



MAIN BRANCH

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# *Swamp Angels*

**A Biographical Study of the  
54th Massachusetts Regiment**



THE GALLANT CHARGE OF THE FIFTY FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS (COLORED) REGIMENT.  
*(in the Rebel works at Fort Wagner, Morris Island, near Charleston, July 18<sup>th</sup> 1863, and death of Colonel Robert G. Shaw.)*

**TRUE FACTS ABOUT THE BLACK  
DEFENDERS OF THE CIVIL WAR**

**ROBERT EWELL GREENE**

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1990

## A Sequence of Events

The history books and sometimes novels and documentations will show that the slaves were freed by a document called the Emancipation Proclamation during the course of the Civil War. The former slaves were assisted in the process of their eventual freedom, but credit must be given to those men of black and white skin colors who were present at the battlefields and shed their blood and felt the pain of their wounds and some answered to the calls of taps and others suffered through the years from their battle wounds. The presence of these sable color men on the battlefield were not the primary desires of the majority rule but a small minority of concerned and humble white and black Americans who had tasted the good recipe of freedom in the northern states and were enjoying the prosperity of America's economic system. Some of these individuals were called abolitionists, they believed in the eradication of the most cruel system of bondage. The dehumanizing and family divider, and blueprint of illiteracy and ignorance that had permeated the culture of a proud African people on foreign shores. Their concerns were present when the Civil War commenced.

A man who was a politician and abolitionist-minded, and the Governor of the state of Massachusetts, became the catalyst to have the War Department to recognize that Afro Americans could assist in fighting in the war and help to free their brothers and sisters still held in bondage. Governor John A. Andrews lit the flame of hope and eventual successes when he asked the President of the United States and the Secretary of War to permit him to recruit, organize and train free blacks and former slaves as Infantrymen to perform in combat situations. Once approval was granted from the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, Andrews asked his friend, George Stearns, a wealthy businessman and abolitionist, to serve as the architect of his recruiting program. Stearns was tasked with the organizing recruiting stations, speakers and fund raising in order to recruit sufficient numbers of blacks to comprise an Infantry Regiment of volunteers representing the state of Massachusetts.

Recruiting stations and supporters were present in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Stearns, with the assistance of Frederick Douglass, obtained support from the following who served as recruiters and speakers. They were: Martin Delany, John Langston, Charles

Langston, Charles Lenox Redmond, John Jones, George T. Downing, J.W. Lougen, and Henry Highland Garnet. After the recruitment was becoming successful, Andrews realized that he needed a leader to command the regiment and officers to assist in the training and operations of the new regiment. The War Department had notified Andrews that no black commissioned officers would be acceptable.

Governor Andrews sent a letter to his friend on Staten Island, New York, Francis G. Shaw, a prosperous businessman and abolitionist. Andrews asked Shaw to see if his son, Robert Gould Shaw, would be interested in accepting a colonel commission in the new regiment, the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment Volunteer Infantry. Robert Gould Shaw accepted the offer and reported to Boston, Massachusetts on February 6, 1863 to assume his new assignment.

On April 1, 1863, after rigid examination by the Surgeon General Dale at Camp Meigs, Readville, Massachusetts, 21 officers and 400 men were present and accounted for to begin their basic training. The regiment was fully organized and had completed its training and familiarization with their arms "Enfield Rifles" were prepared to accept their new travel orders.

The new recruits, but now seasoned graduates of their training camp, enjoyed a day of personal gratitude, self concept and confidence as they marched in their beautiful adorable and eye catching dress blues of the Union Army following the National and State colors down a major avenue of Boston, Massachusetts to cheering crowds of all skin colors. This day was the coming out and shouting to the world in their splendor of uniform and their response to commands as they marched so bravely and assured as the new "black defenders of the Civil War".

The historic order arrived on May 18, 1863 from General David Hunter, Commanding General, the Department of the South, requesting the Massachusetts Regiment of Color to report to South Carolina. The request was approved by Governor Andrews.

On July 16, 1863, on James Island, South Carolina, the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment participated in their first combat operation or skirmish. There were a few casualties. The men of the regiment had been promised equal pay upon enlistment. However, a decision made by the War Department on the basis of an interpretation of the 1862 Militia Act that "black soldiers should receive only 7 dollars in pay and 3 dollars for clothing, whereas the white troops were receiving 13 dollars plus clothing allowance. The black soldiers did not receive their promised enlistment bounty at this time. After continuous protest by the Governor of Massachusetts and intervention of concerned Congressmen and the most convincing protest—the refusal of the soldiers of the regiment to

accept any pay until it was approved on an equal basis—all contributed to the awarding of equal pay to the soldiers of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

The pay controversy did not minimize or cause unrest in this courageous regiment as they accepted the order and commands of their leader, Colonel Shaw, to proceed on "Forward March" toward Morris Island, South Carolina. The famous battle of their combat career was Fort Wagner, Morris Island, South Carolina, on July 18, 1863. The narrative included in the soldiers' biographies will provide an on-the-scene account of what really occurred as they mounted the parapet for a short period and did not let the "colors touch the ground". This manuscript will further reveal that this regiment did not stop in their glorious moments at the Parapet at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, those brave men of color went beyond it and performed heroically at the future battle sites of "Olustee, Florida, February 20, 1864; Honey Hill, South Carolina, November 30, 1864; and Boykins Mills, April 18, 1865.

The decisive and most aggressive idea of Governor Andrews of Massachusetts has its historical implications. The officers and enlisted men of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment proved first to themselves, then to their state and their country that the color of their skin, previous state of servitude, and in some instances, illiteracy, did not deter them from fighting and performing in combat operations in the year 1863. I often think was it racism or compliance with the times and conditions of separate but equal that men who were respected as scholars within their disciplines and professions would concur in the early 1920's at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., that "blacks could not fight in combat" and this would be the rule until 1950. The Korean War and in one sense, the Vietnam War would duplicate the casualties of color again on the battlefields after 130 years.

**Henry Dennis** *Private, Company H*

Henry Dennis was born in Ithaca, New York in 1836. He enlisted on April 29, 1863 for a term of three years at Readville, Massachusetts. The official record listed his description as *27 years old, five feet, eight and one-quarter inches, dark complexion, brown eyes and black hair*. Dennis' civilian occupation was a barber. Henry Dennis drowned during action on James Island, South Carolina on July 16, 1863.

**Stephen Depp** *Private, Company C*

Stephen Depp was born in Ohio in 1830. He enlisted at on May 12, 1863 at Readville. His civilian occupation was a farmer. The official record listed his description as *33 years old, five feet, nine inches, dark complexion, brown eyes and black hair*.

**Benjamin Derrick** *Private, Company F*

Benjamin Derrick was born in Otsego County, New York in 1827. He enlisted on April 8, 1863 at Readville, Massachusetts by R.P. Hallowell for a term of three years. His civilian occupation was a farmer. His description was listed as *36 years, five feet, ten inches, dark complexion, brown eyes and black hair*.

**John W. Dickerson** *Private, Company H*

John W. Dickerson, alias Dickinson, was born in 1844. He had lived in Galesburg, Illinois. He enlisted on April 26, 1863 at Readville, Massachusetts. He was captured as a prisoner of war on James Island, South Carolina on July 16, 1863. He was wounded during the skirmish on James Island. Dickerson had a gunshot wound in the right arm and left thigh. While confined in a dark cell in the confederate prison at Charleston, South Carolina he contracted a disease of the eye. He was paroled at N.E. Ferry, North Carolina on March 4, 1865 and was sent to Camp Parole, Maryland on March 14, 1865. Dickerson was given a 30 day furlough on April 17, 1865. He was sent to Camp Distribution, Virginia.

Dickerson married Hannah B. Smith on March 19, 1875 at Wilmington, Delaware by Rev. Edward Chippey. John W. Dickerson died on August 3, 1889 at the age of 45 years. The cause of death was paralysis due to articular rheumatism. Hanna Dickerson lived in Lancaster, Pennsylvania after John's death.

**Henry A. Dixon** *Private, Company A*

Henry A. Dixon was born on March 18, 1845. He was discharged on August 20, 1865. He signed his name with an X mark. His description was listed as chocolate complexion, brown eyes and gray hair. Dixon received a disability pension for a gunshot wound of the right hand, the front of his thumb was injured severely. After his discharge, his occupation was a brickman. He lived in New York until 1868. In 1902 he was living in Clayton, Missouri. His wife died in 1897 and they were the parents of Sarah, born 1867; Minnie, born 1875; and John. John was living at 2313 Papin Street, St. Louis, Missouri in 1918. In 1904 Dixon was living at 1105 First Street, East St. Louis, Illinois. Dixon died at the Danville Branch National Home for the Disabled Volunteer

Soldiers, Danville, Illinois on January 9, 1918. The cause of his death was due to *mitral (bicuspid or two points type valve of the heart) insufficiency*.

**Frank Dogan** *Private, 54th Mass. Regt.*

Frank Dogan was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1842. He enlisted on November 7, 1863 for three years at Springfield, Massachusetts. The official records listed his description as *21 years, five feet, three inches, black complexion, black eyes and black hair*. His civilian occupation was a servant.

**Charles Remond Douglass** *Corporal, Company F*

Charles Remond Douglass was born on October 21, 1844 in Lynn, Massachusetts. He was the son of Anna Murray and Frederick Douglass. Charles had a sister, Rosetta Douglass Sprague. Charles enlisted on April 23, 1863 for a term of three years at Readville, Massachusetts. The official records listed his description as *19 years, five feet, eight inches, black complexion, black eyes and black hair*.

Douglass was carried as being a deserter, but it was later corrected that there was an error made. He had been asked to assist Lieutenant Wulff in Massachusetts in recruitment activities.

A Special Order No. 122, from the War Department, Adjutant Office, Washington, D.C., dated March 19, 1884 read, paragraph 18: *Private Charles H. Douglass, Company F, 54th Massachusetts Volunteers (colored) is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States to enlist in the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, with a view to his appointment as 1st Sergeant in said regiment.*

*By Order, the Secretary of War*

*E.D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General*

When Charles R. Douglass was discharged from the Army, he returned to Washington, D.C. and worked as a printer and editor in assisting his father in their newspaper. He also worked for many years as clerk in the Pension Office, U.S. Government.

Douglass was married to Laura Douglass, who lived at 318 A Street, N.E. in 1920. After residing in Washington, D.C. for some 50 years, Charles died on November 23, 1920 at 11:15 p.m. of *interstice nephritis* with a contributing cause of *uremic coma*. He was treated by Charles Andrew Tignor, a Howard University College of Medicine graduate, class of 1898 in the Doctor of Pharmacy degree or *Phar.D* and the class of 1901 in medicine M.D. degree. Dr. Tignor's address was 473 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Charles R. Douglass was buried at the *First or Old Harmony Cemetery*, Washington, D.C. by E.R. James Brothers, mortician, on November 26, 1920. Douglass died at the age of 76 years.

**Lewis Douglass** *Sergeant Major, 54th Mass. Regt.*

Lewis Douglass was born on October 9, 1840 in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was the son of the distinguished abolitionist and statesman, Frederick Douglass. Douglass enlisted on March 30, 1863 at Readville, Massachusetts. The official records listed his description as *five feet, nine inches, weight 205 pounds, black eyes, gray hair and brown complexion*. His civilian occupation was listed as a printer or *compositor*. Prior



Private Richard Gomes

to his enlistment, he had lived in Rochester, New York. Douglass was discharged on March 2, 1864.

Douglass married Helen Amelia Loguen. She was born on May 1, 1843. She was the daughter of Jermain Wesley Loguen, a former slave of his master and father. He was born on a plantation 16 miles from Nashville, Tennessee in 1813. He escaped to Canada and later returned to New York and became an abolitionist and agent in the Underground Railroad. In 1840, he married Caroline Elizabeth Storum, daughter of a farmer of African and Indian descent and a French Canadian woman. Loguen became a minister and was elevated to the prestigious position of Bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Jermain Wesley Loguen were the parents of eight children to include Lewis Douglass' wife, Helen Amelia. Helen Amelia and Lewis Douglass were married at the residence of Bishop Loguen and Lewis' brother, Charles, was present for the wedding ceremony.

Lewis Douglass filed for an invalid disability pension on February 2, 1904. He was living at 2002 17th Street, Washington, D.C. His representative was Joseph H. Douglass, 609 F Street, Washington, D.C. (There was a Joseph H. Douglass, distinguished violinist and grandson of Frederick Douglass, possibly the son of Charles Douglass. Joseph was born in Washington, D.C. on July 3, 1871. He studied at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, student of the violin. He also taught violin in the Howard University, Department of Music, and performed concerts abroad. He died in 1935.)

While stationed at Hilton Head, South Carolina in 1863, Lewis obtained a furlough to visit two physicians in New York City. He arrived in New York on September 23, 1863 on the steamer, *Fulton*. He visited two physicians; one was a J.T. Chauvean or Chanvean (writing is quite faint for this name). The first physician to sign the letter concerning Lewis' medical problem was the first known Afro-American to receive a medical degree. He was Dr. James McCune Smith, who was born April 18, 1811 in New York City, New York. He received his medical degree and a Bachelor of Arts and Masters Degree at Glasgow University, Scotland from 1835-1837. He also studied in Paris, France. He was distinguished for becoming the first person of color to have a pharmacy business in the United States. One of his noted publications was *The Anatomy and Physiology of Races*. He also was the editor of *The Colored American* publication. I reached for my personal copy of *My Bondage and My Freedom* by Frederick Douglass, published in 1855, and verified that the introduction to this classic was written by Frederick Douglass' friend, none other than James McCune Smith. As a historian and scientist, I infer that Frederick Douglass in 1863 showed a father's interest in the health of his son and suggested that he visit his friend and a distinguished and qualified man of color with proper, acceptable and proven medical credentials to possibly give a second, or I would state, first medical opinion that could be evaluated by the military surgeon who would treat young Lewis in the future. The letter read as follows:

*New York Oct. 6, 1863*

*This is to certify that Sergeant Major Lewis H. Douglass of the 54th Mass. Vol's arrived in this city per steamer Fulton from Hilton Head, South Carolina on the 23rd Sept. 1863. He was very ill with diarrhea, cachexy (cachexia) and spontaneous gangrene of left half of scrotum. He continues (to be) seriously ill at the present date, the slough*

*having separated leaving the part named entirely divided: he is too feeble to be safely removed from this city and, in our judgement, several months must elapse before he will be able to do even the lightest military duty.*

*James McCune Smith, M.D.*

*J.T. Chauvean, M.D.*

*(addresses were too faintly written to interpret correctly).*

Ironically, an Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Army, Boston, Massachusetts wrote on March 2, 1864, the following:

*I certify that I have carefully examined the said Lewis H. Douglass and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of a scrotal gangrenous now a fistulous opening . . .*

Sergeant Major Lewis Douglass died as a civilian after working as a printer and assisting his father along with his brother, Charles, in the publication of the New National Era at Washington, D.C. (1870). He died on Saturday, September 19, 1908 at 1:10 a.m. His brother, Charles, was present at his bedside. From a urological perspective and medical knowledge of that day, Lewis Douglass was able to live some 45 years after the diagnosis of his testicular or scrotum problem. Lewis died at the age of 68 years.

His widow, Helen Amelia Douglass, was treated by a Howard University Medical School graduate of the class of 1928. He was Dr. Donald McCarthy Harper, whose office was located at 523 4th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. Helen Amelia was ill at her residence at 2002 17th Street, Washington, D.C., and was living at the Stoddard Baptist Home, 1806 11th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. for six days prior to her death on June 21, 1936. She died of congestive heart disease at the age of 93 years. She was buried in the first or *old* Harmony Cemetery (presently the location of a Metro Station in the Northeast area on Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C.) along with her husband, Lewis. The burial location was section 1, Lot 27. (It is presumed that the remains of the old cemetery were removed and relocated, or at least the respect of a marker, in the present day beautiful and well maintained Harmony Cemetery in the suburban area of Washington, D.C. The mortician was Robert McGuire.

Lewis H. Douglass enlisted at an early age in the Massachusetts Regiment of outstanding successes. He was the son of one of America's most distinguished men of color. He married a gracious woman of respectable and cultured backgrounds with dignity and spiritual awareness by being the daughter of a Bishop of the church. Lewis had a profession of dignity and of interest to him. He was the editor of a newspaper of color and he possessed the leadership quality that must have been recognized by Colonel Robert Shaw when Lewis was promoted to the privileged rank of Regimental Sergeant Major on March 23, 1863. I sincerely believe all professions carry with them a sense of pride, dignity, interest and respect, regardless of their level or degree of society acceptance and status labels. Therefore, if Sergeant Major Lewis Douglass was a grave digger, there is no doubt in my mind that he would have been the most outstanding and well accepted grave digger anywhere.

### **Frank Duggin** *54th Mass. Regt.*

Frank Duggin was born in Washington, D.C. in 1843. He enlisted on February 2, 1865 for three years at Readville, Massachusetts by R.P. Hallowell and Lieutenant Appleton. The official records listed his description as *20 years, five feet, three inches, colored complexion, black eyes and black hair*. His civilian occupation was a laborer.

### **Justin M. Duncan** *Corporal, Company A*

Justin Duncan was born on December 8, 1843 in Lanesboro, Massachusetts. He was the son of Pharoah and Loviso Duncan. Justin lived in Lanesboro until 1853 with his family. His sisters and brother were Francis, Prince, and Mary. He enlisted on February 18, 1863 at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His description was listed as *five feet, five and one-half inches, light or mulatto complexion, brown eyes and black hair*. His civilian occupation was a laborer.

Duncan married Sarah Adams Brown on November 18, 1913 at Bennington, Vermont. They were married by a Justice of the Peace, Orrin Davis. Sarah was married previously to Walker Brown at Lenox, Massachusetts on December 26, 1898. Brown died in 1911. Justin Duncan lived in Cheshire County, Massachusetts for eighteen months; Earlville, Illinois for five years; Dodge, Iowa for thirteen years; Coon Rapids, Iowa for five years, and Lee, Massachusetts for seventeen months.

In 1924 Duncan was being treated for the following medical problems *cardiac hypertrophy, mitral insufficiency, chronic rheumatism and general disability*. Duncan died at the age of 81 years at Osceola, Florida, St. Cloud County, on September 10, 1934. He was buried by Eisilsteen Brothers Morticians on September 14, 1934.

### **Lorenzo S. Duncan** *Private, Company A*

Lorenzo S. Duncan was born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts in 1842. He enlisted for three years at Hinsdale, Massachusetts by W.H. Carson and Captain Goodhue. The official records listed his description as *21 years, five feet, six inches, dark complexion, black eyes and black hair*. His civilian occupation was a farmer.

### **Orrin Duncan** *54th Mass. Regt.*

Orrin Duncan was born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts in 1833. He enlisted for three years at Springfield, Massachusetts. The official records listed his description as *30 years, five feet, eight inches, colored complexion, colored eyes and colored hair*. His civilian occupation was a seaman.

### **Cyrus Dunlap** *Private, Company K*

Cyrus Dunlap was born in Paris, Tennessee in 1838 as a slave. A friend, John M. Smith stated in a general affidavit in support of Dunlap's pension claim that he had known Cyrus since 1852 and that they were owned by the same master, John Dunlap. In 1863 Cyrus Dunlap was able to make his way toward freedom and enlisted on May 5, 1863 in the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment. The official records listed his description as *25 years, five feet, four inches, dark complexion, brown eyes and black hair*. His civilian occupation was a laborer.

see it (freedom) but we can die trying for ours so that other that are hereafter may  
 e and enjoy a happy life. We all keep our health well. David is well, cooking now,  
 muel, Joseph and George all are well and they send their love to you and Elizabeth.  
 wish when you write that you would let me know wither the lettes that send without  
 state stamp cost anything to get them out of office or not. Now I will bring my letter  
 a close rite soon. Direct to Compy G 54th mass Vols. Morris Island Suth Carolina by  
 ay of Hilton Head. Jacob Christy to Mary J. Demus

## APPENDIX II

### SOLDIER'S BIRTHPLACES/RESIDENCES

#### ALABAMA

Dallas  
 Huntsville  
 Mobile

#### ARIZONA

#### ARKANSAS

Green County

#### CONNECTICUT

Ashford  
 East Port  
 Ellington  
 Enfield  
 Farmington  
 Goshen  
 Haddan  
 Litchfield  
 New Haven  
 New London  
 New Milford  
 Norwich  
 Orange  
 Saulsbury  
 Sharon  
 Sheffield  
 South Canaan  
 Union  
 Windsor  
 Winsted

#### DELAWARE

Delaware City  
 Laurel  
 Norris Town  
 Sussex County  
 Wilmington

#### FLORIDA

#### GEORGIA

Augusta  
 Savannah

#### ILLINOIS

Chicago  
 Galesburg  
 Jkankakee  
 Marshall  
 Quincy  
 Brookville

#### INDIANA

Grant County  
 Indianapolis  
 Jackson County  
 Liberty  
 Louisville  
 Montgomery  
 Newport  
 Princeton  
 Randolph County  
 Richmond  
 Rusk County  
 Vincennes  
 Vineland

#### KENTUCKY

Columbus  
 Covington  
 Cumberland  
 Frankfort  
 Henry County  
 Jessamine County  
 Kenton County  
 Lexington

Louisville  
 Madison County  
 Mason County  
 Maysville  
 Salem

Spencer County  
 Springfield  
 Washington  
 Woodford

#### LOUISIANA

Alexandria  
 New Orleans

#### MARYLAND

Anne Arundel County  
 Baltimore  
 Bel Air County  
 Boonsboro  
 Cecil County  
 Charles County  
 Clear Springs  
 Cole County  
 Delaware  
 Eastern Shore  
 Frederick County  
 Greensboro  
 Hagerstown  
 Havre de Grace  
 Howard County  
 Jefferson  
 Pickerill  
 Prince Georges County  
 Queen Anne's County  
 Salisbury  
 Somerset

Washington County

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Alford  
Amherst  
Andover  
Barre  
Boston  
Cambridge  
Dalton  
Dracut  
Grand Gulf  
Great Barrington  
Greenfield  
Hadley  
Hanover  
Hardwick  
Hingham  
Jenksville  
Lee  
Lenox  
Littleton  
Lowell  
Lynn  
Marshfield  
Mendon  
Middleburg  
Monson  
Morrison  
New Bedford  
New Malden  
North Lee  
Pittsfield  
Rehoboth  
Roxbury  
Scituate  
Sheffield  
Shirley  
Sherbourne  
South Scituate  
Springfield  
Taunton  
Townsend  
Tyringham  
Watertown

Westbridge Water  
West Hamilton  
Williams Town

**MICHIGAN**

Battle Creek  
Calvin  
Detroit  
Edwin  
Goblesville  
Kalamazoo  
Leoni  
Marshall  
Niles  
Ypsilanti

**MISSISSIPPI**

Coffeeville  
Columbia  
Hinds County  
Port Gibson

**MISSOURI**

Hannibal  
Holt County  
Kaskaska  
Palmira  
Platte County  
Rawls County  
St. Louis

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Canterbury  
Concord  
Dunbarton  
Exeter  
Fitz William  
Warner

**NEW JERSEY**

Bennington County  
Burlington County  
Bridgeton  
Hope  
Middleton  
Mt. Holly  
Newton

Salem  
Trenton  
Woodbury

**NEW YORK**

Albany  
Binghamton  
Broome County  
Buffalo  
Burbank  
Catskill  
Cayuga County  
Cazeno Via  
Charlton  
Chautauqua County  
Churchville  
Cocksackie  
Columbia County  
Corning  
Dutchess County  
East Nassau County  
Glen Falls  
Green county  
Greenwich  
Hampton  
Hudson  
Hoosick  
Horse Heads  
Ithaca  
Kent  
Kinderhook  
Kingsbury  
Lennox County  
Livingston county  
Middletown  
Montgomery  
New York City  
Ontario County  
Owego  
Niagara  
Orange County  
Otswego County  
Peekskill  
Peterson  
Pough Keepsie

Rochester  
Schaghticoke  
Seneca Falls  
South Cumberland  
Staten Island  
Stuyvesant  
Syracuse  
Troy  
Utica  
Williamsburg

**NORTH CAROLINA**

Charlotte  
Cumberland  
Elizabeth  
Fayetteville  
Flat Rock  
Gardoborough  
Hartford  
Lowell  
New Bern  
Newton  
North Hampton  
Raleigh  
Randolph County  
Richmond County  
Shiloh  
Sussex County  
Washington  
Wilmington

**OHIO**

Calhoun  
Chillicothe  
Cincinnati  
Cleveland  
Clinton County  
Columbus  
Dayton  
Eatontown  
Gallispolis  
Green County  
Hamilton  
Havannia  
Janesville  
Logan County

Mercer County  
Miami County  
Mommouth  
New Lebanon  
Oberlin  
Oxford  
Rose County  
Salem  
South Bend  
Springfield  
Stark County  
Thomas  
Toledo  
Urbana  
Zanesville  
Xenia

**PENNSYLVANIA**

Adams County  
Allegheny County  
Bedford  
Black Rock  
Bradford  
Buck's County  
Carlisle  
Chambersburg  
Chatham  
Chesterfield  
Coatsville  
Columbus  
Cooperstown  
Daughphin County  
Dunbar  
Eaton  
Erie  
Fairfax County  
Franklin County  
Gettysburg  
Goshen County  
Hanover  
Harrisburg  
Hollidaysburg  
Huntington County  
Judges Ford  
Lancaster

Little York  
Lanesboro  
Lincoln  
London Grove  
Mercersburg  
Middletown  
Mifflin County  
Montgomery County  
Montrose  
New Castle  
Oxford  
Philadelphia  
Pickerill  
Pittsburg  
Reading  
Rockbridge  
Sandy Lake  
Shippensburg  
Sunbury  
Union County  
Unionville  
Welch Run  
West Chester  
Williams Port  
Wrights Town  
York County

**RHODE ISLAND**

Elwood  
Kingston  
Newport  
Providence

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

Charleston  
Darlington  
Union  
TENNESEE  
Henry County  
Jackson  
Knoxville  
Memphis  
Nashville  
Paris



**TEXAS**

Washington County

**VERMONT**

Bennington

Benson

Bristol

Castelton

Charlotte

Ferrisburg

Hines Burgh

Keene

Reading

Rutland

Saint Albans

Sheldon

Vergennes

Wal

Windsor

Woodstock

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Georgetown

**WISCONSIN****VIRGINIA**

Albemarle County

Alexandria

Berkely County

Brunswick County

Buchanan County

Buckingham County

Charles City

Charlestown

Charlotte County

Chesterfield County

Clark County

Cleveland

Culpeper

Elizabeth County

Fairfax County

Frederick County

Fredericksburg

Front Royal

Hardy County

Hillsboro

Jefferson County

Leesburg

Loudon County

Lynchburg

Madison County

Martinsburg

Mason County

Morgan County

Norfolk

Petersburg

Point Pleasant

Preston

Prince Anne County

Richmond

Rockbridge County

Rockingham

Russell County

Washington

Westmoreland

Winchester

Yorktown

**WEST VIRGINIA**

Wheeling

**FOREIGN COUNTRIES****AFRICA**

Zanzibar

**ENGLAND**

Bristol

Cpe Verde Islands

**CANADA**

Brunswick

Chatham

Canada West

Fort Erie

Hamilton

London West

Oxford

Saint Woce

Toronto

**CENTRAL AMERICA**

## APPENDIX III

### CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS

The soldiers of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment were employed or self-employed in the following skilled and semi-skilled and laborer occupation 130 years ago. Their performances in these diverse occupations should definitely reeducate those persons who are not aware that Afro Americans have demonstrated their abilities to perform in various job skills many years ago. This awareness should also serve as a model for those persons of color and other minorities who are experiencing these occupations for the first time as more equal opportunities in employment become available. The men of the *Fifty-Fourth have brought us thus far.*

Artist	Cook	Machinist	Servant
Baker	Cooper	Mason	Shoemaker
Bank Porter	Dentist	Mechanic	Stevedore
Barber	Drayman	Moulder	Steward
Boatman	Druggist	Musician	Stonecutter
Blacksmith	Drummer	Painter	Storekeeper
Brakeman	Engineer	Peddler	Tailor
Broom Maker	Farmer	Physician	Tanner
Butcher	Fireman	Plasterer	Teamster
Cabinet Maker	Forgeman	Porter	Tobacconist
Carpenter	Foundryman	Preacher	Turnkey
Caulker	Glass Maker	Printer	Upholsterer
Chairmaker	HairDresser	Quarryman	Wagoner
Chimney Sweeper	Harnessmaker	Saddler	Waiter
Clerk	Holster	Sailor	Waterman
Coachman	Laborer	Saltman	Yeoman
Confectioner			

## APPENDIX V

### SOLDIER'S DISEASES

Acute Dilation of the Heart	Dysentery
Acute Endocarditis	Dyspnea
Acute Indigestion	Endocarditis
Acute Military Tuberculosis	Exophthalmic Goiter
Acute Uremia	General Arteriosclerosis
Advance Arteriosclerosis	Heart Disease
Aneurysm of the Aorta	Hepatic Dropsy
Angina Super	Hypertrophic Prostate
Aortic Regurgitation	Inguinal Hernia
Apoplexy	Kidney Ailment
Asthma	Lobar Pneumonia
Blindness	Malarial Poisoning
Brights Disease of the Kidney	Mental Insufficiency
Bronchial Pneumonia	Nephritis
Cerebral Hemorrhage	Neuralgia of the Stomach
Chronic Arthritis	Phthisis Pulmonitis
Chronic Diarrhea	Piles
Chronic Epileptic Dementia	Pleurisy
Chronic Interstitial Nephritis	Pneumonia
Chronic Myocarditis	Rheumatism
Congestive Fever	Senile Debility
Consumption	Senility
Curvature of the Spine	Spinal Cord Injury
Cystitis	Typhoid Fever
Diarrhea	Valvular Heart Disease
Dropsy	

## APPENDIX VI

### THEY DID NOT TELL ME

Unfortunately, in our American multiracial society some minorities' rich history has been and even today is missing in many popular and scholarly manuscripts of American history. The peoples of color or African American's history is still missing from the pages of the elementary, secondary and college and university's major American history textbooks. The following true facts concerning the soldiers of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment are facts that they did not tell me in the textbooks and probably are not telling you today.

THAT an enlistment act of July 17, 1862 had provisions for white soldiers to receive 13 dollars a month and 3 dollars and fifty cents for clothing. However, Blacks of the same rank were to receive seven dollars and 3 (three) dollars for clothing. The members of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment served about a year without pay rather than to accept unequal pay.

THAT four enlisted men of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment earned the Gilmore Medal for Gallantry in the assault on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, South Carolina.

THAT the family of James Rideout, 27 years, and Mary Rideout, 25 years, were listed in the Mercersburg, Montgomery Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania census, July 25, 1870. Their children were: Sarah, 3 years; Isabell, 2 years; Charles 1 1/2 years; and Carson James, 7 years.

THAT the family of William Rideout, 29 years, and Sarah Rideout, 19 years, and their two children, Elizabeth, 2 years and James, 8 months, were also listed in the 1870 census, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

THAT the family of Wesley Krunkleton, age 50 years, and Susan Krunkleton, age 41 years, were listed in the 1860 census, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Their children were: Henry, 24 years; Cyrus, 16 years; James, 14 years; Zack, 12 years; and Emma, 7 years.

THAT the average age of the members of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment at enlistment was 21-23 years.

THAT the marriage ceremonies of those soldiers of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment who married prior to and after the Civil War was performed by the ministers of the following religious denominations: Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal (AME), Zion, Dutch Reformer Church of America, and the Presbyterian churches, and the African Methodist Episcopal (AME).

That Corporal James Henry Gooding wrote a letter of protest to President Abraham Lincoln about the unequal pay for black soldiers of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts. The letter was written on September 28, 1863. Gooding expressed his views about the members of the regiment were not just laborers but soldiers and were due equal pay and especially for their past performances of duty in action on the battlefield.

That the Shaw Junior High School, Washington, D.C., and the Shaw residential area in the Northwest section is named in honor of the late Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, Commander of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment.

That after the assault on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, South Carolina, July 18, 1863, that Harriet Tubman, an underground railroad operator, a nurse and a Union spy went to Fort Wagner and assisted in the burial of the black soldiers and the white officers and cared for the wounded of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

That the famous monument honoring Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and his Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment located in front of the state house in Boston, was sculptured by Augustus St. Gaudens.

That Governor John Andrews of Massachusetts had recommended Sergeant Stephen Swails to accept a commission of Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment. Secretary of War Stanton was procrastinating over Andrew's decision. When Stanton visited Hilton Head, South Carolina on January 15, 1865, General J.G. Foster attempted to assist Andrews in his decision to appoint Swails, he told Stanton,

*Sergeant Swails is so nearly white that it would be difficult to discover any trace of his African blood. He is so intelligent and of such good character that after a fair trial I now recommend his being allowed to serve as a commissioned officer.*

Swails was commissioned as a lieutenant even though some civilian and military authorities were having a color obsession problem.

That the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Flags were presented to them by concerned citizens. The *Colored Ladies Relief Society* presented some flags.

That the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment Flags were the *National Flag of Colors, the Stars and Stripes; the state colors of white silk with inscriptions of Liberty, Loyalty, Unity, a cross upon a blue field and inscribed in latin 'In Hoco Signo Vincet'*.

That the soldiers of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment were transported to South Carolina on the boat *De Molay*. It was a comfortable boat and when it left Boston, it passed the areas of *Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket*.

That First Sergeant George Stephen of Company B, Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and First Sergeant Albert D. Thompson of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment were commissioned as second lieutenants but never mustered into service as officers.

That First Sergeant William H.W. Gray, Company C, Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, received a Masonic Charter and organized a Masonic lodge on Morris Island, South Carolina. Their meeting place was *a dry spot in the marsh near the camp*.

That Colonel Robert Gould, father of Francis Shaw, had requested that his son's body *remain on the field of battle where he fell*. Shaw's sword was found later in a house in Virginia and eventually was returned to his family.

That the initial conduct of battle at Fort Wagner, Morris Island, July 18, 1863 was as follows:

*The men formed in columns by wings, a short distance in advance of the Beacon line. Colonel Shaw commanded the right wing and Lieutenant Colonel E.N. Hallowell, commanded the left wing. The regiment advanced quickly at the dusk of evening. Moving from a walk to run or quick time. They used their bayonets in the advance as they left the ditches or trenches to move toward the parapet. The men succeeded in driving the enemy from most of their guns. Many followed them into the fort upon the crest of the parapet. Colonel Shaw fell and Captains Russell and Simpkins and other officers were wounded in the vicinity of this location.*

*The colors of the regiment reached the crest of where the enemy was positioned, the colors were torn from the staff but were secured. The flag was raised for about an hour until the men were compelled to abandon the fort. The men formed at about 100 yards from the fort under the command of Captain Luis Emilio. The Fifty-Fourth Regiment held their line until relieved by the Tenth Connecticut Troops about 2 a.m., July 19, 1863. The assault had been made upon the south face of the fort.*

That the soldiers of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment's civilian occupations were 68 percent semi-skilled and skilled labor and 32 percent general laborers.

That the following Afro Americans assisted in the recruitment of the men for the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment: *John Mercer Langston, Frederick Douglass, Major Martin Delany, O.S.B. Walls, Henry Highland Garnet, Charles L. Redmond, and William Wells Brown*.

That Colonel Edward Hallowell had the men to take the following oath (Quaker oath) at enlistment. (Men who were fugitive slaves):

*You do solemnly swear that you owed no man unrequested labor on or before the 19th day of April, 1861. So help you God.*