

Civil War Veterans Who Played Major League Baseball Research Project

Introduction

The undersigned researchers participated in a project to try to shed light on the question of how many major league ballplayers and non-playing major league managers were Civil War veterans. With nearly a century and a half having passed since the war's end, and many vagaries in the records, producing a definitive list is not possible. Proving that a particular player was a Civil War veteran is often very difficult; proving that someone was not a veteran is impossible unless they were too young to have served.

So the bulk of this report summarizes the credentials of each name that has been cited as a Civil War veteran in any credible source. When the evidence seems clear about whether the man was a veteran, we have not been hesitant to say so. But we have also been careful to indicate that there is serious doubt in quite a few instances. In some cases, a candidate can be easily dismissed on the accounts of their age, but we felt it important to include these names so that anyone coming across their names in another source will not assume that we overlooked them and try to add them back.

Our work was made easier by the research on this subject by many previous researchers, including Richard Puff, Ron Henry, Rick Stattler, Bill Carle, Jay Sanford, Bill Lee, David Arcidiacono, Chuck Rosciam, and Rod Nelson. Our apologies to anyone whose contributions we have overlooked.

We have concluded with a list of major league players/managers for whom we believe there is persuasive evidence of Civil War service. We stress, however, that this list is not intended to be the last word on this subject and that that list should and will be modified as new information surfaces.

Bruce Allardice
Harold Dellinger
Richard Hershberger
Reed Howard
David Lambert
Richard Malatzky
Peter Morris
Jim Wheeler

FRANK ERWIN “HAM” ALLEN

Allen served in Company F of the 36th Massachusetts Infantry. His military records show that he was a farmer from Milford, Massachusetts, and enlisted as a Private on 18 August 1862 at the age of 18. He was assigned to his company nine days later and served until October 21, 1863, when he received a disability discharge. During his tenure, the regiment saw combat duty in Jackson, Mississippi, and Blue Springs, Tennessee. Allen died in 1881 and his wife Mary F. Allen filed for a widow’s pension (apparently in 1884, but the date is hard to read). David Lambert examined Frank Erwin Allen’s Civil War records and discharge papers at the National Archives, which provide confirmation that he ballplayer was a Civil War veteran and also reveal that he was only 5 feet, 4 inches tall.

DOUGLAS L. ALLISON

Like so many Philadelphia ballplayers, Doug Allison served a 100-day enlistment in Company L of the 192nd Pennsylvania Infantry in 1864. He enlisted as a private on July 12 and was mustered out on November 11 at Philadelphia. Allison later became partially deaf, and researcher David Arcidiacono discovered an article in the *Boston Globe* on March 24, 1876, in which his deafness was attributed to his Civil War service: “Allison was a gunner in Fort Sumpter [sic] during the late war, and is the only survivor of three batches of gunners of six men in each batch. His service during the war accounts for his impaired hearing.” Since Allison’s regiment saw no combat duty, this account must be taken with a grain of salt, although it’s always possible that he suffered some injuries. David Lambert examined Allison’s military records at the National Archives and found a 1912 disability pension application signed by Allison.

HENRY C. AUSTIN

Henry Austin enlisted in Horseheads, New York, as a Private on May 21, 1861 at the age of 21. He was assigned to Company I, 38th New York Infantry. His regiment fought at Bull Run two months later. Austin’s records do not indicate the length of his service, but on the 1890 Veteran’s census Austin reported that he served from 1861 to 1865. Austin’s wife Anna filed for a widow’s pension in 1905, but listed an illegible regiment and the 59th New York Infantry, Company E. There is more work to do on Austin, but it appears he was a veteran.

FRANK BANCROFT

Frank Bancroft, a non-playing manager, was reported to have served as a drummer boy in the war in the October 26, 1895 issue of *Sporting Life*. In fact, researcher Rick Stattler discovered that Bancroft enlisted as a musician in Company A of the 8th New Hampshire Infantry on September 26, 1861, using the alias of Henry Coulter because he was underage. He was wounded in the line of duty, and later served in the Invalid Corps and the Veteran Reserve Corps until the end of the war. His service is discussed in John M. Stanyan’s *A History of the Eighth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers* (Concord, N.H.: Ira Evans, 1892), pages 8, 51-52, 362, 473-474, 517. Bancroft is listed in the Civil War Pension Index with Company A of the 8th New Hampshire Infantry though he is not in the index of soldiers. In addition, an article in the *Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader* on May 9, 1918, page 5, stated that he served in the 8th New Hampshire for four years and two months.

ALFRED L. BARKER

Bruce Allardice confirmed that Alfred L. Barker was a veteran. He enlisted from his hometown of Rockford, Illinois, on April 24, 1861 and served in the 11th Illinois Infantry, Company D, until being mustered out on July 30, 1861. He reenlisted in the 74th Illinois Infantry on September 4, 1862, and was promoted to Full Second Lieutenant. During his tenure, the regiment saw combat duty in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He resigned his commission on March 9, 1863. Barker remained active in the Rockford Post of the Illinois GAR (Grand Army of the Republic) and his death on September 15, 1912, was noted in Illinois GAR records.

WILLIAM BARRETT

William Barrett was a very obscure Baltimore amateur who got into three major league games. Nothing definitive is known about him, but one note did suggest a connection to Washington, DC. On May 15, 1869, the *National Chronicle* described a game in Washington between soldiers and non-soldiers in which one of the former is named Barrett. So the ballplayer could possibly be a W. William Barrett who was a 1st corporal in Co. F, 2nd MD infantry, or a William H. Barrett was a private in Co. B of the 1st MD Light Artillery. The evidence, however, remains very weak.

JOHN ELIAS BASS

John Bass died on September 24, 1888 in Denver, Colorado, and an obituary in the *Brooklyn Eagle* on September 28, 1888, stated that he was a Civil War veteran, having held “a position as a non commissioned officer in Company F, First Lincoln Cavalry.” (The “First Lincoln Cavalry” was an unofficial name for the 1st NY Cavalry.) Presumably the source of this information was his father, the Rev. Job Bass. We have found no confirmation of his service, perhaps because Bass was underage. No one named Bass was in the First New York Cavalry, and there was no “J. Bass” in any NY Cavalry regiment.

AL BAUER

Bauer is listed as a Civil War veteran in Bill Lee’s *Baseball Necrology*. This is the result of an erroneous listing for Bauer in older editions of the *Baseball Encyclopedia*; Bauer in fact was far too young to have served.

NATE BERKENSTOCK

A Nathan Berkenstock enlisted as a Sergeant on 12 September 1862 and was assigned to Company F, 7th Infantry Regiment of Pennsylvania. He was mustered out two weeks later. Since there was only one Nathan Berkenstock ever listed in the Pennsylvania censuses it seems a safe assumption that the ballplayer was the soldier.

THOMAS HANEY BERRY

In 1864, Grant's army in Virginia had suffered horrendous casualties and Jubal Early's Confederates were in the middle of a raid that took them to the gates of Washington DC and Baltimore and had even penetrated into southern Pennsylvania. In response, the government issued a call for 100 days' regiments, most of which came from Pennsylvania and the affected areas. These short-duty volunteers were originally sent to threatened Baltimore, and after that threat subsided they ended up guarding bridges and prisoners, mostly in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The 192nd-197th Pennsylvania volunteer regiments were among the respondents, and they included a disproportionate number of ballplayers, including many members of the Philadelphia Athletics. One of them was Thomas Berry, who enlisted as a 2nd Lieutenant on July 15, 1864, and was commissioned in Company A, 197th Infantry Regiment Pennsylvania. He was mustered out on November 11, 1864, in Philadelphia. The ballplayer died in June of 1915 and his wife filed for a widow's pension the following month. Her application is difficult to read, but appears to list the 197th as one of his regiments, along with another, unreadable one.

HENRY WASHBURN BERTHRONG

Berthrong served in the New York 140th Infantry, Company E, a regiment known as the "Rochester Racehorses," along with fellow major leaguer Dennis Coughlin. David Lambert examined Berthrong's Civil War files at the National Archives, which confirm that the ballplayer was the Civil War veteran.

OSCAR BIELASKI

Oscar Bielaski enlisted in Canajoharie, New York, as a Private on September 8, 1864, giving his age (apparently falsely) as 19. He was assigned to Company H, 11th Cavalry Regiment New York. The ballplayer was from Washington, DC, and it is not clear why he enlisted in New York. But Harold Dellinger obtained his military records and they leave no doubt that this is the ballplayer. He signed up for a one-year enlistment and received a bounty of \$33.33. He stated that his occupation was printer, he had been born Washington, D.C., his eyes were gray and hair black, his complexion dark, and he stood 5 foot 7 inches tall. His false age was soon detected, and he was discharged from service on October 10, 1864 at Hart Island, New York Harbor, by reason of minority in pursuance of Special Order No. 338, paragraph 56, War Dept. Adjutant General's Office, dated October 8, 1864. It would seem he had been detained about September 24. Harold's notes indicate that Bielaski also had a Navy enlistment that began about 1866. As additional proof, the ballplayer is buried in Arlington National Cemetery and his service in the 11th New York Cavalry is noted. Incidentally, Oscar Bielaski's nephew, Alexander Bruce Bielaski, was second in command at the FBI at the time of his uncle's death, and shortly afterward became the second head of the FBI.

CHARLES BIERMAN

A Charles Bierman enlisted as a Private on August 25, 1863, and served in Company B, 95th New York Infantry. It is likely, but by no means certain, that this is the ballplayer.

DAVID BIRDSALL

On May 15, 1869, the *National Chronicle* described a game in Washington between soldiers and non-soldiers in which Birdsall played with the soldiers. Birdsall was from New York originally and there is a service record for a David Birdsall in the 87th New York, Company C. The ballplayer is also listed in the 1890 veteran's census, where his service in the 87th is listed as lasting from June 1861 to July 1865.

THOMAS JOHN CAREY

Tom Carey had a long career in baseball and deep ties to the military. He enlisted as a Private in Company C of the 17th New York Infantry on September 17 in New York City and was discharged in July of 1865. In 1869, he relocated to San Francisco and belonged to the Presidio garrison, while also playing for the Presidio's ball club and the Eagles, one of California's pioneer clubs. (*California Spirit of the Times*, November 1, 1879). After a long major league career, he returned to San Francisco, where he umpired and worked odd jobs. His health began to fail in the 1890s and on May 1, 1896, he entered a veteran's home in Napa, California. He cited his service in the 17th and claimed to have fought in Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Bentonville. Carey was discharged from the home in 1905 for "noncompliance with pension rules and deserting with \$6.50 of clothing." He died in San Francisco the following year; and is buried at the Presidio garrison.

LOUIS CARL

Louis A. Carl joined the Maryland 4th Infantry in 1862 as a Captain and was mustered out on May 31, 1865, at Arlington Heights, Virginia. He subsequently worked in Washington as a government clerk and then moved to Newark, New Jersey. In 1884 he applied for an invalid pension. He died the following year and his widow applied for a pension.

OLIVER PERRY CAYLOR

O. P. Caylor, noted sportswriter and a non-playing manager, has been included on some lists of Civil War veterans, but without any documentation. Three different obituaries make no mention of his service, nor is there any service record that matches. Caylor was born around 1849, so it's always possible that he was an underage enlistee under an assumed name. But there is no evidence of that.

DENNIS COUGHLIN

Dennis Coughlin served in New York 140th Infantry, Company E (the "Rochester Racehorses") along with fellow major leaguer Harry Berthrong. He has one of the most distinguished service records of any major leaguer. His service record is as follows: enlisted as a Private on August 27, 1862, in Rochester; enlisted in Company E, 140th Infantry Regiment New York on September 13, 1862; promoted to Full Corporal on December 10, 1863; wounded on June 26, 1864, at Petersburg; promoted to Full Sergeant on March 1, 1865; mustered out on June 3, 1865 in Alexandria, Virginia. Coughlin's regiment also fought at Gettysburg and the Battle of the Wilderness. He applied for an invalid pension in 1866 but nonetheless played briefly in the major leagues. He worked for the Treasury Department for over forty years and is buried in Arlington

National Cemetery. More information on [Coughlin](#) can be found in Peter Morris's profile of him on the [SABR BioProject website](#).

WILLIAM CRAVER

Craver enlisted as a Private in Company K, 13th Heavy Artillery Regiment New York, on January 21, 1864 at the age of 18. He was mustered out on June 28, 1865, at Norfolk, Virginia. Craver became one of the best-known and most controversial ballplayers of the 1870s and was banned for life by the National League following the 1877 season. He filed for a pension in 1892, citing a crippled left hand and deafness as the result of yellow fever. He died in 1901 and obituaries mentioned that he was a Civil War veteran. His wife Catherine filed for a widow's pension a few weeks later.

BOB FERGUSON

Bob Ferguson was once included on a list of Civil War veterans, apparently based upon the erroneous supposition that he was buried in a national cemetery. He wasn't, and there is no evidence that Ferguson was a veteran.

CHICK FULMER

Chick Fulmer claimed to have served as a drummer boy in the war. (*Sporting Life*, October 26, 1895) That is not considered to constitute formal military service.

WASHINGTON FAYETTE FULMER

Bruce Allardice confirmed that Washington Fulmer was a Civil War veteran. Fulmer's death notice in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* on December 11, 1907, notes his death three days earlier and calls him a member of GAR Post 71 and a veteran of Baker's Pennsylvania Regiment. (The 71st Pennsylvania Infantry was known as Baker's Regiment after its first colonel, Senator Edward Baker of Oregon.) He also served in the 16th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. His widow Amelia filed for a Civil War pension shortly after his death in 1907, citing both regiments.

JAMES H. GIFFORD

Reed Howard found a note indicating that non-playing manager James H. Gifford was a Civil War veteran. A check of the records left no doubt that this was the case. His service record indicated that he enlisted as a Private in the Union Army on October 8, 1862. He enlisted in Warren, New York, which is the birthplace of the manager. He gave his age as 18, which is one year than the listed age of the manager, but such discrepancies were common. He was assigned to Company K of the 152nd New York Infantry and served for nearly three years, eventually being promoted to Full Corporal. He was mustered out in Washington on July 13, 1865. The former manager died in December of 1901 in Columbus, Ohio, and his widow Elizabeth filed for a pension on January 16, 1902, citing the name James H. Gifford and his service in Company K of the 152nd New York.

JOHN GREENIG

As described in Peter Morris's profile of [John Greenig](#) on the [SABR BioProject website](#), John Greening (real name Greenig) served for 100 days in Indiana's 132nd Infantry, Company K in 1864. Greenig's war record also includes a confusing reference that implies that he also served under the alias of John Hammitt. This does not appear to be true, as the evidence suggests that Hammitt was a different man.

WINFIELD SCOTT HASTINGS

Scott Hastings of McLean County, Illinois, enlisted in Company B of the 145th IL (a 100-day unit) in 1864 at age 18. Since Winfield Scott Hastings lived in McLean County, Illinois, during the Civil War, it would seem a safe assumption that this is the same man. Harold Dellinger obtained a pension application filed by Hastings on January 1, 1902, and it provided additional proof. Hastings's pension application stated that he was born on August 10, 1847, in Hillsboro, Ohio, that he served in Company B of the 145th Illinois Infantry from April 28 to September 23, 1864, and listed his subsequent residences, which corresponded to the ballplayer's career until 1883, when he retired and moved to East Santa Cruz, California. Hastings was granted an \$8 per month pension. He died at the Pacific Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Los Angeles, and was buried in a national cemetery. Hastings appears to have also served in the 1st Battalion of the Illinois State Militia for 15 Days in 1862, but he did not list that on his pension application so that remains less certain.

NATHAN W. JEWETT

The ballplayer died in 1914 and his wife filed for a widow's pension one month later, stating that he served in the 71st Pennsylvania Infantry. His service record reveals that he enlisted as a Corporal in Company G, 71st Infantry Regiment of Pennsylvania on May 28, 1861. David Lambert examined his pension file at the National Archives, which confirms that he was the ballplayer and gives his birthdate as December 25, 1844.

CALEB CLARK JOHNSON

The ballplayer died in 1925 and his wife Josephine filed for a Civil War widow's pension a few weeks later, citing his service in Illinois 140th Infantry, Company D, and the 69th Infantry, Company C. A Caleb Johnson from Fulton, Illinois – the ballplayer's hometown – did indeed serve in both regiments.

MICHAEL LEDWITH

The identity of the major leaguer remains in doubt. He might be a Civil War veteran by the name of Michael Ledwith who served in the New York 1st Marine Artillery, but notes about the ballplayer are too scarce to be certain about even the correct first name of the ballplayer.

JOHN MAGNER

Magner is listed as a Civil War veteran in Bill Lee's *Baseball Necrology*. This is the result of an erroneous listing in older editions of the *Baseball Encyclopedia*; Magner in fact was far too young to have served.

FERGUS G. "FERGY" MALONE

Like so many of the Athletics, Fergus Malone enlisted in a 100 days' regiment on July 15, 1864. After serving with Dick McBride as a Private and Corporal in Company A, 196th Pennsylvania, he went on to become one of the era's best catchers. He died in Seattle on January 18, 1905, and his death was reported in the sporting press and in newspapers all over the country. His widow Sarah filed for a Civil War pension two weeks later.

MARTIN A. MALONE

Martin Malone is a very obscure ballplayer and has not been definitively identified. One of the men who might be him was a Civil War veteran, but there is no proof that this is the same Martin Malone who played baseball.

ALPHONSE "PHONNEY" MARTIN

Alphonse Martin claimed to have been a Civil War veteran and his obituary in the New York Times on May 29, 1933, described him as a veteran of the 9th New York Infantry, Hawkins's Zouaves. That matches the service record of an "Alphonso" Martin in the 9th New York Infantry, Company D Infantry, who enlisted as a Private on May 3, 1861 at the age of 18, was mustered out on May 20, 1863, at New York, and applied for an invalid pension on October 3, 1907. Martin is buried at Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn with a Veterans Administration headstone and is identified as a Civil War veteran.

JOHN DICKSON "DICK" McBRIDE

Like so many of the Athletics, Dick McBride enlisted in a 100 days' regiment in the summer of 1864. His service record shows that he enlisted as a Private in Company A, 196th Infantry Regiment Pennsylvania on July 15, 1864, and was mustered out on November 17, 1864. The captain of that company was his brother, Francis McBride. According to the Robert Edward auction catalogue of 4/28/2007, on page 28, McBride received a three-day furlough to pitch for a Philadelphia team. Dick McBride later applied for a disability pension.

WILLIAM PARKS

Richard Hershberger discovered that when Parks died, a same-day obituary in the *Easton Free Press* of October 10, 1911, stated that he served in the 196th Pennsylvania Regiment. It added that he became active in the GAR after the war, being commander of Lafayette Post No. 217 eight times and once Senior Vice Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania. His service record shows that he was yet another enlistee in a Pennsylvania hundred-days' regiment: enlisted as a Private in Company B, 196th Infantry Regiment Pennsylvania on July 19, 1864, and mustered out on November 17, 1864, at Philadelphia.

THOMAS W. H. PATTERSON

A contemporary article about the ballplayer reported that he “carried a musket” for three years. This doesn’t exactly match any Civil War service record for a Thomas Patterson or Paterson, but as an underage enlistee so he probably would have lied about some of the details. There is one who enlisted at age 21 in 1861 that might be him.

EDWIN B. PINKHAM

An “Edward” Pinkham, age 18 from Brooklyn, enlisting as a Private in Company C, 47th Infantry Regiment New York, on May 27, 1862. He was mustered out just over three months later, on September 1. Since the ballplayer was the only Ed Pinkham of that age in Brooklyn, it seems a logical assumption that the soldier was the ballplayer. What clinches it is that the N.Y. 1890 Census index for Civil War Veterans and Widows shows an Edward Pinkham living in Hempstead, Long Island, where the ballplayer and his brother were living.

ALBERT G. PRATT

Pratt enlisted in Pennsylvania’s 193rd Infantry Regiment, Company G, in 1864 as yet another hundred-days’ enlistee. After completing that tour of duty, Pratt reenlisted in the 61st Infantry Regiment, Company I, which gained renown as one of the state’s most famous fighting regiments. The regiment then participated in the final assault on Petersburg on April 2, 1865, and helped pursue Robert E. Lee’s fleeing columns. Pratt would later reminisce about chasing Lee at the end of the war. (*Sporting Life*, April 15, 1905) Somehow, Pratt also learned the game of baseball during his war service. He received an invalid pension on October 22, 1903, citing both regiments.

TOM PRATT

The *Brooklyn Eagle* reported on August 25, 1863, that Pratt had been discharged from his regiment and joined the Atlantics. There does not appear to be a service record that matches.

ROBERT REACH

A Robert Reach, age 20, enlisted in Brooklyn as a Private on March 22, 1864. He served in Company B, 5th Heavy Artillery Regiment New York and was mustered out on July 19, 1865, at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia. This man later applied for a disability pension from Pennsylvania. Since these facts match the known facts of Bob Reach’s life very well, it is likely but by no means certain that he was a Civil War veteran.

WILLIAM STEARNS

William Stearns has been included in some lists of Civil War veterans, but there is no credible evidence that he served. Stearns was born in 1853, and while underage enlistees were common by the war’s end, eleven-year-old soldiers were not.

SEYMOUR STUDLEY

Seymour Studley served in the New York 54th Infantry, Company C, from July 26 to November 10, 1864. Bill Carle sent for his pension records and discovered that Studley had suffered such a severe case of sunstroke while loading horses onto a car that he lapsed into unconsciousness for nearly half an hour. Doctors advised him never again to go out in the sun, but he clearly did during his playing career! Studley played for the soldiers in an 1869 game between soldiers and non-soldiers. (*National Chronicle*, May 15, 1869) He also mentioned his Civil War service record to the *New York Clipper*. Studley applied for a Civil War pension on February 3, 1890, in Nebraska as an invalid. He subsequently moved into the Soldier's and Sailor's Home in Grand Island, Nebraska, where he died in 1901. He was buried at the S and S Home Cemetery in Washington Township, Hall County and his wife Mary A. Studley applied for a Civil War widow's pension on September 15, 1901.

ANDREW M. THOMPSON

Non-playing manager Andrew Thompson died in Pecatonica, Illinois, on February 17, 1895. His obituary in the *Pecatonica News* stated that he had been a drummer boy in the Civil War.

WILLIAM WARREN WHITE

William Warren White, age 19, enlisted in the New York 14th Heavy Artillery, Company F, on July 8, 1863, from his hometown of Rochester, New York. He was discharged on May 15, 1865, and began working as a clerk for the Paymaster General in Washington. He was a government clerk for most of the rest of his life in DC. He died in 1890 and his wife Susie filed for a widow's pension four weeks later.

NICHOLAS EPHRAIM YOUNG

Nick Young, longtime National League President and briefly a non-playing manager, was a Civil War veteran. On May 15, 1869, the *National Chronicle* described a game in Washington between soldiers and non-soldiers in which Young played with the soldiers. When he died in 1916, his wife filed for a widow's pension, citing her husband's service c123, D32. There is indeed a service record for Nicholas Young, Jr., of Amsterdam, New York, that lists: enlisted as a Private in Company D, 32nd Infantry Regiment on August 27, 1862 at the age of 21; transferred into 121st Infantry Regiment New York on 24 May 1863. Since the National League president was born in Amsterdam, New York, in 1840, this is unquestionably him.

GEORGE ZETTLEIN

George Zettlein claimed to have been a Civil War veteran and that claim has been widely reprinted. We have found no evidence to support his claim, though it is entirely possible that he served under an alias or that his name was badly mistranscribed.

While we have restricted ourselves to players and managers, it should be noted that in addition to Nick Young, two other National League presidents, Morgan Bulkeley (New York 13th Infantry, Company G) and Abraham G. Mills, were Civil War veterans.

Based on this, we believe that there is persuasive evidence that these 30 major league players and managers were Civil War veterans:

Frank Erwin Allen
Douglas L. Allison
Henry Austin
Frank Bancroft
Alfred Barker
Nathan Berkenstock
Thomas Haney Berry
Henry Washburn Berthrong
Oscar Bielaski
Charles Bierman
David Birdsall
Thomas John Carey
Louis A. Carl
Dennis Coughlin
William H. Craver
Washington Fayette Fulmer
James H. Gifford
John A. Greenig
Winfield Scott Hastings
Nathan W. Jewett
Caleb Clark Johnson
Fergus G. Malone
Alphonse C. Martin
John Dickson McBride
William Parks
Edwin B. Pinkham
Albert G. Pratt
Seymour Studley
William Warren White
Nicholas Ephraim Young.

Once again, however, let us stress that not all of these have been positively established to be Civil War veterans. In addition, there are others who likely were veterans and positive proof may yet emerge. This remains a work in progress and we would be grateful to hear from anyone with more information about these players or ones we have overlooked.