

PROMINENT FIGURES IN BLACK HISTORY BURIED AT

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Major Alexander T. Augusta

Black surgeon with the Union Forces. Although given an officer's rank, he was paid enlisted wages during most of his service in the Army. Section 1 Grave 124C Grid H-33)

Joe Louis (Barrow)

The "Brown Bomber". Held the title of heavy weight champion of the world longer and defended it more times than any other boxer in history. As a sergeant during WWII, he donated \$100,000 to Army and Navy relief efforts and fought 96 exhibition matches for over 2 million troops. Section 7A Grave 177 Grid U24)

Dennis Bell

Private, U.S. Army, 10th US Cavalry Troop H. Received the Medal of Honor for action at Tayabacoa, Cuba (Spanish American War) on June 30, 1898. Section 31 Grave 349 Grid

Ronald H. Brown

The 30th and first black appointed as Secretary of Commerce. Under his leadership, the Commerce Department became the powerhouse envisioned by President Clinton. Secretary Brown was killed in a plane crash on April 3, 1996 in Croatia. Section 6 Grave 8389-B

William Brown

U.S. Navy, Civil War received the Medal of Honor for action at Mobile Bay (Civil War) August 5, 1864. Section 27 Grave 565 Grid

Lisa N. Bryant

Lieutenant, U.S. Army, aspiring officer. Brilliant career cut short by an act of senseless violence. Section 2 Grave E-427LH

Edward A. Carter II

Medal of Honor recipient WWII, posthumously awarded in 1997 by President Clinton. One of 7 blacks awarded the medal some 50 years after the war. Section 59 Grave 451

General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.

Selected by President Roosevelt and General of the Army, George C. Marshall as the first black General in the U.S. Military in 1940. Section 2 Grave E-478 Grid W32

John Davis

U.S. Navy, Spanish American War, Ordinary Seaman, USS Trenton received the Medal of Honor for action at Toulon France in February 1881. Section 11 Grave 637 Grid

Medgar Evers

Civil rights leader who was shot outside of his home in Mississippi in June 1963. Following his death he became a symbol of black pride and a martyr of America's civil rights struggle Section 36 Grave 1431 Grid BB40)

James H. Harris

Sergeant, U.S. Army Company B, 38th Colored Troops received the medal of honor for action at Chapins Farm (Civil War) on September 29, 1864. Section 27 Grave 985 Grid

Matthew Henson

Explorer, he helped to discover the North Pole on April 6, 1909. Received the U.S. Navy Silver Medal, and Honorary Master of Science Degrees from Howard University and Morgan State College. Section 8 Grave 515

Milton H. Holland

Sergeant, U.S. Army, 5th US Colored Troops received the medal of honor for action at Chapins Farm (Civil War) on September 29, 1864. Section 23 Grave 21713 Grid

General Daniel "Chappie" James

First black 4 Star general in the Armed Forces. Served as a Tuskegee Flyer in WWII and distinguished fighter pilot during the Korean and Vietnam. Section 2 Grave 4968 Grid W33

Lawrence Joel

U.S. Army Specialist 6th Class, Headquarters and Headquarters Co., 1st Battalion, 173rd Airborne Brigade received the medal of honor for action in Vietnam on November 8, 1965. Section 46 Grave 151

Henry Johnson

U.S. Army, Indian Wars, Sergeant 9th U.S. Cavalry, Troop D, received the medal of honor for action at Milk River Colorado (Indian Wars) on October 2-5, 1879. Section 23 Grave 16547 Grid

Dwight H. Johnson

Specialist Fifth Class, U.S. Army Company B, 1st Battalion, 69th Armor, 4th Infantry Division. received the medal of honor for action in Vietnam on January 15, 1968. Section 31 Grave 471

William Johnson

U.S. Navy, Interim 1871-1898, Cooper on USS Adams received the medal of honor for action at More Island, California (Interim) on November 14, 1879. Section 23 Grave 16648 Grid

Thurgood Marshall

First Black Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Noted attorney and civil rights advocate. Section 5 Grave 40-3

William McBryar

Sergeant, Company K, 10th U.S. Cavalry received the medal of honor for action during the Indian Wars. Section 4 Grave 2738

James Parks

Born a Custis slave in the mid-1800's, "Uncle Jim" lived on the Arlington Estate for almost 90 years. During the Civil War he helped bury soldiers and build Union fortifications. He died in 1929, having fathered 22 children and leaving a rich oral history of the Cemetery. Section 15 Grave 2 Grid G26 ½

Lemuel A. Penn

Prominent black educator and civil rights activist who was shot and killed in Athens, Georgia in 1964, Section 3 Grave 1377 Grid L-M19

Spotswood Poles

One of the best baseball players in the Negro Leagues during the early 1900s. Batting average in 1914 was .487. Section 42 Grave 2324 Grid U-46.

Roscoe Robinson

The first black four-star general in the United States Army Supreme Commander of the NATO Forces in Europe. Section 7A Grave 18.

Charles Rogers

Major General, U.S. Army. Highest ranking black recipient of the medal of honor. Earned the medal as a Lieutenant Colonel during the Vietnam conflict. Section 7A Grave 99

Thomas Shaw

Sergeant, U.S. Army, 9th U.S. Cavalry, Troop K received the medal of honor for action at Carizzo Canyon, New Mexico (Indian Wars) on August 12, 1881. Section 27 Grave 952 Grid

Colonel Frank Snowden

Senior black officer at Camp Lee, VA., in WWII. Major consultant on interracial matters in 1946-47. Section 12 Grave 8471 Grid CC26

Captain O.S.B. Wall

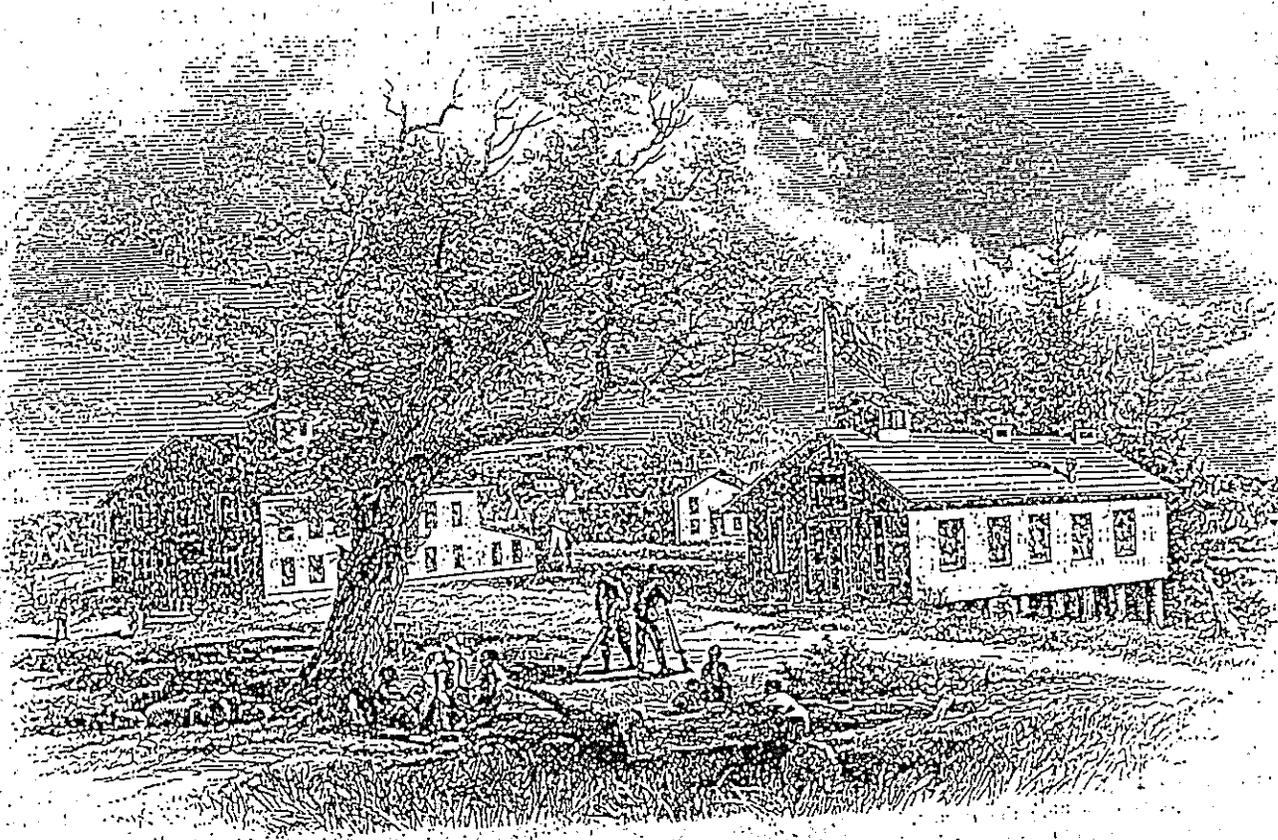
One of only 100 black officers during the Civil War. Wall was a primary mover in the recruitment of blacks in the Union Forces. Section 1 Grave 124-B Grid H33

George Wanton

Sergeant, U.S. Army 10th U.S. Cavalry Troop M, received the medal of honor for action at Tayabacco, Cuba (Spanish American War) on June 30, 1898. Section 4 Grave 2749 Grid

Colonel Charles Young

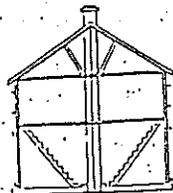
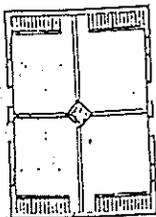
The 3rd black to graduate from West Point Military Academy in 1889 and the 1st black to reach the rank of Colonel in 1917. Section 3 Grave 1730 Grid QR17 ½



For The Child's Paper.

FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE.

You have heard of Arlington Heights on the other side of the Potomac, opposite Washington. It was one of the finest estates in Virginia, containing eleven hundred acres, and owned by the famous rebel general, Robert E. Lee. In an evil hour he lifted his hand against his country, and fled. The government took possession of his property; and his broad fields, once tilled by the toil of the slave, are now trod by the feet of freedmen. Here, under a noble oak, the American Tract Society opened a school for the freedmen. What new hopes sprung up around the old tree! Here the colored people, in the joy and thankfulness of their new-born liberties, gathered into a colony, and "Freedmen's Village" now numbers a population of nearly three thousand souls. Comfortable houses have been built by the government, each capable of holding four families, while, some, like the patriarchs of old, still dwell in tents,



We give a ground-plan and a section of the

houses; the chimney is in the middle. Every house contains four apartments, each with two good-sized rooms, whitewashed and properly furnished for comfort.

All children under fourteen years of age go to school, except of course the sick and the babies; and when I tell you there are nearly eleven hundred children, you may well think the teachers have their hands full; and more attentive, obedient, hearty little scholars cannot be found in any schools in the country.

The picture gives you a view of the chapel, which is used for both church and school. It can seat five hundred children, though five hundred and sixty sometimes crowd in. It is made of rough boards, lapped over like clapboards; not plastered inside, but neatly whitewashed within and without, and has a nice bell, which is school-bell or Sabbath-bell, as the case may be. The stars and stripes wave over it, now, to them, "the flag of the free."

"What is the large building on the left?" That is the "Providence Home," for aged and infirm negroes past active labor. Many such came into our lines and were in great want, when Christian hearts devised this thoughtful charity, and friends in Providence, Rhode Island, built the house. It has from forty to fifty inmates. Some are over ninety years old, who are now ready to depart, with the words, of one of old upon their lips: "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for he hath visited and redeemed his people." The govern-

ment provides their rations and nurses, and the Tract Society takes a spiritual oversight of them. Mrs. H. E. Simmons of Providence is the matron.

The school is under the efficient and faithful management of Mr. Simmons, whose heart is in the good work. Indeed, what more important work is now before us than preparing this emancipated people to become intelligent and self-relying members of this great nation?

Here is one of the precious fields of our labors, my children. The Society so dear to you built this chapel, provides these teachers, furnishes them books, and in many ways cares for the bodies and souls of these poor people; and, children, we want your help in the work. Among your many New-year's gifts, remember the wants and sufferings of those who were once in bonds, as bound with them.

For The Child's Paper.

THE TRUE GUIDE.

"Would you like to buy a Bible?" asked a Bible man of a tidy old lady who sat at the cottage window.

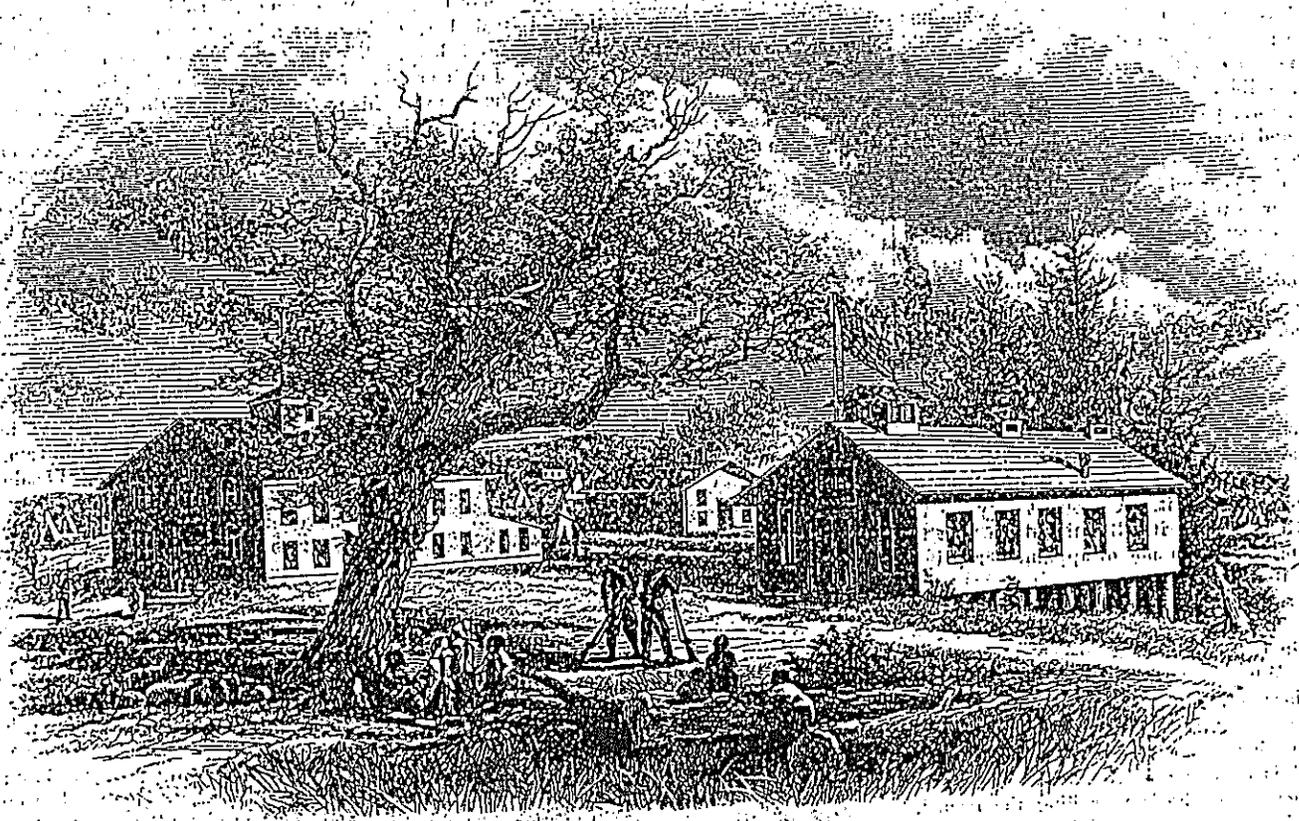
"No, thank you, sir; I have one. I should not like to live in a house where there was no Bible."

"I suppose you have had one a long time."

"Yes, sir. The Bible was the first thing bought after I was married, and it has been the guide of my life from that time."

A blessed household guide, for it is a way of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace.

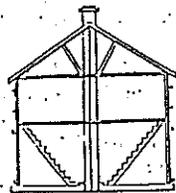
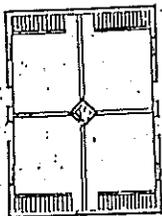
PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY IN NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, AND NEW ORLEANS.



For The Child's Paper.

FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE.

You have heard of Arlington Heights on the other side of the Potomac, opposite Washington. It was one of the finest estates in Virginia, containing eleven hundred acres, and owned by the famous rebel general, Robert E. Lee. In an evil hour he lifted his hand against his country, and fled. The government took possession of his property; and his broad fields, once tilled by the toil of the slave, are now trod by the feet of freedmen. Here, under a noble oak, the American Tract Society opened a school for the freedmen. Here the colored people, in the joy and thankfulness of their new-born liberties, gathered into a colony, and "Freedmen's Village" now numbers a population of nearly three thousand souls. Comfortable houses have been built by the government, each capable of holding four families, while some, like the patriarchs of old, still dwell in tents,



We give a ground-plan and a section of the

houses; the chimney is in the middle. Every house contains four tenements, each with two good-sized rooms, whitewashed and properly furnished for comfort.

All children under fourteen years of age go to school, except of course the sick and the babies; and when I tell you there are nearly eleven hundred children, you may well think the teachers have their hands full; and more attentive, obedient, hearty little scholars cannot be found in any schools in the country.

The picture gives you a view of the chapel, which is used for both church and school. It can seat five hundred children, though five hundred and sixty sometimes crowd in. It is made of rough boards, lapped over like clapboards; not plastered inside, but neatly whitewashed within and without, and has a nice bell, which is school-bell or Sabbath-bell, as the case may be. The stars and stripes wave over it, now, to them, "the flag of the free."

"What is the large building on the left?" That is the "Providence Home," for aged and infirm negroes past active labor. Many such came into our lines and were in great want, when Christian hearts devised this thoughtful charity, and friends in Providence, Rhode Island, built the house. It has from forty to fifty inmates. Some are over ninety years old, who are now ready to depart, with the words of one of old upon their lips: "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for he hath visited and redeemed his people." The govern-

ment provides their rations and nurses, and the Tract Society takes a spiritual oversight of the Mrs. H. E. Simmons of Providence is the matron. The school is under the efficient and faithful management of Mr. Simmons, whose heart is to the good work. Indeed, what more important work is now before us than preparing this orphaned people to become intelligent and self-relying members of this great nation?

Here is one of the precious fields of our labor. The Society so dear to you by this chapel, provides these teachers, furnishes them books, and in many ways cares for the bodies and souls of these poor people; and, children, we want *your help* in the work. Among your New-year's gifts, remember the wants and sufferings of those who were once in bonds, as bow with them.

For The Child's Paper

THE TRUE GUIDE.

"Would you like to buy a Bible?" asked a Boman of a tidy old lady who sat at the cottage window.

"No, thank you, sir; I have one. I should like to live in a house where there was no Bible."

"I suppose you have had one a long time."

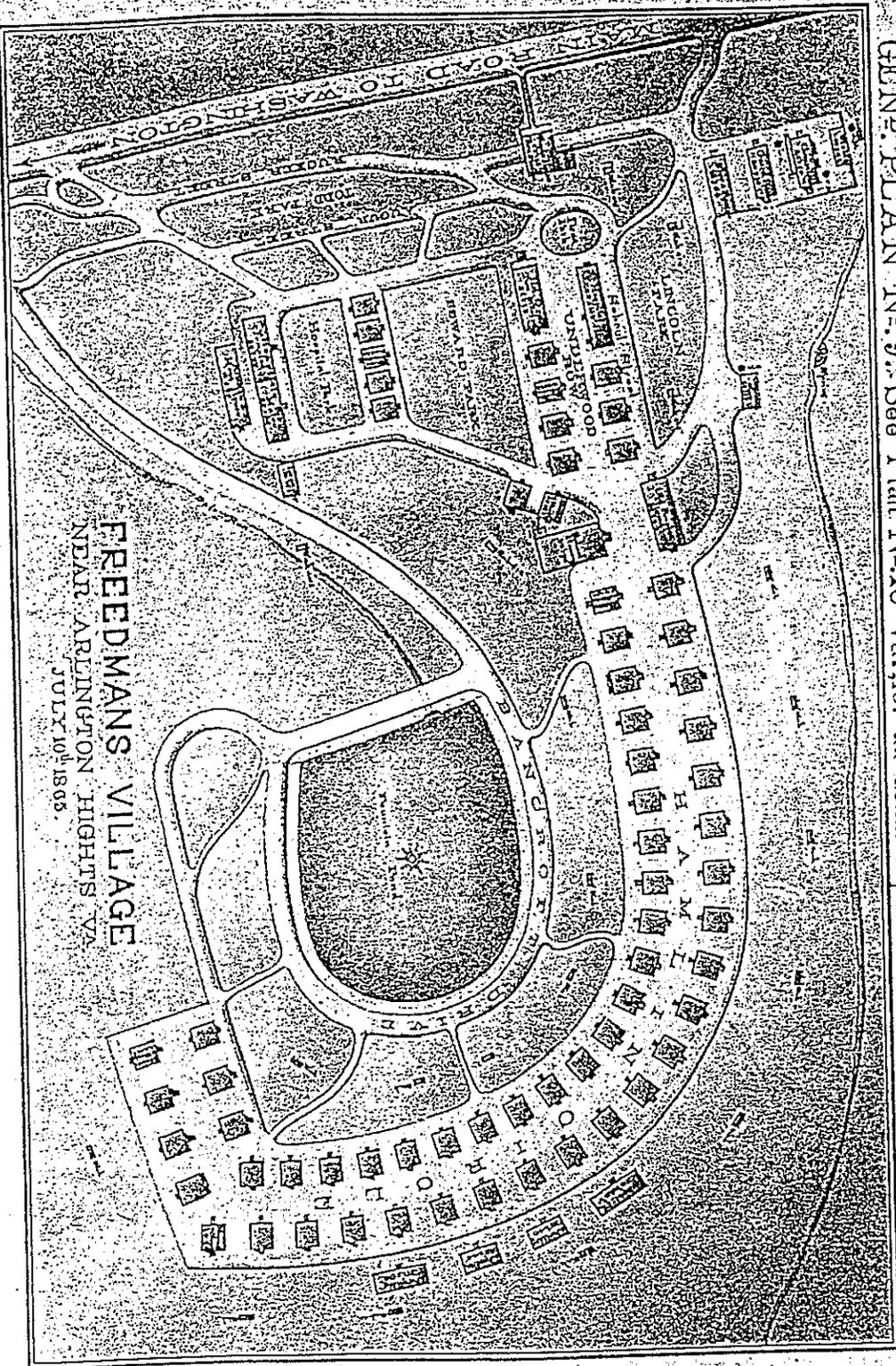
"Yes, sir. The Bible was the first thing bought after I was married, and it has been guide of my life from that time to this."

A blessed household guide, by all the ways of pleasantness, and all its paths are peace."

There were several Baptist and Methodist churches in the area, as well as a church in the village.

In addition to subsidizing the Army rations the villagers ate, farm workers grew wheat, corn, potatoes and other vegetables to sell for profit. After the war, motivation to help the freed slaves dwindled. In 1882, the U.S. Supreme Court closed Freedman's Village. The federal government obtained the rights to the Custis estate, and the land was given to the military, meaning that the civilians at Freedman's Village had to leave. On December 7, 1887, the people at the village were given 90 days to leave.

GENE. PLAN No. 9.. See Plan No. 10 Va., for all detail & particulars.



110
①