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.

S118 “Mrs. Stone’s Colored Woman,” Gratia, d. 1857
S125 Jenny Walker, Gratia, d. May 21, 1856
S126 Louisa, d. April 17, 1855
S126 Susannah Gordon, slave of John Ingle, d. 1855
S127 Linney Henry Winsor, d. May 25, 1829
S128 Solomon Dines, Age 5, d. Dec. 29, 1829
S129 Daughter of Henson Dines, d. May 25, 1830
S130 Letty McPherson, d. Sept. 20, 1833
S131 Farro (or Farno) Clark, d. July 17, 1839
S132 Mary Ineh and child, d. Feb. 4, 1846
S133 Child, site proprietor Ann Berry, d. July, 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 1853
S137 Kitty Kau, former slave of Mary Ingle, d. 1851
S137 Lucy Kau, d. Aug. 3, 1855
S138 Aunt Jenny, gratia, 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

A WORD OF CAUTION: The centuries have made many grave markers and sites unstable. Please be careful near grave markers and watch where you step: depressions and sink holes lie hidden in grass, and footstones and corner markers can trip the unwary.

African Americans

This tour highlights a few of the African Americans buried at Congressional Cemetery. These important individuals from many periods of African American history are 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.
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 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. While 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. Alain 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 1954, Alain Locke reflected on the irony of being born in the U.S. with three minority identities: “that I 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 average [height].” Sixty years after his death, Locke was convoluted of misdemeanor cocaine use and was sentenced to six months in prison. After being released he staged one of the most remarkable political comebacks in local history. In 1992, he crushed the incumbent for the Ward 8 council seat and in 1994 he won a fourth term as Mayor. However, rumors of corruption and cocaine use continued, which prompted Congress to strip him of control of D.C. finances. Ultimately he did not seek a fifth term, but organized as a councilman for Ward 8 where he lived in the same impoverished housing as many of the Ward’s residents, beloved by many in D.C.

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 (c. 1818-1891) married Diana Ball (c. 1812-1885), formerly enslaved by Archibald Henderson, Commandant of the Marine Corps, at Christ Church in 1846. Theophilus worked as a cook for Christ Church from 1858 to 1869, during which time he was drafted by the Union Army (1864) and detailed to the Navy Yard. Theophilus Howard owned property at 638 Independence Ave SE and variously worked as a white washer, oysterman, and peddler. Theophilus and Diana had two children: Alice Howard Lee (1849-1868) and Theophilus Howard Jr. (1853-1883), who attended Howard University and worked as a teacher. Theophilus Howard Jr. marries Marilla Ely Eskridge (1860-1937), a house servant, and they had four children: Eugene Howard (1877-1905), a porter; Alice Howard (1879-1905), a house servant; Luscilla Howard (1881-1931), a hairdresser; and Hermon Howard (1884-1946), a desk helper at the Government Printing Office. When T. Howard, Sr. died he left 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.” Mary Ella Howard was also mother to Grace Howard Butler (1894-1972). Grace and her husband, James Butler (1894-1970), are also in the family plot. Christ Church, the Capitol Hill Community Foundation, and individuals and organizations provided funding for the installation of the Howard family headstone.

5. Junos Fauntleroy (d. March 9, 1855) and Lettie Nelson Wheeler (c. 1778 - Feb. 9, 1863) are both listed as a “Colored Woman of Dr. George Thompson’s.” These graves are unmarked. The 1860 Census lists Humphreys, age 48 as a dentist. He bought property, built a house, and hired a servant from the Greenfield. Ann Bell died on May 3, 1873. She lived with her great-niece, Caroline (Daniel Bell’s daughter), in 1870. Ann Bell died on May 3, 1873. She had been married to her husband, James Butler (1894-1970), who was also in the family plot. Christ Church, the Capitol Hill Community Foundation, and individuals and organizations provided funding for the installation of the Howard family headstone.

7. Tyrone Gayle (1987-2018) began his career working as a driver and body man for U.S. Senator Tim Kaine (D-Va). Reflecting on this position, Gayle revealed that he “drove Kaine, kept him on schedule, briefed him on who was meeting, and kept up his morale.” Gayle worked briefly for the Senate Democratic Steering and Outreach Committee and joined the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee as a spokesman in the 2014 midterm elections. During the 2016 Presidential campaign, Gayle served as a spokesman for Hillary Clinton. When Clinton was selecting a running mate for Vice President, Gayle vouched for Senator Kaine, whom Clinton ultimately selected as her running mate. At the time of his death from colon cancer, Gayle was working as the Washington Post Secretary for then-Senator Kamala Harris. R12/S167

8. Lucy Bell (d. June 8, 1862) was born into slavery near the beginning of the American Revolutionary War. By 1850, Lucy Bell had claimed her freedom. She was the mother to at least five children, including Daniel Bell, who paid $100 for his wife, eight children and two grandchildren to escape in the Pearl incident - the largest recorded nonviolent escape attempt by slaves in United States history. On April 15, 1848, seventy-seven slaves attempted to escape Washington, D.C. by sailing away on a schooner called the Pearl but were apprehended on March 10, 1849 and they were able to leave the Chesapeake Bay. R24/S113

Ann Bell (d. May 3, 1873) was Lucy Bell’s daughter. Ann Bell was most likely the first in her family to arrive in Washington, D.C. It is believed that she arrived in 1813 with the permission of Gabriel Greenfield. Ann Bell conducted herself as a free person after she moved to D.C. until 1836, when the Greenfield family claimed that Ann was enslaved. On December 24, 1836, Ann Bell filed a freedom suit in D.C.’s circuit court. The summons went unanswered because the defendant, Gerard Truman Greenfield, primarily resided in Tennessee, not Washington. Ann Bell’s case focused on her freedom and whether or not she was freed by the 1815 will of Gabriel P.T. Greenfield. In 1840, Ann Bell’s petition for freedom went to trial. The jury gave Ann Bell a verdict in support of her freedom because she purchased real property, built a house, and hired a servant from the defendant. On April 15, 1840, Ann Bell was granted her freedom, making her the only member of the Bell family to successfully win her court case. Ann Bell lived with her great-niece, Caroline (Daniel Bell’s daughter), in 1870. Ann Bell died on May 3, 1873. She is buried in the same plot as her mother, Lucy Bell.

In total, the Bell family brought seven cases to the DC court system to support and ensure the freedom of their family members. Although the Bell family fought hard to keep their family together and to fight for their freedom, the slave trade, war, and slaveholders separated the family. R24/S113