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PRIMARY SOURCES

The Shapell Roster of Jewish Service in the American Civil War: A Resource for Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century American Jewish History

by

Adrienne DeArmas *

In 2013, in conjunction with the exhibition, *Passages through the Fire: Jews and the Civil War*, the American Jewish Historical Society hosted a roundtable discussion, “Jewish Soldiers in the Civil War: Jews and the Battle of Gettysburg.” The event featured John R. Sellers, the project manager of what would become known as The Shapell Roster of Jewish Service in the American Civil War, and J. David Hacker, a demographic historian specializing in nineteenth century America, whose groundbreaking research, “A Census-Based Count of the Civil War Dead,” had recently been published.¹ Afterwards, Hacker praised the ambitious effort behind the Shapell Roster: “[You] do understand that this has never been done before, right?” He was not wrong. His encouragement confirmed the growing belief of the project’s staff that we needed to significantly shift the original scope of work established two years earlier.

Phase I: An Accurate Accounting

In 2011, Sellers had been tasked by the Shapell Manuscript Foundation with building a research team to create a historically accurate roster of Jews who served in the American Civil War.² As one of the researchers selected for this opportunity, I was provided two books: Simon Wolf’s *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen*, and Mel Young’s *Where They Lie*; a bibliography of resources on nineteenth-century American Jewish history and the Civil War; a website link to an online database created by the foundation for data entry; and a deadline of one year.³ I was instructed to

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assume that all the names in Wolf and Young were Jewish unless I found compelling evidence to the contrary and that I should not be concerned with whether these Jewish soldiers were practicing Jews unless, of course, they converted to Christianity.⁴ In conjunction with the sesquicentennial anniversary of the Civil War, the goal was to publish a four-volume military “roll of honor.” Each name would be listed with their service history details and a designation of one of three Jewish affiliations: Jewish, Unknown, or Not Jewish.⁵

Within the first year, it became clear that every name in Wolf’s roster required research to confirm that they did serve and that they were, in fact, Jewish.⁶ By 2013, the scope of the project was expanded to include genealogical research, additional researchers were hired, and the database was redesigned to accommodate the breadth of data we collected. We added a new Jewish affiliation, “Jewish according to Wolf,” to account for those names that we could not find service records for, or for those who only existed in the military records. To support our claim that each man did or did not serve and was or was not Jewish, we began collecting documentary proof that would be attached to their record in the database. And, perhaps most importantly, we began to grapple with the possibility that there were *not* ten thousand Jews who served in the American Civil War.

“Ten Thousand Jews”: A Brief Analysis of Wolf’s Roster

Despite the universal acknowledgement amongst Jewish scholars that *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen* is not the gospel on the topic of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American Jewish military history, it has been the only resource that offered an answer to the question, “How many Jews served in the American Civil War?” During the centennial anniversary of the Civil War in the early 1960s, the American Jewish community revisited the topic for the first time since Wolf’s volume appeared in 1895. The Civil War Centennial Jewish Historical Commission created the commemorative exhibition *The American Jew in the Civil War*, Bertram W. Korn republished *American Jewry and the Civil War*, and others published new volumes on the topic.⁷

Shortly thereafter, archivist Sylvan Morris Dubow took Wolf to task concerning flaws in his methodology, but Dubow declined to explore how Wolf conducted his research, nor did he correct Wolf’s inaccuracies.⁸

Simon Wolf, 1916.
(*Wikimedia Commons.*)

Twenty years later, Mel Young identified names that Wolf omitted in *Where They Lie*, but since he, like Wolf, relied on name profiling, not all of his discoveries were accurate. Robert Rosen's *The Jewish Confederates*, a testament to old-fashioned pre-internet research, is currently considered the most accurate accounting of Jewish Confederate service in the Civil War.⁹ If these authors did not specifically state, "ten thousand Jews served in the Civil War," many academic publications did.¹⁰ The reality is, even though we are investigating every name in these resources, it is highly unlikely that this number is accurate – the statistics fail to support the claim.¹¹

Phase II: A Shift in Focus

By 2018, our project assumed a name: The Shapell Roster of Jewish Service in the American Civil War (or the Shapell Roster). The database was redesigned and again expanded to include nearly one hundred data entry fields, all accessible via a new, powerful, and flexible search engine. Jewish affiliations were renamed and revised as Jewish Statuses: Jewish, Not Jewish, and To Be Determined. Definitions of Jewish were created: Genealogical Proof, Self-Identification, and Testament by the Soldier's

Sample search results, Shapell Roster.

(<https://www.shapell.org/civil-war-soldier-database/search>.)

Contemporaries.¹² Target audiences were identified as descendants, scholars, and enthusiasts with an interest in American Jewish history, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century history, the American Civil War, and Jewish genealogy. The shift in focus from “how many” to “who were they?” relieved us from providing a number that was outdated almost as soon as it was given and, most importantly, brought the Shapell Roster into alignment with the Shapell Manuscript Foundation’s mission of making historical documents, especially those that “express humanity, compassion, modesty, fragility, and irony,” more accessible to the public.¹³

Phase III: Engaging the Public

In preparation for the launch of the Union records of the Shapell Roster, we documented our research methodology, which includes adherence to the Genealogical Proof Standard¹⁴ and utilization of Karl Popper’s Falsifiability Principle;¹⁵ updated the standard operating procedures documentation that detail how, and under what circumstances, every field in the database is populated;¹⁶ published articles about the soldiers at shapell.org;¹⁷ posted “Featured Soldier” content on social media;¹⁸ and presented slideshow lectures at institutions and conferences.¹⁹

In August 2022, the Shapell Manuscript Foundation published more than seven thousand Union records from the Shapell Roster and plans to release the remaining records, state by state, starting in 2025.²⁰ The International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAJGS), Jewish War Veterans (JWV), the National Museum of American Jewish Military History (NMAJMH), and JewishGen are some of the Shapell Roster's early organizational supporters – the latter partnering with the Shapell Manuscript Foundation in 2023 to make the Shapell Roster accessible to its constituency via JewishGen.org. Adam Mendelsohn's *Jewish Soldiers in the Civil War: the Union Army*, is the first of what we hope will be many interpretations of the Shapell Roster's data.²¹ As more scholars become aware of its existence, we look forward to seeing how the data can be utilized to explore new ideas on topics long contemplated or never previously discussed.

Stories from the South

According to the National Park Service, “soldier demographics for the Confederate Army are not available due to incomplete and destroyed enlistment records.”²² Another challenge in identifying Jewish soldiers in the South is the intersection between the Jewish tradition of bestowing on a newborn the given name of a recently deceased relative and the “Surname, first initial of given name” convention employed by the CSA. Imagine the following scenario: In 1837, Jacob Cohen, a father of eight sons, suffered a heart attack and died. Between 1837 and 1842, Jacob's sons were blessed with eight sons of their own, all of whom were named Jacob Cohen in honor of their recently deceased paternal grandfather. Fast forward to 1861, and eight men identified as “Cohen, J” enlist or were drafted into Confederate service. To further complicate this situation, “J” and “I” are nearly identical in nineteenth century handwriting, so just when we think we have determined who's who among the Jacob Cohens, we then must account for all the Joshua, John, Isaac, Isidore, Isaiah, or Israel Cohens – and this takes time.

As we continue to prepare the records of those who served from southern states for publication, the following provides an advance look at a few newly discovered documents, intriguing research conundrums, and interesting individuals you can expect to find in the Shapell Roster.

Louisiana: Philip Thalheimer

Proving a soldier Jewish by self-identification is only possible when nineteenth- or early twentieth-century documents such as digitized newspapers remain extant. Occasionally, the document might be a ketubah, last will and testament, diary, or letter. In Philip Thalheimer's case, the document was a letter discovered in his service records at the National Archives. A native of Niederstetten, Württemberg, Thalheimer moved to Baton Rouge for a business opportunity prior to the war. Not wanting to abandon his financial interests, the thirty-two-year-old reluctantly joined the Ninth Battalion Louisiana Infantry in 1862.²³ Captured in July 1863, Thalheimer spent the remainder of the war at the Customs House Prison in New Orleans. Two months after being incarcerated, he wrote to Brigadier General James Bowen, requesting a parole to attend Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur services at a local synagogue.²⁴

Custom House Prison
 September 10. 1863.
 Brig. Genl. Bowen
 Provost-Marshal New Orleans

Dear Sir:

I beg leave to submit the following statement to your kind consideration, trusting that you will favorably act upon it: The religion to which I belong has 3 holidays in the year, on which of all others I always attended the services in the Synagogue wherever I resided; these holidays are coming off, or rather begin next Sunday evening the 13th inst. and end Tuesday evening the 15th, and begin again, Tuesday evening the 23th inst and Wednesday evening the 24th inst. in all three days. To be able to adhere to the principles taught me by my parents, I would now beg you to grant me a parole within the city limits for the above named days, so that I may attend the services in either one of the Synagogues here.

Awaiting the requested permission, I remain, Very Respectfully
 Your Obdt. Servt.
 P. Thalheimer
 Lieut.

*Letter from Lt. P. Thalheimer requesting parole to attend
High Holiday services, September 10, 1863.
(National Archives and Records Administration.)*

Mississippi: I. Bloomenthal/Blumenthal

The Wisconsin Veterans Museum in Madison, Wisconsin, houses an interesting document that archivist Russell P. Horton describes as a souvenir.²⁵ Like most of the collection, the document has no provenance other than it was donated by a Civil War veteran, whose identity was not recorded. It is a Request for Leave, signed by I. Bloomenthal, for nine days to celebrate Passover in April 1865. We currently know little about Bloomenthal. The document indicates that he served in Captain Turner's Company of the Mississippi Light Artillery as a private, he was Jewish, and had relatives in Mobile, Alabama.²⁶ Based on his inclusion in the 1866 Mobile city directory as "Blumenthal, I," we also know he survived the war and worked as a clerk for the clothing store, Hoffstadt & Co.²⁷

In 1865, the dates for Passover were April 11 to April 18. Blumenthal requested leave on April 5, not knowing that in four days the war would be over. Unfortunately, we will probably never know if his request was granted, if he spent Passover with his relatives, what his first name was, what happened to him after 1866, or how his request for leave ended up in the possession of a Wisconsin Civil War veteran. To this last point, someone wrote "Herbert Roderick" on the document twice in non-period pencil. A quick search of Wisconsin soldiers reveals that a Herbert Roderick Bird served in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, and in April 1865 he was in Mobile with his regiment. Also, a soldier named Herbert Roderick served in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, but he was in Tennessee in April 1865. Research into the provenance of the letter and Blumenthal remains ongoing. The documents in question read as follows:

Head Quarters Turner's Battery E
Right Wing Def. Mobile April 5th, 1865

Col,"

The undersigned I Blumenthal a private in Turner's Battery E respectfully ask for leave of absence for the period of nine days to remain in the City of Mobile, He being an Israelite, and wishes to celebrate a feast, which is called Passover, with his Relations in the City, he would in case of an emergency, be at his post, where he has been since the Commencement of the War.

*Private I. Bloomenthal, request for leave, April 1865.
(Courtesy of the Wisconsin Veterans Museum.)*

I am respectfully your obed. servant, I. Blumenthal, Private,
Turner's Battery.

Col. G. G. Garner
Chief of Staff
Distr. of the Gulf

Hd Qrs Turner's Batty "E"
Rit Wing Defences of Mobile
April 5th, 1865

Col

I have the honor to make application for a leave of absence for the period of nine days being an Israelite, I wish to attend a feast of Passover, with my Relatives. I only ask permission to remain in the City of Mobile, where I can be summoned to my post in case of an emergency, where I have ever been since the Commencement of the War.

I am Sir Very Respectfully your obt Servt, I. Bloomenthal, Private,
in Turner's Battery.

Col. G. G. Garner
Chief of Staff
Dist. of the Gulf

Texas: David, Jacob, Pinkney, and Hamilton Pohalski

Finding genealogical proof that a Confederate soldier was Jewish often results in adding members of the family to the Shapell Roster. Wolf included two soldiers from Texas, "P." and "G. D." Pohalski. The only matches in the historical record were Pinkney and David Pohalski of Smith County, Texas, the sons of Alexander Pohalska, a Polish immigrant who came to America in 1854 and died in November 1860. Alexander's last will and testament identified his family as follows: "I desire them [executors] to pay over to my beloved wife Ester Pohalska and my four beloved and only children my daughter Rachel and three sons, Davis, Jacob and Pink. The wife and daughter reside in the town of Branska in that

part of Poland which belongs to the government of Russia, Jacob in the city and state of New York and Davis and Pink in Smith County State of Texas.”²⁸

In addition to Pinkney and David, two additional men with the Pohalski surname served in the Confederacy from Texas: Jacob and Hamilton. It’s unclear why Jacob, a resident of New York City, served in the Twelfth Brigade, Texas State Troops, but presumably he went to Texas after his father died and did not leave prior to the war.²⁹ One can also presume that he favored the Union, given that he moved back to New York City after the war and named his first-born son Abraham Lincoln Pohalski.³⁰

So, who was Hamilton Pohalski? To date, we have not found any mention of him in the historical record other than his Eleventh Texas Infantry service record, and the only information in it is a note that reads, “Servant attached to hospital by Sur[geon] E[benezer] Jones, to serve permanently.”³¹ The rank of servant is not unheard of and is typically preceded by “Colored,” “Negro,” or “Black,” but not in this case. Was Hamilton Pohalski the purchased property of Pinkney or David Pohalski?

*P. Pohalski & Co., book cover,
The Count of Monte Cristo.
(Courtesy of the State Archives
of Florida, Florida Memory.)*

Was he their half-brother, fathered by Alexander with a woman of color who may or may not have been his slave? Or was he an enslaved man owned by one of his half-brothers? For our purposes, the distinction is the difference between a story about Jewish slave holders and a new addition to the Shapell Roster.

*Postcard of the Threefoot Building, Meridian, Mississippi.
(Courtesy of the University of Mississippi,
Archives and Special Collections.)*

Mississippi and Alabama: Abraham Threefoot and Michael Threefoot

Abraham Threefoot was a private in the quartermaster department of the Confederate army. After the war, he served as an elected officer in Beth Israel Congregation of Meridian, Mississippi, and when he died, he was interred in the synagogue's cemetery. Family trees on multiple genealogical websites identify Abraham's brother, Michael.³² Michael enlisted in the Second Alabama Volunteer Militia but did not appear to be Jewish. Even more confusing, in 1860, Michael lived in Mobile with his wife, Susannah, daughters Courtney, Pocahontas, and Pattie, and his wife's aunt, Pocahontas Eldridge.³³ Per family history, Michael immigrated first and anglicized his surname literally ("Dreyfus" in German means tripod or three-foot). He fell in love with and married a descendant of Rebecca Rolphe, who was born Amonute, the daughter of the Powhatan chief and best known by her nickname, Pocahontas. The Eldridge family tradition of naming at least one daughter Pocahontas each generation explains Michael Threefoot's daughter's name, as well as his wife's aunt's name, and quickly disabused us of the hypothesis that Michael Threefoot was a Native American who converted to Judaism.³⁴ The historical record does not tell us why one brother embraced his Jewish heritage while the other did not, leaving us to wonder what effect this had on their relationship and if this happened in other Jewish families who immigrated to America during this time period.

Conclusion

These case studies illustrate the challenges historians, repository staff, and genealogists face in determining both Jewish identity and evidence of Civil War service. Sources are widespread and not always clear. Our work is largely possible because of the digitization of historical documents, which has come a long way since the Library of Congress launched the first pilot program in 1995. In 2021, FamilySearch completed the digitization of 2.4 million rolls of microfilm representing eighty-three years of filming the world's historical genealogical records.³⁵ Access to so many primary sources allowed us to change the question from "how many" to "who were they" and supports our mandate of transparency.³⁶ As more repositories, especially in the southern states, continue to digitize their holdings and more people discover the Shapell Roster, our ability to

determine who I. Blumenthal and Hamilton Pohalski were increases exponentially. As new resources become available, the Shapell Roster will continue to be updated.

NOTES

¹ Storke Funeral Home, John R. Sellers, PhD (November 5, 1933 – October 6, 2019), accessed June 1, 2024, <https://storkefuneralhome.com/storke-funeral-home-obituaries/john-r-sellers-phd/249>; J. David Hacker, “A Census-Based Count of the Civil War Dead,” *Civil War History* 57 (December 2011): 307–48.

² For decades, collector Robert D. Marcus searched for Jewish soldiers and sailors who were not included in Simon Wolf’s 1895 Civil War roster. In 2009, with the sesquicentennial anniversary of the Civil War on the horizon, Marcus offered his findings to Benjamin Shapell, a fellow collector and close friend, who immediately recognized the importance of this venture as a foundation for the future study of American Jewish history. Marcus continues to support the project he initiated as an advisor and contributor of newly discovered names.

³ Simon Wolf, *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen* (Philadelphia, 1895); Mel Young, *Where They Lie* (Lanham, MD, 1991).

⁴ For the sake of brevity, the term “soldier” is used generically to represent any enlisted or commissioned military personnel who served during the Civil War, e.g., soldiers, sailors, marines, surgeons, hospital stewards, chaplains, veterinarians, cooks, and cabinet members like Judah Philip Benjamin, the attorney general, secretary of war, and secretary of state for the Confederacy.

⁵ Service history typically includes regiment, company, rank, muster in and muster out dates, promotions and commissions, and battle-related information such as MIA (missing in action), WIA (wounded in action), POW (prisoner of war), and KIA (killed in action) if applicable. Jewish affiliations were defined as Jewish (if documented and verified but not in Wolf, or in Wolf but undocumented and unverified); Unknown (undocumented, unverified, and not in Wolf); Not Jewish (in Wolf but documented as a non-Jew).

⁶ As of this writing, our research has found that fewer than fifty of the names in Wolf’s roster did not serve during the Civil War, as opposed to the nearly eight hundred that have been definitively determined not to be Jewish and the 3,500 that have yet to be proven as Jewish or not Jewish. See “Methodology and Research Process: Evidence of Judaism,” *The Shapell Roster of Jewish Service in the American Civil War*, The Shapell Manuscript Foundation, accessed June 21, 2024, <https://www.shapell.org/roster/methodology>.

⁷ “The Preparation of the National Civil War Centennial Jewish Historical Exhibit,” *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society* 49 (December 1959): 137–39; Isidore S. Meyer, *The American Jew in the Civil War* (New York, 1962); Irving I. Katz, *The Jewish Soldier from Michigan in the Civil War* (Detroit, 1962); Harry Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War* (New York, 1963); Robert Shostock, *The Jewish Community of Washington, DC, During the Civil War* (Washington, DC, 1967).

⁸ Sylvan Morris Dubow, "Identifying the Jewish Serviceman in the Civil War: A Re-appraisal of Simon Wolf's 'The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen,'" *American Jewish Historical Quarterly* 59 (March 1970): 357–69.

⁹ Robert N. Rosen, *The Jewish Confederates* (Columbia, SC, 2000).

¹⁰ Donald Altschiller, "Jews," *Encyclopedia of the American Civil War: A Political, Social, and Military History*, eds. David Stephen Heidler, Jeanne T. Heidler, and David J. Coles (New York, 2000), 1070–71; Jonathan D. Sarna, "Jews and the Civil War," *Passages Through the Fire: Jews and the Civil War* (New York, 2013), 9–29; Leonard Rogoff, *Down Home: Jewish life in North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, 1990), 71.

¹¹ In 1860, the estimated white population was 27 million and the Jewish population was approximately two hundred thousand. An estimated 3.6 million white men served in the Union and Confederacy, thus 14 percent of the estimated white population in 1860. If ten thousand Jews served in the Civil War, that would indicate 5 percent of the total Jewish population. Currently, we have identified slightly more than three thousand with confirmed service who are also Jewish. See Jacob Rader Marcus, *To Count a People: American Jewish Population Data, 1585–1984* (Lanham, MD, 1990); Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, accessed June 20, 2024, <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1864/dec/1860a.html>; National Park Service, "Civil War Facts: 1861-1865," accessed June 20, 2024, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/facts.htm>.

¹² "Methodology and Research Process."

¹³ Benjamin Shapell, *Lincoln and the Jews* (New York, 2015), ix.

¹⁴ To reach a sound conclusion, all five components of the Genealogical Proof Standard must be met: 1) reasonably exhaustive research; 2) complete and accurate source citations; 3) thorough analysis and correlation; 4) resolution of conflicting evidence; and 5) soundly written conclusion based on the strongest evidence. Board for Certification of Genealogists, "Ethics and Standards," accessed June 20, 2024, <https://bcgcertification.org/ethics-standards>. See also Board for Certification of Genealogists, *Genealogy Standards* (second rev. ed., Nashville, 2021).

¹⁵ Karl Popper argues that a theory cannot be proved by verification alone, that if a theory can be falsified the theory cannot be proved. Because we are attempting to prove that a soldier was Jewish, unless we find an obituary that lauds the deceased's meritorious service in a named regiment during the war and his I.O.B.B. membership, we have to find two men of the same name, with approximately the same date of birth—one a soldier, the other Jewish. If multiple men appear in the historical record who could be a match, we have to disprove each until we find the match. In many cases, this is, unfortunately, unfeasible. Karl Popper, *The Logic of Scientific Discovery* (London, 1959).

¹⁶ To ensure uniformity without compromising the details of each soldier's experience, all pages in the database are reviewed against these standards before being made available to the public. Wherever possible, the data is normalized so that searching is easy and results are consistent. For data that cannot be normalized (for example, in free text fields) controlled language is used. Each soldier's page will eventually feature a biographical summary, but users should understand that this is a database composed of data, not stories.

¹⁷ See "Marcus Spiegel: From Conservative Democrat to 'Strong Abolitionist,'" accessed June 21, 2024, <https://www.shapell.org/historical-perspectives/shapell-roster-articles>

/marcus-spiegel-from-conservative-democrat-to-strong-abolitionist; "Edmund Louis Gray Zalinski: Soldier, Scholar, Inventor," accessed June 21, 2024, <https://www.shapell.org/historical-perspectives/shapell-roster-articles/edmund-louis-gray-zalinski-soldier-scholar-inventor>; "Dankmar Adler: Courage, Architecture, and the American Dream," accessed June 21, 2024, <https://www.shapell.org/historical-perspectives/shapell-roster-articles/dankmar-adler-courage-architecture-and-the-american-dream>; "International Man of Mystery – Colonel Frederick George d’Utassy," accessed June 21, 2024, <https://www.shapell.org/historical-perspectives/shapell-roster-articles/colonel-frederick-george-dutassy>.

¹⁸ See the Facebook page for the Shapell Manuscript Foundation, accessed June 21, 2024, <https://www.facebook.com/ShapellManuscriptFoundation>.

¹⁹ All recorded slideshow lectures can be viewed on our YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/@ShapellOrg>.

²⁰ Shapell Roster search page, accessed June 21, 2024, <https://www.shapell.org/civil-war-soldier-database/search>.

²¹ Adam Mendelsohn, *Jewish Soldiers in the Civil War: The Union Army* (New York, 2022).

²² "Civil War Facts."

²³ US War Department, Adjutant General’s Office, War Records Office, "Thalheimer, P.," *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Louisiana, 1861–1865*, Microfilm Publications and Textual Records, NAID: 586957; War Department Collection of Confederate Records, 1825–1927, Record Group 109, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC, 7–8.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 14.

²⁵ Russell P. Horton, e-mail to author, September 4, 2013.

²⁶ US War Department, Adjutant General’s Office, War Records Office, "Bloomenthal, J.," *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Mississippi, 1861–1865*, Microfilm Publications and Textual Records, NAID: 586957; War Department Collection of Confederate Records, 1825–1927, Record Group 109, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC; I. Blumenthal to Col. G. G. Garner, April 5, 1865, courtesy Wisconsin Veterans Museum.

²⁷ Henry Farrow and W.B. Dennett, *Directory of the City of Mobile* (Mobile, AL, 1866), 6, accessed August 6, 2024, Ancestry.com.

²⁸ Abraham Pohalska, Probate Minutes, Smith County, TX, Texas Wills and Probate Records, 1833–1974, accessed August 6, 2024, Ancestry.com.

²⁹ Pohalska, J., Civil War Muster Rolls Index Cards, Ancestry.com.

³⁰ *Trow’s New York City Directory* (New York City, 1894), 1111, Ancestry.com; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, New York, New York.

³¹ U.S. War Department, Adjutant General’s Office, War Records Office, "Pohalski, Hamilton," *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Texas, 1861–1865*, Microfilm Publications and Textual Records, NAID: 586957; War Department Collection of Confederate Records, 1825–1927, Record Group 109, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

³² Jon Samuels, "Abraham Threefoot (Dreifuss)," accessed June 21, 2024, <https://www.geni.com/family-tree/index/6000000018944654820>; Randy Schoenberg and Jessica Mayer, "Michael Threefoot (Dreyfus)," accessed June 21, 2024, <https://www.geni>

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³³ Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Mobile, Alabama.

³⁴ Katherine Lee McGahagin Holman, "Dreyfus or Threefoot family in Mississippi," *Ancestry Message Boards*, June 28, 2008, accessed June 21, 2024, <https://www.ancestry.com/boards/surnames.dreyfus/1.3.2>.

³⁵ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, "Church Completes Major Microfilm Digitization Initiative," September 21, 2021, accessed June 25, 2024, <https://newsroom.churchofjesuschrist.org/article/church-completes-major-microfilm-digitization-initiative>.

³⁶ For a more in-depth explanation of our research methodology, see "Methodology and Research Process."

