

THE AMERICAN FLAG

The flag design was adopted by the Continental Congress June 1777. The day, June 14th, is celebrated annually as Flag Day. The thirteen red and white horizontal stripes represent the original thirteen colonies. As new states were added to the Union, a new star was added to the blue field.

Flags of the Civil War, 1861 to 1865

There were four designs of the American Flag during the Civil War. The first had thirty-three stars. President Lincoln chose not to remove stars representing the eleven seceding states (in order of secession) of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee.

The thirty-fourth star was added in 1861 when Kansas joined the Union.

Another was added in 1863 when forty-one counties separated from Virginia to become the state of West Virginia.

The thirty-sixth star was added in 1864 when Nevada achieved statehood. This flag became official on July 4, 1865.

The 12th Heavy Artillery Regiment posted the Civil War era flag during our 2010 Juneteenth Celebration. Geoff Maddock took the photo shown on the cover of this program.

Mailing Address

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Lexington, KY 40555-4874

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Photo Credit: Geoff Maddock

United States Colored Troops of the Civil War

Friday, June 19, 2020
7:00 ~ 8:30 pm

African Cemetery No. 2
419 East Seventh Street

**15th JUNETEENTH JUBILEE ©
African Cemetery No. 2
June 19, 2020**

Welcome and Announcements

Mark Coyne
Cemetery Board Chair

Posting of American and Regimental flags

Pledge of Allegiance

“Lift Every Voice and Sing”
Charlette’s Web

Introductions

History of the United States Colored Troops

Sergeant Robert Bell
12th Heavy Artillery Regiment

Reading of General Order #3

David E. Jones
Junior Vice Commander of the Dept. of KY, SUVCW

USCT Veteran Roll Call - 12th Heavy Artillery Regiment

Alonzo Brown, Jr., Sherron Jackson, Mike Jones, Calvin Mayfield
Lighting of Candles - Cemetery Board Members

Laying of the Wreath

Gary W. DeTraz
Board of Directors, Kentucky Civil War Roundtable

Gun Salute

Honor Guard -Tom Baselopulos, Mike Flynn, Tom Griswold,
Jack Mills, Phil Powell
Sons of Union Veterans, Sgt. Elijah P. Marrs Camp #5

TAPS

Bugler - John Kalbfleisch
Sons of Union Veterans, Sgt. Elijah P. Marrs Camp #5



Special Thanks

Candles ~ Phaon Patton and Yvonne Giles
Sound and Music ~ Bruce Mundy
Program Support ~ VisitLex.com, First African Baptist Church

54th and 55th Infantry Massachusetts

Lewis Hayden, abolitionist, who had escaped slavery in Kentucky in 1844, urged his longtime friend and political ally, John Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, to become the first Free State to form a regiment of African American soldiers. Enlistment for the 54th Infantry began March 1863. Unexpected response prompted the formation of the 55th Infantry. Both regiments fought in South Carolina, the state where the Civil War began. Three veterans of these regiments were buried in African Cemetery No. 2.

George Thomas Prosser (1842-7/3/1904), a native of Columbia Pennsylvania, mustered in Company D of the 54th. His company was among those that stormed the fortification at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 17, 1863. Their commanding officer, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and three other officers were killed; eleven officers and 135 soldiers were wounded. Mr. Prosser was #49 of 106 who were missing in action, with the presumption that he was dead. In December his mother sought information about her twenty-one year old son; it was discovered that he had been captured. Mr. Prosser, in his request for pension, told of his nineteen month imprisonment in Confederate custody and return to his regiment through prisoner exchange. Following the war, Prosser became an AME minister, serving churches in Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky.

Catherine, his wife, was employed by the Colored Orphan Home, Lexington. Mary, a daughter, was buried in the cemetery in an unmarked grave.

Mr. Prosser’s military marker stands in Section C.

Stephen Dunn (1833-6/15/1904), aged thirty, a free man of Garrard County, Kentucky, mustered into Company A of the 55th, May 1863. He returned to Garrard County but later he and his family move to Lexington where he worked as a carpenter. He was admitted to the veteran’s hospital at Dayton, Ohio where he died. His wife, Annie, returned his remains to Lexington; his grave site is unmarked.

Claudious Harvey (1849-1893) made his way from Lexington to be mustered into Company K of the 55th on June 11, 1863.

His enlistment records stated that he was nineteen years old, was free, was employed as a confectioner (baker) and requested “Letters to be directed to Mrs. Arena Turner, Lexington, Kentucky in care of James Turner.” Arena Harvey, a free Black widow, had married Rev. James Turner, January 1855.

Mr. Harvey came back to Lexington and became a proprietor of a saloon. He never married.

Mr. Harvey’s grave marker stands in Section E in a family plot for his grandmother, mother, step-father, sister and step-sisters.

General Gordon Granger (1822-1876) was the son of Gaius and Catherine Granger of Joy, New York. He graduated from West Point in 1845 and fought in the Mexican War in 1847 serving with Winfield Scott's army. He received promotions to first lieutenant in 1852, captain to colonel in 1861, and brigadier general to major general in 1862. He was stationed in Lexington during the War.

After the war he returned to Lexington in 1869 to marry Maria Letcher (1842-1887), daughter of James and Nancy Kennedy Letcher. From 1871 to 1876, Granger commanded the District of New Mexico where he and Maria resided in Santa Fe. At his death, his remains were returned to Lexington for burial in the Lexington Cemetery.



James Dyke (1840-1896), age twenty-three and a native of East, Washington County, Tennessee, mustered in the 1st Regiment Infantry (African Descent) May 1, 1863 at Helena, Arkansas.

Dyke was promoted to Sergeant, June 1, 1863 and promoted to Orderly Sergeant, July 1, 1863, a rank he held through his service.

Within its first year the regiment had been renamed the 46th. The soldiers saw action in Milliken's Bend, Louisiana; in Haines Bluff and Mound Plantation, Mississippi. They were garrisoned at Memphis, Tennessee, January to February 1865. From there they were ordered to New Orleans, Louisiana, then to Brazos Santiago, Clarksville and Brownsville, Texas on the Rio Grande.

The regiment mustered out January 30, 1866 at Boca Chica, Texas.

Dyke was a witness to the mixed reactions - bewilderment, mistrust and elation - of the former enslaved following the reading of General Order #3.

James Dyke married Sophia Herrington (1844-1909) of Lexington where they made their home. He was a carpenter by profession.

He and Sophia were buried in African Cemetery No. 2.

Sergeant Dyke's military marker is in Section F.



Other Civil War Veterans in Texas

The 109th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th and 122nd Infantry Regiments were transferred to and remained in Texas until muster out in 1866 and 1867. Men of these regiments can be found on the center page of this program.

June 19, 1865

155 years ago, General Gordon Granger was given command of the Department of Texas in June 1865. He arrived with a contingent of veterans of the Civil War, some of whom were United States Colored Troops. He drafted **General Order #3** that was to be read to individuals who were still holding enslaved African Americans some sixty days beyond the end of the Civil War and two years after the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation. Starting at Galveston, Texas, Granger and his emissaries traveled throughout Texas for six weeks to read the words that freed enslaved individuals.

The day, June 19th, on which the order was first read, has evolved into Juneteenth, a celebration of freedom now recognized by forty-six states.

June 19, 2020

In this year of the 150th Anniversary of African Cemetery No. 2 we host our 15th Juneteenth Jubilee© to honor 124 veterans of the United States Colored Troops.

The Cemetery Board first held a celebration in 1999; it became an annual event in 2005. Various speakers have made presentations: Mr. Michael Crutcher as Frederick Douglass in 2005; Dr. Marvin Kimbrough, former professor Emeritus of Huston-Tillotson University, Texas in 2006; Mr. Hari Jones, former curator, the Civil War Memorial at Washington, D.C. in 2008 and Dr. Stephen McBride of Camp Nelson in 2014.

The 12th Heavy Artillery Regiment has always been an integral part of the event.

We remember, recognize and posthumously thank the men who fought to ensure our freedom from slavery.

United States Colored Troop Veterans, 2020
African Cemetery No. 2 and Ladies Auxiliary No. 2 Cemetery

100th Infantry
 Claiborne Howard@
 Samuel Jones@
107th Infantry
 Cupid Bradford
 Samuel Hawkins
108th Infantry
 John S. Martin
109th Infantry
 Christopher Jackson
 Gustavus Waller, Sgt.
114th Infantry
 Charles Arnick, Sgt. @
 Cyrus Berryman
 David Brown@
 Dennis Huguly (Hughley) @
 George Lacy@
 Milton Lewis, Sgt.
 Frank Patterson @
 Henry Price
 John Trebble
 John Whaley,
 Frank Patterson
 Joseph Williams @
116th Infantry
 Clay Ballard, Corp'l
 Buford Beatty, Corp'l
 Cary W. Braxton
 Charles J. Braxton
 Merritt Braxton@
 Anderson Brown, Corp'l
 Alexander Cleveland @
 Chapman Coles
 Henry Dupee
 George Jones@
 John Lee
 Joseph Lee@
 John Robinson@
 Isaiah Simpson, Corp'l
 Henry Slaughter@
 Wilson Slaughter@
 Ned Williams

@~47 unmarked graves

117th Infantry
 David Stout
118th Infantry
 Charles Slaughter@
119th Infantry
 Humphrey Allen
 Douglas Calmese
 Henry Davis
 Brooks Diggs@
 Robert Fox
 Thomas Gant, Sgt. @
 Henry Hubbard@
 Daniel Lewis
 Martin M. Lindsay @
 William Mason
 Albert Miller @
 Charles H. Oldham@
 Cravens Peyton
 James Redd@
 Armstead Smith@
 Joshua Smith
 Jack Taylor (Hudson)
 Robert Tibbs
122nd Infantry
 Walker Harris@
 Isaac Hawes
 George Woolfolk
 Spencer Peterson Young, Sgt
123rd Infantry
 Edmund Brown@
 Willis Downing
 James Scott@
 Squires Stout, Corp'l@
 Cassius Clay Trotter
124th Infantry
 John Booker
 Pleasant Burnside (Gibbs), Sgt
 Isham Jackson
 Joshua Miles (Myers), Corp'l
 Samuel Nelson
 Nathan Robinson
 Robert Sharp @
 Isac Smith

12th Heavy Artillery
 Samuel Allen
 Wilkin Allen
 Thomas Armstead
 Morris M. Bell, Sgt.
 Jackson Brown, 1st Sgt.
 Alexander Burton
 Oliver D. Chambers, Sgt.
 John S. Dandridge
 Nelson Harris
 George Hohner
 Robert Howard
 Samuel Huffman
 John Preston (Hummons) @
 Henderson Johnson@
 Henry King
 Henry Lee
 Robert Letcher
 John Madison
 Peter McClure
 Thomas Mosby
 Henry Peterson
 Robert Ramey@
 George Richardson@
 Willis Watts@
 Austin Young, Sgt@

13th Heavy Artillery
 Henry Holmes@
 Jasper Rogers@

5th Cavalry
 Joseph Byrd
 James Clark
 Edward Douglass, Corp'l@
 Andrew Jackson
 Howard Miller, Sgt.
 Richard Sissle @
 George H. Thomas

6th Cavalry
 Silas Davis
 Henry Finch, Sgt.
 Ben Graves@
 Moses Saunders, Comm. Sgt. @

1st Heavy Artillery, Tenn.
 Franklin Clay@
31st Infantry, New York
 Joseph B. Courtney, Sgt.
46th Infantry, Arkansas
 James Dyke (Dikes), Sgt.
54th Infantry, Massachusetts
 George T. Prosser
55th Infantry, Massachusetts
 Stephen Dunn@
 Claudious Harvey
118th Infantry, Maryland
 Isaiah Haines
 aka William Vinegar

Ladies Auxiliary Cemetery

111th Infantry
 Alonzo Black @
114th Infantry
 Jerry Collins@
 Michael Jackson@
116th Infantry
 Spencer Bell@
12th Heavy Artillery
 George Combs @
 Robert Kendrick @
 Isaih Mason

150th Anniversary
African Cemetery No. 2

Added in 2020:
 Alonzo Black
 Pleasant Burnside (Gibbs)
 Alexander Cleveland
 George Combs
 Claudious Harvey
 Dennis Huguly (Hughley)
 Robert Kendrick
 Albert Miller
 Nathan Robinson
 Moses Saunders
 Robert Sharp
 Joseph Williams

Total of 124

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