I. Free African American Population 1860

Top 10 Populations by State
Source: U.S. Census 1860

Free African American Population (Rounded to nearest thousand)

A) Maryland- 83,000
B) Virginia- 58,000
C) Pennsylvania- 57,000
D) New York- 49,000
E) Ohio- 37,000
F) North Carolina- 30,000
G) New Jersey- 25,000
H) Delaware- 20,000
I) Louisiana- 18,000
J) Indiana- 11,000

Total U.S. Free African American Population (1860) - 488,070
II. Slave Population 1860

Top 10 Populations by State
Source: U.S. Census 1860

Slave Population (Rounded to nearest thousand)

A) Virginia- 491,000  
B) Alabama- 475,000  
C) Mississippi- 439,000  
D) South Carolina- 402,000  
E) Georgia- 402,000  
F) Louisiana- 342,000  
G) North Carolina- 331,000  
H) Tennessee- 276,000  
I) Kentucky- 225,000  
J) Texas- 182,000

Total U.S. Slave Population (1860) - 3,957,700
III. USCT Recruits from Free States

Top 6 USCT Recruiting States
Source: Official Records

Free States

A) Pennsylvania- 8,612
B) New York- 4,125
C) Ohio- 5,092
D) Massachusetts- 3,966
E) D.C.- 3,269
F) Kansas- 2,080
IV. USCT Recruits from Slave States

Top 6 USCT Recruiting States
Source: Official Records

Slave States

A) Louisiana- 24,052
B) Kentucky- 23,703
C) Tennessee- 20,133
D) Mississippi- 17,869
E) Maryland- 8,718
F) Missouri- 8,344
I was born in the town of Massillon, Stark County, State of Ohio, where I experienced all the disadvantages peculiar to my prescribed race. Being born to labor, I was not permitted to enjoy the blessings of a common school education. It is hardly necessary to say that very little care be expected of me, so far as correct composition is concerned.

In 1861, when the whole of the loyal North was aroused by reason of the cowardly assault upon Fort Sumpter, I was very eager to become a soldier, in order to prove by my feeble efforts the black man's high to untrammeled manhood. I was denied admission to the ranks of the loyalists, on account of my color, not being of that kind which is considered a standard in this country.

In 1863, however, when the Rebellion which burst out at Sumpter had assumed higher proportions, it was deemed expedient by the Government to enroll the able-bodied black man among its defenders.
Robert Pinn was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in the battle of New Market Heights, September 29, 1864.

-Sergeant Pinn lost the use of his right arm in the battle.

-The above letter was submitted by Robert Pinn in 1866 to William Bourne, who sponsored a contest for Union Soldiers and Sailors who lost their right arms during the war. The men’s letters were judged on their left-handed penmanship.

-Pinn became a prominent attorney in Massillon, Ohio.

Robert Pinn Letter and Photo courtesy of Library of Congress