

Cross Connections to the Civil War

J. Mark Lowe, CG, FUGA

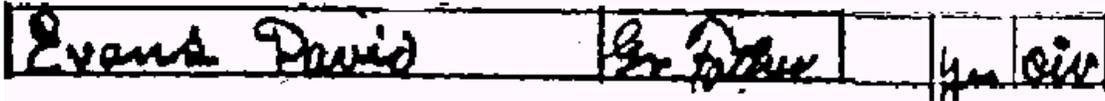
marklowe@kynresearch.com

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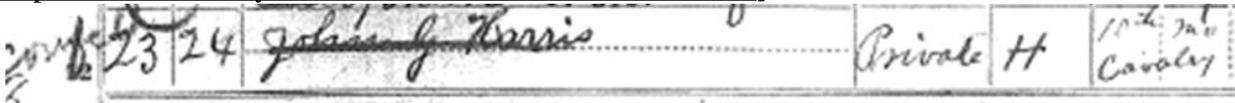
1940 U.S. Census – Supplementary Questions Only

1930 U.S. Census

This record created sixty-five & seventy-five years after the conclusion of the Civil War may contain information leading to military service for an individual. David Evans, an eighty-four grandfather, indicated he served as a soldier in the American Civil war.



Special Schedules of the Eleventh Census (1890) Enumerating Union Veterans and Widows of Union Veterans of the Civil War. M123. 118 rolls. [Ancestry.com, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/1890veterans/>]



An act of March 1, 1889, provided that the Superintendent of Census in taking the Eleventh Census should “cause to be taken on a special schedule of inquiry, according to such form as he may prescribe, the names, organizations, and length of service of those who had served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and who are survivors at the time of said inquiry, and the widows of soldiers, sailors, or marines.”

Each schedule calls for the following information: name of the veteran (or if he did not survive, the names of both the widow and her deceased husband); the veteran's rank, company, regiment or vessel, date of enlistment, date of discharge, and length of service in years, months, and days; post office and address of each person listed; disability incurred by the veteran; and remarks necessary to a complete statement of his term of service. Available for states alphabetically from a portion of Kentucky through Wyoming. Many enumerators included Confederate soldiers and widows, which were stricken later.

Newspapers

Develop a research plan: Use the old journalism tenet -- WWWWW

Become familiar with the newspapers format. Learn where to look for various types of news. Be careful not to miss the important details in fillers and advertising.

Check for an index or abstract of the paper. Depending on the type of index, this may save time and effort. How was the index created – i.e. many historical online editions are indexed using an OCR scan techniques and are dependent upon the quality/readability of type.

Look for all the newspapers in a geographical area. Work from a specific area or town, and then broaden the search to include a paper of the larger towns or county seat. Check for multiple editions, weekly and papers with opposing political views.

Record a complete citation on the clipping if printed or saved: Title and date of the newspaper; city and state of publication; page number; where the newspaper was found.

Military Pensions -Federal

General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934. National Archives microfilm publication T288. [RG 15] [Ancestry.com, database no. 4654]

Organization Index to Pension Files of Veterans Who Served Between 1861 and 1900, T289 [RG15] [Fold3.com]

Confederate Pensions

Pensions were granted in the state where the soldier lived, not his state of

military service. Pensions were granted to Confederate soldiers, their widows and minor children by the following states. FS Images available on FamilySearch.org AN Ancestry.com

State	Disability	Indigent Soldier	Widows	Minor Children
Alabama AN, FS	1867	1891	1886	1891
Arkansas*FS		1891	1915	1915
Florida*FS		1885	1889	
Georgia*	1870	1894	1879	1894
Kentucky* AN,FS	1912	1912	1912	1912
Louisiana* FS	1890	1890	1890	
Mississippi FS	1898	1898	1898	
Missouri FS	1911	1911	None	None
North Carolina FS	1867	1885	1885	1885
Oklahoma*	1915	1915	1915	1915
South Carolina*	1887	1887	1887	
Tennessee* FS	1891	1905	1905	
Texas* AN	1881	1899#	1889	1889
Virginia*AN /DC	1888	1888	1888	1888

*These states have an online index or more to the pensions. # The state of Texas provided funds beginning in 1863 for "families, widows, and dependents of soldiers currently serving in State or Confederate forces, or of soldiers killed or disabled in service." These Indigent Family Lists (1863-1854) are available online at the Texas State Library and Archives. [<http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/arc/cif/index.html>]

Alabama Civil War Service Cards [Surnames A-Z available] & Pensions

<http://www.archives.state.al.us/civilwar/index.cfm>

AN: https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/31335_alconfedpension/

FA: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/630229>

Arkansas Confederate Pension Index & Pensions

http://www.ark-ives.com/documenting/confed_pensions.asp

FS: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/598195>

AN: <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/arconfedpension/>

Florida Confederate Pension Application Files & Images

<http://www.floridamemory.com/Collections/PensionFiles/>

FS: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/294522>

Georgia Confederate Pensions Application Index & Images

<https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/TestApps>

FS: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/283808>

Kentucky Confederate Pension Applications & Images

http://www.e-archives.ky.gov/Confederate_pension.htm

FS: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/558566>

AN: <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/kyconfederatepensionrecs/>

Louisiana Confederate Pensions Application Index

<http://www400.sos.louisiana.gov/archives/gen/cpa-alpha.htm>

Mississippi Confederate Pension Index & Images

http://mdah.state.ms.us/arrec/digital_archives/pensions/

FS: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/1936413>

North Carolina Confederate Pension Images

<http://cdm16062.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/search/collection/p16062coll21>

<https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1911763>

Oklahoma Confederate Pension Record

<http://www.digitalprairie.ok.gov/cdm/landingpage/collection/pensioncard>

<http://digitalprairie.ok.gov/cdm/landingpage/collection/pensions>

<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/433332>

South Carolina Confederate Pension Applications Index & Images

<http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/> Series: Confederate Pension Applications

Tennessee Confederate Pension Applications Index

<https://sos.tn.gov/products/tsla/tennessee-confederate-pension-applications-soldiers-widows>

FS: <https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/1874474>

Texas Confederate Pensions

<http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/arc/pensions/introcp.html>

Virginia Confederate Pension Rolls Index & Images

http://lva1.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-

[clas10&local_base=CLAS10&_ga=2.85838617.1062640900.1556895568-521544768.1556895568](http://lva1.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas10&local_base=CLAS10&_ga=2.85838617.1062640900.1556895568-521544768.1556895568)

Civil War Soldiers and Sailors

<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>

This is most helpful if you know the state where the soldier served. This might not be the same location as their residence.

Strategy for locating Lineage and Fraternal Records

Contact Organization if still active

Check with State Archives/Library

Manuscripts and Special Collections

Consider Museums

Newspaper Accounts

Personal Collections

United Confederate Veterans Association Records

<https://www.lib.lsu.edu/sites/default/files/sc/findaid/1357.pdf>

[taken from Louisiana State University Library Special Collection Summary, Mss 1357]

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."*

Leon Jastremski, a member of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia (AANVA), Louisiana Division claimed to have suggested to E. D. Wilett, president of that association, the idea that led to the organization of the United Confederate Veterans Association (UCV). After having witnessed a reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1888, he approached Wilett with the notion of a federation for the Confederate veterans. Planning began with conversations among Wilett, Fred S. Washington and Fred Ober and other members of the (AANVA). They were joined by J. A. Chalaron and D. E. Given of the Association of the Army of Tennessee (AAT), and in February 1889 AANVA joined with the AAT and Confederate States' Calvary in formally endorsing a plan for a general meeting of Confederate veterans. Members were appointed by each group to a committee chaired by Fred S. Washington, for the purpose of organizing a meeting in June 1889 at New Orleans. Representatives from the local associations met to discuss the formation of the United Confederate Veterans Association and adopt a constitution. Washington represented members of the Louisiana Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, the Louisiana Division of the Army of Tennessee, and the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association. More than 500 of the 1,885 UCV local camps previously existed independently or as units of other societies. 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 those departments and local camps. Officers were appointed throughout the entire association. The early "Generals Commanding," later known as Commanders-in-Chief, included generals and several lower officers of the Confederate States Army, but UCV Commanders-in-Chief who later followed had held the rank of private during the Civil War. General John B. Gordon, elected in 1889, served as General Commanding until 1904 when he was succeeded by Stephen D. Lee who served from 1904 to 1907. Most subsequent Generals Commanding held a one-year term of office. George Moorman acted as the first Adjutant General and Chief of Staff appointed by General Gordon; he served from 1891 until 1903. William E. Mickle succeeded him in 1903, serving until 1919. General Andrew B. Booth served as Adjutant General until 1921, then as Assistant Adjutant General until 1923. His daughter, Mrs. Winnie Booth Kernan, continued in the position of Assistant Adjutant General through the 1930s. The majority of correspondence, reunion arrangements, membership records, and other administrative matters were handled through the office of the Adjutant General and Chief-of-Staff.

Official records of the United Confederate Veterans Association are comprised of orders issued by the Adjutant General, correspondence, membership records, printed items, administrative records and financial records. Correspondence primarily

pertains to UCV business affairs such as registration of camps, issuance of commissions and convention matters. Among the membership records are rosters, lists of camp officers and card files of members. Printed and graphic materials consist of programs, ephemera, photographs, and newspaper clippings reporting convention events.

Among the administrative records are constitutions and bylaws of the association and some divisions, camp records and writings. Manuscript volumes include rosters, cashbook ledgers and ledgers with some information about individual members. Subgroup 2 is comprised of records and manuscript volumes of the Grand Army of the Republic. Civil War documents, Subgroup 3, include military documents, correspondence and a Confederate imprint (1861). Website includes finding aids to the special collection of manuscripts

Confederate Veteran Magazine

Originally published in Nashville, Tennessee by S.A. Cunningham from January of 1893 through December of 1932, the magazine covered topics ranging from first-hand accounts of battles and articles of historical interest to obituaries, poems and lighter stories.

Confederate Veteran Magazine Images – Internet Archive

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

Confederate Veteran Magazine Images – HathiTrust (includes Index)

<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000528187>

<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100813931>

United Daughters of the Confederacy

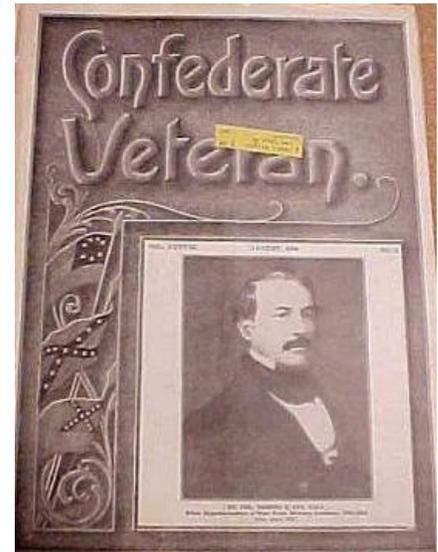
The National Association of the Daughters of the Confederacy was organized in Nashville, Tenn., on September 10, 1894, by founders Mrs. Caroline Meriwether Goodlett of Nashville and Mrs. Anna Davenport Raines of Georgia. At its second meeting in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, the Organization changed its name to the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The United Daughters of the Confederacy was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on July 18, 1919.

Membership is open to women no less than 16 years of age who are blood descendants, lineal or collateral, of men and women who served honorably in the Army, Navy or Civil Service of the Confederate States of America, or gave Material Aid to the Cause.

Two libraries are located in the headquarters in Richmond. The Caroline Meriwether Goodlett Library includes books relating to Southern history, diaries, letters and other archival materials suitable for research. The Helen Walpole Brewer Library was established in 1996. It contains microfilm copies of the National Archives Compiled Confederate Service Records and a limited number of regimental histories, family histories, pension records, and cemetery records.

Index to Tennessee Confederate Veterans' Questionnaires - Microfilm 484

<https://sharetn.gov.tnsosfiles.com/tsla/history/military/quest.htm>



Grand Army of the Republic

Founded in Decatur, Illinois on April 6, 1866 by Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, membership was limited to honorably discharged veterans of the Union Army, Navy, Marine Corps or the Revenue Cutter Service who had served between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865. The community level organization was called a "Post" and each was numbered consecutively within each department. Most Posts also had a name and the rules for naming Posts included the requirement that the honored person be deceased and that no two Posts within the same Department could have the same name. The Departments generally consisted of the Posts within a state and, at the national level, the organization was operated by the elected "Commandery-in-Chief."

Post Commanders were elected as were the Junior and Senior Vice Commanders and the members of Council. Each member was voted into membership using the Masonic system of casting black or white balls (except that more than one black ball was required to reject a candidate for membership). When a candidate was rejected, that rejection was reported to the Department which listed the rejection in general orders and those rejections were maintained in a "Black Book" at each Post meeting place. The meeting rituals and induction of members were similar to the Masonic rituals and have been handed down to the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

The official body of the Department was the annual Encampment, which was presided over by the elected Department Commander, Senior and Junior Vice Commanders and the Council. Encampments were elaborate multi-day events which often included camping out, formal dinners and memorial events. In later years the Department Encampments were often held in conjunction with the Encampments of the Allied Orders, including Camps of the Sons of Veterans Reserve, which at the time were quasi-military in nature, often listed as a unit of the state militia or national guard.

The GAR sought to promote comradeship among veterans, to extend pension rights, to provide relief for war widows and orphans, and to maintain homes for old soldiers. In 1868, GAR Commander-in-Chief John A. Logan inaugurated the

observance of Memorial Day in honor of fallen soldiers. Membership in this Republican organization peaked at more than 400,000 in 1890. The final Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1949 and the last member, Albert Woolson died in 1956 at the age of 109 years.

GAR Research Links maintained by SUVCW: www.sucwv.org/research.htm

Smith, Albert E., Jr., compiler. *The Grand Army of the Republic and Kindred Societies: A Guide to Resources in the General Collections of the Library of Congress*. Washington, Library of Congress, 2001. Accessible online at

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/main/gar/garhome.html>

Dennis Northcott's Website: <http://www.ngpublications.com/index.htm> Dennis provides a bibliography to GAR published and online resources.

Ladies Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic / Women's Relief Corps (See SUVCW)

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

<http://www.sucwv.org/>

Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans

<http://www.asucwv.org/>

The history of the Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans is closely associated with the GAR and the Allied Orders later formed to continue their work. The need for an Auxiliary was soon recognized and through the efforts of Major A.P. Davis, the first Ladies Aid Society was organized at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1883 and in the following year was officially recognized as their Auxiliary. Ladies Aid Societies were formed in several States in rapid succession and in 1886 plans for a National Organization were formed, with the first National Encampment being held in Akron, Ohio, September 1887. At the National Encampment at Boston, Massachusetts in 1894, the name was changed to the Sons of Union Veterans Auxiliary, eventually becoming known as the Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War

<http://www.duvcw.org/>

DUVCW members are direct line descendants from Veterans of the Union Army and Navy who fought in the defense and for the preservation of our Nation during the American Civil War. Olive Howald, Harriet Knapp, Eva Merwin, Frank Merwin and Bertha Martin organized on May 30, 1885 and held the first meeting on June 3, 1885 at the home of Eva Merwin, 419 First Street, S.E. Massillon, Ohio. Signers of the Original Articles of Incorporation were Minnie F. King, Bertha M. Martin, Olive F. Howald, Eva Merwin and Any Merrill. The National Alliance Daughters of Veterans endorsed by The Grand Army of the Republic at the 34th Annual Encampment held in Chicago, Illinois, 1900. The organization name was changed to Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War at the 35th National Convention held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1925.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion

On April 15, 1865, as word of President Abraham Lincoln's death spread throughout the country, three Union Army officer friends met in Philadelphia to discuss the tragic news. Rumors from Washington of a conspiracy to destroy the Federal government by assassination of its leaders prompted the three officers to form an organization that could help thwart future threats to the national government.

A mass meeting of Philadelphia veterans was held on April 20, 1865 to pledge renewed allegiance to the Union and to plan for participation in the funeral arrangements for the President. The Philadelphia officers, who served as an honor guard for President Lincoln's funeral cortege, met again after the funeral was over to establish a permanent organization of officers and former officers patterned after the Society of Cincinnati established after the Revolutionary War. The name they chose, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, first appeared in a notice calling a meeting on May 31, 1865 at Independence Hall.

Since its inception, the Order membership has included nearly 12,000 Civil War officers. At its zenith, the organization counted practically every prominent officer among its ranks. Among them were Generals Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman; Lt. Generals Philip H. Sheridan, Nelson A. Miles and John M. Schofield; Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, George B. McClellan, Rutherford B. Hayes, George Armstrong Custer, David McMurtree Gregg and Grenville M. Dodge; Admiral David G. Farragut; Rear Admirals Bancroft Gherardi and George W. Melville. In addition to Ulysses S. Grant and Rutherford B. Hayes, Original Companions Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley served as Presidents of the United States.

With the eventual aging of the Original Companions, membership within the MOLLUS was changed to provide for Hereditary Companions; descendants of eligible officers.

The website includes additional history and an index to over 12,000 Original Companions.

sucwv.org/mollus/mollus.htm

National Order of the Blue and Gray

Post Office Box 2137, Vienna, VA 22183-2137; 703-848-2663; frog3338@cox.net

Hereditary Membership is open to males and females, who are lineally or collaterally descended from any person who rendered civil or military service on either side in the Civil War, including service in battle under Confederate and Federal

authority; in military or naval units of the two governments, in a political role (statewide or higher), or as a physician, surgeon, chaplain, or nurse in wartime service. There is a special path to membership that is lineal or collateral descent from an ancestor who in their lifetime had military or civil service at the state level or higher in both the Federal and Confederate governments during their lifetime. The qualifying ancestor for this special membership category must have served both the Confederate States of America and the United States of America at some time during his or her lifetime. The Federal service can be before, after, or during the Civil War.

Fold3 – Civil War Widows’ Pensions

<https://www.fold3.com/title/24/civil-war-widows-pensions>

U.S. Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1863-1865

<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/coloredtroopscmsr/>

Fold 3 – USCT

<https://www.fold3.com/category/268/colored-troops>

Papers of Tennessee’s Governors

(Finding Aids at www.tn.gov/tsla/index.htm)

Isham Green Harris (1857-1862) GP-19 Microfilmed

Andrew Johnson (Military Governor 1862-1865) GP-20 Microfilmed

William Gannaway Brownlow (1865-1869) GP-21 Microfilmed

DeWitt Clinton Senter (1869-1871) GP-22 Microfilmed

Legislative Petitions/ Private Acts/

Private Letters in Manuscript Collections

Finding Federal Agencies and Records

NARA: Guide to Federal Records:

<http://archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/>

GIL 17: Citing Records in the National Archives

<http://www.archives.gov/publications/general-info-leaflets/17.html>

1776-1854 - Private Claims presented to Congress

Before 1854, private claims of citizens against the U.S. Government were presented to Congress for examination and relief.

1854-1863 Private Claims presented to Congress, examined by Court of Claims

1863 Private Claims presented to Congress, examined and approved by Court of Claims

The provision was eliminated that all records, evidence, judgments and bills be sent to Congress.

1883 Private Claims presented to Congress, referred to Court of Claims

The act of March 3, 1883, commonly called the Bowman Act, provides that when any claim or matter is pending before either House of Congress or any committee, which involves the investigation and determination of facts, the same may be transmitted to the Court of Claims for hearing. When the facts are found, the same are reported to the House or to the committee from which the case was transmitted, for its consideration. No judgment is entered, no conclusion of law is made, and no opinion is given, and no evidence returned. All that is reported is the finding of fact.

Federal Claims Court

A court of the United States created in 1855 to hear and determine claims against the United States. The purpose of the tribunal was to relieve Congress of these claims through the enactment of private bills. At first the court's decisions were recommendations for congressional action but in 1866 its decisions were declared by Congress to be final.

In 1887, Congress passed the Tucker Act, which expanded the jurisdiction to include all claims against the government except tort, equitable and admiralty. Today the court deals with claims for the taking of private property, refund of federal taxes, military and civilian pay and allowances, and damages for breaches of contracts with the government.

NARA: United States Court of Claims, Record Group 123 (1855-1966)

Southern Claims Commission

Between 3 March 1871 and 3 March 1873, Southerners filed 22,298 claims before the Southern Claims Commission (SCC) based on the fact they were loyal to the Union during the Civil War and had quartermaster stores or supplies taken by or furnished to the Union Army during the rebellion

The commission addressed claims (for personal property only) from residents of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The Southern Claims Commission appointed local commissioners to hear these claims, determine the authenticity of each claim, and decide if, indeed, the claimant had been loyal to the Union during the war. Because a number of different governmental offices were

It is as much the duty of Government to render prompt justice against itself, in favor of citizens as it is to administer the same, between private individuals.
Abraham Lincoln, 1861

involved in the settlement process, the records of the Commission are divided among several record groups. The barred and disallowed case files are part of RG 233, Records of the United States House of Representatives. The case files for the allowed claims are in RG 217, Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury. They are arranged alphabetically by State, and thereunder by county, and thereunder by surname. The administrative records and correspondence files of the Commission are among the General Records of the Department of the Treasury, RG 56. The Bowman Act of 1883 and the Tucker Act of 1887 provided for further adjudication of some disallowed cases by the Court of Claims. Records relating to those cases may be found in RG 123, Records of the United States Court of Claims and RG 205, Records of the Court of Claims Section (Justice).

Three Types of Claims heard by Southern Claims Commission:

Allowed - The claim was paid and the extant records that survive are the name of the claimant, place of residence, description of the claim, and amount paid.

Barred - The claim was filed past the legal date or commissioners ruled the claimant a Confederate supporter. Generally, these files record the name, location, and description of the claim. These may include additional evidence or testimony.

Disallowed - The claim was not paid, but for other reasons. These files should include the most evidentiary information including questionnaires and testimonies.

What Might We Find?

Index or Calendar of Claims or District Court (RG21) Dockets

Claim File: Application, Affidavits, Evidence, Report

Approved Claim: Payments and Vouchers, Ending Payment

Rejected Claims: Reapplication, Petition for Relief, Political Maneuvers

Unsettled Claim: Same as Rejected, but might be by different person.

Select Bibliography

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Washington, 1892. Available on the following National Archives micropublications: P2257, *Part 1, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives: Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880*; M87, roll 14, *Records of the Commissioners of Claims (Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880)*; M1407, *Barred and Disallowed Case Files of the Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880*. Claimants listed in alphabetical order with state, commission number, office and report numbers, year, amount claimed, amount allowed, amount disallowed, status, and nature (or description) of claim.

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Micropublications

Barred and Disallowed Case Files of the Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880, M1407
Records of the Commissioners of Claims (Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880), M87
Records of the U.S. House of Representatives: Southern Claims Commission, 1871-1880, P2257
Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims, 1871-1880: Alabama, M2062
Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims 1871-1880: Georgia, M1658
Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims, 1871-1880: Virginia, M2094
Southern Claims Commission Approved Claims, 1871-1880: West Virginia, M1762
U.S. Court of Claims Docket Cards for Congressional Case Files, ca. 1884-1943, M2007

Helpful Websites

Researching Southern Claims Commission Records

www.slcl.org/branches/hq/sc/scc/scc-main.htm

Includes a step-by-step process for locating records.

Disallowed Claims Index of Southern Claims Commission by Year

freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~familyinformation/scc/71index.html

freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~familyinformation/scc/71index.html

Disallowed Claims Index of Southern Claims Commission by State (North Carolina)

freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~familyinformation/scc/sccindex.html

Consolidated Index Of Claims Reported By The Commissioners Of Claims To The

House Of Representatives, From 1871 To 1890 (Aaron to Anderson, Francis)

freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~familyinformation/scc/sccclaims.html

Southern Claims Commission Images

www.Fold3.com

National Archives Mf. No. M1407

Article explaining Fold3.com's Southern Claims Commission Images.

blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2007/03/southern_claims.html

Links to additional articles and case study of file use.

Disallowed and Barred Claims, 1871-1880, Images of National Archives Mf. No. M1407

U.S. Southern Claims Commission Master Index, 1871-1880. created by Gary B. Mills

<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/sccindex/>

Allowed Claims, 1871-1880 for Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia and Alabama

<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/sccallowed/>

Selected Documents from the U.S. Serial Set 1823-1917

memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwss.html

Guide to Congressional Records at National Archives

www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/electronic-pubs.html#congress

U.S. Statutes at Large 1789-1885

memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwsl.html

Manuscripts

<http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/>

Online Resources

www.Genealogybank.com (\$) Historic Newspapers, Newsbank, Government Documents

www.Google.com Well-known search engine with new extensive archive search.

www.Fold3.com (\$) Index and digital images from National Archives and other Archives.

www.Ancestry.com (\$) Includes census images, Civil War Pension Index

www.heritagequestonline.com (library only) Rev War Pension Applications, Census, Histories

www.familysearch.org Index to 1880 US Census, previously compiled works, library catalog

www.archives.gov National Archives – finding aids to records, order pensions, claim files, etc.

www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/ Guide to Federal Records

www.archives.gov/publications/general-info-leaflets/17.html Citing Recs in the Natl Archives

jeffersondavis.rice.edu/ The Papers of Jefferson Davis

www.carlisle.army.mil/ahec/ U.S. Army Heritage & Education Center

docsouth.unc.edu/ Documenting the American South – Univ of North Carolina

www.davidrumsey.com/ David Rumsey's Historical Maps

news.google.com/archivesearch Google News Archives

www.suvcwdb.org/home/ Natl Graves Registration Database – SUV

www.ngpublications.com/ GAR Books – Dennis Northcott