

Fighting for Freedom: Black Union Soldiers from Rockbridge

Larry Spurgeon and Cinder Stanton (2021)

This is a summary of essential information about the Black men from Rockbridge County who served in the Union army and navy during the Civil War. It is a work in process based upon information found to date. The initial list was compiled from an ancestry.com database called “U. S. Colored Troops, Military Service Records, 1863-1865,” using “Rockbridge” as a keyword. Most of these men reported they were born in Rockbridge County, and all of them have connections to the county.

More than 60 men enlisted in 31 army regiments in 14 states. Some were free before the war and living in northern states, others were enslaved and taken by their owners or sold to plantation owners in other slave-holding states, and a few left Rockbridge County with General David Hunter’s troops in June 1864. The men ranged in age from 17 to 50 at enlistment, and their occupations included farmer, laborer, carpenter, blacksmith, medic, and barber. A quarter of the soldiers died while in the service, one in battle, the others from disease. Several are buried in national cemeteries.

Note that the pension records for almost all of these men have yet to be consulted.

These sources were very helpful in identifying additional soldiers:

1. *We Honor Those Who Served*, The Shenandoah Valley Black Heritage Project (2015). <https://valleyblackheritage.org/usct--civil-war-sailors.html>. This book was written by faculty and students at James Madison University.
2. <https://southernunionistschronicles.wordpress.com/southern-unionists-listings/virginia/shenandoah-valley/rockbridge-county/>.
3. Kelly D. Mezurek, *For Their Own Cause: The 27th United States Colored Troops* (Kent, OH, 2016) and her website (see <https://www.kellydmezurek.com/soldiers-from-rockbridge-county-virginia/>).
4. "A Word on Methods," *Black Virginians in Blue*, John L. Nau III Center for Civil War History, University of Virginia.

The main sources for the information about the regiments and the biographical information about the soldiers were ancestry.com, newspapers.com, Fold3, and the National Park Service website (<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units.htm>). This paper is organized by regiment, and soldiers within regiments are listed in order of enlistment. Each section begins with a brief overview of the regiment, followed by biographical summaries for the men who served in that regiment. Where rank is not mentioned, the soldier was a private throughout his term of service. The following template is used for each soldier.

Name	Company	Age	Occupation	Date of Enlistment	Place of Enlistment

1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry

The 1st Kansas Colored was the first Black Union regiment, organized in August 1862 by Senator James Lane. In October it was the first Black regiment to engage in battle, at Island Mound, Missouri. It saw action in several battles, including Cabin Creek and Honey Springs in what is now Oklahoma. In December 1864 it was designated the 79th U. S. Colored Infantry.

<i>Scott Carnal</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>19</i>		<i>Apr. 1, 1863</i>	<i>Wyandotte, KS</i>
---------------------	----------	-----------	--	---------------------	----------------------

The first Rockbridge soldier to enlist in the Union army was Scott Carnal, also sometimes spelled Cornell and Connell. He was in Lafayette County, Missouri, by age seven, when William Early sold him to John Campbell for \$400. He escaped from slavery and went west into the free state of Kansas to enlist. He signed on for three years in Wyandotte, now part of Kansas City, Kansas, and was mustered in at Fort Scott, 100 miles to the south. At the Battle of Honey Springs in Indian Territory on July 17, 1863, Carnal received a gunshot wound in the left thigh that disabled him; his leg was later amputated at the hip. He received a disability discharge at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on October 13, 1863. In late 1866 John Campbell filed a claim according to the Acts of February 1864 and July 1866 authorizing “a just compensation” up to \$300 to loyal masters in border states whose slaves enlisted in the Union army. In 1867 Congress ended the program and neither Campbell nor thousands of other claimants received financial compensation for the loss of the men they held in bondage.

In 1874 Scott Carnal successfully filed for an invalid's pension. He was in and out of the National Home for Disabled Veterans in Dayton, Ohio, beginning in 1876 and ending with a transfer to the Elizabeth City, Virginia (now Hampton) home in 1884. He married Louisa Spotswood Cassell in Norfolk in 1886 and they had a daughter, May. In January 1891 Carnal transferred again, to the National Home in Leavenworth, Kansas, remaining there until April 1892.

Carnal then embarked on a search for gold and life as a white man, claiming Cuban, Mexican, and native American ancestry. In the 1900 census for the mining town of Cripple Creek, Colorado, he was a white “Ex-Soldier” born in West Virginia. In 1910 he was living in Dayton, Lyon County, Nevada, where it was reported that “the irrepressible prospector of this place” had “struck it big.” It is not known if the large quartz vein he found produced gold. Carnal died June 7, 1917, of cancer, and was buried in the Dayton Cemetery. In June 2015, newspapers reported that a group of local researchers had discovered an old tombstone with the initials “USCIF,” and concluded it was the Scott Carnal of the 1st Kansas Colored. A ceremony was held at the cemetery and he was given a new military tombstone, and public recognition, 98 years after his death.

54th Massachusetts Infantry

The 54th Massachusetts is the best known Black regiment of the Civil War, in large part due to the 1989 movie “Glory.” Established in Boston, a hotbed of abolitionist fervor, it included two sons of Frederick Douglass and a descendant of two presidents, Charles Francis Adams, Jr. Governor John Andrew of Massachusetts called for volunteers in February 1863, soon after the Emancipation Proclamation took effect. Because Massachusetts had few Black residents, most of the more than a thousand volunteers came from other states, one quarter from slave states. The

most noted battle involving the 54th was Fort Wagner, outside Charleston, South Carolina, on July 18, 1863. Six hundred men from the regiment stormed the walls of the fort and over a third were killed or wounded, including the regimental commander, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw.

<i>Samuel Kenney</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>	<i>Apr. 8, 1863</i>	<i>Readville, MA</i>
----------------------	----------	-----------	-------------------	---------------------	----------------------

Kenney was the second Rockbridge man to enlist (Scott Carnal was first), for three years. He was severely wounded in the knee in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863, and was hospitalized at Hilton Head. He returned to duty in August as company cook and later as company laundry man, with a three-month interlude on detached service with the Telegraph Corps, May to August 1864. After the last Civil War battle in South Carolina, at Boykin's Mill, April 18, 1865, he was promoted to corporal in place of James P. Johnson, the one Black soldier killed there. Kenney mustered out with the regiment at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, on August 20, 1865.

<i>David Moore</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>May 5, 1863</i>	<i>Readville, MA</i>
--------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	--------------------	----------------------

When he enlisted, for three years, David Moore's birthplace was recorded as "Rockbridge, Penn.," but since no such place exists, Rockbridge County, Virginia, was probably intended. He had been free at least since April 1861. He was sick and in and out of hospitals in South Carolina from January 1865, briefly serving as a hospital attendant in April. He was mustered out from De Camp General Hospital, Davids Island, New York, August 25, 1865. He died by 1877, the year his wife, Mary, applied for a widow's pension as a resident of Illinois.

<i>William Moore</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Oct. 9, 1863</i>	<i>Boston, MA</i>
----------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	-------------------

Born in Lexington, William Moore was probably part of the free Black Moore family, some of whom migrated in the mid-19th century from Rockbridge County to eastern Indiana (see Jeremiah Moore). From at least 1858, when he married Minerva Weaver, William Moore lived in a large Black farming community, known as the Cabin Creek Settlement, in Randolph County, Indiana. After enlisting for three years in Boston, he joined his company in South Carolina in December 1863. He spent ten months, from April 1864, on detached duty with the Quartermaster Department. In April 1865 he was injured by a tree limb and hospitalized with serious damage to his eye. He was discharged from De Camp General Hospital, Davids Island, New York, on October 3, 1865. He returned to his wife and daughter, Mary, in southwestern Randolph County where, by at least 1870, he owned a farm valued at \$1,000. He died in 1879 and is buried in the Cabin Creek Cemetery in Randolph County. Minerva Moore died in 1928.

55th Massachusetts Infantry

When the ranks of the 54th Massachusetts regiment were filled, Governor John Andrew authorized the formation of the 55th, which mustered in and trained at Camp Meigs in Readville near Boston. Over 200 men from Ohio joined this regiment which, like the 54th, played a major role in the protest over pay inequities and also had three fully commissioned Black officers. Other than two months in Florida in early 1864, the regiment spent most of its service in coastal South Carolina, seeing action on James Island and at the battle of Honey Hill, November 30, 1864. After the fall of Charleston in February 1865, the soldiers of the 55th Massachusetts led their brigade through the captured city, singing "John Brown's Body" and "Rally 'Round the Flag." The regiment mustered out in Charleston August 29, 1865 and was discharged in Boston a month later.

<i>Henry C. Ritchie</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>May 29, 1863</i>	<i>Readville, MA</i>
--------------------------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

Henry Ritchie was the son of Philip and Julia Ritchie, who took their family from Virginia to southern Ohio in the 1840s. They kept moving northward, living successively in Ross, Pickaway, and, by 1863, Union County. Henry Ritchie enlisted for three years---thus earning a \$100 bounty---and served with the 55th until he mustered out with the regiment in Charleston, South Carolina, August 29, 1865. He married Catherine Brown in 1866 in Union County and by 1880 they and their six children lived 20 or 30 miles further north in Green Camp township, Marion County, Ohio. He died of consumption in February 1884 and is buried in Mount Olive Cemetery in Green Camp.

<i>Peter Fleming</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>Schoolteacher</i>	<i>June 11, 1863</i>	<i>Readville, MA</i>
-----------------------------	-----------------	------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

We cannot be sure that Peter Fleming, an enslaved man from Lexington, is the same person who served in the 55th. Both men were born in Virginia and about the same age. Both were free before the war and lived in Ohio, and the name is somewhat unusual. The man who served in the 55th was born about 1834 in Goochland County, Virginia, and a resident of Albany, Athens County, Ohio, at enlistment. His papers included a notation “Letters to be directed to John Brown, Albany, Athens County, Ohio (business agent).” Brown was an abolitionist and businessman, and a founder of the Albany Manual Labor Academy that admitted students of color. The board members included Ohio governor Salmon Chase, later a member of President Lincoln’s cabinet and then appointed by Lincoln as Chief Justice of the United States. Peter Fleming may have been a teacher at the school.

He made the journey from Ohio to Boston and enlisted for three years. He was mustered in on June 22 as a 2nd sergeant and was promoted to 1st sergeant of Company K on November 19. He was hospitalized with typhoid fever for several months at the beginning of 1864. Returning to duty on June 1, he received a slight ankle wound at the Battle of Honey Hill, November 30, 1864, requiring a further six weeks in Beaufort hospital. He was granted a thirty-day furlough in July 1865 and mustered out with the regiment in Charleston on August 29, 1865.

In 1869 Fleming married Maria Jackson, who had three children, in Cincinnati. Two newspaper articles about him appeared in 1876. The first was about a court hearing, where Fleming was accused of drunkenness and abuse of family. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* reported on October 20, 1876, that a 40-year old Black man named Peter Fleming, the sutler at the 21st Ward station house, was killed by a train the previous day. He had been walking along the track about 4:30 a.m. and seemed to jump towards a passing switch engine. The jury returned a verdict that the cause was intoxication. Maria Fleming applied for a widow’s pension November 13, 1889, and was listed on the 1890 Veterans Schedule as Peter Fleming’s widow. She showed the census taker a letter from Fleming’s company commander, Capt. Charles C. Soule, “praising him very highly.”

Was he the Peter Fleming who had been enslaved in Lexington and was emancipated in 1854 by the will of David McKinley? McKinley, an unmarried immigrant from Ireland, bequeathed his dwelling house to Fleming. Fleming registered as free in Rockbridge County on July 14, 1854, and because Virginia law required emancipated slaves to leave the state within one year, unless given permission to remain, he petitioned the court to stay. That petition was denied by the judge, after 67 white citizens signed a letter objecting to it – claiming that having more free Blacks in town would cause “nothing but evil.” Fleming sold the real estate on Main Street to William Rhoades in August 1855 and moved to Ohio. An extraordinary story about him appeared in the *Lexington Gazette*, reprinted in the *Richmond Dispatch* August 13, 1868. Fleming had

returned to Lexington to “collect a small legacy due him under his master’s will.” He learned that McKinley had no grave marker, so he hired a stone mason to make “two neat marble slabs, which are now lettered and erected at his grave. This is an act of gratitude that deserves commemoration, and we chronicle it as an exhibition of generous feeling rarely to be met with in our day, and as an evidence of the love and affection existing between this former slave and his master.”

<i>David M. V. Kenney</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>June 11, 1863</i>	<i>Readville, MA</i>
---------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	----------------------

Kenney, the son of David and Eliza Kenney, was born free. The family left Rockbridge for Ohio at some point between 1831, when the senior David Kenney registered as a free person of color, and 1850, when he owned a farm near Mount Gilead in Morrow County. The junior David Kenney married Elizabeth Jackson in 1861 in Knox County, Ohio; they had three children. He enlisted for three years and was eligible for a \$100 bounty. From October 31, 1864, he spent four months sick in hospital at Folly Island, South Carolina. He mustered out with the regiment in Charleston August 29, 1865. After the war he returned to Mount Vernon in Knox County but had moved back to Morrow County by 1881, when he married Susan Alexander; they had a daughter, Amanda. In 1889, Kenney married a white widow, Sarah Ellen Hintze; they had a son, William. He successfully applied for an invalid’s pension July 17, 1890. He died on January 1, 1919, in Cardington, Morrow County, and was buried in Glendale Cemetery there. His death certificate states his occupation as stonecutter.

3rd U. S. Colored Cavalry

The regiment was organized as the “1st Mississippi Cavalry, African Descent,” in October 1863 at Vicksburg, Mississippi. It was assigned to the 1st Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops, District of Vicksburg in early 1864, and renamed after seeing action near Yazoo City, Mississippi. The unit operated in Mississippi, Louisiana, and near Memphis, Tennessee, and mustered out in January 1866.

<i>Andrew Logan</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Doctor/Nurse</i>	<i>Oct. 8, 1863</i>	<i>Vicksburg, MS</i>
---------------------	----------	-----------	---------------------	---------------------	----------------------

Also known as “Doctor Logan,” he enlisted for three years, stating his occupation as doctor. In his short life in the army he served as a nurse at the regimental hospital at Skipwith’s Landing, Issaquena County, Mississippi. He died of pneumonia on February 10, 1864, at the regimental hospital in Haynes Bluff, north of Vicksburg, and was buried in his uniform, having “no effects.” Eliza Logan filed an application for a widow’s pension November 17, 1868.

3rd U. S. Colored Infantry

This regiment was organized at Camp William Penn in August 1863, and was at the siege and battle at Fort Wagner. Later it was sent to Florida and mustered out in October 1865.

<i>Cornelius Howard</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>July 18, 1863</i>	<i>Philadelphia, PA</i>
-------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	-------------------------

Howard, who had been free since at least April 1861, was living in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in July 1863, when he married Martha Freeland. Five days later he enlisted for three years as a sergeant. On October 1, 1864, he died of chronic diarrhea in the general hospital at St. Augustine, Florida. Martha Howard successfully applied for a widow's pension in November 1864. After her death in January 1883, two clerks in the Philadelphia Pension Agency collected her pension for more than a year before being arrested, "charged with obtaining pension money upon forged vouchers, in a large number of cases of deceased and remarried pensioners."

5th U. S. Colored Infantry

Ohio's first Black regiment, initially organized as the 127th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, mustered in and trained at Camp Delaware from the summer of 1863. In Virginia, it took part in the Richmond-Petersburg campaign, including the Battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864. At the end of September it played a key role in the Battle of New Market Heights (Chaffin's Farm), where four of its soldiers earned the Medal of Honor. In North Carolina from December, it participated in the capture of Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston on April 25, 1865. The regiment mustered out in Carolina City, North Carolina, September 20, 1865. Four officers and 77 enlisted men were killed in battle; more than twice that many died of disease.

<i>John Logan</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Porter</i>	<i>June 22, 1863</i>	<i>Pomeroy, OH</i>
--------------------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

John Logan was born free, the son of Robert and Catherine McGinnis Logan. His mother was a member of a free mixed-race family in Rockbridge and his grandmother was a white woman. Logan probably left Virginia soon after he first registered as a free person of color in 1860. He was in Meigs County in southeast Ohio by June 1863, when he enrolled for the draft and enlisted for three years. He was with his regiment in the battles of the Crater and New Market Heights and in Sherman's Carolinas campaign. In 1865 he was detached from his company to guard forts around New Bern, North Carolina. When the regiment mustered out on Sep. 20, 1865, Logan was in a Morehead City hospital with "remittent fever." After the war, Logan settled for a time in Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he returned to work as a porter. He married Harriet Andrews in 1867, but by the 1880 census, she and their three children were living in Parkersburg with her parents and without John Logan. He is missing from the records until 1910, when he was in Sandusky, Ohio, a resident of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home where he died on February 26, 1916, and is buried in the cemetery there.

<i>Frederick McClung</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>Waiter</i>	<i>July 31, 1863</i>	<i>Columbus, OH</i>
---------------------------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

McClung registered for the draft in June 1863 as a resident of Franklin County, Ohio, aged 35 and single. He enlisted for three years, was promoted to corporal in January 1865, and was wounded in one of the engagements of the Battle of Wilmington on February 20. His left thigh bone was shattered by a musket ball. He was hospitalized until August 10, when he was granted a furlough to go to Carolina City "for the purpose of committing matrimony." He received a disability discharge at Carolina City on August 28 and three days later married Elmira White. James H. Payne, an AME minister and sergeant and unofficial chaplain in the other Ohio USCT regiment, the 27th, officiated. By 1880 Frederick McClung was living alone in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and he applied for a pension in that year. From April 1898 to July

1899 he was a resident of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Dayton, Ohio. He spent the last ten years of his life in the National Soldiers Home in Danville, Illinois, where he died on March 18, 1910, and is buried in the cemetery there.

<i>George Washington</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Aug. 13, 1864</i>	<i>Gallipolis, OH</i>
--------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Washington enlisted for one year and was eligible for the \$100 bounty. He mustered out August 28, 1865, in New Bern, North Carolina.

<i>Franklin Lewis</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Aug. 13, 1864</i>	<i>Marietta, OH</i>
-----------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	---------------------

Lewis, who enlisted as a substitute for two years, fell ill soon after arriving in Virginia and died of typhoid fever at the base hospital at Point of Rocks on November 15, 1864. He is buried at the City Point National Cemetery at Hopewell.

<i>Henry Curry</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>Cooper</i>	<i>Aug. 15, 1864</i>	<i>Gallipolis, OH</i>
--------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Henry Curry, who enlisted for one year, died June 10, 1865, in Goldsboro, North Carolina, of “Disease contracted in the service,” and is buried in the Wilmington National Cemetery.

11th U. S. Colored Infantry (New)

There were two 11th regiments in the USCT. The new regiment began as the 1st Regiment Alabama Siege Artillery (African Descent), later renamed the 6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery. Four companies of the 11th fought at the notorious Battle of Fort Pillow, in April 1864, that resulted in the executions of 200 captured Black soldiers by the army of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Some Black soldiers were taken prisoner and later enslaved in Alabama and Mississippi. Later the regiment became the 7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, and later still, the 11th U. S. Colored Infantry. It mustered out in Memphis January 12, 1866.

<i>Samuel Caruthers</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Jan. 12, 1864</i>	<i>Memphis, TN</i>
-------------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	--------------------

Nine men named Caruthers served in the 11th. Several enlisted at the same time in the same company, yet the birthplaces vary from Richmond, to Mississippi, Tennessee, and Georgia. Samuel Caruthers was appointed 2nd sergeant upon his enlistment at Fort Pickering for three years. He spent his army service at the fort, in the Engineers Department. His company was not present at Fort Pillow in April 1864. In June 1865 his rank was reduced to corporal, “cause not stated.” He mustered out in Memphis with the regiment January 12, 1866. The 1890 veteran’s schedule described him as Samuel Salsbury, “alias Samuel Caruthers,” living in Desoto County, Mississippi. Just below his name is Daniel Salsbury, “alias Daniel Caruthers,” also a veteran of the 11th regiment. In May 1891, Samuel Caruthers successfully applied for an invalid’s pension, and in 1894 his wife, Matilda, successfully applied for a widow’s pension. She was a resident of Looxahoma, Tate County, Mississippi, in 1897.

<i>John Tucker</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Jan. 28, 1864</i>	<i>Memphis, TN</i>
--------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	--------------------

His military file consists of only one page, referring to his enlistment, for three years. Nothing else has been found.

15th U. S. Colored Infantry

The regiment was organized in Nashville, Tennessee, from December 1863, and remained in the state, assigned to garrison and guard duty, for the duration of the war. It mustered out April 7, 1866.

<i>Edward S. Calender</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Sep. 5, 1864</i>	<i>Columbus, OH</i>
---------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	---------------------

Edward Calender, the son of John and Ruth Calender, was living near Chillicothe in Ross County, Ohio, with his parents and five siblings by 1850. In 1860 he lived farther north, in the Columbus area. He enlisted for one year and was eligible for the \$100 bounty. Reported as “Absent sick,” at Springfield, Tennessee, in late 1864, he was promoted to corporal in March 1865, and mustered out in Nashville September 6, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service. He married Susan Depp in 1867, in Delaware County, Ohio. By 1880 they lived in Twin Township in Ross County. Calender applied for an invalid’s pension April 29, 1886, and died at 73, in 1904, in Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio. Susan Calender applied for a widow’s pension in 1904 and died in 1910 in Columbus.

16th U. S. Colored Infantry

The 16th was organized at Nashville, Tennessee, from December 1863 to February 1864. Its principal action was the Battle of Nashville December 15-16, 1864, and the pursuit of General Hood to the Tennessee River in late December. The regiment mustered out in Nashville, April 30, 1866.

<i>Uriah S. Tuck</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Feb. 15, 1865</i>	<i>Marietta, OH</i>
----------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	---------------------

The story of the Tuck family of Rockbridge centers on an enslaved woman named Jane who was purchased in the 1820s in Frederick County, Virginia, along with at least one child, by Anthony Tuck, who lived near Kennedy’s (now Wade’s) Mill on Raphine Road in northern Rockbridge County. Tuck had separated from his presumed wife, Susan, and he and Jane began living as husband and wife. Anthony Tuck died in 1837, and through his will emancipated Jane Tuck and her six children and bequeathed her his real estate. Jane Tuck and her family left Virginia for Ohio in the early 1840s; she bought a 40-acre farm near Gallipolis in Gallia County. On March 16, 1845, Uriah Tuck married Mary Anderson in Gallia County and they were living in Jefferson County, Indiana, by 1850. By 1860 they had moved back to northern Gallia County, Ohio, where Mary Tuck had a farm worth \$820.

Uriah Tuck and his older brother Sampson (see the 5th USC artillery regiment) enlisted for one year on the same day more than 150 miles apart. Both were eligible for the \$100 bounty. Uriah Tuck joined his regiment in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in mid-March 1865, and in December was detached for duty "on Lookout Mountain." He mustered out on February 16, 1866, at the expiration of his service. Divorced in 1876, he married Anna Starr in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1878. He successfully applied for a pension in 1886 and lived in Columbus, Ohio, the last years of his life. He died in June 1891 and is buried in the Green Lawn Cemetery in Columbus.

<i>James S. McQueen</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Mar. 1, 1865</i>	<i>Sandusky, OH</i>
-------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	---------------------

McQueen was in northern Ohio in the 1850s, when he met Margaret Burrell in Oberlin. They married in February 1858 in Seneca County and lived in Tiffin, the county seat, for the rest of their lives. He enlisted for one year, in the month before Appomattox, and was eligible for the \$100 bounty. He was at times company cook and also did whitewashing duty. He mustered out in Chattanooga on February 16, 1866, at the expiration of his service. He applied for a pension in 1867. He died in 1896 and is buried in the Greenlawn Cemetery in Tiffin. Margaret McQueen applied for a widow's pension soon after, and lived until 1927, nearly 100 years old. Three of their six children were then still living.

17th U. S. Colored Infantry

The 17th was organized at Nashville, Tennessee, in December 1863. It participated in the Union victory at Nashville December 15-16, 1864, and the pursuit of General Hood to the Tennessee River in late December. The regiment mustered out April 25, 1866.

<i>Jackson Hays</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Aug. 29, 1864</i>	<i>Ewington, OH</i>
---------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	---------------------

When he enlisted for one year in Gallia County, Ohio, Hays was probably living in southern Vinton County; he was eligible for a \$100 bounty. He mustered out in Nashville August 30, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service. He married Ann Dickason April 26, 1868, in Vinton County. They had at least five children and lived in Wilkesville, where Hays was a farm worker. He applied for a pension in August 1883 and died December 20, 1901. He is buried in Old Logan Cemetery in Logan, Hocking County, Ohio.

27th U. S. Colored Infantry

Nine Rockbridge men served in Ohio's second USCT regiment. The 27th, organized at Camp Delaware in January 1864, saw almost constant action. Sent first to Maryland to join the 9th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, it participated in the campaign to the James River in May and June, guarded the "trains" of the army in the Wilderness, and was at engagements at Petersburg, Richmond, Fort Fisher and Wilmington, North Carolina. It took part in the occupation of Raleigh and was present at Gen. Joseph Johnston's surrender. The regiment mustered out September 21, 1865, in Smithville, North Carolina.

<i>William Johnson</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Jan. 5, 1864</i>	<i>Cuyahoga County, OH</i>
------------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	---------------------	----------------------------

William Johnson (also spelled Johnston) was 33 and a married resident of Rockport, Ohio, near Cleveland, when he registered for the draft in June 1863. He enlisted for three years, eligible for a \$300 bounty. Promoted to corporal in June 1865, he applied for a furlough that same month. His company commander recommended the furlough, so that Johnson could "visit his home in Cuyahoga co. Ohio, for the purpose of attending to important business." He added that Johnson deserved a furlough, "having proven himself to be a good Soldier." Johnson mustered out with his regiment September 21, 1865, in Smithville, North Carolina. He applied for an invalid's pension in 1881.

<i>Isaac Franklin Paul</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>Barber</i>	<i>Jan. 5, 1864</i>	<i>Scioto County, OH</i>
----------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	--------------------------

Isaac Paul's grandmother Sarah Paul and eleven of her children and grandchildren were emancipated in 1828 by the will of Esther Paul of Rockbridge. When his mother, Jemima Paul, registered as a "free negro" in October, her two-year-old daughter Elizabeth and Isaac, aged 4 months and 22 days, "a bright mulatto," were registered at the same time. Esther Paul had prepared for the effects of the Virginia law of 1806 that required emancipated slaves to leave the state within a year. She bequeathed her entire estate to Sarah Paul, so that she would be able to "purchase... a settlement in some one of the free States" and pay for relocating there. Sarah Paul and her family moved quickly out of the state, reaching Pike County, Ohio, by 1830. Jemima Paul married Pleasant Harris there in 1835.

Still living with family members in northeast Pike County in 1850, Isaac Paul moved south by 1855 to Lawrence County, where he married Angeline Robinson. In 1860 they lived with their two sons in Meigs County; he was then a barber. Six months after his wife died in July 1863, Paul enlisted for three years, leaving his sons with a guardian in Ironton, Lawrence County. He was promoted to corporal in May 1864, but was hospitalized with chronic diarrhea from August until his death on November 20, 1864 at L'Ouverture Hospital in Alexandria, Virginia. Paul was first buried at the Freedmen's Cemetery in Alexandria. In January 1865 he was disinterred and reburied in the Soldiers (now Alexandria National) Cemetery, after a successful campaign of L'Ouverture patients for the right to be buried in a military burial ground (see Humphrey McDowell).

<i>Thomas Clark</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>Laborer/Farmer</i>	<i>Feb. 2, 1864</i>	<i>Pike County, OH</i>
---------------------	----------	-----------	-----------------------	---------------------	------------------------

Thomas Clark was probably a member of the free mixed-race Clark family of Rockbridge County. He was in southern Ohio by the early 1840s and married Mary Waters in Jackson County on March 22, 1843. In 1850 they lived with their two sons in northeast Pike County. According to a deposition in Mary Clark's pension file, Thomas Clark was an intemperate and violently abusive husband and Mary Clark separated from him for her safety about 1854. Not long afterward he spent several years in the Ohio penitentiary in Columbus for "assault with intent to kill." Clark enlisted for three years and died in action four months later at the Battle of the Crater, July 30, 1864, at Petersburg, Virginia. He appears to be the only soldier in this list who died in battle. He is buried in the Poplar Grove National Cemetery in Petersburg. Mary Clark successfully applied for a widow's pension in 1867-1868.

<i>Robert Henry Allen</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>June 8, 1864</i>	<i>Chillicothe, OH</i>
---------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	------------------------

Allen was the son of Robert and Hannah Allen, enslaved by two different individuals in Rockbridge County. His mother was freed in 1824 by the will of David Templeton, which called for the continued enslavement of her three young children until they reached the age of 18 for her daughter and 21 for her sons. In order to prevent separation from her still-enslaved husband and children, Hannah Allen petitioned the Virginia legislature for exemption from the terms of the 1806 law requiring freed slaves to leave the state within a year of their emancipation. She had the support of twenty-six white citizens, who certified that she had been a "faithful[,] honest, industrious & obedient slave" and added, "we believe she cannot leave this county without great injury to her children." She was granted permission to remain.

When the children became free in the 1840s, the Allen family left Virginia for southern Ohio. They lived on a farm in a settlement of free people of color, largely from Virginia and North Carolina, on the border of Pike and Ross counties. On October 28, 1860, the younger Robert Allen married Harriet Cousins; his father officiated.

Robert Allen, with a wife and two-year-old child, did not volunteer for his three-year stint. He was a "Drafted Man," the only one known in this Rockbridge group. He had the bad luck to be transferred in October 1864 from the 27th to the 23rd USCT regiment. He was on detached service as a teamster, but in May 1865, while the 27th remained in North Carolina, the 23rd was one of the eighteen Black regiments sent to protect the Texas border because of French intervention in Mexico. One of the soldiers described the barren island of Brazos Santiago as the most "God-forsaken spot... in the wide world." Water and fresh vegetables were scarce and scurvy was rampant. One overworked chaplain lamented the "fearful mortality" in the hospitals. Soon Robert Allen, too, was hospitalized and he probably had not fully recovered when he mustered out with the regiment November 30, 1865, at Brazos. He died some time in 1866 and was buried in the Cousins cemetery, now connected to Eden Baptist Church in northern Pike County. His widow successfully applied for a pension and remarried, dying in 1919.

<i>Jackson Baldock</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Aug. 3, 1864</i>	<i>Cleveland, OH</i>
------------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	---------------------	----------------------

Baldock told his own story in 1888, in a deposition in a pension case: "I was born and brought up at Quarry Dam Falls, Rockbridge Co. Va. and was owned by William Paxton. I ran away during the war and enlisted at Cleveland O. about month after." Quarry Falls Dam, part of the James River and Kanawha Canal system, was on the James two or three miles west of present Glasgow in southern Rockbridge County. Baldock evidently made his bid for freedom in June 1864, in the days after Gen. David Hunter's federal troops occupied the town of Lexington and before their defeat at Lynchburg. He most likely traveled over the mountains into West Virginia with the long Union wagon train that transported sick and wounded soldiers, Confederate prisoners, and many men, women, and children escaping slavery. (See 45th USC Infantry section.)

Unlike ten other Rockbridge men who enlisted in West Virginia after a journey with the same wagon train, Jackson Baldock continued farther north into Ohio, perhaps on the advice of soldiers guarding the wagons--the 152nd and 161st Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiments. In Cleveland, he enlisted for three years as a substitute for Lake County resident Thomas C. Gunn. Baldock was a company cook and was detached in July 1865 for guard duty at a plantation outside Wilmington, North Carolina. He mustered out with his regiment in Smithville, North Carolina, on September 21, 1865. After the war, Jackson Baldock lived near Cincinnati and worked as a farm hand. He married Harriet Arnold in 1868; they had six children. He filed for an invalid's pension in 1880, died September 5, 1893, and was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery in Cleves, Hamilton County.

<i>George Jones</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Cooper</i>	<i>Aug. 8, 1864</i>	<i>Columbus, OH</i>
---------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	---------------------

George Jones may have been resident in Columbus, Ohio, when he enlisted for one year, credited with the \$100 bounty. He was "sick" in hospital in April 1865 and mustered out at New Bern, North Carolina, September 9, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service. At some point he married, and in 1890 he applied successfully for an invalid's pension. He died in Beaufort, North Carolina, on March 8, 1916.

<i>Robert Brown</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Aug. 10, 1864</i>	<i>Columbus, OH</i>
---------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	---------------------

Brown may have been resident of Columbus, Ohio, when he enlisted for one year, entitled to the \$100 bounty. At first "unassigned," he was assigned to Company I in early January 1865. Four months later he was detached to serve as a cattle guard for a short period. He mustered out

in New Bern, North Carolina, September 4, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service. He applied successfully for a pension in 1883. He died August 28, 1890, and is buried in Green Lawn Cemetery in Columbus.

<i>William Carter</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Aug. 12, 1864</i>	<i>Ironton, OH</i>
-----------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	--------------------

Carter enlisted for one year, entitled to the \$100 bounty. He served as the company cook for a number of months and mustered out in New Bern, North Carolina, September 4, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service. In 1890 he applied for and received a pension.

<i>Samuel Mayo</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Sep. 2, 1864</i>	<i>Marysville, OH</i>
--------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	-----------------------

Samuel Mayo was the son of Charles and Polly Mayo. He told a newspaper in 1908 that he came to Union County, Ohio, from Virginia with his father when he was about 24. None of his family had been in slavery, he said, though his 1912 obituary stated that his father was enslaved and his mother was free. Mayo “labored untiringly to lay up enough money to purchase his father’s freedom. When this was accomplished the family came to Ohio and located near Marysville, about sixty-five years ago.” In 1850 Samuel Mayo and his wife, Jane, lived in Union County with small children. He married Nancy Chadwick in Union County, on September 29, 1860.

Mayo enlisted for one year, entitled to the \$100 bounty. He mustered out in New Bern, North Carolina, September 7, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service. Nancy Mayo died in 1901. Samuel Mayo was well known in Marysville. Several articles about him and his family appeared in the Marysville *Journal-Tribune* in the early 20th century. One of his sons was in and out of trouble with the law, periodically arrested for violent behavior, including "assault with intent to kill his father."

On January 22, 1912, Samuel Mayo died in the cottage on Maple Street that was “erected for him several years ago by the Grand Army post of Marysville,” after his home had been destroyed by fire in 1902. Mayo was a “familiar and respected colored citizen of Marysville for many years,” said to be in his 90th year. Because the fire had destroyed his family Bible, and records of his birth, there was no way to know for sure, but it was believed he was born in June 1822. He was a member of the Ransom Reed G. A. R. post. “It was said of him that he made a good soldier.” His death “removes one of Marysville’s oldest and most picturesque citizens. Scrupulously polite, honest and industrious, he won the respect of all, both black and white.” The funeral was in the A. M. E. church, and the G. A. R. post had charge of the service. He was buried in the soldier’s circle at Oakdale Cemetery (where he had been the first caretaker) “in accordance with Uncle Sam’s expressed desire.”

28th U. S. Colored Infantry

This was the only Black regiment raised in Indiana. Governor Oliver Morton called for the regiment in late 1863. Its most notable action was at the Crater, July 30, 1864, at Petersburg, Virginia, where it sustained heavy casualties. After the war, the regiment was sent to the Texas border because of the French intervention in Mexico. The regiment was mustered out November 8, 1865, in Corpus Christi.

<i>Humphrey McDowell</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>Waiter</i>	<i>July 6, 1864</i>	<i>Baltimore, MD</i>
--------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	----------------------

McDowell enlisted for one year at the rank of sergeant, as a substitute, in time to have participated in the Battle of the Crater. By October 1864 he was sick in a field hospital on the Petersburg front. He was transferred a month later to L'Ouverture Hospital in Alexandria, Virginia, suffering from chronic rheumatism. While there, on December 31, he was reduced in rank to private. The records do not provide a reason, but it is tempting to speculate that it was related to his participation in a protest by soldiers at L'Ouverture that unfolded over the two days after Christmas. After their action and a petition signed by 440 patients, including McDowell, they were successful in gaining the right to be buried as military men at Soldiers (now Alexandria National) Cemetery. In the words of their petition, "We are not contrabands, but soldiers of the U.S. Army; we have cheerfully left the comforts of home and entered into the field of conflict, fighting side by side with the white soldiers, to crush out this God insulting, Hell deserving rebellion. As American citizens, ... we are now sharing equally the dangers and hardships in this mighty contest, and should share the same privileges and rights of burial in every way with our fellow soldiers who only differ from us in color.... We ask that our bodies may find a resting place in the ground designated for the burial of the brave defenders of our Country's flag." McDowell was still at L'Ouverture when he was discharged May 27, 1865, in accordance with General Orders No. 77 "For Reducing Expenses of the Military Establishment."

29th U. S. Colored Infantry

The regiment was organized in Quincy, Illinois, in spring 1864, and initially sent to participate in the defense of Washington, D. C. It participated in the Richmond-Petersburg campaign, including the Battle of the Crater, and was at Appomattox for Lee's surrender. After the war the regiment was sent to Texas and mustered out November 6, 1865.

<i>William Harris</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Oct. 20, 1864</i>	<i>Ellicott's Mills, MD</i>
-----------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	-----------------------------

Harris, who stood only 5'2 1/2", enlisted for three years as a substitute for John E. Jones, a "drafted man" from Maryland. He mustered out with the regiment in Brownsville, Texas, November 6, 1865.

32nd U. S. Colored Infantry

The regiment was organized at Camp William Penn in Pennsylvania in February and March 1864, and sent to South Carolina in April. It was at the battles of Honey Hill and James Island, and mustered out August 22, 1865.

<i>Jacob Lee</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Feb. 25, 1864</i>	<i>Hollidaysburg, PA</i>
------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	--------------------------

The 1840 will of William Miller of Rockbridge County provided for the freedom of Jacob Lee and other members of his family, but only when they reached the age of twenty-one. Lee registered as a free person of color, "aged about 21 years," in March 1851 and in 1860 was living with his wife, Fanny, and four young children in Altoona, Pennsylvania, working as a porter. He enlisted for three years and was eligible for the \$300

bounty. He was "sick" and briefly hospitalized in Charleston, South Carolina, in February 1865 and mustered out with his regiment in Hilton Head August 22, 1865.

After the war Jacob Lee lived in Columbiana County in eastern Ohio. He was widowed and working as a coal miner there in 1880. Ten years later he applied for an invalid's pension and was soon a resident of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in Dayton, where he died of tuberculosis September 27, 1892. He is buried in the Dayton National Cemetery.

40th U. S. Colored Infantry

The 40th was organized at Nashville, Tennessee in February 1864. It was assigned to defenses of railroads during its entire time of service, but was involved in a skirmish in October 1864. The regiment was mustered out April 25, 1866.

<i>Luther Burton</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>July 21, 1864</i>	<i>Gallatin, TN</i>
----------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	---------------------

Burton enlisted for three years and was eligible for the \$300 bounty. He mustered out with the regiment in Chattanooga April 25, 1866. He returned to Sumner County---Gallatin is the county seat---and continued farming. He and his wife, Margaret, had at least five children. She applied for a widow's pension August 24, 1889.

44th U. S. Colored Infantry Regiment

The regiment was organized at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in summer 1864. Its principal engagements were at the Battles of Dalton, Georgia, and Nashville. The unit was mustered out April 30, 1866.

<i>Albert Stuart</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Mar. 7, 1864</i>	<i>Chattanooga, TN</i>
----------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	------------------------

Albert Stuart (also Stewart) enlisted for three years and died of chronic diarrhea at company quarters in Chattanooga four months later, July 9, 1864.

<i>James Preston</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Waiter</i>	<i>June 1, 1864</i>	<i>Chattanooga, TN</i>
----------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	------------------------

After enlisting for three years, Preston was detailed as a musician and so he remained until he mustered out. On October 13, 1864, he was captured by General Hood's forces at the Battle of Dalton, Georgia, and was briefly a prisoner of war. He mustered out with his regiment in Nashville April 30, 1866. He apparently was living in Kentucky in the early 1870s.

45th U. S. Colored Infantry

The 45th was the only USCT regiment accredited to the new state of West Virginia. Most and probably all of the Rockbridge men who served in the 45th left the county with Union forces when General David Hunter's army swept through in June 1864. They were recruited in small West Virginia towns under Union control and arrived at Camp William Penn in Philadelphia in July and August. After General Jubal Early's Confederate troops threatened Washington, D. C., in summer 1864, the first four companies were sent there for reinforcement. They marched in the parade for Lincoln's second inaugural on March 4, 1865, the only Black soldiers to do so.

The last six companies, in which all the Rockbridge men served, reached Virginia in September 1864 and saw action at the Battle of Darbytown Road in October. In the spring the regiment joined with the new 25th Corps, participated in the siege at Petersburg, and was present at Appomattox for the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. The regiment was sent to Texas to protect the Mexican border in May 1865 and mustered out in Brownsville, Texas, November 4, 1865. The regiment's battle flag, designed by David Bustill Bowser, depicts a Black soldier holding a flag in front of a bust of George Washington, with the motto "One Cause, One Country."

Based on the dates and locations of their enlistments, it is evident that the Rockbridge men had escaped from enslavement and joined the Union wagon train carrying sick and wounded soldiers, Confederate prisoners, and a great number of "refugees," as Hunter called the men, women, and children escaping from slavery in Virginia. From Fincastle in Virginia to Webster in West Virginia, the two hundred wagons lumbered up and down mountains, passed the Sweet and White Sulphur Springs, were fired on by bushwhackers, and were forced to retreat in the face of well-defended Confederate breastworks, all the while with dwindling food supplies. After two weeks they arrived July 1 in Webster, where the first Rockbridge men enlisted.

<i>Philip Hall</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>July 7, 1864</i>	<i>Webster, WV</i>
--------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	---------------------	--------------------

Like Samuel Paxton and Henry White, Philip Hall enlisted in Company E of the 45th a week after the Union wagon train arrived in Webster, West Virginia. He enlisted for three years and was eligible for a \$100 bounty. On mustering in at Wheeling July 12, Hall was appointed corporal. He mustered out with the regiment November 4, 1865 at Brownsville, Texas. He stayed in the Philadelphia area after the regiment was discharged at Camp Cadwalader, a resident in 1870 of Franklin township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. In the 1880 census he was a farmer there and had a wife, Maria. He applied for an invalid's pension in 1890, and a veteran's schedule that year listed him in Gloucester County. Maria Hall died in 1897, and he married Sarah Pierce, who died in 1908. By 1910 he had moved south to Cumberland County, New Jersey, was still farming, and had five children under the age of 14. He died February 10, 1911, and is buried at Gouldtown Memorial Park in Cumberland County. His minor children applied for a pension later that year.

<i>Samuel Paxton</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>July 7, 1864</i>	<i>Webster, WV</i>
----------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	---------------------	--------------------

Like Philip Hall and Henry White, Samuel Paxton enlisted in Company E of the 45th a week after the Union wagon train arrived in Webster, West Virginia. He enlisted for three years and was eligible for a \$100 bounty. He was reported as "Absent Sick" in February 1865, died May 16 in the hospital at Fortress Monroe in Virginia, and is buried in the Hampton National Cemetery.

<i>Henry White</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>July 7, 1864</i>	<i>Webster, WV</i>
--------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	---------------------	--------------------

Like Philip Hall and Samuel Paxton, Henry White enlisted in Company E of the 45th a week after the Union wagon train arrived in Webster, West Virginia. He enlisted for three years and was eligible for a \$100 bounty. He was promoted to corporal in September 1865 and mustered out with the regiment in Brownsville, Texas, November 4, 1865.

<i>Alexander Wade</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>July 28, 1864</i>	<i>Grafton, WV</i>
-----------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	--------------------

Three men named Wade, who may have been brothers, enlisted for three years on the same day in the same company, and all were eligible for a \$300 bounty. In February 1865 Alexander Wade was court martialled in the field. Although he was found guilty of having "cut with an axe, the corduroy bridge on the main road between the 24th and 25th Army Corps," he was not guilty of the charge of "destroying a military bridge" and was returned to duty. He mustered out with his regiment in Brownsville, Texas, November 4, 1865. Wade applied for an invalid's pension October 22, 1891.

<i>Benjamin Wade</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>July 28, 1864</i>	<i>Grafton, WV</i>
----------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	--------------------

See Alexander Wade. Benjamin Wade was wounded at the Battle of Darbytown Road, October 13, 1864, resulting in the amputation of his right arm. He received a disability discharge from Fort Monroe hospital on January 3, 1865. He applied for an invalid's pension in 1865 and married Eliza Christian in Washington, D. C., March 7, 1867. In 1870 he and his wife and three-year-old son, William, lived in eastern Fairfax County, Virginia, the only Rockbridge soldier known to have returned to Virginia to live. On the 25 improved acres of his 75-acre farm he raised corn, oats, and potatoes. He died December 28, 1878. Eliza Wade applied for a widow's pension March 17, 1879.

<i>John Wade</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>July 28, 1864</i>	<i>Grafton, WV</i>
------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	--------------------

See Alexander Wade. John Wade was briefly hospitalized at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in December 1864, and for a short time did detached duty as a teamster for an ambulance train in the spring of 1865. He mustered out with his regiment in Brownsville, Texas, November 4, 1865. Hannah Wade, a resident of Louisiana, applied for a widow's pension January 8, 1918.

<i>Joseph Green</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Aug. 8, 1864</i>	<i>Grafton, WV</i>
---------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	---------------------	--------------------

Green enlisted for two years and was eligible for a \$200 bounty. He was hospitalized at Fort Monroe on December 24, 1864, and appears on the company muster rolls through August 1865 as "Absent sick US. Genl. Hosptl. Ft. Monroe. Since Dec. 24. 1864." No mustering out or discharge information has been found.

<i>John W. Crawford</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Aug. 9, 1864</i>	<i>Grafton, WV</i>
-------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	--------------------

Crawford enlisted for one year and was eligible for a \$100 bounty. He was sick in hospital in November 1864 and did detached service in the Quartermaster Department in the spring of 1865. He mustered out in Brownsville, Texas, August 15, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service. After the war he returned to the place of his enlistment, the Grafton area of Taylor County, West Virginia, where he was a farmer owning real estate worth \$650 in 1870. His first wife, Elizabeth Hill Crawford, died in 1880. He married a widow, Lean (or Lee Ann) Strother Hall, in 1896. He applied for an invalid's pension in 1880, died September 21, 1905, and is buried in the Abram Smith Cemetery a few miles west of Grafton in Pruntytown.

<i>George W. Kyle</i>	<i>?</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Aug. 26, 1864</i>	<i>Wheeling, WV</i>
-----------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	---------------------

While there is a Volunteer Enlistment form for Kyle, there is no further record of service in the Union army. It is possible he was the George W. Kyle who was arrested a number of times in Wheeling after the war, and who died there in 1902.

46th U. S. Colored Infantry

The regiment began as the 1st Arkansas Infantry, African Descent, in May 1863. Its only action was at Mound Plantation, Mississippi, in June. After the war it was sent to Texas.

<i>Charles Williams</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Apr. 10, 1863</i>	<i>Helena, AR</i>
-------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	-------------------

Charles Williams was the oldest Rockbridge man to serve. He enlisted for three years in the 1st Arkansas Infantry, which was designated the 46th U.S.C.T. in the spring of 1864. Williams died of disease May 25, 1865, at the post hospital in Brazos Santiago, Texas.

49th U. S. Colored Infantry

The 49th began as the 11th Regiment Louisiana Infantry (African Descent), organized between March and August 1863. It saw action at Milliken's Bend in Louisiana on June 7, 1863, part of the Vicksburg campaign. The regiment was redesignated the 49th U. S. Colored Infantry in March 1864, and most of the regiment spent its time doing post and garrison duty. It mustered out March 27, 1866.

<i>Horace Lacy</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>May 12, 1863</i>	<i>Grand Gulf, MS</i>
--------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	-----------------------

Horace Lacy enlisted for three years in Grand Gulf, Mississippi, just after a naval bombardment of Confederate fortifications and batteries, and part of Grant's strategy for what became the Vicksburg campaign. The Battle of Jackson took place only two days after he enlisted. Lacy was promoted to corporal in February 1865, but his rank was reduced in July "for stealing peaches." He mustered out at Vicksburg March 22, 1866. Lacy appears on a list for Freedmen's Bank Records, for December 3, 1870, in Vicksburg. He was in the 1880 census for Washington County, Mississippi as a "field laborer," and married Eliza Crocket May 5, 1886. He applied for an invalid's pension in 1897 as a resident of Mississippi.

<i>David Freeman</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>Carpenter</i>	<i>May 16, 1863</i>	<i>Jackson, MS</i>
----------------------	----------	-----------	------------------	---------------------	--------------------

David Freeman enlisted for three years and was mustered as a corporal into the 11th Regiment Louisiana Infantry (African Descent), June 4, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. Three days later he was wounded in the shoulder at the Battle of Milliken's Bend, and the wound caused atrophy of his hand. Deemed unfit for duty he was discharged for disability in June 1864 at Vicksburg.

50th U. S. Colored Infantry

The regiment began as the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry (African Descent), and organized as the 50th from March 1864. It was involved in expeditions in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, and Florida. Its principal action was the siege and engagement at Fort Blakely, Alabama. The unit was mustered out March 20, 1866.

<i>Alfred Holmes</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>July 5, 1863</i>	<i>Vicksburg, MS</i>
----------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	----------------------

Alfred Holmes enlisted for three years at Vicksburg the day after the Confederate forces surrendered there. He died September 17, 1863, at the regimental hospital in Vicksburg. His “Casualty Sheet” stated that his regiment was the 12th Louisiana, A. D. No cause of death was given.

53rd U. S. Colored Infantry

The regiment was organized in March 1864 from the 3rd Mississippi Infantry Regiment (African Descent), which had been formed in March 1863, at Warrenton, Mississippi. It was primarily assigned post and garrison duty, but did see action at Grand Gulf, Mississippi. It was mustered out March 8, 1866.

<i>Emmanuel Washington</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>Carpenter</i>	<i>May 6, 1863</i>	<i>Grand Gulf, MS</i>
----------------------------	----------	-----------	------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

Washington enlisted for three years. The most notable thing about his military service is that he deserted, twice. At a time when desertion could result in severe punishment, including execution, it is remarkable that he managed to survive. The first desertion was at Milliken’s Bend, Louisiana, October 27, 1863, and he was apprehended January 27, 1864, at Haynes Bluff, northeast of Vicksburg. Returned to duty in February 1864 by order of Brig. Gen. Hawkins, he deserted again, on June 1, 1865, at Vicksburg. Washington married Susan Robinson in 1878, in Madison Parish, Louisiana. He applied for an invalid’s pension in February 1890, as a resident of Louisiana, and while all charges of desertion after June 1, 1865 were supposedly discharged pursuant to an 1889 act of Congress, his application for a pension included the statement that the charge of desertion could not be expunged. In June 1890 Washington was listed on a Veteran’s Schedule, as a resident of East Carroll Parish, Louisiana. In 1920 he lived in Vicksburg, age 73, and widowed.

60th U. S. Colored Infantry

The regiment began as the 1st Iowa Infantry (Colored) and organized as the 60th U. S. Colored Infantry in March 1864. It was assigned to the Department of the Arkansas and saw action near Helena, Arkansas, in July 1864. The unit was mustered out October 15, 1865.

<i>Patrick Rutherford</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Nov. 23, 1863</i>	<i>Macon, MO</i>
---------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	------------------

An enslaved boy named Patrick was taken by 1840 to Macon County, Missouri, by his owner, John Thompson. In January 1860 he stood on an auction block in the sale of Thompson’s estate. William Rutherford of Randolph County, Missouri, paid \$900 to buy him from the successful bidder, a slave trader who would have taken him to the deep South. According to a newspaper story years later, Patrick asked Rutherford to save him from the trader and thereafter took his surname.

Although Patrick Rutherford enlisted in the 1st Iowa Infantry regiment for three years, the absence of further military records and a notation that he was rejected ten days later at Benton Barracks by the post commander Col. Benjamin Bonneville suggests he may have never actually served. Nevertheless in 1867 William Rutherford filed a claim for the loss of his human property according to the terms of the Enrollment Act of 1864. It allowed slaveholders in states loyal to the Union to claim "a just compensation" up to \$300 for a slave who joined the Union army. Not only did the War Department respond that there was "no record" of Patrick Rutherford's service, but shortly afterward Congress ended payments for the program.

In 1866 Patrick Rutherford married Catherine Chipman in Macon County, where they were living in 1870 with a one-year-old son, Charles. In 1900 he was a widowed day laborer in Macon. He died July 24, 1907, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Macon. Newspaper accounts reveal that he was noted for his honesty, was a member of the Baptist church, and was "an active and industrious man" until his last years.

62nd U. S. Colored Infantry

The regiment was organized in March 1864 from the 1st Missouri Colored Infantry. It was sent to Louisiana and then Texas, where it participated in the "last action of the war," at White's Ranch in May 1865. It mustered out in Brownsville, Texas, March 31, 1866.

<i>Samuel McCorkle</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Nov. 30, 1863</i>	<i>Chillicothe, MO</i>
------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	------------------------

Samuel McCorkle was brought to Carroll County, Missouri, in the late 1850s, enslaved by prominent Rockbridge resident William McCorkle. He enlisted in the 1st Missouri Colored Infantry for three years. He was briefly hospitalized with measles in December and was sick off and on in late 1864 and 1865, twice in the Corps d'Afrique hospital in New Orleans. He was promoted to corporal March 22, 1864, and reduced to private seven months later. He mustered out with his regiment in Brownsville, Texas, March 31, 1866. After the war he lived with his wife, Mary, and their children in Utica, Livingston County, Missouri. He owned his own farm by at least 1900. He successfully applied for an invalid's pension in 1881 and died in Utica September 17, 1915.

67th U. S. Colored Infantry

The 3rd Missouri Colored Infantry Regiment was organized at Benton Barracks, in St. Louis, Missouri, in the winter of 1863–1864. From March, 1864, it was designated the 67th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops and was consolidated with the 65th Regiment July 12, 1865. It mustered out January 8, 1867, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

<i>James Harvey</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>Cook</i>	<i>Dec. 29, 1863</i>	<i>Carrollton, MO</i>
---------------------	----------	-----------	-------------	----------------------	-----------------------

James Harvey had been enslaved in Carroll County, Missouri, by Alfred McCorkle, who he said had been captain of the first “rebel company” that left the county to fight federal forces. Harvey enlisted for three years and was mustered in at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. He was transferred to the 65th U.S. Colored Infantry in August 1865. Harvey served as a musician and drummer in both regiments. He mustered out with the 65th January 8, 1867, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana..

68th U. S. Colored Infantry

The 68th was organized in March 1864 from the 4th Missouri Colored Infantry. The regiment spent several months in the defense of Memphis, and later was sent to Alabama, participating in the assault at Fort Blakely. It mustered out at Camp Parapet outside New Orleans, February 5, 1866.

<i>Henry Falls</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Mar. 21, 1864</i>	<i>Glasgow, MO</i>
--------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	--------------------

Falls enlisted for three years in a town on the Missouri River about thirty miles from Randolph County, where he had been enslaved by William Birch. His enlistment forms, which do not mention a company or regiment, are the only service records that survive. He probably was the Henry Falls of the 68th who died of inflammation of the lungs in the Benton Barracks (St. Louis) hospital, less than a month after enlisting, April 16, 1864.

<i>John Beal</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Mar. 31, 1864</i>	<i>Carrollton, MO</i>
------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Beal was brought to Carroll County, Missouri, in the late 1850s, enslaved by prominent former Rockbridge resident William McCorkle. He enlisted for three years. He was sick in the regimental hospital at Memphis for a short time in the spring of 1864 and mustered out with the regiment at Camp Parapet in Louisiana February 5, 1866. After the war the administrator of William McCorkle's estate filed a claim according to the Acts of 1864 and 1866 authorizing compensation to loyal border-state owners of slaves who enlisted in the Union army, but without result as Congress ended the program in 1867.

107th U. S. Colored Infantry

It was organized from May to September 1864 in Kentucky, and sent first to Maryland and then City Point, Virginia. The regiment participated in the siege at Petersburg, the capture of Fort Fisher, and the campaign in North Carolina. It mustered out in March 1866.

<i>James Jacobs</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>July 14, 1864</i>	<i>Louisville, KY</i>
---------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	-----------------------

James Jacobs had been enslaved by “R. T. Jacobs,” probably Richard T. Jacob of Oldham County, elected lieutenant governor of Kentucky in 1863. Jacobs enlisted for three years and was promoted to corporal within a few days. He was hospitalized for several months in early 1865 at Point of Rocks, Virginia, and then in Raleigh, North Carolina. In June and July he was on detached service in the Quartermaster Department in Morehead City. He was promoted to sergeant July 16, 1865. From May 1866 he was on detached service in Washington, D. C., and he

mustered out there November 22, 1866. A James Jacobs of the right age was in the U. S. Marine Hospital in Louisville in 1880, noted as having been a “Hand” on the Ohio River and suffering from “rheumatism.” He is likely the same man who died November 2, 1900, and is buried in Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville, with a military headstone.

127th U. S. Colored Infantry

The regiment was organized in August and September 1864 at Camp William Penn in Pennsylvania. Its battle flag, designed by David Bustill Bowser, depicts a Black soldier protecting a figure representing Columbia, with the motto “We will prove ourselves men.” The regiment participated in the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. It was one of eighteen Black regiments sent in May 1865 to Texas to secure the Mexican border. It mustered out at Brazos Santiago October 20, 1865.

<i>George Edmondson</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Aug. 22, 1864</i>	<i>Wheeling, WV</i>
-------------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	---------------------

George Edmondson, the son of Malinda and Samuel Edmondson, was a direct descendant of Elizabeth (Betty) Hemings, matriarch of the well-known Hemings family of Monticello. In 1806 Edmondson’s grandfather Brown Colbert was brought to Lexington by John Jordan, prominent builder and entrepreneur, who had purchased him from Thomas Jefferson. Colbert was a blacksmith in the works at Jordan’s Point. He, his wife, and their youngest children became free in 1833 by agreeing to go to Liberia. Tragically, they did not survive the first weeks in the new land of freedom. Three of Brown Colbert’s older children remained in slavery in Lexington, including George Edmondson’s mother, Malinda. At some point she became the property of James McDowell, governor of Virginia in the 1840s. George thus grew up with his mother and siblings at McDowell’s Col Alto plantation on the edge of Lexington (his father was enslaved on a different plantation). Probably soon after McDowell’s death in 1851, he was again sold, to Jacob M. Ruff, Lexington hatter and, in 1853, mayor.

On Christmas day in 1860 Edmondson married Maria Watson (sometimes known as Maria McDowell), who was enslaved by Preston Trotter in Brownsburg, fifteen miles north of Lexington. When Edmondson cast his lot with the Union soldiers in June 1864 he was a husband and father of at least one young child. His escape from slavery after “Hunter’s Raid” is confirmed by the date and location of his enlistment as well as by a deposition in a chancery case in 1869. Bolen Watson, whose wife and children had also been Trotter’s slaves, said that George Edmondson “went away with Hunter’s Army to West Virginia -- and came back from there” for his wife and children after the war ended.

George Edmondson enlisted in the 45th U. S. Colored Infantry regiment for one year, eligible for a \$100 bounty. At Camp Penn ten days later he was transferred to the 127th. He participated in the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg, and sustained a shell wound in the left arm in an engagement near Deep Bottom in the fall. Promoted to corporal Jan. 1, 1865, he was transported with the regiment to Brazos Santiago, Texas, in May. He was hospitalized there with diarrhea and rheumatism on August 27. He was mustered out from the hospital September 8, 1865 at the expiration of his term of service. He later recalled that he “had to be assisted to the Boat” that carried him to New Orleans. Edmondson’s promotion and discharge papers have been preserved between the pages of a family Bible, in the possession of his great-grandson Bill Webb.

After the war George Edmondson settled his family in Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he worked in a glass works and a foundry and soon owned his own home. He was a trustee of Logan Memorial Methodist church, and although he could not write, he made sure his children acquired a good education (one son attended Wilberforce University). George and Maria Edmondson raised six children and, according to one newspaper, lived “long and useful lives.” Widowed in 1916, George Edmondson, “one of the leading citizens of Parkersburg of the older generation,” died November 30, 1922, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery in Parkersburg.

For more information on George Edmondson and his family, including his niece, the well-known suffragist and educator Coralie Franklin Cook, see <https://www.monticello.org/getting-word/people/george-edmondson>
<https://www.monticello.org/getting-word/people/coralie-franklin-cook>.

<i>Charles Williams</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Sep. 1, 1864</i>	<i>Camden, NJ</i>
-------------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	---------------------	-------------------

Williams enlisted for three years as a sergeant, a substitute for Harris Ogden, Jr., of Cumberland County, New Jersey. In May 1865 he was reduced to the ranks, for reasons unknown. In September he was transferred to Company A and he mustered out with the regiment in Brazos Santiago, Texas, October 20, 1865.

3rd U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery

The regiment originated as the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery (African Descent) and organized at Memphis in June 1863. It was assigned to post and garrison duty Fort Pickering, Tennessee, engaged in the defense of Memphis. It was reorganized as the 2nd U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery in March 1864, and then as the 3rd regiment. It mustered out April 30, 1866.

<i>William Alexander</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Feb. 14, 1865</i>	<i>Memphis, TN</i>
--------------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	----------------------	--------------------

William Alexander enlisted for three years (eligible for a \$300 bounty) in the 88th U. S. Colored Infantry, Company G, and transferred to the 3rd Heavy Artillery in December 1865, when those two units were merged. He died of disease on April 7, 1866, in the Regimental Hospital at Memphis.

5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery

The regiment began as the 1st Mississippi Volunteers (African Descent), organized at Vicksburg September 26, 1863. It was redesignated the 4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery in March 1864, and then the 5th a month later. It was assigned to garrison duty at Vicksburg until 1866, but was involved in military expeditions in Mississippi in fall 1864. Many men died from disease, only four from military wounds. It mustered out May 20, 1866.

<i>Watson Randolph</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Jan. 7, 1865</i>	<i>Vicksburg, MS</i>
------------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	---------------------	----------------------

Randolph enlisted for three years (eligible for a \$300 bounty) and deserted in December 1865, taking with him a Springfield rifle and accoutrements. He was “Supposed to have been killed by citizens of De Soto Co., Miss.”

<i>Sampson Tuck</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Feb. 15, 1865</i>	<i>Urbana, OH</i>
---------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	-------------------

The story of Tuck’s mother and siblings and their migration from Virginia to Ohio is explained in the summary for his brother Uriah Tuck of the 16th USCT. By 1850 Sampson Tuck and his wife, Mary, were living near Washington Court House in Fayette County. In 1860 they lived in Columbus, Ohio, with three children. He enlisted for one year and was eligible for a \$100 bounty. He mustered out in Vicksburg, Mississippi, at the expiration of his term of service, February 13, 1866. He successfully applied for an invalid’s pension April 26, 1880. After the war, he and his wife lived separately, although in the same cities—Urbana in Champaign County at first and later in Columbus. She more than once described herself as the widow of Sampson Tuck, who was still living. From at least 1900, he lived with his son William and family. He died in June 1907 and is buried in Green Lawn Cemetery in Columbus.

9th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery

The 9th was organized at Clarksville and Nashville, Tennessee, from October 8 to November 1, 1864. It was broken up in May 1865.

<i>David Henderson</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>Aug. 10, 1864</i>	<i>Pomeroy, OH</i>
------------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	----------------------	--------------------

Henderson enlisted for one year, eligible for a \$100 bounty. When the regiment was broken up, he was transferred to the 88th U.S. Colored Infantry regiment from which he was mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service. He applied for an invalid’s pension January 19, 1892, as a resident of Arkansas, and a U. S. Veterans’ index shows that he was living in Marianna, Lee County, Arkansas, in 1908.

<i>Jeremiah Moore</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Sep. 3, 1864</i>	<i>Dayton, OH</i>
-----------------------	----------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	-------------------

Jeremiah Moore was born free in Rockbridge County, the son of Gabriel and Elizabeth Empey Moore. The Moore family moved north by 1830, to Union County and then Randolph County in eastern Indiana---an area with a strong Quaker presence and an active Underground Railroad. By 1842 Jeremiah Moore was in an adjacent county in Ohio (Preble), where he married Mary Ann Sawyer. In 1860 the Moores were back over the border in Wayne County, Indiana, near Richmond, with three children. Moore enlisted first in the 27th U. S. Colored Infantry regiment, but was mustered into the 9th Heavy Artillery and served for one year, eligible for a \$100 bounty. His regiment was disbanded in August 1865, when he was transferred to the 88th USCI. He mustered out in Memphis, September 9, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service.

Moore married Eliza Robbins in Richmond in July 1868. In 1885 he was living in Indianapolis when he filed for divorce, claiming his wife had abandoned him, and within a few weeks he married Annie Smith Epps. She sued him for divorce in December 1886, on the grounds of “cruel and inhuman beating.” Moore successfully applied for an invalid’s pension in 1888. In 1900 he lived with his daughter Jennie Smith and her family in Chicago. Jeremiah Moore died on December 18, 1900, and is buried in the Mt. Olivet Catholic Cemetery in Chicago.

13th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery

The regiment was organized at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, June 23, 1864. It was assigned garrison duty at Camp Nelson and other places in Kentucky and was mustered out November 18, 1865.

<i>John Allen</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>Laborer</i>	<i>May 30, 1865</i>	<i>Piketon, KY</i>
-------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	---------------------	--------------------

According to one military record Allen had been enslaved by Andrew Davidson. Even though it was after Appomattox, he enlisted for three years but apparently served for less than six months. He mustered into Company F of the 121st US Colored Infantry a week after enlisting. On June 23 he was transferred to the 13th Heavy Artillery regiment, Company H. He is on the Company Muster-out Roll at Louisville, November 18, 1865.

14th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery

The regiment was organized at New Bern and Morehead City, North Carolina, in March 1864, from the 1st North Carolina Colored Heavy Artillery. It was assigned garrison duty until mustering out on December 11, 1865.

<i>Augustus Floyd</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Shoemaker</i>	<i>Apr. 28, 1865</i>	<i>Morehead City, NC</i>
-----------------------	----------	-----------	------------------	----------------------	--------------------------

Augustus Floyd, whose birthplace is recorded as Lancaster, South Carolina, as well as Rockbridge County, enlisted for three years and received a \$100 bounty. He mustered out with the regiment at Fort Macon, North Carolina, December 11, 1865. He applied for an invalid pension April 30, 1892, as a resident of Virginia.

Sailors

Two men who served in the navy are mentioned in the national archives database for sailors. Nothing is known about either of them beyond the brief details listed below.

Name	Ship	Age	Occupation	Date of Enlistment	Place of Enlistment
<i>Alexander Jackson</i>	<i>Grosbeak</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>2nd Class Fireman</i>	<i>Jan. 6, 1865</i>	<i>Cincinnati, OH</i>
<i>Joseph Wilson</i>	<i>Calhoun Rodolph</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>Landsman</i>	<i>Aug. 10, 1863</i>	<i>New Orleans, LA</i>