



**WALLACE STATE
HANCEVILLE**



Wallace State Community College
P. O. Box 2000
801 N. Main Street
Hanceville, Alabama 35077-2000 USA
E mail: robert.davis@wallacestate.edu Phone: (256) 352-8263

RESEARCHING YOUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR

by Robert S. Davis

Sources indicated with an asterisk () are in the collection at Wallace State Community College.*

INTRODUCTION

We live in the golden age for Civil War research. Where once almost all that existed on that era consisted only of works on battles and generals, now dozens of books of indexes, catalogs, abstracts, and web sites take us directly to genealogically valuable data of our ancestors in that struggle. For guides on Confederate research, specifically, there is William Dollarhide, *Genealogical Resources of the Civil War Era* (Bountiful, Ut.: Family Roots Publishing, 2009); James C. Neagles, *Confederate Research Sources* (Salt Lake: Ancestry, 1986);* Nancy J. Morebeck, *Locating Union and Confederate Records* (North Salt lake, Ut.: HeritageQuest, 2001);* and J. H. Segars, *In Search of Confederate Ancestors: The Guide* (Murfreesboro, TN: Southern Heritage Press, 1993).* Also useful to researchers is Sherry Harris, *Civil War Records: "A Useful Tool"* (2 vols., Granada Hills, CA: The Author, 1990-1993)* and Richard A. Sauers, *How to Do Civil War Research* (Conshohocken, Pa.: Combined Publishing, 2000),* among other works.

More and more information appears on the Internet for help in Civil War research. The siteFamilysearch.org is free and Ancestry.com is a subscription site. These websites include millions of names in rosters, unit histories, queries for information, and much more. For information on Civil War research on the Internet see the latest edition of William G. Thomas and Alice F. Carter, *The Civil War on the Web*.*

For research in the records of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington, DC 20408 there are a number of published finding aids. The best general work is *Guide to Genealogical Research at the National Archives* (Washington: National Archives, 1986).* Researchers should also see *Military Service Records: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* (Washington: National Archives,

1985);* and Michael Musick, "Honorable Reports: Battles, Campaigns, and Skirmishes -- Civil War Records and Research," *Prologue: The Quarterly of the National Archives* 27 (1995): 259-77.* For details of the Civil War records at NARA see Henry Putney Beers, *The Confederacy* (Washington: National Archives, 1986).* Most of the Confederate records are described in detail in Elizabeth Bethel and Craig R. Scott, *Preliminary Inventory of the War Department Collection of Confederate Records (Record Group 109)* (Athens: Iberian Press, 1994).*

COMPILED SERVICE RECORDS

The compiled service records of Confederate soldiers at the National Archives can contain almost any information but usually gives data on each soldier's date and place of enlistment, circumstances of absences, and final discharge. Janet B. Hewett has published through the Broadfoot Company: *The Roster of Confederate Soldiers 1861-1865* (16 vols., Wilmington, NC, 1995-1996),* a printed version of National Archives microcopy M253 Consolidated Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederates.* (These indexes leave out some names; when that happens check the service records for the man's unit and see if he has a service record. The indexes on the web site Ancestry.com* are more complete for Union and Confederate soldiers.) The actual compiled service records* have been microfilmed by the National Archives and can be borrowed through LDS Family History Centers. they are also available on the Internet subscription site Fold3.*

The compiled service records are divided between troops raised by the Confederate government and units created by individual states. When someone appears in the indexes to these records but the microfilm of his unit cannot be found, sometimes his service record will be located under "miscellaneous" in the last reels of the microfilm for the state from which his unit served. Sometimes the service records of two or more soldiers of the same surname and unit have been mixed together under one soldier's name. In very rare instances, certain service records were pulled and never refiled between when the old War Department indexed the compiled service records and when the National Archives microfilmed them decades later.

You can find most of the lost information on the original unit rosters at the National Archives in Washington. (The original Georgia rosters have been microfilmed and are at the Georgia Archives, Morrow.) The service records for some states, notably Florida* and North Carolina, have been published although not by the National Archives. The Alabama Department of Archives and History has contemporary Civil War compilations of its rosters except for the units in the Army of Tennessee. Some original Confederate records were not always copied into the compiled service records. We have these records on special order microfilm from the National Archives in our microfilm drawer 145.*

NARA has also microfilmed letters sent by the soldiers and their families to the Confederate government. These letters can contain almost any sort of information. When a letter appears in the index in a register book the original letter does not survive but a copy should be obtained from the register book at the National Archives and Records

Administration, Washington, DC 20408; see "Reading the Lost Letters of the Confederate Government," *Heritage Quest* no. 73 (January/February 1998): 91-92.* Letters to the Confederate government are found by starting with: M409 Index to Letters Received by the Confederate Secretary of War 1861-1865;* M618 Telegraphs Received by the Confederate Secretary of War;* and M410 Index to Letters Received by the Confederate Adjutant, Inspector General and the Confederate Quartermaster General.* (We have the letters on microfilm.*) The National Archives also has on microfilm copies of the original letters written in reply. General and special orders of the Confederate Adjutant General have been at least partially published by Edgar Ray Luhn, Jr.

The above and the compiled service records do not include every record for every Confederate soldier. The Confederacy-wide indexes to service records do not include the navy (National Archives M260, rolls 1-7)* and the marines (M260, roll 7).* Additional information on Confederate marines appears in the books by Ralph W. Donnelly. Thousands of additional records are filed alphabetically in National Archives microcopy M347 Unfiled Papers and Slips Belonging to Confederate Compiled Service Records* or are located at the National Archives through M686 Index to General Correspondence of the [Federal] Record and Pension Office, 1889-1920.*

Many individual southern state archives have records of their rebels not found in the material at the National Archives. Alabama,* Georgia,* Missouri,* and Texas,* for example, have microfilm of card catalogs of state records of their respective Confederates that can be borrowed through LDS Family History Centers. These films contain references to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Confederates for whom no other record of service survives. A list of the known court martial cases is Jack A. Bunch, *Roster of the Courts-Martial in the Confederate States of America* (2001).* Almost all such cases have at least references in the individual compiled service records.

Many valuable Civil War resources are on the Internet, see our handout.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS OF WAR

For information on a Confederate held as a prisoner of war, start with the information found in the soldier's compiled service record, then search National Archives microcopy M598 Selected Records of the War Department Relating to Confederate Prisoners of War* (many of these records are on the web site Ancestry.com*; records are arranged by prison camp although there are some general indexes on reels 1 to 6). For ideas on using these records see Mauriel Phillips Joslyn, "Was Your [Confederate] Civil War Ancestor a Prisoner of War?," *Ancestry Newsletter* 11 (4) (1993): 1-5.* For Confederates who died in Federal custody see National Archives microcopy M918 Confederate P.O.W.'s: Soldiers & Sailors Who Died in Federal Prisons and Military Hospitals in the North,* available through LDS Family History Centers. National Archives microfilm M416 Union Provost Marshal's File of Papers Relating to Two or More Civilians* ends with several microfilm reels of records relating to military and civilian prisoners arranged by geographic location, apparently with no index.

Many Confederates left the horrors of Federal prison camps by becoming "Galvanized Yankees," former Confederates in the Federal army. An incomplete index to the rebels who joined the Union army is found in reels 23 to 26 of National Archives microcopy M1290 Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Not Enlisted by State.* The service records of the former Confederates in the 1st through 6th U. S. Volunteers are included in National Archives microcopy M1017.* For historical background see Dee Brown, *The Galvanized Yankees* (Lincoln, Nb.: University of Nebraska Press, 1963).*

Our microfilm collection also includes many records of Federal soldiers held at Andersonville and other Confederate prisons. See our handout on Union soldiers research.

CIVILIANS

Records of civilians who did business with the Confederacy are in National Archives microcopy M346 Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, arranged alphabetically by person or company (also available on the subscription web site Fold3).* The National Archives also has indexed quartermaster records of Confederate civilian workers, free and slave, in Entry 58, Record Group 109 War Department Collection of Confederate Records.

The National Archives microcopy M345 Union Provost's Marshal's File of Papers Relating to Individual Civilians* indexes by every name thousands of miscellaneous records of all sorts on southern soldiers and civilians found in the individual files of the Union Provost Marshal in microcopy M345 and also in M416 Union Provost Marshal's File of Papers Relating to Two or More Civilians.* The last reels of the latter apparently have no index.

Thousands of southerners traveled north of the Ohio River voluntarily to escape the war. They left no official records of their migration although many of them lived in the already established communities of southerners in the southern counties of Illinois and Indiana, especially around Jeffersonville, Indiana. Some remained north as late as the 1870 census. Federal soldiers sent other civilians north as "political prisoners." Records of some of them are found in the records of the Louisville, Kentucky prison camp on reel 95 of National Archives microcopy M598 Selected Records of the War Department Relating to Confederate Prisoners of War and are included on the Ancestry.com subscription web site.* Information on the reasons for arrest of some of these individuals can be found in the papers of the Union Provost Marshal in National Archives microfilms M345* and M416.* Also of use for persons in the Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, DC area is M797 Case Files of Investigations of [Washington Federal detectives] Levi C. Turner and Lafayette C. Baker.* Confederate records on suspicious persons in Richmond are sometimes found in National Archives' Record Group 249 Records of the Commissary of Prisoners.

Records of Confederate sequestration and confiscation of property are found among the Confederate court records in the respective regional branches of the National Archives, such as the National Archives--Southeast Region in East Point, Georgia. For information on records of Federal confiscations of property in the Confederacy see Robert S. Davis, "Without Right of Conquest: The Civil War Occupation and Restoration of the Findlay Foundry of Macon, Georgia," *Prologue: The Quarterly of the National Archives* 29 (1997): 301-15.*

The largest collections of Confederate government records outside of the National Archives are in the Department of Henrico Records of the Virginia Historical Society and the Confederate States of America (Pickett Papers, Mss 13,744) of the Library of Congress. We have selected records from the latter on microfilm including applications for passports to Europe, Mexico, and the West Indies; presidential pardons; and applications and appointments for jobs (usually with the State Department) in MICROFILM DRAWER 354.* Our collection has selected records relating to Richmond and to Federal prisoners from the Virginia Historical Society (see MICROFILM DRAWER 324).* The Microfilm Reading Room of the Birmingham Public Library has on microfilm most of the known Confederate imprints, chiefly the publications of the Confederate government.

The genealogy collection at Wallace State has LexisNexis microfilm of files on federal spies in the South (many of them southerners) from Record Group 110, entries 31, 36, 106, and 107, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC. In microfilm drawer 365.* We have a handout on researching federal Civil War spies. A helpful guide to this collection *Military Intelligence during the Civil War: Provost Marshal Records on Spies, Scouts, Guides, and Detectives* is online at:
http://cisupa.proquest.com/ksc_assets/catalog/104005.pdf

MISCELLANEOUS BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

For biographical sketches of prominent Confederates, several source books have been published. Among these works are Stewart Sifakis, *Who Was Who in the Confederacy* (New York: Facts On File, 1988);* Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Gray* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1959);* Jon L. Wakelyn, *Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1977);* William C. Davis, *The Confederate General* (Harrisburg, PA: National Historical Society, 1991); Jack D. Welsh, *Medical Histories of Confederate Generals* (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1996);* Robert K. Crick, *Lee's Colonels: a Biographical Register of the Field Officers of the Army of Northern Virginia* (Dayton, OH: Morningside Press, 1992);* and Bruce C. Allardice, *More Generals in Gray* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1995).* Allardice is currently preparing for publication a book of biographical data on all Confederate colonels.

Many other works take in other Confederates. Some special lists and books of rebels include Mauriel Joslyn, *Immortal Captives: The Story of 600 Confederate Officers and the United States Prisoner of War Policy* (Sharpsburg, PA: White Mane, 1995);* John W. Brinsfield, *et al, Faith in the Fight: Civil War Chaplains* (2003);* Charles F. Pitts,

Chaplains in Gray (Nashville, TN: Boardman Press, 1957); Thomas Truxton Moebs, *Confederate States Navy Research Guide* (Williamsburg, VA: Moebs Publishing, 1991); Ralph W. Donnelly, *Service Records of Confederate Enlisted Marines* (Washington, NC: Donnelly, 1979); the incomplete R. A. Brock, *Paroles of the Army of Northern Virginia* (New York: Antiquarian Press, 1962), also known as the "Appomattox Roster"; John O'Donnell-Rosales, *Hispanic Confederates* (Baltimore, MD: Clearfield, 1999); and Greg S. Clemmer, *Valor in Gray: The Recipients of the Confederate Medal of Honor* (Staunton, VA: Heathside Publishing, 1996). For information on records of rebel physicians and their staffs see DeAnne Blanton, "Confederate Medical Personnel," *Prologue: The Quarterly of the National Archives* 26 (1994): 80-84* and H. H. Cunningham, *Doctors in Gray: The Confederate Medical Service* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1958)*; also see the website *Medicine in the American Civil War*: <https://www.cprcertified.com/medicine-in-the-american-civil-war>

Some special Confederate biographical source books have been reprinted with detailed indexes by personal name, place name, and military unit by the Broadfoot Company of Wilmington, NC. These works include *Confederate Military History* (which includes thousands of biographies and family histories of Confederate veterans);* *Confederate Veteran*;* *Southern Historical Society Papers*;* and *Southern Bivouac*.* Many of these series have also been made available on CD-ROM computer disk. Broadfoot has also reprinted, with an extensive index, *Medical and Surgical History of the Civil War* (we have the index), a source for information on thousands of individual Federal and rebel battle injuries. *The Union Army, a History of the Military Affairs in the Loyal States* (8 vols., 1908; rep. ed., Wilmington, NC: Broadfoot Publishing, 1997)* includes an excellent encyclopedic listing of battles and campaigns.

Biographical material on other Confederate veterans can sometimes be found in William English Mickle, *Well Known Confederate Veterans and Their War Records*. Southern History of the Birmingham Public Library has the 1907 edition of this work and the Hamilton County-Chattanooga Public Library has the 1915 reprint.

Many books of Confederate cemetery records have appeared in the last few years. For rebel soldiers who died in Virginia cemeteries see Thomas M. Spratt, *Men in Gray Interments: Virginia Cemetery Series* (15 vols., Lovettsville, VA: Willow Bend Books, 1996).* For Georgia see Division United Daughters of the Confederacy, *Roster of Confederate Graves* (6 vols., Atlanta: The Author, 1996).* Mississippi burials are listed in Betty Couch Wiltshire, *Mississippi Confederate Grave Registrations* (2 vols., Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1989)* and Carolyn Reeves Ericson, *Confederate Soldiers Buried at Vicksburg* (St. Louis, MO: F. T. Ingmire, 1981).* The Confederate dead in the Chattanooga Confederate Cemetery are included in *Roster of Our Dead Buried in the Confederate Cemetery* (Chattanooga: N. B. Forrest Chapter, UCV, 1894).*

For information on blockade running see Rebecca Livingston, "Civil War Cat-and-Mouse Game: Blockade-Runners at the National Archives," *Prologue: The Quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration* 31 (1999): 178-89.

CONFEDERATE UNIT HISTORIES

Many regimental and even some brigade histories exist for individual Confederate units. Any bibliography of such works must be incomplete due to new works coming out almost daily. Several sources exist for the basic background on a Confederate unit. For the whole Confederacy there is Joseph H. Crute, *Units of the Confederate States Army* (Midlothian, VA: Derwent Books, 1987);* Stewart Sifakis, *Compendium of the Confederate Armies* (10 vols., New York: Facts On File, 1992);* W. J. Tancig, *Confederate Military Land Units 1861-1865* (New York: Thomas Yoseleff, 1967); and J. Ray Sibley, Jr., *The Confederate Order of Battle* (1 vol. to date, Shippensburg, PA: White Mane, 1996).* County histories, genealogical periodicals, Civil War websites on the Internet, and other sources frequently publish military rosters found in private sources, county records etc. that provide information sometimes found nowhere else.

At the beginning of the National Archives microfilm of each Civil War unit's compiled service records can be found "locality" cards that give something of the unit's history and organization. These cards have also been microfilmed separately as Compiled Records showing Military Service, National Archives microfilm M861. The Broadfoot company has published these records in book form as part of their new supplement to the *War of the Rebellion* series.

Civil War websites, library catalogs, and other resources on the Internet can be helpful in locating published information on Civil War units, personalities, and events. Some published bibliographies for the Confederacy from years past includes:

Cole, Garold L. *Civil War Eyewitnesses: An Annotated Bibliography of Books and Articles, 1955-1986*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1980.

Dornbusch, Charles Emil. *Military Bibliography of the Civil War*. 4 vols. New York: New York Public Library, 1961-1987.

Lester, Robert E. *Civil War Unit Histories* 4 vols. Bethesda, MD: University Publications of America, 1992. This microfiche collection has almost every regimental history published before 1920.*

Sellers, John R. *Civil War Manuscripts: A Guide to Collections in the Library of Congress*. Washington: Library of Congress, 1986.

Smith, Albert E. *Civil War Diaries and Personal Narratives, 1960-1994: a Select Bibliography of Books in the General Collections of the Library of Congress*. Washington: Library of Congress, 1997.

War Department. Office of the Chief of Staff. *Bibliography of State Participation in the Civil War, 1861-1866*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.

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Wiley, Bell I. et al. *Civil War Books: a Critical Bibliography*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1967.* Not indexed by unit.

Wright, John H. *Compendium of the Confederacy: An Annotated Bibliography*. Wilmington, NC: Broadfoot, 1989.*

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION SERIES

The most extensive compilation of Civil War material ever created is the 128 books (sixty-nine "volumes" in four series plus the general index; volumes 54 and 55, a special index to series I, were never published) known as *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records* (1881-1901),* also called the *ORs*, and its thirty volume companion: *The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*.* These volumes are a series of grammatically cleaned up official letters and reports for the Civil War. Even obscure incidents of the Civil War are covered in these volumes. Many persons are named and for the widest variety of reasons; see Alan C. and Barbara A. Aimone, *A User's Guide to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion* (Shippensburg, MD: White Mane, 1993).*

Accessing the *ORs* has become easier in recent years. Three companies now offer these volumes on CD-ROM computer disk,* an inexpensive and very precise means of searching these volumes by any word, name, or unit that is far superior to the incomplete original indexes. The *ORs* are also available on the Internet and can be searched for any word or combination of words at http://library8.library.cornell.edu/moa/moa_search.html (The original indexes still have value, however, for identifying persons referred to only by surnames in the volumes). Of great help in sorting out which volumes to read is the National Archive's five volume *Military Operations of the Civil War* (Washington: National Archives, 1986)* and Ronald A. Mosocco, *The Chronological Tracking of the American Civil War in the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion* (Williamsburg, VA: James River Publications, 1993).* Volume one of *Military Operations* has been microfilmed by the National Archives, with additional material, as microcopy M1036 and volumes two through five have been filmed as M1815. Broadfoot Publishing Company has published a supplement of over 100 volumes to the *ORs*.* Material for these additional volumes has been obtained from the National Archives, Civil War newspapers, and private manuscript collections.

CONFEDERATE SERVICE PENSION RECORDS

Each of the former Confederate states and the states of Kentucky, Missouri, and Oklahoma eventually offered some form of pensions to their respective *resident* Confederate veterans and widows; see Desmond Walls Allen, *Where to Write for Confederate Pension Records* (Bryant, AR: The Author, 1991).* All of the pension files are available, depending upon state, online at Ancestry, Familysearch, or the respective state archives. Indexes have been published for the pension files of Arkansas,* Florida,* Georgia,* Kentucky,*

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Mississippi,* Missouri,* Oklahoma,* Tennessee,* and Texas.* A supplement to the Georgia pension index has been for published.*

The records created by these states frequently contain a great deal of personal information. The Confederate pension microfilm for most states is available through LDS Family History Centers. The Dallas [Texas] Public Library has this microfilm for each state except Georgia and Virginia. (At Wallace State, we have microfilm of the Confederate pension files for Alabama, the surrounding states, Missouri, Texas, and Kentucky.)

In addition to the material found in the pension files, individual state archives often have additional records of genealogical value relating to their respective pensioners. Often a state archives will have annual county lists of pension payments that indicate when a pensioner died or moved. The State of Alabama has a 1907* and a 1921* census of Confederate veterans (many of whom did not serve in Alabama but had moved to Alabama after the war) that, for each soldier, gives his county and state of birth; as well as exact date of birth; as well as similar census for widows of veterans for 1927.* Such records from other states include the records used in Bobbie J. McLane and Capitola Glazner, *Arkansas 1911 Census of Confederate Veterans* (3 vols. plus index, Hot Springs: Arkansas Ancestors, 1977-1988)* and Gustavus W. Dyer and John T. Moore, *The Tennessee Civil War Veterans Questionnaires* (5 vols., Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1985).*

Some Confederate veterans and widows of Confederate veterans mistakenly thought that the Federal government offered Confederate service pensions. Their rejected claims are in the National Archives and Records Administration, indexed with the pensions for Federal soldiers. the United States government began giving Federal pensions to one Confederate veteran and some dozen Confederate widows starting in 1958. Their files are with the Veterans Administration.

The states of Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee gave pensions to resident African-Americans who served in the Confederate military (usually as servants). For historical background on African-American services to the Confederacy see Charles Kelly Barrow, et al., *Forgotten Confederates: An Anthology About Black Southerners* (n. p.: Southern Heritage, 1995).*

The chart below sometimes indicates only pension lists and not the pensions themselves:

Confederate Pension Records Available Online

State Name	State Archives/ Library Site	FamilySearch	Ancestry
Alabama			X
Arkansas		X	
Florida	X	X	
Georgia	X		
Kentucky	X	X	
Louisiana		X	
Mississippi		X	
Missouri		X	
North Carolina		X	
Oklahoma	X		
South Carolina	X		
Tennessee	X		
Texas	X		
Virginia	X		

OTHER POST WAR SOURCES

The United States government required some fourteen classes of southerners including Confederate officers, government employees, prison guards, and wealthy citizens to petition their respective governors and the president for pardons. Officially, voting or holding public office required such a pardon. The some 15,000 petitions for pardons, often containing personal information, are on microfilm as National Archives microfilm M1003 ***Pardon Petitions and Related Papers Submitted in Response to President Andrew Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.**** These petitions are abstracted the two volume Special Presidential Pardons of Confederate Soldiers and are indexed in Carolyn M. Rowe, ***Index to Individual Pardon Applications from the South, 1865-1898.**** The latter includes a separate index to 1,500 pardons granted by Congress after 1868. Those pardons must be requested from the National Archives, Washington, DC 20408-0001.

Many southerners filed claims with the United States government for a wide variety of reasons. All Civil War claims of all types that made it to the Treasury Department are indexed in Entry 366, Record Group 56 Records of the U. S. Treasury. This index can be searched by writing or emailing the National Archives, Washington, DC 20408-0001. The moost famous, but not all of the claims, are the Southern Unionist Claims. We have a seperate handout for those records and for Reconstruction era voting lists.

The Confederal and Federal court records for the Confederate states east of the Mississippi and south of Virginia are in the National Archives at Artlanta, in Morrow. NAAA answers requests by email though its website. Wallace State has the letters received by the Attorney general relating from the federal courts for the southern states in microfilm drawer 365.* Sometimes these papers deal with confiscation of Confederate property such as the Macon Arsenal.

BACKGROUND SOURCES

A number of Civil War sources also exist that can lead the researcher to information on an ancestor's unit or to events the ancestor must have witnessed. One common use of books on specific battles and campaigns is to search the sources cited for letters and documents by men of individual units that served in the campaign. For general background articles see Richard N. Current, ed., *Encyclopedia of the Confederacy* (4 vols., New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993).* To learn about events on any day during the Civil War, there currently exists: E. B. and Barbara Long, *The Civil War Day by Day* (New York: Da Capo, 1985);* Robert E. Denny, *The Civil War Years: A Day-by-Day Chronicle of the Life of a Nation* (New York: Sterling Publishing, 1992);* Chris Bishop and Ian Drury, *1400 Days: the Civil War Day by Day* (New York: Gallery Books, 1990);* and Navy History Division, *Civil War Naval Chronology 1861-1865* (Washington: Navy Department, 1971).

A collection of photographs of Confederate is the *Portraits of a Conflict* series, published by state. Photographs of Confederate soldiers from all states are included in William A. Albaugh III, *Confederate Faces* (Salona Beach, CA: The Author 1970); idem., *More Confederate Faces: Photographs of Confederates* (Washington, DC: ABS Printers, 1972); William A. Turner, *Even More Confederate Faces* (Orange, VA: Moss Publications, 1983); and D. A. Serrano, *Still More Confederate Faces* (Bayside, NY: Metropolitan Company, 1992). The U. S. Army History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013-5008 copies photographs of Civil War soldiers loaned to them. They also accept donations of information on all American veterans. Some special source materials for research in the wounded of both armies is the Broadfoot Company's well indexed (including by unit) reprint of *Medical and Surgical History of the Civil War*.*

Several sources document incidents and locations of places during the Civil War. Maps from the Library of Congress, the Virginia Historical Society, and the Library of Virginia can be viewed on the Internet at http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/civil_war_maps/.

The previously mentioned books by the Broadfoot Company and the *War of the Rebellion* are indexed geographically. Also see the Broadfoot reprints of Federal sources on the Civil War and Gilbert S. Bahn, *Infestation of Yankees: Reference Guide to Union Troops in Confederate Territory* (Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Publishing, 1998).* The most famous source for Civil War maps is George B. Davis, et al., *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1891-1895),* which is widely available as a reprint. A geographical index to this book is Noel S. O'Reilly, et al., *Civil War Maps: A Graphic Index to the Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Chicago: Newberry Library, 1987).* Bibliographies of other Civil War maps include *A Guide to Civil War Maps in the National Archives* (Washington: National

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Archives, 1986)* and Richard W. Stephenson, *Civil War Maps: an Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in the Library of Congress* (Washington: Library of Congress, 1989).

CONFEDERATE HEAD STONES

(from the National Archives and Records Administration)

There is a section on Confederate headstones at this url.

<http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2003/spring/headstones-sidebar.html>

More than forty 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. Researchers may consult the microfilmed records in the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C., and several of NARA's regional archives.

The National Archives has headstone application files, which may include Confederate headstone applications, in a number of separate series described below.

RECORD GROUP 92 (Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General)

Carded Records of Headstone Contracts, 1879-1903 (available as National Archives Microfilm Publication M1845, Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879-1903)

Applications for Headstones in Private Cemeteries, 1879-1924 (arranged by state, county and cemetery).

Applications for Headstones in Soldiers Homes, 1909-1923 (arranged by state, and name of soldier's home).

Applications for Headstones, 1925-1963 (arranged by state, county and cemetery).

RECORD GROUP 15 (Records of the Office of Veterans Affairs)

Applications for Headstones and Markers, FY 1965-1985 (need to know fiscal year of application)

NOTES ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR MILITARY

The Confederate States of American used the "Austrian" system of rank and insignia. The United States used essentially the same system from the Old Army. Until General Grant's promotion in 1864, no federal general was allowed above the rank of major general or two stars because George Washington had held the rank of three stars. Confederate officers wore their rank on their collars. All Confederate generals all wore the same rank insignia, three stars surrounded with a wreath. Union officers wore their rank on shoulder boards. Federal officers frequently held one higher rank than they were commissioned. This acting or temporary rank was called "brevet" rank. To the present time, the United States military still depicts the enemy in red and United States and allied forces in blue.

Northern
Virginia

XXXX

Army. Confederate armies were commanded by full generals and were named for states. Federal armies were commanded by two star major generals and usually were named for rivers. An army had at least two corps.

XXX

IV **Corps.** A Confederate corps was commanded by a lieutenant general. A Federal corps was commanded by a two star major general. A corps is designated by Roman numerals and also known by the name of its commander. A corps is three or more divisions (typically 14,000 to 18,000,men). A Federal corps was often as small as a Confederate division.

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Jones **Division.** Commanded by a (two star) major general, divisions are named for their commanders and consisted of three to five brigades (typically 3,000 to 7,000 men).

X

Smith **Brigade.** Commanded by a (one star) brigadier general and usually named for the commander or by a nickname such as the Stonewall Brigade and the Iron Brigade. An infantry brigade had four to five infantry regiments, a sharp shooter battalion, and an

artillery battalion. A cavalry brigade consisted of four to five regiments. A brigade on paper had some 5,000 men although half that number present was not unusual.

III

31 GA **Regiment.** Commanded by a colonel, the regiment was the main unit of the Civil War. The second in command would be a lieutenant colonel and the third in command would be a major. Officially a regiment had 900 to 1,200 men but most could only put in the field 250 to 300 men. A regiment was supposed to have nine companies. Regiments usually had their respective state name, for example the 35th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment, etc. Sometimes a regiment would fight as three battalions, each respectively commanded by the colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major.

II

12 AL **Battalion.** A battalion was a special unit of usually three but sometimes four or five companies. A battalion is commanded by a major. Sharpshooters (the skirmishers and snipers), engineers, and marines (naval troops) were organized in battalions as was the artillery. Sometimes infantry and cavalry battalions were formed for special service. Confederate artillery was also organized as battalions, consisting of three to five gun batteries. A battalion might be named for its commander (especially the artillery) although more often it was numbered and given a state designation like a regiment.

I

CO D **Company.** Commanded by a captain, a company was the smallest cavalry or infantry unit in the Civil War. An artillery company was usually called a battery. A battery consisted of three to five cannons or heavy guns. A company or battery usually consisted of 65 to 120 men on first enlistment. The second in command would be a first lieutenant, the third a second lieutenant, the fourth a third lieutenant, and the fifth an ensign. Companies were designated with alphabetical letters although batteries usually were named for their commanders.

Branches of the Military

[X] Infantry. The major fighting force of the military, they carry rifles and small arms. The mounted infantry and partisan rangers rode horses and mules. Their color is infantry blue (gray).

[/] Cavalry. They rode on horseback and carried sabers although they usually fought on foot like the infantry. In Civil War they were used for reconnaissance and raids. Their color is yellow.

[.] Artillery. Cannons (large guns on wheels without rifled barrels) and the large guns (like cannons but with rifled barrels). "Light artillery was pulled into battle by horses and mules. Heavy or siege artillery is permanently mounted in a fort or carried on boats or railroad cars. The color for artillery is red. "Flying" artillery travels with the cavalry.

State guards, reserves, home guards, etc. were special units, usually raised by the individual states for local service. Missouri had a state army with its own state army before its troops joined the Confederate army.

