9. Pre-Civil War Graves (1825-1860) This is a list of individuals buried outside of the original enclosed area in Square 1115. These graves are unmarked. Not all records indicate if they were free or enslaved, but that information is included when available. B24/S118-140

S118 “Colored Woman of Mrs. Stone,” Gratis, d. 1853
S124 “Colored Girl,” slave of James G. Long, d. 1860
S125 Jenny Walker, Gratis, d. May 21, 1856
S126 Louisia, d. April 17, 1855
S126 Susannah Gordon, slave of John Ingle, d. 1855
S127 Linney Henry Winsor, d. May 25, 1825
S128 Solomon Dines, d. Dec. 29, 1829
S129 Daughter of Henson Dines, d. May 25, 1830
S130 Letty McPherson, d. Sept. 20, 1833
S131 Farnah (or Tamah) Clark, d. July 17, 1839
S132 Mary Ine and child, d. Feb. 4, 1846
S133 Child, site proprietor Ann Berry, d. July, 1849
S134 “Colored Child,” d. Sept. 29, 1849
S135 Vina, d. May 31, 1850
S135 Child of J.P. Chase, d. Dec. 25, 1851
S136 James Albert McCleary, d. July 21, 1851
S136 Child, d. July 1851
S137 Katy Kaw, former slave of Mary Ingle, d. 1851
S137 Lucy Kaw, d. Aug. 3, 1855
S138 Aunt Jenny, gratis, d. Sept. 11, 1852
S140 “Colored Boy,” d. Dec. 10, 1859

10. Rosa Marks (d. May 28, 1866) lived and worked in the Gadsby family home, as a slave and free person. She is interred in the Gadsby Family Vault. John Gadsby was an English tavern keeper in Alexandria, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. GADSBY VAULT, Section 1 Vaults/S3

Did You Know?
The Compensated Emancipation Act ended slavery in the District of Columbia, immediately providing Union slaveholders up to $300 in compensation for releasing their slaves. The act, which set aside $1 million, was signed into law by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln on April 16, 1862. Coming nine months after the Emancipation Proclamation, this act freed those enslaved in Washington, D.C. An additional $100,000 allocated by the law was used to pay each newly freed slave $100 if he or she chose to leave the United States and colonize in places such as Haiti or Liberia. As a result of this law, African Americans were permitted to be buried within that part of the burial ground which is now enclosed. There was not any mention about interments for African Americans outside of the enclosed area of the Cemetery, which was about ¾ of the original Square 1115. There were at least 23 African Americans buried here before the Civil War, and two women were buried in the Cemetery during the Civil War. Most of these burials were in Range 24, sites 113-140, which were outside of the perimeter of the enclosed area of the Cemetery, marked on the map with a black rectangle.

The Association for the Preservation of Historic Congressional Cemetery is a private, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization established in 1976 and dedicated to the restoration, interpretation, and management of Congressional Cemetery. It is predominantly a volunteer-based organization relying on over 400 neighbors, history buffs, conservators, dogwalkers, and armed forces personnel each year to help restore and maintain this national treasure. In 1979, the Association succeeded in having Congressional Cemetery listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It became a National Historic Landmark in 2011. Please join the Association or make a donation to help the Cemetery in its third century of service to the Nation’s Capital.
Most of the existing written documents were not written by African-Americans because enslaved Africans had little to no ability to keep their own records. Therefore, their history is primarily viewed through the lens of white Americans and their white society. Consequently, things important to African-Americans—such as relationships, skills, and forms of knowledge—are often erased.

At Congressional Cemetery, there is not much surviving documentation about African-Americans, especially in the 1800s and early 1900s. The existing documents offer some glimpses into the lives of some of the African-American residents at the cemetery, there is much that remains unknown.

The following are numbered to correspond with the map on the back. Please also refer to the Range (R) and Site (S) grid numbers to help locate each grave site.

1. Alaine Locke (1885-1954) was the first gay man as well as first African-American to be awarded a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford University - there would not be another for more than 50 years. Locke has been credited as an originator of the Harlem Renaissance and the New Negro Movement. In a 1949 note, Locke reflected on the irony of being born in the U.S. with three minority identities: “I have been born in ancient Greece, I would have escaped the first [his sexual identity]; in Europe, I would have been spared the second [U.S. racial segregation policies and discrimination]; in Japan I would have been above rather than below [height].” Sixty years after his death, Locke received a permanent resting place. Initially, Locke’s friend, Arthur Barry Fauset possessed his ashes, along with his important papers and writings. Mr. Fauset gave the ashes to his niece, who along with her husband, James Howard (Aug. 1860-Feb. 24, 1937), a house servant, and they had at least four children: Eugene Howard (Feb. 11, 1877-Mar. 27, 1905), a porter; Alice Howard (Apr. 1879-Jun. 26, 1905), a house servant; Loscolea Howard (Oct. 1881-Mar. 3, 1931), a house servant and cook; and Herman Howard (July 1884-May 31, 1946), a porter and laborer in a government printing office. Diana Howard was also mother to Grace Butler (Sept. 1894-Apr. 9, 1972), who was born after Theophilus Howard Jr.’s death. Grace Butler and her husband, James Butler (Sept. 18, 1970), are also buried in the Howard family plot. Funds are being raised by current Christ Church Members to install a proper headstone for the family. R22/S251-255

2. Betsy Jane Fairfax (d. March 14, 1942) was born into slavery and served the Swingle family for 80 years. Fairfax received an award from the District Federation of Women’s Clubs, commemorating her service to three generations of the Swingle family. Fairfax also traveled with the Reed family to Honolulu to care for the Reed children. In her old age, Fairfax was said to have remembered details from the Battle of Antietam. R86/S315

3. Lucy “Mammy” Gray (d. November 5, 1914), as it states on her marker, faithfully served Virginia A. Thompson for 48 years. Gray died at the age of 65, and she is interred in the Thompson family vault. This was not typical of the time period, in fact, it was highly unusual and was a sign of respect and the high regard in which the family held her. THOMPSON VAULT, Section 2 Vaults/S3

4. Three generations of the Howard Family are buried here. Theophilus Howard (d. May 14, 1885) worked as a sexton at Christ Church before receiving draft papers to join the military and fight in the Civil War. By 1880, Theophilus Howard was working as a sexton and was married to Diana Howard (c. 1815-Apr. 1, 1891). Together, Theophilus and Diana Howard had at least one child, Theophilus Howard Jr. (1853-Dec. 8, 1883), who worked as a teacher. When he died in 1881, his will was filed, leaving his estate to his four grandchildren, with the proviso that “if any become drunkards or gamblers or pursue an immoral life, the proceeds of the estate shall be shared only by those who do not violate the moral law.” Theophilus Howard Jr. married Mary Ella (Echidge) Howard (Aug. 1860-Feb. 24, 1937), a house servant, and they had at least four children: Eugene Howard (Feb. 11, 1877-Mar. 27, 1905), a porter; Alice Howard (Apr. 1879-Jun. 26, 1905), a house servant; Loscolea Howard (Oct. 1881-Mar. 3, 1931), a house servant and cook; and Herman Howard (July 1884-May 31, 1946), a porter and laborer in a government printing office. Diana Howard was also mother to Grace Butler (Sept. 1894-Apr. 9, 1972), who was born after Theophilus Howard Jr.’s death. Grace Butler and her husband, James Butler (Sept. 18, 1970), are also buried in the Howard family plot. Funds are being raised by current Christ Church Members to install a proper headstone for the family. R22/S251-255

5. Junos Fauntleroy (d. March 9, 1855) was one of the very few African-Americans to be buried in the back. Please also refer to the Range (R) and Site (S) grid numbers to help locate each grave site. slogan of some of the African-American residents at the cemetery. Consequently, things important to African-Americans—such as relationships, skills, and forms of knowledge—are often erased.

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