

# George S. Crosby

"K" Co. GA 1st Infantry & "F" Co. SC 11th Infantry



Residence Chatham County GA;  
Enlisted on 10/8/1861 as a Private

On 10/8/1861 he mustered into "K" Co. GA 1st Infantry  
He was transferred out on 9/1/1862

On 9/1/1862 he transferred into "F" Co. SC 11th Infantry  
(date and method of discharge not given)

(No further record)

He was listed as:

\* POW 4/11/1862 Fort Pulaski, GA

\* Exchanged 8/5/1862 Aiken's Landing, VA

# George S. Crosby

This Georgia Arsenal Type II D-guard and cased tin type image are identified to Private George S Crosby. In 1978, a local "Picker" in Savannah Georgia purchased a uniform identified to Private Crosby from the Crosby family and would later return to get the bowie, tin type image and a militia sword. The uniform and sword were sold separately, but the knife and image were kept together.





Sept. 23, 2023

to Whom This May Concern

The Following items consisting of  
A Confederate D-Grass Bowie, An 1840's  
Militia sword and tintype photograph  
of Confederate soldier name George S. Crosby  
were acquired in Savannah, Georgia  
in 1978. While working with a local  
"Pickler" of Antiques, we went to the  
Crosby Family Residence where the  
above items were stored in an attic.  
The "Pickler" had previously purchased  
Crosby's uniform and subsequently sold.  
That is how he knew about other items  
Hope this information is helpful.

Sincerely  
H. P. Pomeroy

# GEORGIA ARSENAL TYPE II D-GUARD



There is probably no more iconic Civil War image than that of the young Confederate soldier, heading off to war with an absurdly large fighting knife in his hand or on his belt. Early war southern ambrotypes and tintypes provide us a dizzying array of large, wicked, and sometimes comical fighting knives of all descriptions, often made by local blacksmiths for the boys of 1861 to take to war. The classic southern fighting knife was usually quite large and robust, with an overall length that was typically between 12" and 24" and with blades that usually varied from 8" to as long as 18" or longer! These knives often incorporated large "D" shaped guard, lending that nickname to many of these Confederate made fighting knives; "D Guards."

One such identified group of southern knives are those that are attributed to the Georgia State Arsenal in Milledgeville, GA. This was actually a complex of three buildings in Milledgeville, each with a different purpose. One was the old penitentiary, which became a manufactory for a variety of arms, including muskets and bayonets. The magazine was for the storage of gunpowder and explosive ordnance. The last building, the "arsenal" was a storage location to which a variety of arms and equipment were delivered by contractors for storage and eventual issue. According to the research of Josh Phillips and the work of his contributors in the book *Confederate Bowie Knives*, we have a clear picture of the Georgia State Arsenal in Milledgeville, a clear understanding of their operation and we also know that the knives attributed to this site were produced by a variety of contractors; the knives were not produced on the arsenal grounds. His research reveals that the knives were produced based upon a pattern supplied to the various makers, and nearly 5,000 fighting knives were delivered to the Milledgeville site during the spring and summer of 1862. The deliveries were by some fifteen makers who ranged from wagon makers and blacksmiths to gunsmiths and actual cutlers. At least six of these contractors delivered more than one lot of knives, the two largest makers being Monroe, GA wagon maker R.J. Hughes delivering some 1,469 knives and J.W. & L.L. Moore of Atlanta delivering 1,183. These two makers represent more than half of the total of 4,909 knives delivered during this period and help to explain the consistency of the known example. Despite being provided specifications for the knife, there was certainly some variation in the products turned out by the various makers, based upon the availability of raw materials, the skills, and available tools of the makers, and likely any chances the maker saw to cut corners to maximize their profit. The contract price paid for the knives was \$4.60 each, and any small cost savings meant more money in the maker's pocket. Phillips and his colleagues have identified seven "types" of Georgia Armory Knives, with some of the variations being delineated by small differences in the construction or appearance of the knives. All are iron mounted "D Guard" pattern knives that nearly all had wood grips. The clip point Bowie style blades varied in length from slightly more than 15" to slightly over 18", based upon their typology. The overall length of the knives varies from slightly over 20" to around 23", with the differences being mostly attributable to the blade lengths. Other minor differences that were considered in the development of the typology were the shape and contour of the D-shaped guard,

the style of the quillon, the shape of the wood grip and the presence or lack of an iron ferrule behind the guard. The scabbards appear to be very consistent "arsenal" production and were typically of leather seamed along the lower edge with tin mountings.



This is a **VERY GOOD** example of a **Georgia State Arsenal Type II D-Guard Fighting Knife**. These knives were produced with a single-edged, clip-point Bowie blades that varied between about 17" and 18.5" and an overall length that varied between about 22.5" and 23.5". The iron guards had a flatter profile along the lower edge and had a tapered long forward-swept quillon. The wood grips were tapered with an iron ferrule behind the guard. The blades had a full-length tang that passed through the face of the guard and rear of the guard and were neatly peened in place. The guard and grip are tight on this knife with no movement, but there is some missing wood and a worm hole near the ferrule.



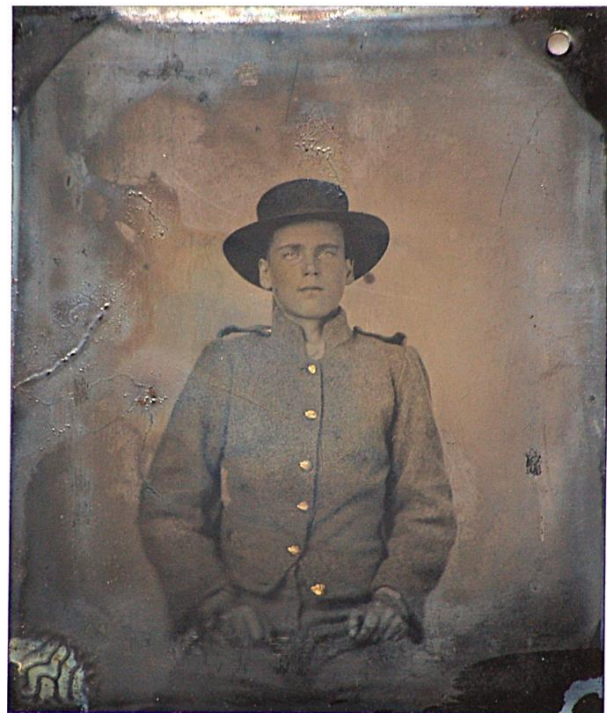




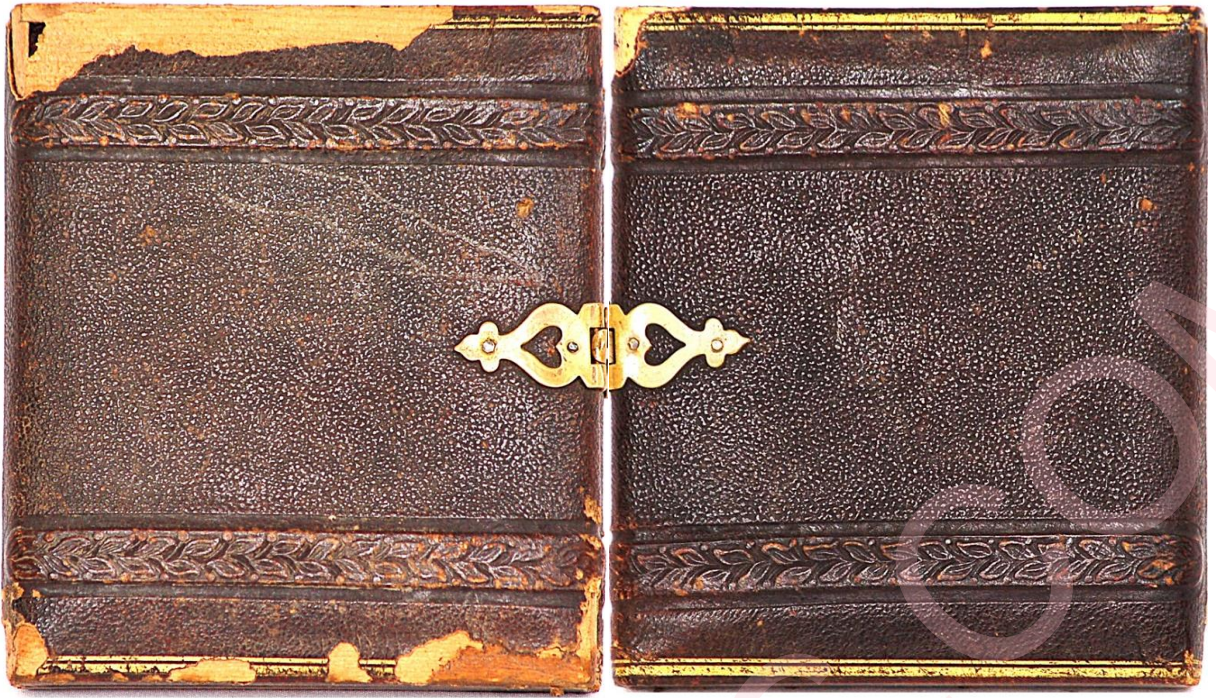
# George S. Crosby Tin type



This is a sixth plate tin-type, measures approximately 2  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches and is housed in its original leather covers case. The case shows wear and leather loss exposing the underlying wood frame, but is solid with the original brass locking latch. The original purple felt is a little worn, but did its job of protecting the glass and image, and it is complete. The image is very clear and shows Private Crosby wearing a five-button frock coat with black epaulets and a black field hat.









# TIN TYPE REVERSE SIDE



The back side of the tin type has period scratched information:  
**Mrs. J H Crosby** with indecipherable information under her the name.

A detail search of 1860 census records for spouses of all Georgia and South Carolina soldiers with the surname Crosby was conducted and Private George S Crosby was the only Confederate soldier from these two states to have a wife with a first name beginning with the letter “J” but with a different middle initial: **Jane E Crosby**. However; the marriage record shows her maiden name as **Nancy Jane Cook**. This is not uncommon for the period since records were often incorrect or incomplete, and the fact the image came direct from the Crosby family with the other items provides a good identification.



# George S. Crosby

Private Crosby enlisted October 8, 1861 in Co. K 1<sup>st</sup> (Olmstead's) regiment Georgia Infantry CSA, and was captured April 11, 1862 at Ft. Pulaski. He was exchanged Aug. 5, 1862 at Aiken's Landing, VA. He returned to his regiment November 1862 and transferred to the 11th South Carolina Vols. Records show that he enlisted in the South Carolina 11th Infantry Sept 1, 1862 and was on the rolls to October 1864.

Crosby, George S.

Wash. Vols.

(CONFEDERATE.)

REFERENCE CARD.

See Manuscript No. 6047 page.....

May and June 1862

At Savannah Ga.

GENERAL INDEX CARD.  
This card must not be taken from the files.  
6413



797  
Crosby, George

Co. K, 1 (Olmstead's)

Georgia Infantry.

(Confederate.)

Private

Private

CARD NUMBERS.

1	45578816	20
2	516	21
3	7613	22
4	8919	23
5	438284	24
6	9032310	25
7	50481083	26
8		27
9		28
10		29
11		30
12		31
13		32
14		33
15		34
16		35
17		36
18		37
19		38

Number of medical cards herein 2

Number of personal papers herein 2

BOOK MARK:

See also 11" S. Car. Tales

CONFEDERATE

Statement of Service Reference Slip.

Commissioner of Pensions

State of Georgia

(Source of communication.)

George S. Crossley  
(Name.) (Olmsteads)  
Pr. Co. K, Reg't Ga. Inf.

George S. Crossley  
(not found as Crossley)

as per call -

Enc. Oct. 8, '61

Nov & Dec. 61 -

last on which borne -  
present -

2 Later Rolls on file  
for Co. K. Nov & Dec 61 and  
Jan & Feb 62.

Reg'tl Return for  
Nov. 62 shows him  
transf'd to 11 So. Car.  
Vals at Camp Olmstead  
Nov -

no pw later than  
Aug 5, 62, which

Form No. 447-1-A. G. O.  
Ed. Sept. 23-15-20 000.

(over)



Shows him Cap.  
tured at Ft Pulaski  
Apr 11, 62 and exchanged  
at Aiken Landing, Va, Aug. 4-62,

G. C. Harley - Pvt  
207 11 Rgt so. Car. Inf.

Enl. Sept. 1, 62 -  
Sept-Oct. 62 - first on  
which borne - present -  
Transf'd from 1 Rgt Geo  
Vols. Sept. 1, 62.

Sept. + Oct. '64 - last  
on file - present -  
No other found.

3/3/16  
140

F.V.

EAB  
HW

Co E Div.

Nothing add. found.

345

Harley  
J. A. J.

(Attach this end.)

*gaw*  
March 14, 1916.

Respectfully returned to the  
Commissioner of Pensions,  
State of Georgia, Atlanta.

The records show that George S. Crosby (surname not found as Crosby), private, enlisted Oct. 8, 1861, in Co. K, 1st (Olmstead's) Reg't Georgia Infantry, CSA, and that he was captured April 11, 1862, at Ft. Pulaski, and was exchanged Aug. 5, 1862, at Aikens Landing, Va. A return of the regiment for November, 1862, shows him transferred to the 11th South Carolina Vols., CSA, in November.

The records further show that G. Crosby, private, 2d Co. F, 11th Reg't South Carolina Infantry, CSA, enlisted September 1, 1862, and the roll of this company for September and October, 1862, the first on which borne, shows him transferred from the 1st Reg't Georgia Vols., CSA, Sept. 1, 1862. On the roll of said 2d Co. F for September and October, 1864, the last on file, he was reported present. No later record found.

*H. J. H. H.*  
The Adjutant General.



(Confederate.)

*G*

**1**  
(Olmstead's.)

**Ga.**

*George S. Crosby*

*Priv.*, { Capt. McMahon's Company  
(Washington Volunteers),  
1 Regiment Georgia Infantry.\*

Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

of the organization named above,

for *Aug 26 to Oct 31*, 186*1*.

Enlisted:

When *Oct 8*, 186*1*.

Where *Fort Pulaski*

By whom *Maj. Chas. H. Olmstead*

Period

Last paid:

By whom

To what time, 186*1*.

Present or absent *Absent*

Remarks: *Absent Sick leave*

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

\*This company subsequently became Company K, 1st Regiment (Olmstead's) Georgia Infantry.

Book mark: -----

*M. S. Spencer*

(Confederate.)

*C*

**1**  
(Olmstead's)

**Ga.**

*Geo S Crosby*

*Prst*, { Capt. McMahon's Company  
(Washington Volunteers),  
1 Regiment Georgia Infantry.\*

Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**

of the organization named above,

for *Nov & Dec*, 186*1*.

Enlisted:

When *Oct 8*, 186*1*.

Where *Fort Pulaski*

By whom *Maj G H Olmstead*

Period *12 mos*

Last paid:

By whom

To what time, 186*1*.

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks: *Wages & Bounty due  
from date of enlistment  
Bounty due \$25.00  
Induct 1 Pair Shoes*

\*This company subsequently became Company K, 1st Regiment (Olmstead's) Georgia Infantry.

Book mark:

*W. Sherman*



(Confederate.)

C

1  
(Olmstead's.)

Ga.

*G. S. Crosby*  
Privet, Co. *K*, 1 Reg't Georgia Infantry.

Appears on

**Regimental Return**

of the organization named above,

for the month of *Oct*, 186*2*.

Commissioned officers present and absent:

Station

Remarks:

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date \_\_\_\_\_, 186 .

Place

Remarks:

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

*Absent without leave,*

*G. M. Row*

(Confederate.)

C

1

(Olmstead's.)

Ga.

*Geo S Cooby*  
Pvt., Co. *K*, 1 Reg't Georgia Infantry.

Appears on

**Regimental Return**

of the organization named above,

for the month of *Nov*, 186 *2*,

Commissioned officers present and absent:

Station

Remarks:

Alterations since last return among the enlisted men:

Date *Nov*, 186 .

Place *Camp Olmstead*,

Remarks: *Transferred to U.S. Co*  
*Vol.*

Enlisted men on Extra or Daily Duty:

Absent enlisted men accounted for:

*G M New*



(Confederate.)

*Co* | *1* | *Geo*

*Geo Crosby*

*1 Geo*

Appears on a

**List\***

without caption or date.

Remarks: *Foot Pulaski Apr 11*

\* List bears the following certificate:

"I certify on honor the above is correct.

Lt. E. J Roos, Co. E, 19th N. Y. S. M.,

In charge 'Wilson Small.'"

Number of roll:

**6**

U. S. Vessels.

*G. E. Jones*

(652)

Copyist.

(Confederate.)

C Washington Va

G. L. Crosby

Cpt Washington Va

Appears on a

**Roll of Prisoners of War**

at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, June 2,  
1862.

Roll dated

*Not dated*

, 186

Where captured

*H Pulaski Ga*

When captured

*April 11*

, 1862

Remarks :

Number of roll:

**22** ; page

*4 Geo J New*



(Confederate.)

*C*

*G. L. Crosby,  
Pvt. Washington Vol.*

Appears on a

List

of non-commissioned officers and privates ex-  
changed at Aiken's Landing, Va., Aug. 5,  
1862.

List dated

*Not dated*, 186

Captured:

Where

*Fort Pulaski*

When

*Apr 11*, 186

Delivered

*July 12*, 1862,

by *Capt Clinton 2 Inf U. S. Army,*

Remarks

*Age 27*

Number of roll:

*4*; page *73*

Aiken's Landing, Va.

*W. H. Smith,*

(639b)

Copyist.

# 1ST REGIMENT, GEORGIA INFANTRY (OLMSTEAD'S)

The Georgia 1st (Mercer's-Olmstead's) Volunteers Infantry Regiment was organized prior to the war with militia companies from Savannah. Other members were from Quitman, and the counties of De Kalb, Oglethorpe, Washington, and Tattnall. After entering Confederate service, it was disciplined at both heavy artillery and infantry. The regiment served on the coast with a detachment at Savannah and another at Charleston. Colonel Olmstead, with Company H (the Oglethorpe Light Infantry) and four companies from other commands, defended Fort Pulaski against the Federals.

## SIEGE OF FORT PULASKI

The **siege of Fort Pulaski** (or the **siege and reduction of Fort Pulaski**) concluded with the **battle of Fort Pulaski** fought April 10–11, 1862, during the American Civil War. Union forces on Tybee Island and naval operations conducted a 112-day siege, then captured the Confederate-held Fort Pulaski after a 30-hour bombardment. The siege and battle are important for innovative use of rifled guns which made existing coastal defenses obsolete. The Union initiated large-scale amphibious operations under fire.

The fort's surrender strategically closed Savannah as a port. The Union extended its blockade and aids to navigation down the Atlantic coast, then redeployed most of its 10,000 troops. The Confederate army-navy defense blocked Federal advance for over three months, secured the city, and prevented any subsequent Union advance from seaward during the war. Coastal rail connections were extended to blockaded Charleston, South Carolina.

Fort Pulaski is located on Cockspar Island, Georgia, near the mouth of the Savannah River. The fort commanded seaward approaches to the City of Savannah. The city was commercially and industrially important as a cotton exporting port, railroad center and the largest manufacturing center in the state, including a state arsenal and private shipyards. Two southerly estuaries led to the Savannah River behind the fort. Immediately east of Pulaski, and in sight of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, lay Tybee Island with a lighthouse station.



Fort Pulaski under fire on April 10–11, 1862 from the Union's innovative Parrott rifle cannon and percussion shells



# South Carolina 11th Infantry Regiment

The South Carolina 11th Infantry Regiment [also called 9th Regiment] was organized during the summer of 1861 with men from Beaufort, Clarendon, and Colleton counties. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Pocatigo, then was stationed at Hardeeville. It was assigned to Hagood's Brigade, then one company was permitted to organize and equip as a light battery (Beaufort Artillery), and the regiment served with nine companies. During the summer of 1863 it was again active in the Charleston area but later moved to Florida and then to Virginia in the spring of 1864. Here it fought at Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor and in the trenches of Petersburg. In 1865 the unit moved to Fort Fisher and saw action at Bentonville. It lost 4 killed, 15 wounded, and 2 missing at Pocatigo, had 14 killed, 39 wounded, and 12 missing in front of Petersburg (May 6-9), and sustained 14 killed, 28 wounded, and 45 missing at Deep Bottom. Its casualties were about sixty percent in the fight at Weldon Railroad, and scarcely the strength of a company surrendered on April 26, 1865.

\*\*\*\*\*

The 11th South Carolina often fought obscure engagements in less famous theaters of the war. Much of the 11th's early experience involved the area around Beaufort and Hilton Head, South Carolina. The 11th was present when the North took Port Royal and Hilton Head in late 1861. In the next several years, the various scattered companies of the 11<sup>th</sup> fought off Yankee excursions into the South Carolina Low Country. Captain John H. Mickler of Beaufort was renowned as a raider and his Company E was used extensively around the Beauport area for that purpose in 1862 and early 1863. In September 1863 part of the 11th was detailed to defend famous Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. The 11th missed participating in the Battle of Olustee, Florida by just a week in early 1864. The real fighting for the 11th began in May 1864 when the 11th joined other South Carolina regiments as reinforcements for General P.G.T. Beauregard in the Richmond-Petersburg area of operations. The 11th saw heavy fighting during the Bermuda Hundred Campaign and the Battle of Cold Harbor as a member of Johnson Hagood's Brigade, Hoke's Division. Beauregard, with help from Hagood and his men, saved Petersburg from June 16-18, 1864. As a result, the trenches surrounding the Cockade City served as the 11th's home during the summer of 1864. Hagood's Brigade participated in an unsuccessful attack on the last day of the Battle of Globe Tavern in late August. Early 1865 found the 11th moved with Hoke's Division to the Wilmington, North Carolina area. Hoke was charged with defending the Confederacy's last remaining open port, a task he failed to complete successfully. Most of the 11th was captured in several actions around Wilmington with the remainder participating at the Battle of Bentonville. The survivors ultimately surrendered with Joe Johnston's army in North Carolina. The 11th South Carolina's service varied greatly, from pitched battles with the Army of Northern Virginia, to outpost duty by company in the South Carolina Low Country, to the defense of Fort Sumter. As author Neil Baxley states, "there were success stories and there were failures", but the men fought bravely and stayed in the fight to the end no matter which challenges were thrown their way.

The regimental history of the 11th South Carolina is the shortest unit history of this second release of three books in this series at 183 pages. For comparison's sake, the books on the 15th South Carolina and the James Battalion weigh in at 326 and 324 pages, respectively. With that said, this book's regimental history is longer than all but one of the first four books in this set, some of which were brief sketches rather than fully fleshed out unit histories like this one. The focus on the 11th was very good for its years of service in South Carolina, but once the unit was transferred north to the Richmond-Petersburg area, the focus was more on Hagood's Brigade as a whole rather than specifically on the 11th.

# 11th South Carolina Infantry Regiment

1861	
July-August	Organized as the 9th South Carolina Volunteers under the command of Colonel William C. Heyward Company A – (Beaufort Volunteer Artillery) Mustered in June 12, 1861 at Bay Point. Company B – (St. Pauls Rifles) Mustered in June 17, 1861. Company C – (Summerville Rifles) Mustered in July 6, 1861 at Hilton Head Island. Company D – (Whippy Swamp Guards) Mustered in July 15, 1861 at Bay Point. Company E – (Hamilton Guards) Mustered in June 23, 1861 at Bay Point Company F – (Republican Blues) Mustered in August 5, 1861 at Braddock's Point. Company G – (Butler Guard) Mustered in August 20, 1861 at Otter Island. Company H – (St. George Volunteers) Mustered in July 26, 1861 at Hilton Head Island. Company I – (Colleton Guard) Company K – (Round O Guards) -Baxley, Neil. <i>No Prouder Fate : The Story of the 11th South Carolina Volunteer Infantry</i> (Wilmington, North Carolina : Broadfoot Pub. Co., c2009)
November	Assigned to the Department of South Carolina
November 7	Port Royal (three companies engaged)
November-December	Assigned to the Department of South Carolina and Georgia
December-June	Assigned to the 6th Military District of South Carolina, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida
1862	
May 3	Reorganized for the duration of the war as the 11th South Carolina Infantry Regiment. One company became the Beaufort Artillery Battery, leaving the regiment with nine companies. Colonel Heyward was dropped, and Deniel H. Ellis was elected colonel.
June-July	Assigned to the 4th Military District of South Carolina, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida
June 6	Port Royal Ferry (Company I)
July 4	Port Royal Ferry (Company I)
August	Pinckney Island (detachment)
September	Assigned to the 3rd Military District of South Carolina, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida
October 22-23	<b>Cooswhatchie (Pocotaligo)</b> The regiment lost 4 men killed, 15 wounded, and 2 missing
1863	
April 9	Destruction of the U.S. Army steamer George Washington near Beaufort (Company I)
May 19	Skirmish at Pope's Island
June 2	Combahee River
June 4	Expedition from Fort Pulaski, Georgia, to Bluffton, South Carolina
July-August	Assigned to 1st Sub-Division, 1st Military District of South Carolina, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida (five companies)
July 30	Expedition to Barnwell's Island
August-September	<b>Charleston Harbor</b>



September	Assigned to Hagood's Brigade, 1st Sub-Division, 1st Military District of South Carolina, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida
October	Assigned to Hagood's Brigade, Eastern Division, 7th Military District of South Carolina, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, except for Companies E and G assigned to 3rd Military District of South Carolina, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida
December	Assigned to 2nd Military District of South Carolina, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida
<b>1864</b>	
January	Assigned to Hagood's Brigade, 7th Military District of South Carolina, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida
April	Assigned to District of Florida, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida
May	Assigned to Hagood's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Department of North Carolina
May 9	<b>Swift's Creek</b> Commanded by Colonel F. Hay Gantt
May 12 & 16	<b>Drewry's Bluff</b>
June 1-3	<b>Battle of Cold Harbor</b> Colonel Gantt was captured. Lieutenant Colonel Allen C. Izard took command of the regiment.
June-April	<b>Siege of Petersburg</b> The regiment lost 14 men killed, 39 wounded, and 12 missing during the first Union assaults on Petersburg.
July 26-27	<b>Battle of Deep Bottom</b> The regiment lost 14 men killed, 28 wounded, and 45 missing
August 21	<b>Battle of the Weldon Railroad/Globe Tavern</b> The regiment suffered 60% casualties in the attack on the final day around Globe Tavern. From the monument: <i>Here a brigade composed of the 7th battalion, the 11th, 21st, 25th and 27th regiments South Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, charged Warren's Federal Army Corps, on the 21st day of August 1864, taking into the fight 740 men, retiring with 273. No prouder fate than theirs who gave their lives to liberty.</i>
September 30	<b>Second Battle of Fort Harrison</b> Commanded by Major John J. Gooding
October	Assigned to Hagood's Brigade, Hoke's Division, 4th Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. Colonel Gantt was paroled and returned to resume command.
December	Assigned to Hagood's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Department of North Carolina. Lieutenant Colonel Izard resigned to return to the Navy. Major John J. Gooding took over command of the regiment.
December 26	The regiment moved to Wilmington
<b>1865</b>	
January 13-15	<b>Second Battle of Fort Fisher</b>
February-April	<b>Carolinas Campaign</b>
March	Assigned to Hagood's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Hardee's Corps
March 19-21	<b>Battle of Bentonville</b>
April	Assigned to Hagood's Brigade, Hoke's Division, 1st Corps, Army of Tennessee
April 26	<b>Durham Station</b> Surrendered by General Johnston