related FamilySearch Historical Record Collections include the following:

- United States Naval Enlistment Rendezvous, 1855-1891
- United States Navy Widows' Certificates, 1861-1910
- These sites can be searched by name.

FamilySearch has a link which provides a list of Federal Navy ships taken from the O.R.N. The web address is:

[https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/American Civil War Union Ships](https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/American_Civil_War_Union_Ships)

Included in the list is the following:

- Ships Name
- Date
- Type of Ship
- Name Change
- Description
- United States muster rolls of the Marine Corps

United States Marine Muster Rolls 1798 - 1937

Index and images of muster roll records of the United States Marine Corps records are arranged chronologically by month, then by post, station, or ship. The muster rolls cover the time period between 1798-1937.

- FamilySearch has a web site which the research can search these muster rolls by name. The web site is located at:
- <https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1916228>
- Care must be taken when searching to examine the time period and surname to eliminate repeat "hits" since the site covers 139 years.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies

The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, commonly known as the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies or Official Records, is the most extensive collection of American Civil War naval records available to the general public. It includes selected first-hand accounts, orders, reports, maps, diagrams, and correspondence drawn from official records of both Union and Confederate navies.

Unfortunately, most of the Confederate Navy Department records were lost during the burning of Richmond. Union Navy Department records were preserved, but not until 1884 was work begun to collect and publish the records. Intending to partially replace missing reports, many personal narratives were collected and included.

Organization of the O.R.N.

The O.R.N. is organized into two sections.

Series I -- Records of all naval operations including all inland waterways.

Series II -- Records relating to statistics and condition of both forces at the outset of conflict, returns of captured materials, and records of naval prisoners of war.

Listed below are the series and volumes for each area and time periods.

Series I

- Volume 1: The Operation of the Cruisers (January 19, 1861 - January 4, 1863).
- Volume 2: The Operation of the Cruisers (January 1, 1863 - March 31, 1864).
- Volume 3: The Operation of the Cruisers (April 1, 1864 - December 30, 1865).
- Volume 4: Operations in the Gulf of Mexico (November 15, 1860 - June 7, 1861); Operations on the Atlantic Coast (January 1, 1861 - May 13, 1861); Operations on the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers (January 5, 1861).
- Volume 5: Operations on the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers (December 7, 1861 - July 31, 1865); Atlantic Blockading Squadron (April 4, 1861 - July 15, 1861).
- Volume 6: Atlantic Blockading Squadron (July 16, 1861 - October 29, 1861). North Atlantic Blockading Squadron (October 29, 1861 - March 8, 1862).
- Volume 7: North Atlantic Blockading Squadron (March 8, 1862 - September 4, 1862).

- Volume 8: North Atlantic Blockading Squadron (September 5, 1862 - May 4, 1863).
- Volume 9: North Atlantic Blockading Squadron (May 5, 1863 - May 5, 1864).
- Volume 10: North Atlantic Blockading Squadron (May 6, 1864 - October 27, 1864).
- Volume 11: North Atlantic Blockading Squadron (October 28, 1864 - February 1, 1865).
- Volume 12: North Atlantic Blockading Squadron (February 2, 1865 - August 3, 1865); South Atlantic Blockading Squadron (October 29, 1861 - May 13, 1862).
- Volume 13: South Atlantic Blockading Squadron (May 14, 1862 - April 7, 1863).
- Volume 14: South Atlantic Blockading Squadron (April 7, 1863 - September 30, 1863).
- Volume 15: South Atlantic Blockading Squadron (October 1, 1863 - September 30, 1864).
- Volume 16: South Atlantic Blockading Squadron (October 1, 1864 - September 30, 1865); Gulf Blockading Squadron (June 7, 1861 - December 15, 1861).
- Volume 17: Gulf Blockading Squadron (December 16, 1861 - February 21, 1862); East Gulf Blockading Squadron (December 22, 1862 - July 17, 1865).
- Volume 18: West Gulf Blockading Squadron (February 21, 1862 - July 14, 1862).
- Volume 19: West Gulf Blockading Squadron (July 15, 1862 - March 14, 1863).
- Volume 20: West Gulf Blockading Squadron (March 15, 1863 - December 31, 1863).
- Volume 21: West Gulf Blockading Squadron (January 1, 1864 - December 31, 1864).
- Volume 22: West Gulf Blockading Squadron (January 1, 1865 - January 31, 1866); Naval Forces on Western Waters (May 8, 1861 - April 11, 1862).
- Volume 23: Naval Forces on Western Waters (April 12, 1862 - December 31, 1862).
- Volume 24: Naval Forces on Western Waters (January 1, 1863 - May 17, 1863).
- Volume 25: Naval Forces on Western Waters (May 18, 1863 - February 29, 1864).
- Volume 26: Naval Forces on Western Waters (March 1, 1864 - December 31, 1864).
- Volume 27: Naval Forces on Western Waters (January 1, 1865 - September 6, 1865); Supply Vessels (January 1, 1865 - September 6, 1865).

Series II

- Volume 1: Statistical Data of Union and Confederate Ships; Muster Roles of Confederate Government Vessels; Letters of Marque and Reprisals; Confederate Department Investigations.
- Volume 2: Navy Department Correspondence 1861-1865, with Agents Abroad.
- Volume 3: Proclamations, Appointments, etc. of President Davis; State Department Correspondence with Diplomatic Agents, etc.

There is no general index to assist the research to identify which volume to use. One method to utilize to assist the research and minimize having to examine each volume is to perform the following.

1. Identify the specific ship which the sailor/marine served on.
2. Examine list of Federal Navy ships taken from the O.R.N.(above). This list provides the service locale in which the ship served.
3. Examine the index of the respective volume in which the ship served. Be aware that ships often were transferred to different areas of operation.

A.K. Smiley Public Library

If your ancestor / relative lived in Redlands after the war the library has the following sources which can be used for additional information.

- Redlands City Directories 1896 – 1967
- Redlands Daily Fact (Newspaper) Index (1957 – 2014)
- Citrograph (Newspaper) Index (1887 – 1897)
- Illustrated Redlands
- Redlands Golden Jubilee Book
- Ingersoll's Century annals of San Bernardino County
- History of Riverside and San Bernardino County by Brown and Boyd
- Historic Photograph Collection
- Historic Maps
- Birth and Death Records for Redlands, early 1900s
- Church Directories in the California Collection
- Internment Records for Hillside Memorial Cemetery
- Civil War Veterans Buried at Hillside Memorial Cemetery (includes biography for each soldier – Union and Confederate)
- The A.K. Smiley Web site address is: <https://www.akspl.org/>

Seventeen Free Websites for Research

1. **FamilySearch** A completely free genealogy database website. You can use an Advanced Search tool by surname, record type, and/or place to access millions of records. The FamilySearch Wiki is a “go to” resource to find what exists for a wide range of family history topics, even beyond FamilySearch’s extensive databases.

Web Address: <https://www.familysearch.org>

2. **U.S. Census Bureau** Discover explanations on all federal census years and access copies of **original forms and questions**. Also see **Census Online** for links to state censuses; tools for research; and calculators to convert year of birth.

Web Address: <https://www.census.gov/>

Web Address: <https://www.archives.gov/research/census/online-resources>

3. **National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)** Maintained by the U.S. Federal government, NARA houses millions of microfilmed, printed, and manuscript records. Excellent for census records; governmental and military history records; military pension files; product patents; also, passenger lists, early naturalization records, and much more.
Web Address: <https://www.archives.gov/research>
4. **Library of Congress (LOC)** One of the largest collections in the world of printed and recorded materials; outstanding source for free images; resource for all copyrighted materials in America and beyond. LOC maintains collections of nearly all city directories and county histories in the U.S.; houses a comprehensive directory of all known copyrighted newspapers by timeframe and where they can be located today, in the U.S. Newspaper Directory and Chronicling America; and offers comprehensive historical materials of all kinds.
Web Address: <https://www.loc.gov/>
5. **New York Public Library (NYPL)** Among the elite tier of library collections, second only to LOC in the size and scope of its historical and genealogical collections. The NYPL Map Division has one of the best collections in the U.S.; the Milstein Division has extensive local history and genealogical materials related to all 50 states, including one of the largest American collections of city directories on microfilm; other notable divisions are the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Dorot Jewish Division, Manuscripts and Archives, Performing Arts Division, and the Science, Industry, and Business Library. Plus, many accessible online digital collections and image galleries; and use of IntraLibrary Loan through ILL and your local library card.
6. **USGenWeb Project** Free county/state historical and genealogical resources; research resources and content projects driven by volunteers of local and state genealogical societies throughout the United States. Also see **WorldGenWeb Project** for records beyond the U.S.
Web Address USGenWeb: <https://usgenweb.org/>
Web Address WorldGenWeb: <https://www.worldgenweb.org/>
7. **Research Guides for Ship Passenger Lists and Immigration Records** Focuses on providing guidance and links to records for passenger lists from about 1820 to the early 1950s. It includes suggestions for finding records for ports of arrival and immigration records.
Web Address: <https://www.myheritage.com/search-records>
8. **Freedman's Bureau** A Federal agency of the United States Department of War to help slaves who were set free after the Civil War and also poor whites with provisions, clothing, and fuel. It also helped with immediate and temporary shelter and supplied food and aid to the destitute and suffering.
Web Address: <https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau>
9. **Access Genealogy** Access hundreds of links to genealogical data by state or by topic. Very helpful and handy website.

Web Address: <https://accessgenealogy.com/>

10. **JewishGen** An easy-to-use website with many record groups and good surname search facilities. Daitch-Mokotoff phonetic search algorithms for eastern European and Jewish name searches. Some databases require payment.

Web Address: <https://www.jewishgen.org>

11. **BillionGraves** Search their free database by people or by cemetery. Many entries have photos of gravesites. Free app helps to direct you to the GPS location in a cemetery, which is a great help as many cemeteries are poorly marked.

Web Address: <https://billiongraves.com/>

12. **Find A Grave** They call themselves the world's largest gravesite collection with more than 170 million memorials. Search for free. Many photos and text have been added to gravesite information.

Web Address: <https://www.findagrave.com/>

13. **Legacy.com** The global leader in online obituaries, partners with more than 1,500 newspapers and 3,500 funeral homes across the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and Europe. Consumers can also express condolences, share direct support for families, and celebrate the people who have touched their lives.

Web Address: <https://www.legacy.com/>

14. **Afrigenes.com** An excellent starting place for African American genealogy. It features a "Beginners Guide" video; details on best sites for African American records, resources, and research; good direction on finding slave data, vital records, history of slavery; plus, a website search function, forums, and chats.

Web Address: <https://www.afrigenes.com/>

15. **Rootsweb** One of the first genealogical resources on the internet; it still offers excellent help with mailing lists; Ancestry Wiki; obituaries; connect to USGenWeb; Family Trees; queries; and more.

Web Address: <https://home.rootsweb.com/>

16. **Cyndi's List** Offers links organized by topics/categories. A cross-referenced index contains extensive lists of online genealogy resources. Don't know where to look for specific records? Check Cyndi's up-to-date list of suggested sources.

Web Address: <https://www.cyndislist.com/us/>

17. **Society of American Archivists** Laura Schmidt in "**Using Archives: A Guide to Effective Research**" provides an excellent tutorial on archives: what are archives, the types, requesting materials, visiting and guidelines, copyright, and more.

Web Address: <https://www2.archivists.org/>

Web Address: <https://www2.archivists.org/usingarchives>

Facts of Life

- Officer records are usually more detailed than enlisted records.
- Confederate enlisted records are not as complete as Union enlisted records.
- Union enlisted records are very complete but not always.
- Confederate Trans-Mississippi records are horrible.
 - But there are always exceptions
- U.S. Navy personnel Records not as well organized as the U.S. Army – Must know ships name on which the sailor served.
- C.S. Navy personnel Records are very sparse.

Attachment A - State Archives

Listed below are the addresses of the State Archives. It should be noted that some soldiers served in State militia units which were never mustered into the service of the Federal or Confederate governments. Records of such state service, if available, are in State Custody.

Alabama Department of Archives & History, 624 Washington Avenue, Montgomery, AL 36130

Alaska State Archives, 141 Willoughby Avenue, Pouch C, Juneau, AK 99811

Arizona State Library, Department of Library, Archives & Public Records, State Capitol, 1700 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

Arkansas History Commission, One Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201

California Office of the Secretary of State, California State Archives, 1020 O Street, Room 138, Sacramento, CA 95814

Colorado Department of Administration, Division of State Archives & Public Records, 1313 Sherman Street, 1-B20, Denver, CO 80203

Connecticut State Library, Archives, History & Genealogy Unit, 231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06106

Delaware Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Archives & Records Management, Hall of Records, Dover, DE 19901

Florida State Archives, R. A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Georgia Department of Archives & History, 330 Capitol Avenue, SE, Atlanta, GA 30334

Hawaii Department of Accounting & General Services, Archives Division, Iolani Palace Grounds, Honolulu, HI 96813

Idaho State Historical Society, Division of Manuscripts & Idaho State Archives, 610 North Julia Davis Drive, Boise, ID 83702

Illinois Office of the Secretary of State, Archives Division, Archives Building, Springfield, IL 62756

Indiana State Library, Archives Division, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204

State Historical Society of Iowa, State Archives, Capitol Complex, Des Moines, IA 50319

Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West Tenth Street, Topeka, KS 66612

Kentucky Public Records Division, Archives Research Room, P.O. Box 537, Frankfort, KY 40602-0537

Louisiana Secretary of State, Archives & Records Division, P.O. Box 94125, Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Maine State Archives, State House-Station 84, Augusta, ME 04333

Maryland State Archives, 350 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis, MD 21401

Massachusetts State Archives — Columbia Point, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125

Michigan Department of State, Michigan History Division, State Archives Unit, 717 West Allegan, Lansing, MI 48918

Minnesota Historical Society, Division of Archives & Manuscripts, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, MN 55101

Mississippi Department of Archives & History, 100 South State Street, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205

Director Records Management & Archives Service, Secretary of State's Office, P.O. Box 778, 1001 Industrial Drive, Jefferson City, MO 65102

Montana Historical Society, Division of Archives & Manuscripts, 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59601

Nebraska State Historical Society, State Archives Division, 1500 R Street, Lincoln, NE 68508

Nevada State Library & Archives, Division of Archives & Records, 101 South Fall Street, Carson City, NV 89710

New Hampshire Records & Archives, 71 South Fruit Street, Concord, NH 03301

New Jersey State Archives, Bureau of Archives & Records Preservation, CN-307, 185 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08625

New Mexico State Records Center & Archives, Historical Services Division, 404 Montezuma, Santa Fe, NM 87503

New York State Archives, 11D40 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230

North Carolina State Archives, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611

State Archives and Historical Research Library, North Dakota Heritage Center, Bismarck, ND 58505

The Ohio Historical Society, Archives-Manuscripts Division, 1985 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211

Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Archives & Records Division, 200 Northeast 18th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Oregon Secretary of State, Archives Division, Oregon State Archives & Records Center, 1005 Broadway, N.E., Salem, OR 97310

Pennsylvania State Archives, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026

Rhode Island Secretary of State, Archives Division, Room 43, State House, Smith Street, Providence, RI 02903

South Carolina Department of Archives & History, P.O. Box 11669, Capitol Station, Columbia, SC 29211

South Dakota Department of Education & Cultural Affairs, South Dakota State Archives, State Library Building, 800 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501-2294

Tennessee State Library and Archives, 403 7th Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219

Texas State Library, Archives Division, P.O. Box 12927, Austin, TX 78711

Utah State Archives & Records Service, State Capitol, Room B-4, Salt Lake City, UT 84114

Vermont Agency of Administration, Public Records Division, 6 Baldwin Street, Montpelier, VT 05602

Virginia State Library and Archives Division, 11th Street at Capitol Square, Richmond, VA 23219

Office of the Secretary of State, Division of Archives and Records Management, P.O. Box 9000, Olympia, WA 98504-9000

West Virginia Department of Culture and History, Archives and History Division, Science and Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Archives Division, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706

Wyoming Archives, Museum, and Historical Department, Archives and Records Management Division, Barrett Building, Cheyenne, WY 82002

Attachment B – Census Forms

The census forms are at times extremely difficult to read. Due to the photographic process which was used to record the forms the files may be blurred and difficult to read. The following forms of the census taken between 1790 and 1930 are provided for the researcher to understand what each column requested.

The U.S. Government did not furnish uniform printed schedules until 1830. As a result, census returns may vary, and sometimes give more information. This schedule reflects the prescribed questions outlined by the 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820 census acts.

U.S. CENSUS HEADINGS 1790-1860

1790 Census - United States									
State	Call number		Free white males		Free colored males	Free white females		All other persons	
Page	Head of family		Under 16	Including head	Under 16	Saves		County	City
1800/1810 Census - United States									
State	County	City	Free white males		Free white females		Call number		
Page	Head of family		Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over	All other saves	Other information
1820 Census - United States									
State	County	City	Free white males		Free white females		Call number		
Page	Head of family		Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over	All other saves	Other information
1830/1840 Census - United States									
State	County	City	Free white males		Free white females		Call number		
Page	Head of family		Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over	All other saves	Other information
1850 Census - United States									
State	County	Town/Township	Free white males		Free white females		Call number		
Page	Head of family		Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
1860 Census - United States									
State	County	Town/Township	Free white males		Free white females		Call number		
Page	Head of family		Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50

1870

State	County	Town/Township	Post Office	Call number													
Page	Dwelling number	Family number	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Value - Real estate	Value - Personal property	Birthplace	Father foreign born	Mother foreign born	Month born in census year	Month married in census year	School in census year	Can read or write	Enfranchise to vote	Date of enumeration

1880 Census - United States

[illegible]

1900 Census - United States

State		County		Township					
Microfilm roll number		Date		Enumeration district number					
Sheet	House number	Dwelling number	Family number	Personal description		Supervisor's district number	Occupation	Sheet number	Page number
				Sex	Color				
1	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
2	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
3	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
4	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
5	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
6	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
7	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
8	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
9	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
10	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
11	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
12	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
13	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
14	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
15	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
16	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
17	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
18	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
19	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
20	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
21	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
22	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
23	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
24	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
25	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
26	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
27	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
28	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
29	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
30	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
31	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
32	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
33	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
34	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
35	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
36	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
37	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
38	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
39	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
40	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
41	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
42	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
43	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	100
44	100	1	1	Male	White	100	100	100	1

1910 Census - United States

[illegible]

1920 Census - United States

[illegible]

1930 Census - United States Side a

[illegible]

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS SLAVE SCHEDULES*

State _____ County _____ District _____

Name of Slave Owner	Number of Slaves	Age	Sex	Color	Fugitives from the State	Number Manumitted	Deaf & Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS SLAVE SCHEDULES*

State _____ County _____ District _____

Name of Slave Owner	Number of Slaves	Age	Sex	Color	Fugitives from the State	Number Manumitted	Deaf & Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic	Number of Slave House
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1870

1880

1885

Mortality

1850-1860

1870

1880

1885

1880 Census Supplemental Forms: Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes

Schedule 2: Insane

Schedule 3: Idiots

Schedule 4: Deaf-Mutes

Schedule 5: Blind

Schedule 6: Homeless Children

Schedule 7: Prisoners

Schedule 7a: Pauper and Indigent

Attachment C – Civil War Research Sources

Regimental histories are valuable research sources that offer a unique perspective for the study of the Civil War. They provide details on the organization and achievements of a particular unit, often focusing on wartime activities.

Subject histories cover several areas of interest which are not addressed within this pamphlet. Essential Civil War Curriculum is a website sponsored by the Virginia Center for Civil War Studies at Virginia Tech. Its website features essays, photographs, and resource materials on the over 200 published topics, out of the 325 topics which will ultimately be published, representing the core body of knowledge about the Civil War. Written by today's foremost Civil War historians, essays on this site are presented in an easy-to-read format online or are downloadable as PDFs. The website also provides recommended reading lists, websites, and other resources.

There are many other areas of the Civil War which are not addressed in this pamphlet. It is up to the researcher to investigate subjects of their interest.

The website for the Essential Civil War Curriculum is:

<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/>

1. **Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/official-records-of-the-union-and-confederate-armies.html>
2. **Desertion, Cowardice and Punishment**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/desertion,-cowardice-and-punishment.html>
3. **Civil War Widows**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/civil-war-widows.html>
4. **Civil War Regimental Histories**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/regimental-histories.html>
5. **Confederate Veterans Associations**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/confederate-veterans-associations.html>
6. **Conscription**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/conscription.html>
7. **Photography and the Civil War**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/civil-war-photography.html>
8. **Woman and Soldier's Aid Societies**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/women-and-soldiers-aid-societies.html>
9. **Slavery**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/slavery.html>
10. **United States Sanitary Commission**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/the-us-sanitary-commission.html>
11. **Civil War Hospitals**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/civil-war-hospitals.html>
12. **Immigrants in the Union Army**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/immigrants-in-the-union-army.html>
13. **Civil War Statistics**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/civil-war-statistics.html>
14. **Civil War Artillery**
<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/civil-war-artillery.html>
15. **Small Arms and Ammunition**
[Small Arms and Ammunition - Essential Civil War Curriculum](#)

16. The Union Blockade of the Southern States

<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/the-union-blockade-of-the-southern-states.html>

17. Death and the American Civil War

<https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/death-and-the-american-civil-war.html>

Attachment D - National Archives Prologue Essays

1. "Marriage Registers of Freedmen," Elaine C. Everly, Fall 1973, Vol. 5, No. 3
2. "Income Tax Records of the Civil War Years," Cynthia G. Fox, Winter 1986, Vol. 18, No. 4
3. "Civil War and Later Navy Personnel Records at the National Archives," 1861 – 1924, Lee D. Bacon, Summer 1995, Vol. 27, No. 2
4. "Women Soldiers of the Civil War," DeAnne Blanton, Sprint 1933, Vol. 25, No. 1, three parts.
5. "Civil War Draft Records: Exemptions and Enrollments," Michael T. Meier, Winter 1994, Vol. 26, No. 4
6. "The Little Regiment," Michael P. Musick, Summer 1995, Vol. 27, No. 2. Two parts with Appendices.
7. "Honorable Reports: Battles, Campaigns and Skirmishes," Michael P. Musick, Fall 1995, Vol. 27, No. 3
8. "Which Henry Cook? A Methodology for Searching Confederate Ancestors," Desmond Walls Allen, Fall 1995, Vol. 27, No. 3
9. "War in an Age of Wonders, Civil War Arms and Equipment," Michael P. Musick, Winter 1995, Vol. 27, No. 4
10. "Confederate Medical Personnel," DeAnne Blanton, Spring 1994, Vol. 26, No. 1
11. "Civil War Draft Records: Exemptions and Enrollments," Michael T. Meier, Winter 1994, Vol. 26, No. 4
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23. "Faith on the Firing Line – Army Chaplains in the Civil War," John P. Deeben, Sprint 2016, Vol. 48, No. 1
24. "Southern Claims Commission Case Files"
25. "Black Soldiers in the U.S. Military During the Civil War"

Note: There are many other Prologue Essays located at the noted website which cover many areas of the Civil War besides those listed above.

Attachment E – Genealogical Information Forms

The following forms are provided for the researcher to utilize. It is important that the researcher keeps accurate records.

Most researchers use pedigree charts, family group records, and research logs to keep track of their genealogy. Whether paper based or in software, these charts and logs use similar formats and concepts. Pedigree charts provide an overview of generations or lines of descent. Pedigree charts are 'works in progress' where missing entries show areas in which further research is needed.

To organize what is known about a couple and their children, researchers use family group sheets. These forms provide spaces to record names, parents, children, spouses, dates and places of events, and other information to help identify members of a particular family. Whereas the pedigree chart is an overview of a family line, the family group record organizes and presents detailed information about a specific family.

The research activity log, also called a calendar, lists sources checked. Annotations can indicate what, if anything, was revealed by the source. The research activity log is a diary of all sources checked. Because a single entry is made for each source consulted or document (record) acquired, the log is the single most efficient way to keep track of what has been examined. A well-kept research activity log is also a table of contents to the research notes and documents acquired. The assigning of source numbers to each document makes the log a cross-reference to the entries on the family group record.

For every source / interview, photographs, birth certificates, military files, or other consulted in the research process, there should be a document prepared to which you or others can easily refer to for information. Such a source document could be notes from an interview with your grandmother, transcripts of your great-grandfather's journal found in a repository, a photocopy of a birth certificate, or a digital scan of the front and back of a photograph. If information is the product of speculation (unproven or undocumented), the 'document' would be a written summary of the evidence showing the evaluation process. The information found on the source document is entered into family tree software or onto a family group sheet so that you can see it in relation to other facts learned from other sources.



Family Group Sheet

Husband		Date	Place	Occupation(s)
Born				Immigration
Christened				Naturalization
Died				Military Service
Buried				Cause of Death
Married				Date of Will
Father				Other Marriages
Mother				

Wife (maiden name)		Date	Place	Occupation(s)
Born				Immigration
Christened				Naturalization
Died				Military Service
Buried				Cause of Death
Father				Date of Will
Mother				Other Marriages

Other Information/Records (ie. Census, Passports, etc...)	

Children						
*	Sex M/F	Name	Birth		Date of first marriage Name of Spouse	Date of Death/ Cause Place
			Date	Place		
		1				
		2				
		3				
		4				
		5				
		6				
		7				
		8				
		9				
		10				
		11				
		12				
		13				
		14				
		15				
* = Direct Ancestor						



Ancestral Chart

Born	Place	Died	Place
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National Archives and Records Administration

Ancestor's name

Objective(s)

Locality

[illegible]