

M1993

COMPILED MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER UNION
SOLDIERS WHO SERVED WITH THE UNITED STATES COLORED
TROOPS: INFANTRY ORGANIZATIONS, 36TH THROUGH 40TH

Introduction by Michael F. Knight.
Roll List by Michael Tucker, Jr.

Records prepared for microfilming by volunteers of
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INTRODUCTION

On the 116 rolls of this microfilm publication, M1993, are reproduced the compiled military service records of volunteer Union soldiers belonging to the 36th through 40th infantry units, organized for service with the United States Colored Troops (USCT). The service cards are arranged by regiment and thereunder alphabetically by surname, followed by miscellaneous cards. These records are part of the Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's–1917, Record Group (RG) 94.

In all, the USCT consisted of 7 numbered cavalry regiments; 13 numbered artillery regiments plus 1 independent battery; 144 numbered infantry regiments; Brigade Bands Nos. 1 & 2 (Corps d'Afrique and U.S. Colored Troops); Powell's Regiment Colored Infantry; Southard's Company Colored Infantry; Quartermaster Detachment; Pioneer Corps, 1st Division, 16th Army Corps; Pioneer Corps, Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps; Unassigned Company A Colored Infantry; and Unassigned USCT.

BACKGROUND

From the outset of the Civil War until the Emancipation Proclamation, President Abraham Lincoln's administration enforced an official policy prohibiting enlistment of African Americans for military service. Nevertheless, several independent organizations of black soldiers were raised beginning in 1862. In the fall, four Union regiments of African Americans were raised in New Orleans, Louisiana: the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Louisiana Native Guard, and the 1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery (African Descent). Three companies of the 1st South Carolina Infantry (African Descent) were on coastal expeditions by November 1862, and the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry participated in the action at Island Mound, Missouri, on October 27–29, 1862.

As early as May 1861, some army commanders challenged the Lincoln administration's policies prohibiting interference with slaveowners and their property and instead employed fugitive slaves in support of Federal military efforts. Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler, commander of Fort Monroe, Virginia, refused to return three fugitive slaves from a Confederate labor battalion to their owner. General Butler reasoned that since the owner considered these slaves property, and had taken up arms against the United States, this property was contraband of war. As such, these slaves were liable to confiscation and could be employed by the United States military in its effort to suppress the rebellion. The term "contraband," coined by Butler, became popular in the North, and eventually contrabands formed the nucleus of the United States Colored Troops.

The first official authorization to employ African Americans in Federal service was the Second Confiscation and Militia Act of July 17, 1862 (12 Stat. 592). This act allowed President Lincoln "to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare." African Americans were used in various capacities. In the trans-Mississippi West, they saw some combat, while in the Department of Tennessee and in the South they were

frequently assigned fatigue work. In the East, they drew both combat and fatigue duty. The President did not authorize use of African Americans in combat, however, until issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. In late January 1863, Governor John Andrew of Massachusetts received permission to raise regiments of African American soldiers.

Because of the United States Army's lack of experience in organizing large numbers of African American recruits and some officers' resistance to arming blacks, early recruitment was chaotic and politically very sensitive. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton ordered Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas to the lower Mississippi Valley in March 1863 to recruit free and contraband African Americans. Thomas was given broad authority for organizing regiments. He was to explain the administration's policy regarding African American soldiers and to recruit white volunteers to raise and command them. Stanton wanted all officers of such units to be white, but that policy was moderated to allow African American surgeons and chaplains. By the end of the war, in addition to the chaplains and surgeons, there were 87 African American officers. Maj. Martin R. Delaney of the 104th USCT and Maj. Francis E. Dumas of the 74th USCT (formerly the 2nd Louisiana Native Guards) attained the highest rank among these officers.

Thomas's endeavor was very successful, and on May 22, 1863, the Bureau of Colored Troops was established to coordinate and organize regiments from all parts of the country. Created under War Department General Orders No. 143, the bureau was responsible for handling "all matters relating to the organization of Colored Troops." The bureau was directly under the Adjutant General's Office, and its procedures and rules were specific and strict. All African American regiments were now designated United States Colored Troops (USCT). At this time there were some African American regiments with state names and a few regiments in the Department of the Gulf designated as Corps d'Afrique. The Corps d'Afrique units ultimately became numbered regiments in the USCT. The 54th and 55th Massachusetts Infantries (Colored), the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry (Colored), the 29th Connecticut Infantry (Colored), the 6th and 7th Louisiana Infantries (African Descent), and the 3rd Tennessee Volunteer Infantry (African Descent) retained their numbers and state designations but served under the Bureau of Colored Troops.

Approximately 179,000 African Americans served in the ranks of the USCT, under nearly 6,000 white officers and 87 black officers. The USCT fought in 39 major engagements and over 400 lesser ones. Sixteen African American soldiers received the Medal of Honor as a result of their service during the Civil War. As in other units, the death toll from disease was very high in the USCT. Deaths from disease and battle totaled approximately 37,000. The last regiments of the USCT mustered out of Federal service in December 1867.

36th United States Colored Infantry

The 36th United States Colored Infantry (USCI) Regiment was mustered into United States service February 8, 1864, using elements of the 2nd North Carolina Colored Infantry, which had been organizing since September 1863. The regiment completed organization in April 1864 and was attached to the headquarters of the Department of

Virginia and North Carolina. During July 1864, the regiment was ordered to guard Confederate prisoners of war at the infamous Point Lookout, Maryland, military prison until August 1864, when it was ordered to join the Army of the James. The regiment fought at the Battle of New Market Heights, VA, on September 29 and 30. On October 27, the regiment supported the attacks at Fair Oaks. The regiment participated in the Appomattox Campaign at the end of March 1865 and entered Richmond on April 3. On May 24, the 36th USCI was transferred to stations along the Rio Grande River in Texas and served there until the regiment was mustered out of service on October 28, 1866.

37th United States Colored Infantry

The 37th United States Colored Infantry Regiment was mustered into service from companies of the 3rd North Carolina Colored Infantry on February 8, 1864. The regiment completed organization in April 1864 and was attached to the headquarters of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, located at Norfolk and Portsmouth, VA. In May 1864, the 37th USCI joined the Army of the James on its Petersburg, VA, campaign. On May 5, the regiment captured and occupied Fort Powhatan. The 37th USCI occupied Wilson's Warf until September 28 when it was ordered to join the attack on New Market Heights, September 29 and 30. On October 27 and 28, the regiment saw action at the Battle of Fair Oaks. The 37th USCI was posted to trenches around Richmond until December 7 when it embarked on the failed first expedition to Fort Fisher, North Carolina. The regiment participated in the final assault and capture of Fort Fisher during the second expedition on January 15, 1865. The regiment followed up this successful assault by engaging in the attack at Sugar Loaf Hill on January 19, the encirclement of Fort Anderson on February 18–20, and the capture of Wilmington on February 22. The 37th USCI remained very active in the North Carolina campaign from March 1 to April 26, and was present at the surrender of Confederate General Joseph Johnston and his army on April 26, 1865. For the remainder of its active service, the 37th USCI was stationed throughout North Carolina until it was mustered out of service on February 11, 1867.

38th United States Colored Infantry

The 38th United States Colored Infantry was organized near Norfolk, VA, between January and May 1864. In June the regiment was ordered to join operations against Petersburg. On September 29 and 30 the regiment fought at the Battle of New Market Heights. On October 27, it supported the attacks at Fair Oaks, VA. Between November 1864 and April 1865, the regiment participated in the siege against Richmond and entered the city on April 5. The 38th USCI remained on duty in Virginia until it was transferred to Texas beginning May 24. In Texas the regiment was posted at various times at Brownsville, Brazos Santiago, Indianola, and Galveston. It was mustered out of service on January 25, 1867.

39th United States Colored Infantry

The 39th United States Colored Infantry was organized at Baltimore, MD, from March 22 to 31, 1864. The regiment was assigned to the 9th Corp of the Army of Potomac and stationed at Manassas Junction, VA, in April 1864. The 39th USCI supported the Army of the Potomac's overland campaign in Virginia from May to June by guarding the army's wagon trains. The 39th USCI was transferred to the siege of Petersburg in July 1864, and

was heavily engaged at the Battle of the Mine on July 30, 1864. The regiment participated in combat at Weldon Railroad (August 18–21), Poplar Grove Church (September 29–30), and Hatcher's Run (October 27–28). The 39th USCI participated in the capture of Fort Fisher on January 15, 1865, and the occupation of Wilmington, NC, on February 22. In April 1865, the regiment participated in the capture of Raleigh and was present at the surrender of Joseph Johnston's army. The 39th USCI remained on duty throughout North Carolina until it mustered out of service on December 4, 1865.

40th United States Colored Infantry

The 40th United States Colored Infantry was organized at Nashville, Tennessee, in February 1864. The 40th USCI spent its entire service guarding railroad lines and depots in Tennessee. Its primary responsibilities were guard duty along the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, the Northwestern Railroad, and railroad depots in the District of East Tennessee. The regiment fought a skirmish at South Tunnel, near Gallatin, on October 10, 1864. The 40th USCI mustered out of service on April 25, 1866.

RECORDS DESCRIPTION

Compiled service records consist of a jacket-envelope for each soldier, labeled with his name, rank, unit, and card numbers. Inside the flap of the jacket-envelope are often found notations of requests for information found in the service records of the soldier. The compilation of service records of Union soldiers began in 1890 under the direction of Col. Fred C. Ainsworth, head of the Record and Pension Office of the Adjutant General's Office, Department of War, in response to a growing demand for investigations of pension applications from veterans and their dependents. Clerks copied information from muster rolls, regimental returns, descriptive books, and other records verbatim onto cards. They created a separate card for each instance an individual name appeared on a document. The cards were numbered on the back, and those numbers were entered onto the outside jacket containing the cards. The carded information was then verified by a separate review.

A typical jacket contains card abstracts of entries found in original records relating to the soldier and original documents relating solely to that soldier. The original documents are often found in envelopes containing personal papers and can include enlistment papers, substitute certificates, casualty sheets, final statements, discharge or disability certificates, orders, furlough passes, copies of court martial papers, resignations, prisoner-of-war memorandums, and correspondence. Unique to the records of the USCT are deeds of manumission, oaths of allegiance, proofs of ownership, certificates of monetary award, and bills of sale. To facilitate recruiting in the "border states" of Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, and eventually Kentucky, the War Department issued General Orders No. 329 on October 3, 1863. Section 6 of the order stated that if any citizen should offer his or her slave for enlistment into the military service, that person would, "if such slave be accepted, receive from the recruiting officer a certificate thereof, and become entitled to compensation for the service or labor of said slave, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, upon filing a valid deed of manumission and of release, and making satisfactory proof of title." Jackets and cards include a section labeled "bookmark" that was reserved for cross-references to other records relating to the individual or his unit.

The service records in this publication are arranged numerically by regiment, and thereunder alphabetically by surname of the soldier. Records for officers are interfiled alphabetically by surname with the records of enlisted men. If an individual served in more than one unit, which was typical for USCT officers, there will be a separate service record for each unit in which he served.

The unjacketed miscellaneous cards were accumulated by the War Department with the expectation that they would be incorporated in individual compiled service records. The expectation was never fulfilled, however, because the cards or papers could not be associated with particular soldiers' service records due to insufficient or contradictory information.

RELATED RECORDS

Among the records of the Adjutant General's Office in the National Archives are many of the original records that were abstracted or "carded" by the Record and Pension Office. These include the individual unit's muster rolls, returns, and descriptive books. Other series in Record Group (RG) 94 that contain information relating to volunteer Union soldiers who served with the USCT include carded records relating to Union staff officers, carded medical records of volunteer Union soldiers, unbound and bound regimental records, and "record of events" cards.

The "record of events" cards include information copied from the unit's muster rolls and returns. They show the stations of the field and staff and of the companies of the regiment at the time the muster roll or return was prepared, and sometimes mention battles, skirmishes, or other activities in which the regiment participated. The cards have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M594, *Compiled Records Showing Service of Military Units in Volunteer Union Organizations*.

A card index for the USCT, also in RG 94, has been reproduced as Microfilm Publication M589, *Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served with U.S. Colored Troops*. This index has also been reproduced digitally by the National Park Service and can be accessed at their Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System web site: www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/. It may be used to locate the regiment of USCT personnel. Each index card gives the name of the soldier and his rank, as well as the unit in which he served; sometimes there is a cross-reference to his service in other units or organizations. The National Archives is continually producing microfilm publications of volunteer Union compiled military service records. A complete listing of finished publications can be found in the National Archives Order Online system at www.archives.gov.

Also in the Adjutant General's Office records in RG 94, but separate from the compiled military service records, are carded medical records for the United States Colored Troops. As in the case of the compiled service records, clerks copied information from a variety of medical records onto a separate card for each instance an individual name appeared on a medical document. The cards give the soldier's name; rank; organization; cause of illness or wound; hospital and date of admittance; and date he returned to duty, deserted, was discharged, transferred to another hospital, was furloughed, or died.

The Records of the Colored Troops Division, within RG 94, include division correspondence and records relating to recruiting, the appointment of officers, and the slave or free status of individuals, as well as a compilation of historical extracts and official papers concerning the military service of African Americans from the colonial period through the Civil War. This compilation, titled *The Negro in the Military Service of the United States, 1639–1886*, is reproduced as Microfilm Publication M858. The Records of the Bounty and Claims Division, also in RG 94, include correspondence of the division and records relating to bounties and claims paid to loyal owners of slaves by the Slave Claims Commissions of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

If a soldier applied for a pension, the pension application case file may be among the Records of the Veterans Administration, RG 15. Indexes to the pension applications have been reproduced as Microfilm Publication T288, *General Index to Pension Files, 1861–1934*, and T289, *Organization Index to Pension Files of Veterans Who Served Between 1861 and 1900*.

If a soldier or officer was tried before a general court-martial, or if an individual or his unit was the subject of a court of inquiry or military commission, transcripts of the proceedings may be among the Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), RG 153. The registers to the proceedings have been reproduced as Microfilm Publication M1105, *Registers of the Records of the Proceedings of the U.S. Army General Courts-Martial, 1809–1890*.

Medal of Honor files for the 16 African American soldiers honored for their Civil War service have been reproduced in Microfilm Publication M929, *Documents Relating to the Military and Naval Service of Blacks Awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor from the Civil War to the Spanish American War*. Descriptive recruitment books and indexes listing black volunteers recruited for the army from the State of Missouri have been reproduced in M1894, *Descriptive Recruitment Lists of Volunteers for the United States Colored Troops for the State of Missouri, 1863–1865*.

Other record groups having information pertaining to the USCT include Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, RG 105; Records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau (Civil War), RG 110; Records of the Accounting Officers of the Department of the Treasury, RG 217; and Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1821–1920, RG 393.

Published Sources and Guides

Important sources for information about African American units in the Civil War are the War Department's *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, DC: 1880–1901; reprinted Harrisburg, PA, 1971 and 1985), and the Navy Department's *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies* (Washington, DC: 1874–1922; reprinted Harrisburg, PA, 1971 and 1985). These multivolume works contain reports of operations and other official correspondence.

Holdings of the National Archives relating to the Civil War are outlined in Kenneth W. Munden and Henry Putnam Beers, *Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (Washington, DC: National Archives, 1962), and Henry Putnam Beers, *Guide to the Archives of the Government of the Confederate States of America* (Washington, DC: National Archives, 1968), which were reprinted as *The Union* (1998) and *The Confederacy* (1998).

Ordering Compiled Military Service Records

Compiled military service records can be ordered using the National Archives' online ordering system at www.archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/pre-ww-1-records.html or by requesting a copy of NATF Form 86. Form 86 can be downloaded from the above web page or requested by phone at 1-866-272-6272.

ROLL LIST

ROLL	DESCRIPTION
	36th United States Colored Infantry
1	Adams, John – Banks, Albert
2	Banks, Benjamin – Blango, Giles
3	Blango, John – Bracket, Dagan
4	Brocket, London – Butts, Joseph
5	Cadwell, Charles – Cooper, George
6	Cooper, Henderson – Curtis, Lewis
7	Custis, John – Edwards, James
8	Edwards, Solomon – Furby, William
9	Futel, James – Griffin, Joseph
10	Griffin, Larry – Hathaway, Stephen
11	Hattinger, Joseph – Hooket, Miles
12	Hope, John – Johnson, Leonidas
13	Johnson, Lewis – Lewis, Richard
14	Limmer, Nelson – Middleton, Henry
15	Midget, Fields – Newberne, Andrew
16	Newbie, Cicero – Paton, Gray
17	Paton, Samuel – Pritchett, Isaac
18	Pritchett, Marshal – Sadden, Loter
19	Sample, Edward – Smith, Jacob
20	Smith, James – Taylor, Robert
21	Taylor, William – Walson, Isaac
22	Walston, John – Wild, Walter
23	Wilkins, Ezra – Wilson, Alexander
24	Wilson, Bristow – Young, Priestly
	36th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards
25	Adams, John – Phelps, E.
26	Reed, Joseph – Young, Randolf
	37th United States Colored Infantry
27	Acock, Hardy – Banks, John
28	Banks, Washington – Bowden, Charles
29	Bowden, John – Bunch, John
30	Burgess, Allen – Cobb, Charles
31	Cobb, Henry – Darden, Edward
32	Darke, George – Drinker, Robert M.
33	Dugless, John – Forbes, Moses
34	Ford, Atlas – Green, Thomas
35	Green, William A. – Haskell, Pompey
36	Haskin, Green – Horn, Henry
37	Howard, Francis – Jacox, Henry
38	James, Alfred – Joiner, Joshua

- 39 Joiner, Oliver – King, Littleton
- 40 King, Robert – Marshall, Andrew
- 41 Marshall, James – Moden, Charles
- 42 Monroe, James – Nelson, Thomas
- 43 Nelsone, John – Perry, Hardy
- 44 Perry, March – Ray, John H.
- 45 Reach, John – Roggers, McGilbert
- 46 Rolack, Lewis – Simpson, Wilson
- 47 Singer, George W. – Spencer, Moses
- 48 Spillman, Jeremiah – Taylor, Henerson
- 49 Taylor, John – Tyler, Abram
- 50 Tyler, John – Whitefield, Arnold
- 51 Whitfield, Horace – Young, Charles

37th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards

Andrews, John – Wilson, Moses

38th United States Colored Infantry

- 52 Abbotts, Saronor – Barnes, Frank
- 53 Barnes, James – Boman, James
- 54 Bond, John Henry – Brown, Perry
- 55 Brown, Peter B. – Caldwell, James
- 56 Campbell, Alonzo – Cooper, Charles
- 57 Cooper, Jack – Diggs, Edwin
- 58 Diggs, Harrison – Fenwick, Fredrick
- 59 Fenwick, Guy – Gilbert, Daniel
- 60 Gilbert, Sylvester G. – Hall, Jacob
- 61 Hall, James – Henry, John
- 62 Henson, Charles – Hudgins, Robert
- 63 Hughes, Edward – Johnson, Charles
- 64 Johnson, Daniel – Jourdan, Pinckey
- 65 Jourdan, Thomas – Love, James H.
- 66 Loyd, Peter – Matley, James
- 67 Matthews, George – Morgan, Lemuel
- 68 Morgan, William – Parrott, Robert
- 69 Pate, Joseph – Redick, Zuke
- 70 Redict, Daniel – Rogers, William H.
- 71 Roots, Leland – Sheppard, John
- 72 Sherwood, Charles – Smith, Robert
- 73 Smith, Samuel – Summerville, Ignatius
- 74 Summerville, John – Thomas, George W.
- 75 Thomas, Hardy – Walker, Jefferson
- 76 Walker, Peterson – Weiss, Martin L.
- 77 Welling, Joseph – Willis, Benjamin
- 78 Willis, Henry – Zeorix, Oliver

38th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards

Armstrong, Charles – Woodford, John

39th United States Colored Infantry

- 79 Abel, Franklin – Bateman, Alfred
- 80 Baxter, Cornelius – Bowzer, Edward
- 81 Boyd, Richard L. – Cannon, Jeremiah
- 82 Carney, H. C. – Cooper William H.
- 83 Copper, Peter – Deney, George
- 84 Denmark, George – Edwards, James
- 85 Edwards, Stephen – Gaspar, Cyrus C.
- 86 Gasway, Edward – Griffin, Mack
- 87 Grogurt, Warren – Henson, John H.
- 88 Henson, Peter – James, Santee
- 89 James, Willis – Jones, Henry
- 90 Jones, Henry (2nd) – Lingus, James
- 91 Lithicum, John J. – Moals, John
- 92 Monroe, John – Phillips, George
- 93 Phillips, James – Robinson, Charles
- 94 Robinson, Daniel – Singleton, James
- 95 Skinner, William – Steward, John H.
- 96 Steward, Lloyd – Tumey, John H.
- 97 Turner, Abram – White, John F.
- 98 White, Joshua – Yeaton, Jacob W.
- 99 York, James – Young, Washington

39th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards

Allen, Benjamin – King, John

- 100 Knoll, Richard – Young, Washington

40th United States Colored Infantry

- 101 Abrams, Austin – Bell, Wilson
- 102 Bennett, Daniel – Burrow, George
- 103 Burrows, John – Craigall, Tobias
- 104 Crenshaw, Charles – Ferguson, John Buell
- 105 Ferrell, Henry M. – Green, Preston
- 106 Greenie, Israel – Hewey, Albert
- 107 Hibits, Charles – Joiner, Nathan
- 108 Jones, Alphonso – Martin, Thomas
- 109 Massey, Gordon (London) – Moore, Daniel
- 110 Moore, John – Pearson, William
- 111 Pedy, Edward – Richwine, Franklin
- 112 Ricketts, George W. – Smith, John
- 113 Smith, John W. – Troupe, Jack
- 114 Trout, Andy – Williams, Currington
- 115 Williams, Eleigah – Young, William F.

40th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards

- 116 Alden, John F. – Young, William