

CIVIL WAR

Union Volunteers

The National Archives does not maintain an overall general name index for Union soldiers. However, there are microfilmed name indexes for each state. **Note: The state where the soldier joined may be different from the state in which he lived at the time.** Most of the compiled military service records for Union soldiers are not available on microfilm. For records of state or local militias or National Guard units that were not Federalized, consult the state archives from where the unit served.

Begin researching volunteers by consulting the appropriate name indexes available on National Archives microfilm. The index cards are arranged alphabetically by the individual's last name and show the soldier's name, rank, and the unit or units in which he served. If the soldier you are researching served in more than one unit, he should have a compiled military service record for each volunteer unit in which he served. In some cases, there are cross-references to names that appear in the records under various spellings. For a listing of microfilm publications relating to name indexes and compiled service records, consult the National Archives' *Microfilm Resources for Research: A Comprehensive Catalog* (2000). The *Military Service Records: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* (1985) is another very good resource to consult.

You can also consult the name database found on the National Park Service's "Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System" online at: www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/index.html. For more information on the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System see page 45.

For compiled military service records that have not been reproduced on

microfilm, researchers can request to see the original records at the National Archives Building. Researchers unable to come to Washington, DC, may request copies of these records by using NATF Form 86, National Archives Order for Copies of Military Service Records. You can order copies of these records online at: www.archives.gov/research_room/orderonline.html. After utilizing the compiled military service records, consult the pension file. Additional information on the soldier may be found in a pension application file.

For information on Union unit activities consult the record of events reproduced on M594, *Compiled Records Showing Service of Military Units in Volunteer Union Organizations*. This series is arranged by unit.

For medical information concerning soldiers who fought in the Civil War, consult carded medical records found in RG 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s–1917, entry 534. These cards relate to volunteers admitted to hospitals for treatment and may include information such as name, rank, organization, complaint, date of admission, hospital to which admitted, date returned to duty, deserted, discharged, sent to general hospital, furloughed, or died. This series is arranged by state, thereunder by the number of the regiment (cavalry, infantry, and artillery are filed together under the common regiment number), and then by initial letter of surname. For example, the First Pennsylvania Cavalry is filed under "1 Pennsylvania" along with the First Pennsylvania Infantry, First Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and First Pennsylvania Reserves.

Additional information may be found on Union veterans in the 1890 Union Veterans Census. These records have been reproduced on M123, *Schedules Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1890*. The microfilm contains individuals enumerated in the 1890 special census of Civil War Union veterans and widows of veterans. Although this schedule was to be used to enumerate Union veterans, in some cases, Confederate veterans were listed as well.

The 1890 veterans schedules provided spaces for the following information: names of surviving soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows; rank; name of regiment or vessel; date of enlistment; date of discharge; length of service; post office address; disability incurred; and remarks.

Veterans schedules are often used as a partial substitute for the 1890 Federal census, which was destroyed by fire. While fragments of the 1890 census may exist in state and local repositories, they are often difficult to track down and are incomplete. Although they do not list everyone who was included in the 1890 census, the veterans schedules are a partial head of household list for those who were old enough to have served in the Union military during the Civil War. Veterans schedules can be used to verify military service and to identify the specific military unit in which a person served. A search of the state where an individual lived in 1890 may yield enough identifying information to follow up in service and pension records at the National Archives; in some cases, it can often trace Civil War veterans to their places of origin.

Civil War (Union), 1861–65

- Compiled Military Service Record
- Pension File
- Carded Medical Records
- 1890 Union Veterans Census

Additional Sources of Information

Hunt, Roger D. and Jack R. Brown. *Brevet Brigadier Generals in Blue*. Gaithersburg, MD: Olde Soldier Books Inc., 1990.

Munden, Kenneth W. and Henry Putnam Beers. *The Union: A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War*. Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1986.

Van Sickle, Ron R. *General Index to Official Army Register of the Volunteer Force of the United States, 1861–1865*. Gaithersburg, MD: Ron R. Van Sickle Military Books, 1987.

War Department. *Official Army Register of the Volunteer Force of the United States Army for The Years 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65*. (8 Volumes), Washington, DC: Adjutant General's Office, 1865.

Warner, Ezra J. *Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1964.

Internet Sources

U.S. Army Military History Institute

The U.S. Army Military History Institute (USMHI) maintains a digitized copy of Heitman's and Dyer's on their web site. The 1903 edition of Francis B. Heitman's, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, from its Organization, September 29, 1879, to March 2, 1903*, and Frederick H. Dyer's, *A Compendium of the War of Rebellion*, are both available online under the Civil War section at: www.carlisle.army.mil/usamhi/DL/chron.htm.

Naval Historical Center

The Naval Historical Center recently digitized and revised Edward W. Callahan's *Officers of the Continental and U.S. Navy and Marine Corps, 1775-1990*. There is a new foreword by Rear Admiral Paul E. Tobin, USN (Ret.), the Director of Naval History. The information on these officers is now available at: www.history.navy.mil/books/callahan/index.htm.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (OR) *and the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies* *in the War of the Rebellion (ORN)*

Both *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (<http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/moa/browse.monographs/waro.html>) and the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion* (<http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/moa/browse.monographs/ofre.html>) are now available online at Cornell's web site as part of "Making of America." Both publications reproduce official battle reports and correspondence of Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War.

Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System

The National Park Service maintains a database called the "The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System" at www.nps.gov. This database contains very basic information about servicemen who served on both sides during the Civil War; a list of regiments in both the Union and Confederate Armies; identifications and descriptions of 384 significant battles of the war; references that identify

the sources of the information in the database; and suggestions for where to find additional information. There are sections for Soldiers, Sailors, Regiments, Cemeteries, Battles, Prisoners, Medals of Honor, and links to Civil War–related National Parks found at: www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/index.html.

Under the Soldiers section, for example, you can input information on last name, first name, state of origin, unit number, and function (infantry, cavalry, artillery, sharpshooters, or engineers). The database is based on National Archives indexes on microfilm so if you find someone in this database they should have a compiled military service record at the National Archives. The search result usually provides the regiment number, side (Union or Confederate), company, soldiers rank in and out, alternate name (if applicable), and the film number (National Archives microfilm publication number and roll number that the information can be found on; this is the index microfilm and not microfilm reproducing the service record).

Union regimental histories in the system were taken from Frederick H. Dyer's, *A Compendium of the War of Rebellion*.

Ancestry.com

Ancestry maintains a Civil War and later military pension database. The database is an index to nearly 2.5 million pension application cards. Each record includes the veteran's name and state in which he, or his dependents, filed the application. If a widow or a child filed the application, their name is provided. Because these pension files were for Federal benefits, this collection only contains the names of Union veterans. To researchers of Civil War ancestors this database can be a useful source of detailed information. In addition, the index contains a link to a digitized image of the index card itself, which will contain additional information on the individual, such as service unit, date of filing, and application and certificate numbers for the pension case file housed in the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.

Ancestry also maintains a database for the 1890 Union Veterans Census. The database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1890 special census of Civil War Union veterans and widows of veterans based on records found on M123, *Schedules Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War*.

Ancestry is currently working on a Civil War Research Database in an effort to compile and link all available records of soldiers in the Civil War. They are attempting to link a wide variety of records including state rosters, pension records, regimental histories, photos, and journals. So for now the site only provides information on limited soldiers' searches. While *Ancestry.com* is a fee-based site, NARA research facilities have public access computers that can link researchers to an institutional version of this web site.

Footnote.com

Footnote currently maintains a Civil War and later pension database arranged by unit. The site provides an index to pension applications for service in the U.S. Army between 1861 and 1917, grouped according to the units in which the veterans served. Index cards may include: the individual's rank, company, and regiment, dates of service, and application number. The application number can be used to view or request copies of the pension application file housed at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC. While *Footnote.com* is a partially fee-based site, NARA research facilities have public access computers that can link researchers to their web site.

Records Relating to Confederate Service

Compiled military service records for many, but not all, of the men who served in the Confederate States Army are in the National Archives Building. They contain information similar to those previously described relating to Union volunteer soldiers.

As the Confederate government evacuated Richmond in April 1865, the central military records of the Confederate Army were taken to Danville, Virginia, and then Charlotte, North Carolina, by the adjutant and inspector general, who then transferred them to the Union commander. The records were taken to Washington, DC, where, along with other Confederate records captured by the Union Army, they were preserved by the War Department. In 1903 the Secretary of War persuaded the governors of most Southern states to lend the War Department Confederate military personnel-related records, such as muster rolls, in the possession of the states so that they could be copied.

The compiled military service record of a Confederate soldier consists of one or more card abstracts and sometimes one or more original documents. Each card abstract copies an entry in original records, such as Confederate muster rolls, returns, and descriptive rolls and Union prison and parole records. The card abstracts in the jacket of any soldier, if the original record of his service was complete, may serve to trace that service from beginning to end, but they normally do little more than tell where he was at a given time. The only information of genealogical interest they are likely to give is his age and place of enlistment.

Many of the original records from which compiled service records were made are among NARA holdings, but there is rarely a need to examine them because of the care and thoroughness with which the information they contain was copied.

A soldier may have served in a state militia unit that was never mustered into Confederate service. Records of service in such units, if they exist, are likely to be in the archives of the state or in custody of the state adjutant general. Many Southern states have records relating to payment of state benefits to Confederate veterans as well.

All indexes and compiled military service records relating to service in the Confederate Army are available on microfilm. The general name index has been reproduced on M253, *Consolidated Index to Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers*. There are also name indexes to soldiers who served in organizations from each of the Confederate states plus the Arizona Territory, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri. All the states have been reproduced on National Archives microfilm as well as organizations raised directly by the Confederate government, Confederate generals and staff officers, and non-regimental enlisted men. For a listing of microfilm publications of indexes and compiled service records relating to Confederate service, consult the *Microfilm Resources for Research: A Comprehensive Catalog* (2000) under RG 109. You can also use the National Park Service's Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System described on page 52 to learn more about Confederate soldiers and units.

For information on Confederate unit activities consult the record of

events reproduced on M861, *Compiled Records Showing Service of Military Units in Confederate Organizations*. This series is arranged by unit.

If the Confederate soldier, sailor, or marine you are researching was captured during the war consult prisoner-of-war records found on M598, *Selected Records of the War Department Relating to Confederate Prisoners of War, 1861–1865*. For more information on Confederate prisoners, see the section on Civil War under the “Prisoners of War” section found later in this reference information paper.

A series of “unfiled papers and slips belonging in Confederate compiled service records” were created or collected by the War Department to be interfiled with the compiled military service records. This was never accomplished. Most of the items in this series are card abstracts and personal papers. The card abstracts contain information taken from other sources such as vouchers, requisitions, paroles, oaths of allegiance, and references to original records are noted.

Original papers were placed in this series when their proper filing location was uncertain or there was no place to file them, usually because the information was insufficient or contained discrepancies and could not be positively identified with any particular soldier for whom there was a compiled military service record. In some cases it is difficult to determine if the records in this series refer to a soldier, civilian employee, or private individual. Papers concerning Confederate civilians are similar to those found in the Confederate papers relating to citizens or business firms (M346, *Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms*), but the identity of each person was not always clearly indicated. Civilian records may include employment information about hospital attendants, clerks, and other employees. Also included are some papers relating to Confederate sympathizers similar to those found in the Union Provost Marshal records reproduced on M345, *Union Provost Marshal’s File of Papers Relating to Individual Civilians*, and M416, *Union Provost Marshal’s File of Papers Relating to Two or More Civilians*.

The unfiled papers and slips are arranged alphabetically by surname and have been reproduced on M347, *Unfiled Papers and Slips Belonging in Confederate Compiled Service Records*.

Civil War (Confederate), 1861–65

- Compiled Military Service Record
- Prisoner-of-War Records (M598)
- Unfiled Papers and Slips (M347)
- Pension File (Consult the archives of the state the veteran lived in after the war.)

The National Archives also maintains records relating to some individuals who served in the Confederate States Navy and Marine Corps, 1861–65. Confederate naval and marine service records give the serviceman's name and rank, and sometimes his duty station. In rare cases, if he was imprisoned, a record may give the date of his capture, place of his imprisonment, and date of his parole. These records are reproduced on M260, *Records Relating to Confederate and Naval Marine Personnel*.

Additional Sources of Information

Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives, third ed., pages 144–148.

Allardice, Bruce S. *More Generals in Gray*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1995.

Beers, Henry Putnam. *The Confederacy: A Guide to the Archives of the Government of the Confederate States of America*. Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1986.

Donnelly, Ralph W. *Service Records of Confederate Enlisted Marines*, (Washington, NC, by the author, 1979).

Donnelly, Ralph W. *Biographical Sketches of the Commissioned Officers of the Confederate States Marine Corps*, (Washington, NC, by the author, revised 1983).

Krick, Robert E. *Staff Officers in Gray: A Biographical Register of the Staff Officers in the Army of Northern Virginia*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003.

Office of Naval Records. *Register of Officers of the Confederate States Navy, 1861–1865*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1931.

- Sifakis, Stewart. *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Alabama*. New York: Facts on File, 1992.
- Sifakis, Stewart. *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Florida and Arkansas*. New York: Facts on File, 1992.
- Sifakis, Stewart. *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, the Confederate units and the Indian units*. New York: Facts on File, 1995.
- Sifakis, Stewart. *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Louisiana*. New York: Facts on File, 1995.
- Sifakis, Stewart. *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Mississippi*. New York: Facts on File, 1995.
- Sifakis, Stewart. *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: North Carolina*. New York: Facts on File, 1992.
- Sifakis, Stewart. *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: South Carolina and Georgia*. New York: Facts on File, 1995.
- Sifakis, Stewart. *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Tennessee*. New York: Facts on File, 1992.
- Sifakis, Stewart. *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Texas*. New York: Facts on File, 1995.
- Sifakis, Stewart. *Compendium of the Confederate Armies: Virginia*. New York: Facts on File, 1992.
- War Department. *List of Staff Officers of the Confederate States Army, 1861–65*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891.
- Warner, Ezra J. *Generals in Gray: Lives of the Confederate Commanders*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1959.

Internet Sources

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (OR)
and *the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies*
in the War of the Rebellion (ORN)

Both *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (<http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/moa/browse.monographs/waro.html>) and *the Official Records of the Union and Confederate*

Navies in the War of the Rebellion (<http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/moa/browse.monographs/ofre.html>) are now available online at Cornell's web site as part of "Making of America."

Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System

The National Park Service maintains a database called The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System at www.nps.gov. This database contains very basic information about servicemen who served on both sides during the Civil War; a list of regiments in both the Union and Confederate Armies; identifications and descriptions of 384 significant battles of the war; references that identify the sources of the information in the database; and suggestions for where to find additional information. There are sections for Soldiers, Sailors, Regiments, Cemeteries, Battles, Prisoners, Medals of Honor, and links to Civil War-related National Parks found at www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/index.html.

Under the Soldiers section, for example, you can input information on last name, first name, state of origin, unit number, and function (infantry, cavalry, artillery, sharpshooters, or engineers). The database is based on National Archives indexes on microfilm so if you find someone in this database they should have a compiled military service record at the National Archives. The search result usually provides the regiment number, side (Union or Confederate), company, soldiers rank in and out, alternate name (if applicable), National Archives microfilm publication number, and roll number that the information can be found on.

Confederate regimental histories in the system were taken from Joseph H. Crute, Jr.'s *Units of the Confederate States Army*.

Confederate Amnesty, Pardon, and Parole Records

Early in the Civil War, Congress authorized the President to extend pardon and amnesty to participants in the rebellion (12 Stat. 592). Presidential proclamations of December 8, 1863, May 29, 1865, and September 7, 1867, granted pardon and amnesty to increasingly larger groups of individuals on the condition that they take an oath of allegiance. President Andrew Johnson's procla-

mation of July 4, 1868, granted pardon and amnesty to virtually all remaining participants without the requirement of an oath. Amnesty and pardon records in the National Archives are found in RG 59 and RG 94.

Several series of amnesty oaths, 1863–66, relate to the vast number of Southerners who wished to gain or regain U.S. citizenship. Usually a single document, the oath is all that relates to one person. Filed with the oaths, in appropriate instances, are acknowledgements of warrants of Presidential pardons and agreements to accept the conditions of pardon. One series consists of documents relating to one person arranged by state, thereunder usually alphabetically by the first two letters of the surname. To use the records, the researcher must know the state where the individual took the oath of allegiance. Another series of documents that relate to more than one person is arranged numerically, usually under the name of a state. In the series of documents relating to one person are cross-references to the names on documents in the series of papers relating to more than one person.

An oath shows the name of the person; place the oath was taken, which was often the place of residence; date the oath was taken; and usually the signature of the person taking the oath. Sometimes an oath gives the age and a description of the person taking the oath and, in appropriate instances, their Confederate military organization.

The series of amnesty papers, in Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s–1917, RG 94, are dated primarily 1865–67. President Andrew Johnson's 1865 proclamation of amnesty excluded most people who had held high civilian or military rank under the Confederacy, as well as all Southerners with taxable property exceeding \$20,000 in value. These persons were required to petition the President directly for special pardons. The application files of 14,000 such individuals are in this series. The files, which include oaths of allegiance and other supporting documents, are arranged by state, thereunder alphabetically by name of applicant. A general name index to the series has been prepared by National Archives staff members. An application file gives the name, age, occupation, and place of residence of the applicant, together with biographic data. The files and index are available on M1003, *Case Files of Applications from Former Confederates for Presidential Pardons ("Amnesty Papers")*, 1865–1867.

The series of pardons in RG 59 consist of copies of Presidential pardons for Confederates, 1865–66, arranged chronologically. Also available are lists of persons accepting amnesty pardons, 1865–67. There is a consolidated name index to the pardons, as well as indexes in the separate volumes.

Copies of pardons show the name and address of the person pardoned and the date of the pardon. Lists of acceptances include name and, in some cases, addresses. The consolidated index entries give the name and county for each person pardoned. Lists of the names of most individuals who received pardons in the years 1865–67 were published in various congressional documents:

Message of the President ... [May 4, 1866] (39th Cong., 1st Sess., H. Doc. 99, serial 1263)

Message of the President ... [January 8, 1867] (39th Cong., 2nd Sess., H. Doc. 31, serial 1289)

Message of the President ... [March 2, 1867] (39th Cong., 2nd Sess., H. Doc. 116, serial 1293)

Message of the President ... [July 8, 1867] (40th Cong., 1st Sess., H. Ex.Doc. 32, serial 1311)

Impeachment of the President [November 25, 1867] (40th Cong., 1st Sess., H. Rept. 7, serial 1314)

Final Report of the Names of Persons Engaged in Rebellion Who Have Been Pardoned by the President [December 4, 1867] (40th Cong., 2nd Sess., H. Ex. Doc. 16, serial 1330).

The first message includes lists showing the names of persons with property worth more than \$20,000 who were pardoned and others listing the amount of property seized and returned. The messages of January 8, March 2, and July 8, 1867, responded to a House resolution of December 10, 1866, which requested the names of all persons engaged in the late rebellion who had been pardoned between April 15, 1865, and December 10, 1866. House Report 7, by the House Judiciary Committee, includes a reprint of the list of March 2, 1867. The message of December 4, 1867, was the final report on persons pardoned.

References to oaths of allegiance and paroles from Confederate soldiers can often be found referenced in compiled military service records for captured soldiers/prisoners.

Paroles

The Union provost marshals' file of one-name papers relating to civilians, 1861–67, available on M345, contains some loyalty and amnesty oaths, bonds, and paroles of prisoners. The Union provost marshals' file of two-or-more-name papers, 1861–67, available on M416, contains some oaths and bonds, paroled prisoners; and a file relating to military and civilian personnel, 1861–65, available on M347, has oaths of allegiance, oaths and paroles of prisoners of war. There is also a miscellaneous collection of manuscripts, 1861–65, which contains some records relating to prisoners' paroles. These files are cross-referenced in individual Confederate compiled military service records.

Confederate Pensions

Confederate pensions are not at the National Archives. The Federal Government did not authorize pensions for former Confederates until 1959. Pension records for 1959 and later have not yet been transferred to the National Archives. Pensions based on military service to the Confederate States of America were granted by the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. To search these records, contact the state listed above where the veteran lived after the war. Descriptions of state pension laws and addresses and telephone numbers of state archives that hold these records are available on the National Archives web site www.archives.gov.

The agencies listed below are repositories for Confederate pension records. **Note: The veteran was eligible to apply for a pension to the state in which he lived, even if he served in a unit from a different state.** Generally, an applicant was eligible for a pension only if he was indigent or disabled. In your letter to the repository, state 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. Some repositories also have records of Confederate Homes (for veterans, widows, etc.), muster rolls of state Confederate militia, and other records related to the war. **For information on procedures and fees for requesting copies of records, contact the appropriate repository.**

ALABAMA

Alabama Department of Archives and History
624 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, AL 36130-0100
334-242-4363

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.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas History Commission
1 Capitol Mall
Little Rock, AR 72201
501-682-6900

In 1891 Arkansas began granting pensions to indigent Confederate veterans. In 1915 the state began granting pensions to their widows and mothers. Two published indexes are available in many libraries:

Allen, Desmond Walls. *Index to Confederate Pension Applications*. Conway, Ark.: Arkansas Research, 1991.

Ingmire, Frances Terry. *Arkansas Confederate Veterans and Widows Pensions Applications*. St. Louis, MO: F.T. Ingmire, 1985.

FLORIDA

Florida State Archives
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
850-487-2073

In 1885 Florida began granting pensions to Confederate veterans. In 1889 the state began granting pensions to their widows. A published index, which provides each veteran's pension number, is available in many libraries:

White, Virgil. *Register of Florida CSA Pension Applications*.
Waynesboro, TN: National Historical Publishing Co., 1989.

GEORGIA

Georgia State Archives
Archives and History Division
5800 Jonesboro Road
Morrow, GA 30260
678-364-3700

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. A published index is available in many libraries:

White, Virgil D. *Index to Georgia Civil War Confederate Pension Files*. Waynesboro, TN: National Historical Publishing Co., 1996.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives

Research Room

300 Coffee Tree Road

Frankfort, KY 40601

502-564-8704

In 1912 Kentucky began granting pensions to Confederate veterans or their widows. The records are on microfilm. A published index is available in many libraries:

Simpson, Alicia. *Index of Confederate Pension Applications, Commonwealth of Kentucky*. Frankfort, KY: Division of Archives and Records Management, Department of Library and Archives, 1978.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State Archives

3851 Essen Lane

Baton Rouge, LA 70809-2137

504-922-1208

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

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

P.O. Box 571

Jackson, MS 39205

601-359-6876

In 1888 Mississippi began granting pensions to indigent Confederate veterans or their widows. A published index is available in many libraries:

Wiltshire, Betty C. *Mississippi Confederate Pension Applications*. Carrollton, MS: Pioneer Publishing Co., 1994.

MISSOURI

Missouri State Archives
600 W. Main
P.O. Box 1747
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573-751-3280

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. Typically, the pension file is small, perhaps four to eight pages, containing a standard application form and may include letters of recommendation from family members or others.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina State Archives
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-2807
919-733-7305

Mailing Address:

North Carolina State Archives
Public Services Branch
4614 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4614

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.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Department of Libraries
Archives and Records Management Divisions
200 Northeast 18th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
1-800-522-8116, ext. 209 (nationwide)

In 1915 Oklahoma began granting pensions to Confederate veterans or their widows. This published index is available in many libraries:

Oklahoma Genealogical Society. *Index to Applications for Pensions from the State of Oklahoma, Submitted by Confederate Soldiers, Sailors, and Their Widows*. Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Genealogical Society Projects Committee, 1969.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parkland Road
Columbia, SC 29223
803-896-6100

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. Beginning in 1889, the South Carolina Comptroller began publishing lists of such veterans receiving pensions in his *Annual Report*. From 1919 to 1925, South Carolina granted pensions to Confederate veterans and widows regardless of financial need. These files are arranged alphabetically. Pension application files are typically one sheet of paper with writing on both sides. Also available are Confederate Home applications and inmate records for veterans (1909–57) and applications of wives, widows, sisters, and daughters (1925–55).

TENNESSEE

Tennessee State Library and Archives
Public Service Division
403 Seventh Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37243-0312
615-741-2764

In 1891 Tennessee began granting pensions to indigent Confederate veterans. In 1905 the state began granting pensions to their widows. The records are on microfilm. This published index is available in many libraries:

Sistler, Samuel. *Index to Tennessee Confederate Pension Applications*. Nashville, TN: Sistler & Assoc., 1995.

TEXAS

Texas State Library and Archives Commission
P.O. Box 12927
Austin, TX 78711
512-463-5480

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. This published index is available in many libraries:

White, Virgil D. *Index to Texas CSA Pension Files*. Waynesboro, TN: National Historical Publishing Co., 1989.

VIRGINIA

Library of Virginia
Archives Division
800 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-692-3888

In 1888 Virginia began granting pensions to Confederate veterans or their widows. The records are on microfilm.

The National Archives continues to add information on these state archives relating to Confederate pensions including links to online information. Consult our web site for up-to-date information at: www.archives.gov/genealogy/military/civil-war/confederate/pension.html

Conflicts for which we have Compiled Military Service Records:

Revolutionary War, 1775–83

War of 1812, 1812–15

Early Indian Wars, 1815–58:

Includes Compiled Military Service Records (CMSRs) for 1815–58

Seminole or Florida Wars, 1817–18, 1834–42, and 1855–58

Winnebago War, 1827

Sac and Fox War, 1831

Black Hawk War, 1832

Creek War, 1836–37

Indian Wars in Texas, 1849–51

Indian removal, 1835–41

(There are no CMSRs, but bounty land or pensions may have been granted for service in the Osage War, 1832; Patriot and Aroostock War, 1838–39; Heatherly War, 1836; and Cayuse War, 1848).

Mexican War, 1846–48

Civil War, 1861–65

Spanish-American War, 1898

Philippine Insurrection, 1899–1902