From the Historian

The Battle of Cold Harbor, 1864 And The Story Behind “Brothers in DKE”

Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 7th, 1864. The armies of Generals Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant face each from behind heavily fortified and entrenched lines, at some points only 50 yards or so from each other. They’ve been in these entrenched positions for about a week, during which some of the most intense carnage of the American Civil War has taken place, particularly on June 3rd, four days earlier. At 4:30 a.m. on the morning of June 3rd, a “grand assault” by the entire Union army was supposed to have overrun the Southern lines, routing Lee’s army and clearing the road to the Confederate capitol of Richmond, about ten miles away, bringing the long and protracted war to a swift end. Grant’s “grand assault” was a miserable failure, resulting in anywhere from 3500 to 4000 casualties.[[1]](#footnote-2) Grant stated in his memoirs “I have always regretted that the last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made… No advantage whatever was gained to compensate for the heavy loss we sustained.” Lee’s casualties were a comparatively modest 1500 men.

Since the start of the war in 1861, a succession of Union commanders had tried and failed to do what Grant was attempting to do—defeat the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia on its own turf and capture Richmond. At Manassas, the Shenandoah Valley, the Seven Days’ Battles, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Southern armies had sent the invading Yankees back to Washington in retreat, to lick their wounds, re-group, and prepare to fight again another day.

In March 1864, Abraham Lincoln placed General Grant in command of all of the Federal armies, in the hope of finally bringing the war to an end on Union terms. Grant’s “Overland Campaign” began in May of 1864, and his first clash with Lee, at the Battle of the Wilderness, was considered another bloody defeat for the North. However, instead of then retreating to Washington like his predecessors, Grant, to the surprise and dismay of his opponents, advanced. In a subsequent series of bloody clashes, particularly at Spotsylvania Court House and along the North Anna River, Grant sought to turn Lee’s flank and get to Richmond. Finally, in late May, the two armies began to concentrate near an obscure place known as Cold Harbor.[[2]](#footnote-3)

After Grant’s failed attack of June 3rd, the fighting didn’t end, but rather settled into a constant, round-the-clock barrage of sharpshooting, dueling artillery, skirmishing and smaller offensive efforts by both sides to alter the stalemate. Near sundown on June 7th, a two-hour truce went into effect between the opposing armies, for the purpose of recovering the wounded from the battlefield and burying the dead.

Near the extreme right of the Union army’s seven-mile long line, serving as part of the Federal 9th Army Corps, was a 21 year-old 2nd Lieutenant in Company E, 21st Maine Infantry. His name was Edwin Searle Rogers, and he hailed from the small town of Patten, Maine. Prior to enlisting in the army earlier in 1864, Rogers had been a student at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, where he had been a member of the Theta Chapter of DKE, Class of 1865. At some point during the fighting at Cold Harbor, he was hit by a Rebel bullet, sustaining a wound, which ultimately took his life.

In 1895, a poem was published in the DKE Quarterly that would soon reach iconic status within the entire DKE fraternity, all across North America. Entitled “Brothers in DKE”, the poem was written by John Clair Minot, another member, of a later generation, of the Theta DKE chapter, Class of 1898. It tells the tale, in verse, of the mortal wounding of Brother Rogers, and of his being found and tended to shortly before his death by a Confederate soldier who was a member of the Psi Alabama chapter of DKE. The exact identity of this Psi Deke, while perhaps once known to Edwin Rogers’ family and others, was apparently lost by the time “Brothers in DKE” was published over thirty years later, and that identity has remained a mystery ever since. A reading (or re-reading) of “Brothers in DKE,” which accompanies this article, is recommended before proceeding further.

In the almost 120 years since it was first published, “Brothers in DKE” has become a cornerstone of the lore and tradition of DKE International. The poem continues to be utilized to introduce new members to the history, traditions and ideals of the fraternity, and is fondly remembered and re-read by countless fraternity alumni long after they have moved on from college life. It is unknown exactly what impact Minot’s poem may have had upon the men of Psi at the time of its publication. While surely the poem and its underlying story came to their attention, existing Psi chapter records date only back to 1936, and there is no mention in existing Psi records of Minot’s poem, or of any research as to the identity of the Psi brother in the poem.

In 2004, several Psi alumni decided to solve this mystery and identify the Psi brother who nobly tended to the dying Rogers, who, for ease of reference, will be hereafter referred to as “the Unknown Psi.” This fellow Psi deserved recognition for his deed, which had become such a hallmark of everything DKE is supposed to stand for, and who better to solve this mystery than the men who hail from the same chapter as this Confederate hero himself?

This initial Psi effort was undertaken primarily by Brothers Black Chaffe ’83, John McNeil ’79 and Agee Broughton ’80.[[3]](#footnote-4) It was hoped that identifying the Unknown Psi would be a relatively straightforward process of determining which Psi Deke or Dekes fought at Cold Harbor opposite Edwin Rogers and the 31st Maine Infantry. A number of Psi brethren were identified as possible candidates, but the process turned out to be substantially more complicated than expected, and the effort was inconclusive. Other efforts had also been made to identify The Unknown Psi, particularly by Brother Rufus Ward, Chi Mississippi ’72; and by Brother Grant Burnyeat, Phi Alpha British Colombia ’65, who, in addition to chairing the History and Archives Committee of DKE International, is also the foremost living authority on all things DKE. These efforts, while also productive, were also ultimately inconclusive.[[4]](#footnote-5)

I inherited this mission when I was asked to serve as Psi Alumni Historian in late summer of 2010. My initial efforts focused on first identifying all Psi alumni who had served in the Confederate armies. We identified 54 members of the antebellum Psi chapter who had served in the Southern armies.[[5]](#footnote-6) Through process of elimination, this list of 54 men was eventually narrowed down to seven seemingly viable candidates for The Unknown Psi. The process of elimination had been effective in getting us to that point, but narrowing this list further then became challenging; we had seemingly “hit a wall” in our research.

The approach of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Cold Harbor in June of this year mandated that this quest for the Unknown Psi be finalized if at all possible. The process of elimination we had utilized, while not exhausted, had reached the point where it seemed that we needed to look at this problem from a different angle. Rather than simply looking at it from the Psi perspective, we needed to look at the story from the perspective of Edwin Rogers and John Clair Minot, and put a microscope to Minot’s poem and the story of Rogers’ death.

There were already some doubts at this point. What if we discovered that the story told in “Brothers in DKE” isn’t true? What if Minot fabricated all or part of the story, or simply perpetuated legend and half-truth, in order to tell a good tale? Did the value of the story to the experience of the entire fraternity, even if untrue, outweigh the “benefit” of knowing the actual, objective truth? Despite these doubts, however, we were already in too deep, so with more than a little trepidation, we shifted our focus and proceeded.

That the story told by Minot in “Brothers in DKE” may have been fabricated, in whole or in part, did not seem at all implausible. After all, the story seems almost “too good to be true,” if I can be forgiven for using that term to describe the story of the bloody, agonizing death of a fellow Deke from a bullet wound. In addition, by the 1890’s, when Minot wrote his poem, much of the rancor and bitterness of the war period had faded, and tales of heroism on the battlefield stirred the military ardor of a younger generation. Some of the most swashbuckling, “gung-ho” tales of the Civil War date from that period, and perhaps Minot had been of that ilk.

There has never been any doubt that Edwin Rogers was a real Theta Deke who had fought and died at Cold Harbor. But had his wounding and death really happened under circumstances that might have led to his being encountered by a Psi Deke? Curiously, there are not one, but two different graves purporting to be his; one at Cold Harbor National Cemetery, near the battlefield in Virginia where he died, and the other in his hometown of Patten, Maine (see accompanying photos). This only added to the uncertainty of the story.

The “Holy Grail” in this quest would of course be to find the original letter that was written to Rogers’ family upon his death, along with his DKE pin and the lock of his hair which were enclosed in that letter. Short of that, we needed to discover every detail we could about the circumstances of Rogers’ wounding and death, as every such detail was a potential clue to the identity of The Unknown Psi. The exact date of Rogers’ wounding and death, the time of day, the location of Rogers’ unit at that time- all potentially held clues, which could help verify (or refute) Minot’s story.

We weren’t alone in harboring doubts about the “Brothers in DKE” story. Robert E. L. Krick, National Park Service Historian at Richmond National Battlefield Park, which administers the Cold Harbor battlefield, advised me, “I have my doubts about [the Rogers/DKE] story, although I've been around long enough to know that some of it probably is at least partially correct. But there are many things that make me skeptical.” He went on to list what he saw as some of the potential “flaws” in the story, all of which made sense.

“The” Battle of Cold Harbor

In trying to determine the context in which Rogers' death took place, it must be understood that referring to the subject military action as “the” Battle of Cold Harbor is somewhat of a misnomer.[[6]](#footnote-7) “The” Battle of Cold Harbor actually correctly refers to the ongoing military action between the opposing armies which took place in and around Cold Harbor, Virginia, from around May 31 to June 12, 1864. In the popular mind, however, “the” Battle of Cold Harbor more often refers to Grant’s failed “grand assault” on June 3rd, 1864. This distinction is important in examining the Rogers story as told in Minot’s poem. While Rogers did die in combat at the military action known as Cold Harbor, at what point in “the” battle did he die?

The “Facts” as Told in “Brothers in DKE”

Minot’s poem states indirectly that Rogers was wounded in the failed “grand assault” that took place on June 3rd, and that he was found on the battlefield during a truce which took place that evening. (“Upon a southern battlefield *the twilight shadows fall/* The clash and roar are ended, and *the evening bugles call*… Then out upon the sodden field *where the armies fought all day*/ There came a group of soldiers who wore the Rebel gray/ But peaceful was their mission upon the darkened plain/ *They came to save their wounded and lay at rest the slain.*”) [Emphasis added].

These opening lines reveal that Minot had an inaccurate understanding of the fighting at Cold Harbor. First, he seems to have held the common misconception that “the” battle took place entirely on June 3rd, rather than over a two-week period. Secondly, he mistakenly suggests that the truce between the armies took place on the evening after the “grand assault” of June 3rd. In fact, that truce took place on the evening of June 7th, four days later. Thus, even if Rogers had been wounded in the fighting on June 3rd, having Rogers found alive on the battlefield four days later is problematic. Very few men were found alive during that truce who had been wounded in the fighting on June 3rd. Four long days and nights under the hot Virginia summer sun, with no food, water or medical care, had done in most of the rest. It is unlikely that Rogers was one of the few who had survived, and even if he had, it is even more unlikely that he would have then been in good enough condition to give the DKE handshake, and/or to have spoken of “Bowdoin” and “dear old DKE,” as stated in the poem.

So, what were the real circumstances of Rogers’ mortal wounding and death? Unfortunately, just about every detailed written account of Cold Harbor ends with the fighting on June 3rd. However, Mr. Krick of the National Park Service was of further assistance in this regard: “The circumstances of the 9th Corps attack on June 3 did not provide any easy opportunity for wounded soldiers to fall into Confederate hands. Once stopped, the men of [Rogers’] division entrenched and controlled most everything in their immediate vicinity, including the ground over which they had attacked. The Confederates on that part of the field left that evening, and even abandoned some of their own dead.” This certainly cast additional doubt on the “facts” as related in Minot’s poem. Mr. Krick continued, “Furthermore, [Rogers’] division saw some fairly heavy action on June 7 (admittedly more like active skirmishing than a real battle), so having Lt. Rogers shot on the 7th makes good sense. The DKE business certainly could have happened on the 7th, as there was much back and forth, but if it did, Rogers evidently fell back into Union hands immediately.” So, it began to sound more likely that Roger may actually have been shot on June 7th, not June 3rd. Fortunately, we have located several accounts of Rogers’ wounding, apart from Minot’s poem, including additional details from Minot himself.

Additional Details from John Clair Minot

In addition to writing Brothers in DKE, John Clair Minot was a prolific author and newspaperman, who left many published writings behind. Among his writings was a history of the Theta Bowdoin chapter of DKE, published in 1904. In it, he gave a short account, in prose, of the story told in his poem, which reads:

“Then there was the incident connected with the death of Lieut. Rogers, ’65, at Cold Harbor, which was one of a thousand to prove that the conflict between the sections could not sever the bond of brotherhood between the members of the Fraternity wherever meeting. After he fell mortally wounded in that most desperate charge of all the war, a Confederate officer came upon him and seeing the pin of DKE upon his breast knelt beside him and clasped his hand in the grip so dear to both. The southern Deke remained with him to the end, doing all in his power to make his last hours more comfortable, and when all was over he sent the last messages of the dying boy to his home in northern Maine and with them his DKE pin and other mementoes which are to this day priceless relics treasured by his relatives.”[[7]](#footnote-8)

This passage contains additional information not found in Minot’s poem. First, note that Minot reiterates his contention that Rogers was wounded on June 3rd, where he states that Rogers “fell mortally wounded in that most desperate charge of all the war.” We have already noted above that this contention is problematic. In addition, Minot here states that it was a Confederate *officer* who came upon Rogers. Knowing that it was an officer, and not an enlisted man, who found Rogers, would further narrow our search for The Unknown Psi.

Minot’s statement that, “The southern Deke remained with him to the end, doing all in his power to make his last hours more comfortable,” also suggests that Rogers survived for more than a brief period after being found. Since the truce of June 7th lasted only two hours, this seems to further suggest that the Rebs removed Rogers from the battlefield and that he died behind Confederate lines.

Further, while the poem states that Rogers’ DKE pin and a lock of hair were included in the letter to Rogers’ family, this passage states that the southern Deke sent home Rogers’ “DKE pin *and other mementoes*.” These items were then said to be “to this day priceless relics treasured by his relatives.” This suggests that, as of 1904, forty years after Rogers died, “the last messages of the dying boy”, Rogers’ DKE pin “and other mementoes” were still in existence and in the hands of Rogers’ relatives. So what became of them in the 110 years since? Who, if anyone, has them, and where are they?

Finally, in this passage, Minot describes Rogers’ benefactor as a “southern DKE”, and not a Psi DKE. Does this suggest that perhaps Minot was uncertain whether the man in question was a Psi DKE, and that perhaps Minot used “poetic license” on this point? Did Minot simply insert the name of a plausible southern DKE chapter in his poem? There were approximately nine antebellum Southern DKE chapters, any one of which could have possibly been the alma mater of the man in question,[[8]](#footnote-9) not to mention any number of men in the Confederate armies who were educated at Northern universities. Is it possible that the line “I'm from Psi in Alabama,” simply and conveniently fit the rhythm of Minot’s poem? If Minot were certain of the mother chapter of our hero, it seems that he would have found it of great interest to name that Southern chapter *in a history of the Bowdoin DKE chapter*. On the other hand, Minot was a serious writer and historian, which suggests that he would not have intentionally inserted this undocumented fact into his poem.

Other Accounts of Rogers’ Death

An earlier narrative account of Rogers wounding and death is found in History of Penobscot County, Maine, published in 1882. After a brief summary of Rogers’ background, it reads:

*In the absence of superior officers he took and held command of [Company E, 31st Maine Infantry] until within a few days of his capture and death. Lieutenant Rogers was in the battle of the Wilderness and shared in the dangers of the eight days’ fighting and fatiguing marches until the battle of Cold Harbor, where, on the 7th of June, 1864, while in command of a picket line, he was struck by a rifle ball, which passed through his lungs. He was then taken prisoner and left by the rebels in a tent on their way to Richmond, where, it is conjectured, he died on the same day. [Emphasis added.]….*

Lieutenant Rogers is also suitably noticed in the Bowdoin College Roll of Honor.[[9]](#footnote-10)

This account, written only eighteen years after Rogers’ death, and thirteen years prior to “Brothers in DKE,” seems to verify, though not conclusively, that Rogers was wounded on June 7th, *not* on June 3rd, and that he was captured, rather than having been found on the battlefield during the truce on June 7th.

Another short reference to the Rogers story, from 1947, states: “Edwin S. Rogers, probably one of the first boys from Patten Academy to attend college, was a student at Bowdoin at the time of his enlistment in the Union army. *Because of his refusal to lay down his arms when ordered to do so by a Southerner, he was shot.”* [Emphasis added].[[10]](#footnote-11) This anecdote, while perhaps true, should be taken with a grain of salt. It was written 83 years after Rogers’ death, and no source is cited. Thus, it is possible that this anecdote is simply local, unverifiable oral history. In either event, it doesn’t alter the overall story.

A “Smoking Gun”

A reference to an unpublished memoir written by a fellow member of Rogers’ regiment proved a major breakthrough in our quest.[[11]](#footnote-12) This memoir was written by Leander Otis Merriam, who was a Sergeant Major in the 31st Maine Infantry. Captioned “Personal Recollections- The War for the Union,” Merriam’s account remained in the hands of his family until his grandson made it publicly available in 1990. Thus, anyone researching the Rogers/DKE story prior to then would not have had access to it. Merriam writes:

*It was here also that we lost another officer in whom I felt a special interest. Lieut. Edwin S. Rogers of Company “E” was a college classmate with me. His home was in Patten, in Penobscot County, where his father was a prominent physician. On the morning of June 7th, he was sent out in command of the picket line and was shot through the lungs by a rebel sharpshooter. He was so near the enemy's lines that we could not get to him and he was taken by them. [Emphasis added]. The record in the [Adjutant] General ’s office says that the rebels started him toward Richmond as a prisoner, but it was so evident that he could not live, they left him in a farmhouse on the way, where he died.[[12]](#footnote-13)*

*EUREKA! This finally seemed to be the “smoking gun” we’d been looking for, to corroborate at least the part of the Rogers story that had him being “found” by Rebels. Not only was he “found,” he was in fact captured. This first-hand, eyewitness account seemed to put to rest any doubt about when Rogers was wounded, and that he fell into Confederate hands while still alive, which of course needed to take place for him to have been encountered by a Southern DKE, and for the rest of Minot’s story to be true. Mr. Krick of the National Park service concurred: “I agree that the Merriam account is a solid validation of the June 7 version. It is nice to have something that confirms what you and I suspected independently of each other.” The last sentence in the cited passage indicates that Merriam had no first-hand information about Rogers’ fate after his capture, which makes sense, as he obviously disappeared behind Confederate lines.[[13]](#footnote-14)*

It turns out that Leander Otis Merriam was not only a “college classmate” of Rogers, but was also a fellow Theta Deke, Class of 1866, which may explain Merriam’s “special interest” in Rogers. This also enhances the reliability of Merriam’s eyewitness account, since he was a personal friend of Rogers. Merriam survived the war, living until 1919. Could he have been Minot’s source for the Rogers story?

The Facts of Rogers’ Wounding and Death as Now Corroborated

Here is a summary of the verified, pertinent facts about Edwin Rogers’ mortal wounding and death, based on the best information we now have. Lieutenant Rogers fought with the 31st Maine Infantry during its involvement in the protracted military action in and around Cold Harbor, Virginia, from late May and early June of 1864. He was probably involved in the 31st Maine’s fighting during Grant’s “grand assault” of June 3rd, but he was not wounded at that time, as stated in Minot’s poem. In subsequent fighting on the morning of June 7th, while in command of a picket line located in advance of the main Union battle line, he was wounded by a rifle shot from a Confederate sharpshooter. He may have been shot after refusing to lay down his arms and surrender after having been ordered by Confederate forces to do so. He was taken prisoner upon being wounded, at least several hours prior to the two-hour truce that took place on the evening of June 7th. He apparently died while in Southern captivity, probably also on June 7th. One account says he died in a tent, another says he died in a farmhouse; in either event, either locale probably served as a Confederate field hospital.

Sometime after his death, and prior to his burial, his body evidently fell back into Union hands, perhaps during the truce on the evening of June 7th, or perhaps at a later time. He was initially interred near a local house known as “Woody’s.” In 1866, he was disinterred from “Woody’s” and re-interred at Cold Harbor National Cemetery.[[14]](#footnote-15) At some point after that, his body may (or may not) have been disinterred from Cold Harbor National Cemetery and re-interred in his hometown of Patten, Maine.

We still have no definitive proof that, after his capture, a fellow Deke encountered Rogers, but the Merriam eyewitness account of his capture is certainly encouraging. While Minot got some of the details of Rogers’ wounding and death wrong, the basic story of his being wounded in action and then falling into Confederate hands appears to be TRUE. Whether a fellow Deke then aided him is still subject to verification.

What Next?

Now that we are certain that Rogers was wounded on June 7th, not June 3rd, we want to focus on the relative locations of the 31st Maine Infantry and Confederate units opposing it on the morning of June 7th, to see if we can pinpoint the location of the Unknown Psi. The National Park Service has various maps, created long after the war, which purport to show, as best as can be determined, the locations of various units at various points in the fighting. Mr. Krick provided copies of two of these maps for June 7th, showing that portion of the battlefield where the 31st Maine was located. While the product of considerable effort and expertise, these maps are approximations, reconstructions from many years later based on highly imperfect evidence. It is very difficult to further narrow our search for the Unknown Psi simply by studying them. To make any real any sense of them, it will be necessary, if possible, to walk the actual ground over which the subject June 7th fighting took place.

We would also like to know where Edwin Rogers is really buried, even if this has no direct bearing on our quest. While there is no record of his being disinterred from Cold Harbor National Cemetery, Mr. Krick advises that it is possible that this happened and his remains sent home. On the other hand, officials in Patten, Maine, advise that they have no record of his burial there, although there are records of the burials of other Rogers family members whose graves are located near Edwin’s. Thus, it is possible that Edwin’s purported grave in Maine is simply a memorial erected by his family, and that his remains are still in Virginia. An examination of his gravesite in Patten Cemetery might show a footstone or some other evidence of an actual burial. However, as of this writing, the cemetery is covered with four feet of snow, and we’re told that it will be sometime in May before the site can be examined.

It seems like a visit to the battlefields and military cemeteries of Virginia, as well as a visit to the great State of Maine, may be in order.

To be continued in the next Sighs of Psi….

In addition to those individual Dekes named above, I would also like to thank the following people for their assistance: Doug Lanpher of DKE International; Robert E. L. Krick, Historian, Richmond National Battlefield Park; John Hennessy, Chief Historian, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park; Alice Sheppard, and the personnel at the Town Office of Patten, Maine.

In the Bonds,

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 See Gordon Rhea, Cold Harbor, page 386.

2 Despite its name, Cold Harbor was not located on any body of water. Rather, it described two rural crossroads named for the Cold Harbor Tavern, which provided shelter (i. e., “harbor”) but not hot meals.

3 Brother Broughton is a collateral descendant of another Psi Deke who saw Confederate service, Brother Nicholas Stallworth, 1858.

4 The efforts of all of these other named Dekes directly benefited me in doing the research which led to this article; only space limitations preclude me from elaborating on the details of these earlier efforts and thus giving these individuals the full credit they deserve. However, a debt of gratitude is owed them by all Dekes.

5 For a fuller summary of this analysis, see “Psi Goes to War,” *Sighs of Psi*, Spring 2012. A previously overlooked entry on page 1172 of the1890 DKE Catalogue also states that 54 men from Psi served in the Confederate armies, thus corroborating the accuracy of our own independent analysis.

6 The definitive history of the battle is Cold Harbor, by Gordon Rhea.

7 See Minot, John Clair, Theta of Delta Kappa Epsilon- The Story of Sixty Years- 1844-1904, p. 51-52.

8 See http://www.dke.org/chapter-roll/

9 History of Penobscot County, Maine, Williams, Chase & Co., 1882, p. 479. Penobscot County is where Rogers’ hometown of Patten, Me. Is located. The last line of this passage, stating that Rogers is “suitably noticed in the Bowdoin College Roll of Honor,” is also reflected in a line in Minot’s poem (“The Northern soldier's name is found on Bowdoin's honor roll”). Both of these are references to a booklet captioned “Roll of Honor; List of Members of Bowdoin College who have Served in the U.S. Army or Navy During the War of the Rebellion. Brunswick: Printed for the Benefit of the Soldiers' Memorial Fund. 1865.”

10 History of Patten Academy, by Irene A. Olson, page 21. Rogers apparently attended this school.

1 Rhea, Cold Harbor, pages 381, 467.

2 L. O. Merriam Recollections, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Library, page 45.

3 I have not yet located the specific “record in the [Adjutant] General ’s office” referenced in the last sentence of Merriam’s account, but he is apparently referring to the records of the Adjutant General for the State of Maine. The Maine Adjutant General published Annual Reports during the war years, and Merriam may be referring to those reports, but I have thus far only located the Annual Report for 1866, which contains several passing mentions of Rogers’ death on June 7, 1864.

4 This information about Rogers initial burial and his 1866 disinterment also comes from Mr. Krick of the Park Service: “You probably also know that Rogers fills a marked grave at the Cold Harbor National Cemetery (Section D, grave #812). The records for that say that he was reinterred in 1866, coming from ’Woody's.’ That very likely is a reference to the Woody House, which was immediately behind the 9th Corps lines on June 5-12…. But the 9th Corps field hospital on June 7 was ’near Woody’s.’”

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
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