

M1994

COMPILED MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER UNION
SOLDIERS WHO SERVED WITH THE UNITED STATES COLORED
TROOPS: INFANTRY ORGANIZATIONS, 41ST THROUGH 46TH

Introduction by Michael F. Knight.

Records prepared for microfilming by volunteers of
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INTRODUCTION

On the 113 rolls of this microfilm publication, M1994, are reproduced the compiled military service records of volunteer Union soldiers belonging to the 41st through 46th infantry units organized for service with the United States Colored Troops (USCT), 1862–67. The service cards are arranged by regiment and thereunder alphabetically by surname, followed by miscellaneous cards. These records are part of 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 skirmishes 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, and later that month, 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 functioned as a subordinate division in the Adjutant General's Office, with full responsibility for recruitment and organization. All African American regiments were now designated United States Colored Troops (USCT). At that 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 African American line 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. Deaths in the ranks of the colored troops from disease and battle totaled approximately 37,000. The last regiments of the USCT mustered out of Federal service in December 1867.

41st United States Colored Infantry

The 41st United States Colored Infantry (USCI) Regiment was organized from September 30 to December 7, 1864. In December 1864, the regiment was ordered to join the Federal Army of the James in Virginia as part of its all-black 25th Corp. From January to the end of February 1865, the regiment was held in reserve in support of the siege of Richmond. In March 1865, the regiment was ordered to occupy the trenches before Petersburg. From April 3 to April 9, the regiment fought several skirmishes during the

Appomattox Campaign. The regiment boarded the steamer *Matagorda* on May 25 and arrived in Brazos Santiago, Texas, on June 3. The 41st remained stationed near Brazos Santiago until November 10, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

42nd United States Colored Infantry

The 42nd United States Colored Infantry Regiment was mustered into service in February 1864 primarily for fatigue and guard duty in the military departments of the Cumberland and Georgia. The regiment served in these capacities at various quartermaster depots, posts, and cemeteries until it mustered out of service on January 31, 1866.

43rd United States Colored Infantry

The 43rd United States Colored Infantry was organized at Camp William Penn, Pennsylvania, from March 12 to June 3, 1864. The regiment was assigned guard duty for the wagon trains of the Army of the Potomac during the Virginia Overland Campaign, May–June 1864. The 43rd USCI participated in the assault on Petersburg on June 15 and 16 and was heavily engaged at the Battle of the Mine on July 30, 1864. During the siege of Petersburg, 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 43rd participated in the fall of Petersburg and entered that city on April 2, 1865. From April 3 to 9, the regiment engaged in several skirmishes during the Appomattox Campaign and was present at the surrender of the Confederate Army of Virginia on the 9th. The 43rd performed guard duty at Petersburg and City Point until June 3 when it boarded the steamer *Atlanta* bound for Texas. The regiment was assigned guard duty along the Rio Grande River in Texas until it mustered out October 20, 1865.

44th United States Colored Infantry

The 44th United States Colored Infantry was organized at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on April 7, 1864. The regiment served in Chattanooga until October 1864 when it was ordered to guard the post at Dalton, Georgia. On October 13, 1864, the regiment surrendered after a brief siege by Confederate forces belonging to General John Bell Hood’s Army of the Tennessee. The 46th USCI was reorganized in November and December 1864 primarily with men previously in the regiment who escaped captivity. On December 15 and 16, the 46th saw action at the Battle of Nashville, and engaged in the pursuit of Hood’s Army of the Tennessee through the end of the year. The regiment served in post and garrison duty at Chattanooga from January 1865 until it mustered out of service on April 30, 1866.

45th United States Colored Infantry

The 45th United States Colored Infantry was organized at Camp William Penn, Pennsylvania, from June 13 to August 19, 1864. The 45th USCI was ordered to join the Virginia Overland Campaign, and it served in a supporting role during the Petersburg siege until May 1865. At the end of May, the regiment was ordered to Texas, and it arrived at Brownsville and Brazos Santiago near the end of June. The regiment remained on duty in Texas until it mustered out November 4, 1865.

46th United States Colored Infantry

The 46th United States Colored Infantry was organized in Arkansas in April and May 1863 as the 1st Arkansas Infantry (African Descent). The regiment was ordered to

perform picket and fatigue duty at the Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, post, beginning at the end of May. On June 29, 1863, elements of the 1st Arkansas Infantry (AD) engaged in a skirmish at Mound Plantation, LA, resulting in the capture of Companies E and G. The regiment remained on duty in Louisiana until January 1864, when it was ordered to Hayne's Bluff, Mississippi. The regiment was stationed at Vicksburg and Milliken's Bend from April to November 1864. Its designation was changed to the 46th USCI on May 11, 1864. From December 1864 until February 1865, the regiment was stationed on various steamers on the Mississippi River before moving to New Orleans. In May 1865, the regiment was moved to Brownsville, Texas, where it served until mustered out on January 30, 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 (of death), discharge or disability certificates, orders, furlough passes, copies of court martial papers, resignations, prisoner-of-war memorandums, and correspondence.

Unique to these records, but not found for all soldiers, 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 containing 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* (225 rolls).

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* (98 rolls). 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 full listing of completed 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* (5 rolls), 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* (544 rolls), and T289, *Organization Index to Pension Files of Veterans Who Served Between 1861 and 1900* (765 rolls).

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 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* (8 rolls).

Medal of Honor files for the 16 African American soldiers recognized 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* (4 rolls). 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* (6 rolls).

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 telephone at 1-866-272-6272.

ROLL LIST

ROLL	DESCRIPTION
	41st United States Colored Infantry
1	Aaron, Simon – Benton, Jack
2	Benton, William – Bush, William H. D.
3	Butcher, David – Custus, Henry
4	Daily, William – Dunham, John
5	Dunn, John – Gould, William
6	Graham, Charles – Henry, John C.
7	Henry, Joseph – Jackson, Thomas
8	Jackson, William – Lancaster, Thomas
9	Landon, Harvey – McFarland, Edwin
10	McGruder, John – Parsons, Thomas
11	Patrick, William – Rivey, Charles
12	Roan, Andrew – Sheldon, Nathaniel
13	Shepherd, Jacob – Stephen, Joseph
14	Stevens, David – Thompson, William
15	Thom, John – Whitehouse, Turner W.
16	Whitford, Henry – Young, William
	41st United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards
17	Aaron, Simon – Singleton, John
18	Sisco, Thomas – Young, William
	42nd United States Colored Infantry
19	Abner, Levi – Bogus, Berry
20	Boman, Jerry – Cash, John T.
21	Caswell, Isaac – Devet, Christopher
22	Devine, George – Green, Andrew
23	Green, Bedford – Hord, Albert
24	Horton, James – Kyle, Nelson
25	Lacey, Amos – Mathews, James
26	Maurice, Toby – Noel, Ottawa
27	Nolan, Thomas – Reeves, Henry
28	Reynolds, Abel – Skinner, John
29	Slade, Oscar – Van Camp, Richard D.
30	Van Horn, Marion D. – Willson, Nickolas
31	Wilson, Briscoe – Young, Samuel
	42nd United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards
	Anderson, David K. – Young, I.
	43rd United States Colored Infantry
32	Abrams, James – Banks, Richard
33	Banks, William – Brewer, William H.
34	Brewster, James – Burke, James
35	Burnett, Wilkeson – Chapman, Timothy

ROLL	DESCRIPTION
36	Chase, John – Davis, William
37	Davis, William E. – Dyer, Peter
38	Dyne, Horatio – Galley, Frederick
39	Gamble, Allison – Hamilton, Anderson
40	Hamilton, John – Hayman, James T.
41	Haymon, Daniel M. – Hoyle, Henry
42	Hubbard, Bruce – Johnson, George
43	Johnson, Henry E. – Jones, William H.
44	Jones, Willis – Lewis, William
45	Lilly, John – Mays, Salvadore
46	McCall, Theophilus – Moseby, Beverly
47	Mullen, Israel – Parkhurst, Lahman H.
48	Parkman, Gardiner – Prewitt, Walter
49	Priam, Charles – Ross, Reuben
50	Rouding, John – Smead, James
51	Smith, Archibald – Taylor, Andrew
52	Taylor, Charles – Walker, Jesse
53	Walls, William – Williams, Daniel
54	Williams, Didymus – Wilson, Moses G.
55	Wilson, Peter – Yowell, Samuel

43rd United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards

Akers, Samuel – Woods, Samuel

44th United States Colored Infantry

56	Ackley, Derusha – Barnes, Monroe
57	Barnett, Francis – Buckner, George
58	Buckner, Joseph – Clark, William
59	Clay, Green – Delaney, William W.
60	Dennis, Jacob – Fremore, Philip
61	French, James – Green, Dallas
62	Green, James – Hill, Thomas
63	Hillier, Thomas – Johnson, John
64	Johnson, Levi O. – Kenzie, James
65	King, John – Logan, Henry
66	Long, Spencer – McClennan, Jeremiah
67	McClennon, John – Morris, James
68	Morris, Lee – Peyton, William
69	Phelps, Haywood – Richardson, Henry
70	Rider, Wiley – Scruggs, Calvin
71	Smith, Andy – Thompson, Peter
72	Thompson, Philip – Webster, Joseph R.
73	Weed, John – Zachary, Nathan

44th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards

Adams, Henry – Williamson, H.

ROLL	DESCRIPTION
	45th United States Colored Infantry
74	Aaron, Simon – Bedford, Thomas H.
75	Beers, Cyrus – Brown, George
76	Brown, George H. – Clay, Henry
77	Clay, Hunter – Dixon, Thomas
78	Dodd, Burr – Frisby, John
79	Furness, William E. – Harding, George W.
80	Hargraves, Benjamin – Howard, John W.
81	Howard, Richard – Johnson, J. Wesley
82	Johnson, Jacob – Lane, William
83	Lang, Page – McClellan, Benjamin
84	McClellan, Thomas – Murray, William H.
85	Myers, Charles B. – Randolph, John
86	Raney, Frank – Shannon, Edward
87	Shipe, Harrison – Stave, Benjamin
88	Stearret, Samuel – Thompson, Frisby
89	Thompson, George – Wells, Joseph
90	Wells, Richard – Williams, Joseph
91	Williams, Morgan – Wilson, James
	45th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards
92	Adams, David – Johnson, Isaac
93	Johnson, Jacob – Zabreskie, Nicholas
	46th United States Colored Infantry
94	Aaron, Marion – Barer, Peter
95	Barnes, George A. – Bradley, Charles
96	Bradley, Frederick A. – Calvert, James W.
97	Camel, James (Charles) – Cruse, Samuel
98	Cunningham, David – Ether, Samuel
99	Evans, Alexander – Gibson, Nathaniel
100	Gibson, Samuel – Harris, Jeff
101	Harris, John – James, Mathew
102	James, Sanford – Jorman, Jackson
103	Jorman, John – Maggot, Isaac
104	Maggot, Isaiah – Mines, Benjamin
105	Mitchell, Joey – Patterson, John J.
106	Patten, Stephen – Rasband, Phillip
107	Rawlings, Loyd – Ruffin, Edward
108	Russell, Benjamin – Smith, Moses
109	Smith, Robert – Thomas, John
110	Thomas, John W. – Walton, Silas
111	Ward, Allen – Williams, Americus
112	Williams, Charles – Yount, Allen
	46th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards
113	Adams, Lewis – Yount, Allen