

M2000

COMPILED MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER UNION SOLDIERS WHO SERVED WITH THE UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS: INFANTRY ORGANIZATIONS, 47TH THROUGH 55TH

Introduction by Michael F. Knight

Records prepared for microfilming by volunteers of
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National Archives and Records Administration
Washington, DC
2007

United States. National Archives and Records Administration.

Compiled military service records of volunteer Union soldiers who served with the United States Colored Troops : infantry organizations, 47th through 55th / introduction by Michael F. Knight ; records prepared for microfilming by volunteers of the Civil War Conservation Corps ; Budge Weidman, project manager.— Washington, D.C. : National Archives and Records Administration, 2007.

p. ; cm.— (National Archives microfilm publications. Pamphlet describing ; M 2000)

Cover title.

1. United States. Army. Infantry – Regimental histories.
2. African American soldiers – United States – Registers – Microform catalogs. 3. United States – History – Civil War, 1861–1865 – Participation, African American – Registers – Microform catalogs. I. Weidman, Budge. II. Knight, Michael F. III. Civil War Conservation Corps (U.S.) IV. Title.

INTRODUCTION

On the 183 rolls of this microfilm publication, M2000, are reproduced the compiled military service records of volunteer Union soldiers belonging to the 47th through 55th 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.

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 army 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 endeavors were 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.

47th United States Colored Infantry

Originally organized as the 8th Louisiana Infantry Volunteers Regiment (African Descent) from April 10 to May 5, 1863, this regiment served on post duty at Lake Providence, Louisiana, until July, and then at Milliken's Bend until September. The regiment was transferred to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where it served on post duty until February 1, 1864. It participated in the 1864 Yazoo River Expedition, fighting in several skirmishes around Yazoo City, Mississippi, and served as part of the occupation force at Yazoo City, February 9 through March 6. On March 11, the regiment was designated the 47th United States Colored Infantry (USCI). The 47th USCI returned to Vicksburg

during March and served there until January 1865. In February the regiment was transferred to Barrancas, Florida. In March the 47th USCI was ordered to Blakely, Alabama, and participated in the assault and capture of Fort Blakely on April 9. It remained in Alabama until June, when the regiment was ordered to border duty in Texas. The 47th USCI remained on border duty in Texas until January 5, 1866, when it was mustered out of service.

48th United States Colored Infantry

This regiment was organized at Lake Providence, Louisiana, from May 6 to August 8, 1863, as the 10th Louisiana Infantry Volunteers Regiment (African Descent). The regiment remained posted at Lake Providence until January 1864, when the regiment was assigned to post duty at Vicksburg, Mississippi. On March 11, 1864, the regiment's designation was changed to the 48th United States Colored Infantry. The 48th USCI embarked on its first expedition on July 2, scouting plantations in the area of Rodney, Mississippi, and engaged in several skirmishes. From July 1864 to February 1865, the 48th USCI regularly participated in scouting expeditions in Mississippi. On February 26, the regiment was transferred to Barrancas, Florida. From March 20 to April 8, the 48th USCI participated in the Fort Blakely, Alabama, siege, and on April 9, the regiment was heavily engaged in the final assault on the fort. The regiment was assigned to the occupation of Mobile, Alabama, until June 29, when it was ordered to the Rio Grande River in Texas. The 48th USCI remained on guard duty along the Rio Grande River until it mustered out of service on January 4, 1866.

49th United States Colored Infantry

This regiment was organized as the 11th Louisiana Infantry Volunteers Regiment (African Descent) from May 23 to August 22, 1863, near Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. On March 11, 1864, it was designated as the 49th United States Colored Infantry. The 49th USCI was assigned post and guard duty in the Department of Mississippi during its entire service and was mustered out of service on March 27, 1866.

50th United States Colored Infantry

This regiment was organized as the 12th Louisiana Infantry Volunteers Regiment (African Descent) from July 11 to August 31, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi. On March 11, 1864, the regiment's designation was changed to the 50th United States Colored Infantry. From August 31, 1863, until February 1865, the regiment was stationed at Vicksburg on picket duty and occasional scouting duty along the Yazoo River. On February 26, 1865, the 50th USCI was ordered to Barrancas, Florida, before joining the siege on Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 1–8. On April 9, the regiment was heavily engaged in the final assault on Fort Blakely. For the remainder of April, the regiment participated in the occupation of Mobile before transferring to New Orleans and other stations in the Department of the Gulf. The 50th USCI mustered out of service on March 20, 1866.

51st United States Colored Infantry

Originally organized as the 1st Mississippi Volunteers Regiment (African Descent) in May 1863 near Lake Providence, Louisiana, the regiment was posted in and around Vicksburg, Mississippi, until February 1865. On March 11, 1864, the regiment's

designation was changed to the 51st United States Colored Infantry. On February 26, 1865, the 51st USCI was ordered to Barrancas, Florida, before joining the siege on Fort Blakely from April 1 to 8. On April 9, the regiment was heavily engaged in the final assault on Fort Blakely. For the remainder of April, the regiment participated in the occupation of Mobile before transferring to border duty on the Rio Grande River in Texas. The 51st USCI remained on duty on the Rio Grande River until it mustered out of service on June 16, 1866.

52nd United States Colored Infantry

The 52nd United States Colored Infantry was first organized as the 2nd Mississippi Infantry (African Descent) from July 27, 1863, to March 10, 1864, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. On March 11, 1864, the regiment's designation was changed to the 52nd USCI. On April 9, 1864, the 52nd USCI engaged the enemy in heavy skirmishes while on operations near Yazoo City, Mississippi. Following this action, the regiment returned to Vicksburg, where it performed picket and fatigue duty until it mustered out of service on May 5, 1866.

53rd United States Colored Infantry

The 53rd United States Colored Infantry was originally organized as the 3rd Mississippi Infantry (African Descent) from May 19 to December 31, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. During January and February 1864, the regiment was stationed at Haynes' Bluff, Mississippi. On March 11, the regiment's designation was changed to the 53rd USCI, and from March 12 to 14, the 53rd saw combat during the Grand Gulf, Mississippi, Expedition. The 53rd USCI was transferred to St. Charles, Arkansas, on October 22, 1864, where it performed guard and scout duty. In February 1865, the regiment was again transferred to Vicksburg and other stations in the Department of the Mississippi. The 53rd USCI mustered out of service on March 8, 1866.

54th United States Colored Infantry

The 54th United States Colored Infantry was first organized as the 2nd Arkansas Infantry (African Descent) from September 4 to December 25, 1863, near Helena, Arkansas. From January to May 1864, the regiment performed guard and fatigue duty at Helena. On March 11, the regiment's designation was changed to the 54th USCI. In May it was transferred to Fort Smith for scout duty. The 54th USCI fought in skirmishes at Fort Gibson on September 16, Cabin Creek on September 19, and at Cow Creek, Kansas, on November 14 and 28. The regiment was ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, in January 1865, and fought a skirmish along the Arkansas River on January 18. The 54th USCI remained on duty at Little Rock and other stations in the Department of Arkansas until it mustered out of service on December 31, 1866.

55th United States Colored Infantry

The 55th United States Colored Infantry was originally organized as the 1st Alabama Regiment Infantry (African Descent), on May 21, 1863, at Corinth, Mississippi. The regiment performed picket duty in the District of Memphis and the defenses of Memphis, Tennessee, until June 1864. On March 11, the regiment's designation was changed to the 55th USCI. From June 1 to 13, the regiment participated in an expedition from Memphis to Guntown, Mississippi, to hunt down Confederate cavalry under Gen.

Nathan Bedford Forrest. The regiment fought against General Forrest's forces at the Battle of Brice's Crossroads, near Guntown, on June 10. It skirmished at Ripley, Mississippi, on June 11, and again at Davis' Mills on June 12. The regiment returned to Memphis and remained there until August 1, when it joined an expedition to Oxford, Mississippi, August 1–31. The regiment skirmished against the enemy at Waterford on August 16–17. The 55th USCI returned to Memphis at the beginning of September and remained posted there until February 1865. It was transferred to New Orleans and Port Hudson, Louisiana, on February 23, where the regiment remained until it mustered out of service on December 31, 1865.

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 inscribed notations of requests for information from 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

Textual 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.

Dyer, Frederick H., *A Compendium of the War of Rebellion* (New York: Thomas Yoseloff Ltd., Vols. I–III, 1959). Dyer's *Compendium* contains a tabulation of Civil

War statistics, a chronicle of battles and engagements, and organizational histories for the Federal forces.

Heitman, Francis B., *A Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army: From Its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903* (Washington, DC: 1903). This volume contains important historical information on Regular Army organizations and officers, and volunteer officers, active during the Civil War.

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
	47th United States Colored Infantry
1	Abrams, William – Bell, Jefferson
2	Bell, Nathaniel – Brown, Edwin F.
3	Brown, Frank – Clanet, Jerry
4	Claridy, John – Derwitt, Richard
5	Devereaux, Walter F. – Foster, Jackson
6	Fountain, Peter – Green, George
7	Green, Henry – Herron, Oscar F.
8	Hershe, Emanuel W. – Jackson, Scott
9	Jackson, Thomas – Knox, Noah
10	Knox, Solomon – Marshall, Alexander
11	Marshall, Beverly – Mitchell, Andrew
12	Mitchell, Daniel – Patrick, John
13	Patrick, Sandy – Robinson, Mason
14	Robinson, Shaw – Smith, Simon
15	Smith, William – Tunnbull, Enoch
16	Turk, Lewis – West, Toby
17	Wheeler, Charles – Young, Richmond
	47th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards
18	Abrams, William – Greene, T. Sumner
19	Greene, Washington – Young, Washington
	48th United States Colored Infantry
20	Adams, Bell – Blackman, Balaam
21	Blackman, Scipio – Burns, John
22	Burrill, Matt – Cook, Thomas
23	Cook, William – Dennis, Horace
24	Dezavier, Frank – Foster, George A.
25	Foster, Lewis – Grasier, John
26	Graves, Henry – Harding, John R.
27	Harding, Thomas – Houston, Daniel
28	Howard, Frank – Johnson, Jacob
29	Johnson, John – Lewis, Sandy
30	Lindsley, Alfred – Miller, John
31	Miller, Martin – Nichols, Joseph
32	Nichols, Samuel – Ray, Thomas
33	Read, Albert – Seaman, William
34	Sear, Nero – Steele, Alexander
35	Stellings, Lewis – Tillford, James
36	Tillman, Perry – Watkins, Ephraim
37	Watkins, Paul – Williams, Washington
38	Willis, James – Young, Willis

ROLL	DESCRIPTION
	48th United State Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards
39	Adams, Bill – Young, Willis
	49th United States Colored Infantry
40	Abbott, John W. – Berry, Albert
41	Berry, Frederick – Bruin, Daniel
42	Bruner, William – Coal, Robert
43	Coffee, Lewis – Densen, Silas
44	Denser, Silas – Finney, Mark
45	Finney, Reuben – Gibson, William
46	Giles, Thomas – Hamilton, Alfred
47	Hamilton, Phillip – Holland, Isaac
48	Holland, Solomon – Jefferson, William
49	Jelks, Levi – Jones, Richard
50	Jones, Robert – Lee, Ned C.
51	Lee, Samuel – Mayfield, Abner
52	Mayfield, Monroe – Neely, Anthony
53	Nelson, Henry – Praler, Samuel
54	Preston, Griffin – Rogers, Alfred
55	Rogers, Elias – Smith, Richard
56	Smith, Samuel – Thomas, Jacob
57	Thomas, John – Ward, Isaac
58	Ward, Moses – Williams, Dudley
59	Williams, Emanuel – Young, Van E.
	49th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards
60	Abbott, John W. – Hill, John W.
61	Hill, Thadeus – Young, Samuel
	50th United States Colored Infantry
62	Abby, Paddy – Banburg, Cato
63	Banbury, Cado – Booth, Rubin
64	Booth, Thomas – Budjstean, Nelson
65	Bull, Joseph – Chanly, Celis
66	Chase, Daniel – Crosby, Jackson
67	Crosby, Samuel – Diziman, William
68	Dobson, George – Fisher, George
69	Fisher, William F. – Gentis, William
70	George, Daniel – Greer, Abram
71	Greyson, Alfred – Haze, Albert
72	Haze, Benjamin – Hurd, Harrison
73	Hurley, Aaron – Johnson, Miles
74	Johnson, Nathan – Lane, James
75	Laprade, Daniel – McClure, Matthew
76	McComb, Anderson – Morton, Lewis
77	Morton, Nelson – Patterson, Byron

ROLL	DESCRIPTION
78	Patterson, Dudley – Randall, Isiah
79	Randolph, Giles – Rome, Joseph
80	Rone, Harrison – Smith, Edward
81	Smith, Elias – Tate, John
82	Tate, Joseph – Wade, James
83	Wade, Jeremiah – West, Davis
84	West, James – Wilson, Jacob
85	Wilson, James – Young, Charles
50th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards	
86	Abbott, Paddy – Middleton, Robert
87	Middleton, Sol – Young, Samuel
51st United States Colored Infantry	
88	Aaron, John – Beechum, Monroe
89	Been, Daniel – Brown, Cornett
90	Brown, Fayette – Carter, Emanuel
91	Carter, George – Critchfield, William B.
92	Crockson, Jerry – Eaton, David
93	Eaton, John – Gaffney, Charles
94	Gaines, Joseph – Hall, George
95	Hall, Lewis – Holland, Nelson
96	Holloway, Edward – Johnson, Henry
97	Johnson, Israel – Lane, Hector
98	Lane, Henry – Martin, Mathew
99	Mason, George – Mires, Jerry
100	Mitchell, Doctor – Palmer, Samuel R.
101	Panderbury, William – Richard, David
102	Richards, Alexander – Scott, James
103	Scott, John – Spencer, Abram
104	Spencer, Adam – Tinsley, Payton
105	Todd, Fayette – Westfield, William
106	Weston, William – Woods, Jacob
107	Woods, Lewis – Ziegler, Randal
51st United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards	
	Adams, George – Wright, Silas
52nd United States Colored Infantry	
108	Austin, Edward – Blind, Julius
109	Bird, Ephraim – Brown, James
110	Brown, John – Clark, Amos
111	Clark, Clay – Davenport, Edwin L.
112	Davenport, George – Evans, Edward
113	Evans, Henry – Gosnell, Peter
114	Grafton, George – Harrison, Benjamin
115	Harrison, John – Holt, William

ROLL	DESCRIPTION
116	Homes, John – Johnson, George W.
117	Johnson, Henry – Kent, Amas
118	Kerney, Charles – Lucas, John
119	Luce, John – Monroe, Archer
120	Monroe, Charles – Nelson, Overton
121	Nelson, Richard – Raglan, Robert
122	Ralston, Nathan – Scott, Isaac
123	Scott, Max – Smith, Jackson
124	Smith, James H. – Stumps, Alexander
125	Stumps, Jacob – Voss, Alexander
126	Voss, Benjamin – Watson, Harrison
127	Watson, Richard – Williams, John
128	Williams, John H. – Wood, Garret V.
129	Wood, Jesse – Zschocke, Ernst
52nd United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards	
130	Abernathy, James – Harrison, William
131	Hart, Anthony – Young, Robert
53rd United States Colored Infantry	
132	Abington, Willis – Barnes, Robert
133	Barr, James – Brown, Isaac
134	Brown, Jackson – Chamlis, William
135	Chamliiss, Gabriel – Crosby, Stephen
136	Crosly, Foeman – Elliott, William
137	Elliott, Woodley – Good, Thomas
138	Goodman, Anthony – Haymore, Robert
139	Hays, John – Jackson, Thomas
140	James, Nelson – Key, David S.
141	Killion, Washington – McClure, John
142	McCollaugh, Washington – Myers, Paul
143	Myers, William – Preston, Moses
144	Price, Gaines – Robinson, John F.
145	Robinson, Joseph R. – Sessions, Robert
146	Setfer, Andrew – Strango, Henry
147	Straws, David – Turner, Jerry
148	Turner, Louis – White, Edmund
149	White, Joel – Zaccary, London
53rd United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards	
	Bailor, Benjamin – Wilson, James
54th United States Colored Infantry	
150	Adams, James – Brooks, Aaron
151	Brooks, Charles – Courtner, William
152	Cradle, John – Fox, Edmund

ROLL	DESCRIPTION
153	Francis, Calif – Hatton, Stephen
154	Haydon, Eli – Jones, Alex W.
155	Jones, Alexander – Martin, Samuel
156	Martin, Thomas – Nevils, Benton
157	Nevils, Burgess – Samuels, Robert
158	Saunders, Sylvester – Taylor Thomas
159	Thomas, Charles – Washington, Lewis
160	Washington, Robert – Young, Thomas

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161 Adams, James – Young, Thomas

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162	Abbott, Frank – Barker, George
163	Barlow, William – Breete, Joseph
164	Brene, Jeff – Carnahan, Jacob
165	Carpenter, Allen – Cole, Russell
166	Cole, William – Dodson, John
167	Dodson, Samuel – Franklin, Benjamin
168	Franklin, William – Griffin, Theodore
169	Grigly, Frank – Henry, Roberts
170	Henry, Thomas – Hunt, Hamilton
171	Hunt, Isaac – Jones, Jeremiah
172	Jones, Marcus – Lewis, Isaac A.
173	Lewis, John – McCowan, Thomas
174	McCoy, Edward – Nelson, Robert
175	Nelson, Washington – Petty, Nathan
176	Pettygrew, Columbus – Rix, Dred
177	Rix, Hiram – Shinno, Clayborne
178	Shirley, Greene – Stevens, Green
179	Stevens, Robert – Trotter, Dixie
180	Trotter, John – Weatherford, Hardin
181	Weatherly, George – Williams, Moses
182	Williams, Solomon – Zhan, Kane

55th United States Colored Infantry, Miscellaneous Cards

183 Abbott, Frank – Young, Prince