

Cathay Williams By Linda Kirkpatrick July 1999,

In a tiny shotgun cabin
Martha's baby girl was born.
A baby born to slavery
That no one could forewarn.
Cathay Williams was determined
And never was deterred
As she began her life as a house girl
Being seen but never heard.

Then the Civil War broke out
And the Union soldiers came
And taking Cathay with them
Her life would never be the same.

Cathay learned the ways of military life
And became an accomplished cook.
She was sent to General Sheridan
A job she proudly undertook.

Then the Civil War was ended
And Cathay was finally free
And in seeking out her freedom,
She found her place in history.

Her own way she needed to make
And a burden to no one be
So as a Buffalo Soldier she joined up
In the 38th U. S. Infantry.

Cathay Williams became William Cathay
And no one was to know
The secret of her identity
As a soldier she did grow.

The troops moved west to Ft. Cummings
To keep the Apache at bay.
There were one hundred and one enlisted men
And among them was William Cathay.

After two years as a soldier
In the 38th Company A
William went to see the doctor
And her secret came out that day

Discharged as a Buffalo Soldier
Cathay did her very best
As she continued to make her way
In this land they called the West.

Because of her illegal enlistment
Her pension passed her by
But she picked herself up and moved on
And never questioned why.

Life ended for Cathay Williams
At the age of eighty-two
She lived a long independent life
A life that was tried but true.

A salute to Cathay Williams
The hero of this rhyme
A special woman of the west
A legend in her time.

St. Louis Daily Times, January 2, 1876

"My Father a was a freeman, but my mother a slave, belonging to William Johnson, a wealthy farmer who lived at the time I was born near Independence, Jackson county, Missouri. While I was a small girl my master and family moved to Jefferson City. My master died there and when the war broke out and the United States soldiers came to Jefferson City they took me and other colored folks with them to Little Rock. Col. Benton of the 13th army corps was the officer that carried us off. I did not want to go. He wanted me to cook for the officers, but I had always been a house girl and did not know how to cook. I learned to cook after going to Little Rock and was with the army at The Battle of Pea Ridge. Afterwards the command moved over various portions of Arkansas and Louisiana. I saw the soldiers burn lots of cotton and was at Shreveport when the rebel gunboats were captured and burned on Red River. We afterwards went to New Orleans, then by way of the Gulf to Savannah Georgia, then to Macon and other places in the South. Finally I was sent to Washington City and at the time Gen. Sheridan made his raids in the Shenandoah valley I was cook and washwoman for his staff I was sent from Virginia to some place in Iowa and afterwards to Jefferson Barracks, where I remained some time. You will see by this paper that on the 15th day of November 1866 I enlisted in the United States army at St. Louis, in the Thirty-eighth United States Infantry Company A, Capt. Charles E. Clarke commanding. "

HENRY O. FLIPPER,
MEMBER "ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF ARIZONA,"
DEPUTY U. S. MINERAL SURVEYOR,
CONSULTATIONS ON MEXICAN LAND AND MINING LAWS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Santa Fe, New Mexico,

October 23, 1898.

Hon. John A. T. Hull,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

I send you, in this mail and under separate cover, a printed copy of the Brief I have prepared in my case under Bill, H. R. 9849, which was so kindly introduced in the House for me by the Hon. Michael Griffin, at the last session of Congress.

In May last I submitted to you and to the members of the Sub-Committee a type-written copy of a Brief I had hastily prepared in Washington. I have carefully rewritten and revised that Brief and now send you a copy for your perusal and consideration.

In coming to Congress with my case, I do so because there is no individual or other tribunal to which I can go, no official or other official body with power to review the case and grant or refuse my petition. In coming to you, to the Committee and to Congress, I do not ask that aught be done for me from motives of mere sympathy and yet I cannot help feeling that all of us can and do sympathize with those who have been wronged. I am sure that, after reading my Brief through, you will understand and appreciate the struggle I made to rise above the station to which I was born, how I won my way through West Point and how I made as honorable a record in the Army as any officer in it, in spite of

J. A. T. H. -2-

the isolation, lack of social association, ostracism and what not to which I was subjected by the great majority of my brother officers. You will recognize also the almost barbarous treatment to which I was subjected at the time I was accused and tried.

It will not be possible, I apprehend, for you or any member of the Committee to wade through the 1000 or more pages of the record, nor is it necessary, but, if you should do so, you will readily be convinced that the crime of being a Negro was, in my case, far more heinous than deceiving the commanding officer.

My utter helplessness and conviction then arose from that cause and without the generous assistance of yourself and the other gentlemen of the Committee, in Committee and on the floor of the House, I shall be equally helpless now.

I believe my case is a strong one as well as a meritorious one and one that will commend itself to you for approval and will enlist your sympathy and support.

I ask nothing because I am a Negro, yet that fact must press itself upon your consideration as a strong motive for the wrong done me as well as a powerful reason for righting that wrong.

I ask only what Congress has seen fit to grant to others similarly situated. I ask only that justice which every American citizen has the right to ask and which Congress alone has the power to grant.

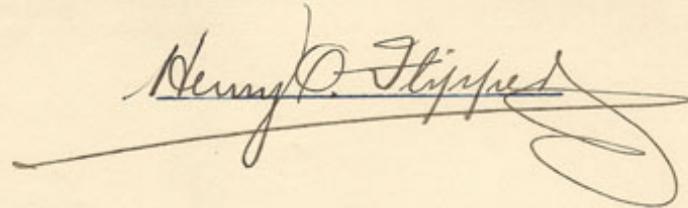
In my Brief I offer for your consideration two cases,

one occurring before my trial and of which I should have had the benefit as a precedent, and the other occurring after my trial. They will show how white officers of long years of experience and of high rank have been treated for the same offense as that for which I was tried and dismissed. I also present six precedents in which Congress has granted to dismissed officers precisely what I am asking.

I do not believe Congress ever had before it a case as deserving of favorable action as my case, and for that reason I do not hesitate to appeal to you and to ask you to champion it for me and to see that both the Committee and the House take speedy and favorable action and pass the bill just as Mr. Griffin introduced it without amendment of any character. You will have my gratitude and that of my entire race, as well as the satisfaction of having righted a great wrong done to a member of a harmless but despised and friendless race.

Relying upon you, as I do, I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Henry P. Stephens". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name. It features a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right and loops back under the name.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
TWENTY-SIX VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

June 17th 1913.

Major Charles Young,
c/o War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Young:-

head of the

You probably know that the state of New York has provided for a Negro regiment. Of course, we want you as its executive, and Major General O'Ryan, the head of the National Guard, and Colonel Watson also want you. I am sending you a copy of the memorandum which Mr. Villard has just sent me. I am also writing the Secretary of War. I write you to ask first, that you persuade yourself without hesitation as this is the biggest and best chance for us and that you must accept, and secondly, to get you to give me any pointers as to how to push the thing through as soon as possible. We have got some other big things on foot in New York and with you at the head of the regiment we will put this state at the Negro race in the place of Alabama.

I hope you are well and happy.
We all send best love.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

TO COLORED MEN!

FREEDOM, Protection, Pay, and a Call to Military Duty!

On the 1st day of January, 1863, the President of the United States proclaimed **FREEDOM TO OVER THREE MILLIONS OF SLAVES**. This decree is to be enforced by all the power of the Nation. On the 21st of July last he issued the following order:

PROTECTION OF COLORED TROOPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 21.

"General Order, No. 233.

"The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 30.

"It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, is a retrograde into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

"The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is, therefore, ordered, for every soldier of the United States, killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General."

That the President is in earnest the rebels soon began to find out, as witness the following order from his Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 9, 1863.

Sir: Your letter of the 3d inst., calling the attention of this Department to the case of Olin H. Brown, William H. Johnston, and Wm. Wilson, three colored men captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, has received consideration. This Department has directed that three rebel prisoners of South Carolina, if there be any such in our possession, and if not, three others, be confined in close custody and held as hostages for Brown, Johnston and Wilson, and that the fact be communicated to the rebel authorities at Richmond.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy."

And retaliation will be our practice now—man for man—to the bitter end.

LETTER OF CHARLES SUMNER,

Written with reference to the Convention held at Foughkeepsie, July 15th and 16th, 1863, to promote Colored Enlistments.

BOSTON, July 13th, 1863.

"I doubt if, in times past, our country could have expected from colored men any patriotic service. Such service is the return for protection. But now that protection has begun, the service should begin also. Nor should relative rights and duties be weighed with nicety. It is enough that our country, aroused at last to a sense of justice, seeks to enrol colored men among its defenders.

"If my counsels should reach such persons, I would say: enlist at once. Now is the day and now is the hour. Help to overcome your cruel enemies now battling against your country, and in this way you will surely overcome those other enemies hardly less cruel, here at home, who will still seek to degrade you. This is not the time to hesitate or to hizzle. Do your duty to our country, and you will set an example of generous self-sacrifice which will conquer prejudice and open all hearts.

"Very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER."

Source #6

REGISTER TO KOTTAKA 30

STATE OF

TOWN OF

Missouri



Saint Louis

Superintendent.

I, William Cathey born in Independence
 in the State of Missouri aged twenty-two years,
 and by occupation a Cook Do HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE to have
 voluntarily enlisted this fifteenth day of November
 1865, as a **Soldier** in the Army of the United States of America, for the
 period of **THREE YEARS** less sooner discharged by proper authority: Do also
 agree to accept such raty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, estab-
 lished by law. And I, William Cathey, do solemnly swear,
 that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the **United States of America**,
 and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or
 opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President
 of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according
 to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at St. Louis Mo.
 this 15th day of November 1865.
 Before: Henry Scherman
Major 38th Regt. Inf.

William Cathey

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above named recruit, agreeably to
 the General Regulations of the Army, and that in my opinion he is free from all bodily defects and mental
 infirmity, which would, in any way, disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

W. M. Powers

Act. Capt. Surg. U.S.A.
EXAMINING SURGEON.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Recruit, William Cathey
 previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that, to the best of my
 judgment and belief, he is of lawful age; and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties
 of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting service.
 This soldier has black eyes, black hair, black complexion, is 5 feet 9 inches
 high.

Henry Scherman

Major 38th Regt. U.S.A.
RECRUITING OFFICER.

U. S. Army.

8th Regiment of Infantry

Assigned to the

Oswald Garrison Villard
No. 20 Vesey Street
New York

September 14, 1914.

Dear Major Young:

Dr. DuBois has shown me your letter of July first to him. I hasten to tell you that to our sorrow absolutely no headway is being made with the colored regiment. I wrote an urgent letter to the Governor on June 11th asking that he take up the matter, telling him frankly that the Adjutant General was, in my opinion, trying to block the whole scheme by letting it die of inanition, and urging that he apply at once to the War Department for your services. He wrote in reply stating that he would be glad to take it up. Since then I have heard nothing from him, and as he is now engaged in a bitter political campaign in which I am rather opposing him, I fear that I cannot influence him further. I am, however, writing to Robert Wood and Dr. DuBois calling their attention to the fact that this is the time to make the Governor line up, and that he should be told frankly that if he wants negro votes he must state definitely just what he proposes to do about this regiment. After the campaign, if he is re-elected, I shall take the matter up with him; if Mr. Whitman, who seems to be the leading Republican candidate, be chosen, I should think the prospects good for achieving something as he is sincerely friendly to the colored people.

I am glad to see from your letter that all is going well with you personally, and I trust that you have not had any anxiety about your children in Belgium during this horrible time.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Oswald Garrison Villard

(Confidential)

The Adjutant General's Office
Camp near Fort Monroe Landing, Va July 7th 1862

Mr President,

You have been fully informed, that the Rebel Army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or seducing us by blocking our rivers & communications. I can not but regard our condition as critical and earnestly desire in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the Army or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions and are deeply imprinted upon my mind and heart.

Our Cause must never be abandoned; it is the cause of free institutions and self government. The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If necessary we will fight, other dispositions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction or foreign war shake your settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State.

The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and carrying out such civil and military policy and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our Cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency.

A system of policy true to national and conservative, and founded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty. Unless the principles governing the further conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain the requisite force will be almost hopeless; a declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will be justly disintegrate our present armies.

The ~~best~~ policy of the Government must be supported by concentration of military power. The national force should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation and numerous armies; but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States; these armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist.

In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require a Commander in Chief of the Army. One who possesses your confidence, understands your views and who is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the Nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself; I am willing to serve you in such position as you may assign me and I will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate service requires.

I maybe on the brink of eternity and as I hope forgiveness from my Maker I have written this letter with sincerity towards you and from love for my country.

H. C. Allen

16860

A. Lincoln
Pres. U.S.

Very respectfully your obedt. Servt.

H. C. Allen
Co. 1st Regt. Va. Inf.

George B. McClellan to Abraham Lincoln, Monday, July 07, 1862 (Thoughts on political and military affairs) (Confidential)

Head Quarters. Army of the Potomac

Camp near Harrisons Landing -- Va. July 7th 1862

Mr. President.

You have been fully informed, that the rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blocking our river communications. I can not but regard our condition as critical and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion; although they do not strictly relate to the situation of this army or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart.

Our cause must never be abandoned; it is the cause of free institutions and self government: The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood: If Secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future: Let neither military disaster, political faction or foreign war shake your settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every state.

The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy, covering the whole ground of our national trouble: The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost: The constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency.

This rebellion has assumed the character of a War; as such it should be regarded; and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a War looking to the subjugation of the people of any state, in any event: It should not be, at all, a War upon population; but against armed forces and political organizations: Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of States or forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the War, all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected; subject only to the necessities of military operations: All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited; and offensive demeanor by the military towards citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in places where active hostilities exist; and oaths not required by enactments -- Constitutionally made -- should be neither demanded or received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights.

Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relation of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master; except for repressing disorder as in other cases: Slaves contraband under the Act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it: The right of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave labor should be asserted and the right of the owner to compensation there for should be recognized: This principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular state; thus working manumission in such state -- and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also and possibly even in Maryland the expediency of such a military measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty. Unless the principles governing the further conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain the requisite forces will be almost hopeless: A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies.

The civil policy of the Government must be supported by concentrations of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation and numerous armies; but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States; those armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist.

In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require a Commander in Chief of the Army; One who possesses your confidence, understands your views and who is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself: I am willing to serve you in such position as you may assign me and I will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served superior.

I may be on the brink of eternity and as I hope forgiveness from my maker I have written this letter with sincerity towards you and from love for my country.

Very respectfully yours,
Geo B McClellan
Maj Gnl Comdg

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
For Immediate Release February 19, 1999
REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON AT CEREMONY IN HONOR OF LT. HENRY O. FLIPPER
The Roosevelt Room 6:33 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, I'd like to welcome this distinguished assemblage here -- Dr. King and the members of the Flipper family, and your friends; Secretary West, Congressman Clyburn, General Powell, Deputy Secretary Hamry, Under Secretary de Leon, General Ross and General Reimer, Secretary Caldera. I understand we're joined by Clarence Davenport, the 6th African American graduate of West Point; other distinguished West Point graduates who are here. Welcome to all of you. There's one person who could not be here today -- Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder, I'm glad to see you -- the one person who could not be here today I want to acknowledge, and that is Senator Max Cleland from Georgia, who has done a lot to make this day possible. We thank him in his absence.

I welcome you all to an event that is 117 years overdue. Here in America's House of liberty, we celebrate ideas like freedom, equality, our indivisibility as one people. Great leaders lived here -- people like Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Lincoln, the Roosevelts, after whom this room is named. All of them deepened the meaning of those words while they lived here. But we must be candid and say that the special quality of American freedom is not always extended to all Americans. A word like "freedom," to be more than a slogan, requires us to acknowledge that our "more perfect union" was created by imperfect human beings, people who did not always define freedom in the ways that we would, and in ways that they knew they should. For this word to live for ourselves and our children, we must recognize it represents a difficult goal that must be struggled with every day in order to be realized.

Today's ceremony is about a moment in 1882, when our government did not do all it could do to protect an individual American's freedom. It is about a moment in 1999 when we correct the error and resolve to do even better in the future. The man we honor today was an extraordinary American. Henry Flipper did all his country asked him to do. Though born a slave in Georgia, he was proud to serve America: the first African American graduate of West Point; the first African American commissioned officer in the regular United States Army. He showed brilliant promise and joined the 10th Cavalry. While stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, he perfected a drainage system that eliminated the stagnant water, and malaria, plaguing the fort. Still known as "Flipper's Ditch," it became a national landmark in 1977. He distinguished himself in combat on the frontier, and then was transferred to run a commissary at Fort Davis in Texas. In 1881, Lt. Flipper was accused by his commanding officer of improperly accounting for the funds entrusted to him. A later Army review suggested he had been singled out for his race, but at the time there wasn't much justice available for a young African American soldier. In December, a court-martial acquitted him of embezzlement, but convicted him of conduct unbecoming an officer. President Chester A. Arthur declined to overturn the sentence, and in June of 1882, Lt. Flipper was dishonorably discharged. His life continued. He became a civil and mining engineer out West. He worked in many capacities for the government, as special agent for the Department of Justice; as an expert on Mexico for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; as a special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. He died in 1940, at the age of 84. But even after his death, this stain of dishonor remained. One hundred and seventeen years have now elapsed since his discharge. That's a long time, even more than the span of his long life. More than half the history of the White House, indeed, of the United States itself. And too long to let an injustice lie uncorrected.

The army exonerated him in 1976, changed his discharge to honorable and reburied him with full honors. But one thing remained to be done, and now it will be. With great pleasure and humility, I now offer a full pardon to Lt. Henry Ossian Flipper of the United States Army. This good man now has completely recovered his good name. It has been a trying thing for the family to fight this long battle, to confront delays and bureaucratic indifference, but this is a day of affirmation. It teaches us that, although the wheels of justice turn slowly at times, still they turn. It teaches that time can heal old wounds and redemption comes to those who persist in a righteous cause. Most of all, it teaches us -- Lt. Flipper's family teaches us -- that we must never give up the fight to make our country live up to its highest ideals. Outside of this room Henry Flipper is not known to most Americans. All the more reason to remember him today. His remarkable life story is important to us, terribly important, as we continue to work -- on the edge of a new century and a new millennium -- on deepening the meaning of freedom at home, and working to expand democracy and freedom around the world, to give new life to the great experiment begun in 1776. This is work Henry Flipper would have been proud of. Each of you who worked so hard for this day is a living chapter in the story of Lt. Flipper. I thank you for your devotion, your courage, your persistence, your unshakable commitment. I thank you for believing, and proving, that challenges never disappear, but in the long run, freedom comes to those who persevere.

Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END 6:44 P.M. EST

2356083

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON. January 7, 1916.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.
To: Major Charles Young, 10th Cavalry,
944 T Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
Subject: Efficiency record.

1. You are informed that the letter addressed to you, by Honorable D. E. Howard, President of Liberia, dated Monrovia, Liberia, November 24, 1915, and the letter addressed to you, by Richard C. Bundy, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Monrovia, Liberia, dated November 20, 1915, have been noted on your compiled efficiency record.

2. The following entry has also been made on your compiled efficiency record.

1915. Under date of November 17, 1915, Honorable C. D. B. King, Secretary of State, Monrovia, Liberia, in a letter to the American Charge d'Affaires, Monrovia, Liberia, said: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date, conveying the information that Major Charles Young has been relieved of duty as military attache to your Legation by The Adjutant General, United States Army; and that in compliance with instructions, the Major expects to leave Monrovia within the next two weeks. In noting the information thus conveyed, I cannot but here record the Liberian Government's grateful appreciation of the most valuable services rendered the Republic by Major Young, in connection with the reorganization of its Frontier Force during his short stay in Liberia -- services which will always stand as a monument to the Major's name in the military annals of the Republic. It is sincerely regretted that duty elsewhere renders it impossible for the Republic to further draw upon Major Young's ripe military knowledge and experience. He carries with him, however, in his new field of activity, the love and best wishes of a grateful people. I avail myself of this opportunity to personally testify to the effective work accomplished by the Major during his stay in Liberia and to the lasting benefits that must result to the Republic therefrom."

By order of the Secretary of War.

J. P. [Signature]
Adjutant General.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE



William Catey, a private..... of Captain Charles.....
 Company, (A) of the Thirty Eighth..... Regiment of the United States
 Infantry..... was enlisted by Maj. Morrison..... of
 the 38th..... Regiment of Infantry at Saint Louis, Mo.....
 on the 10th day of November, 1866, to serve 3..... years; he was born
 in Independence in the State of Missouri, is 24.....
 years of age, 5..... feet 9..... inches high, Black..... complexion, Black..... eyes,
 Black..... hair, and by occupation when enlisted a Cook..... During the last two
 months said soldier has been unfit for duty 40..... days* This soldier has been under my
 Command since May 21st 1867. At that time he was doing Guard duty
 at Fort Stanton, Mo. He was then and has been since, feeble both
 physically and mentally and comes of the best grade unfit for duty. The
 origin of his infirmities is unknown to me.

STATION Fort Bayard, Mo.
 DATE: August 11th 1868
 Charles E. Clarke
 Capt. 38th Inf. Fort May, Mo.
 Commanding Company.

I CERTIFY, that I have carefully examined the said William Catey, Private
 of Captain Charles E. Clarke, (A) Company, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a
 soldier because of a feeble and feeble habit. He is constitutionally
 weak and is unable to perform his duty. He is unable to do military
 duty and is unfit for any service involving the least exertion.
 His condition dates prior to enlistment.
 Disability 1/2

D. L. Huntington
 Bt. Lt. Col. 1st Reg. Cav. U.S.A.

DISCHARGED, this Fourteenth day of October, 1868, at
 Fort Bayard, Mo.
 [Signature]
 Lt. Col. 1st Reg. Cav.
 Commanding the Reg't Post

The Soldier desires to be addressed at
 Town Alton, County Madison, State Illinois

* See Note 1 on the back of this. † See Note 3 on the back of this.
 [A. O. O., No. 100 & 101—Final.] [DUPLICATED.]

July 28, 1866. CHAP. CCXCIX. — *An Act to increase and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.*

See 1867, ch. 159.
Post, p. 434.

Military peace establishment to consist of what.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, forty-five regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

Artillery.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized; and the first, second, third, and fourth regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the fifth regiment of artillery; but the regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries shall hereafter be extra lieutenants selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment.

Cavalry.

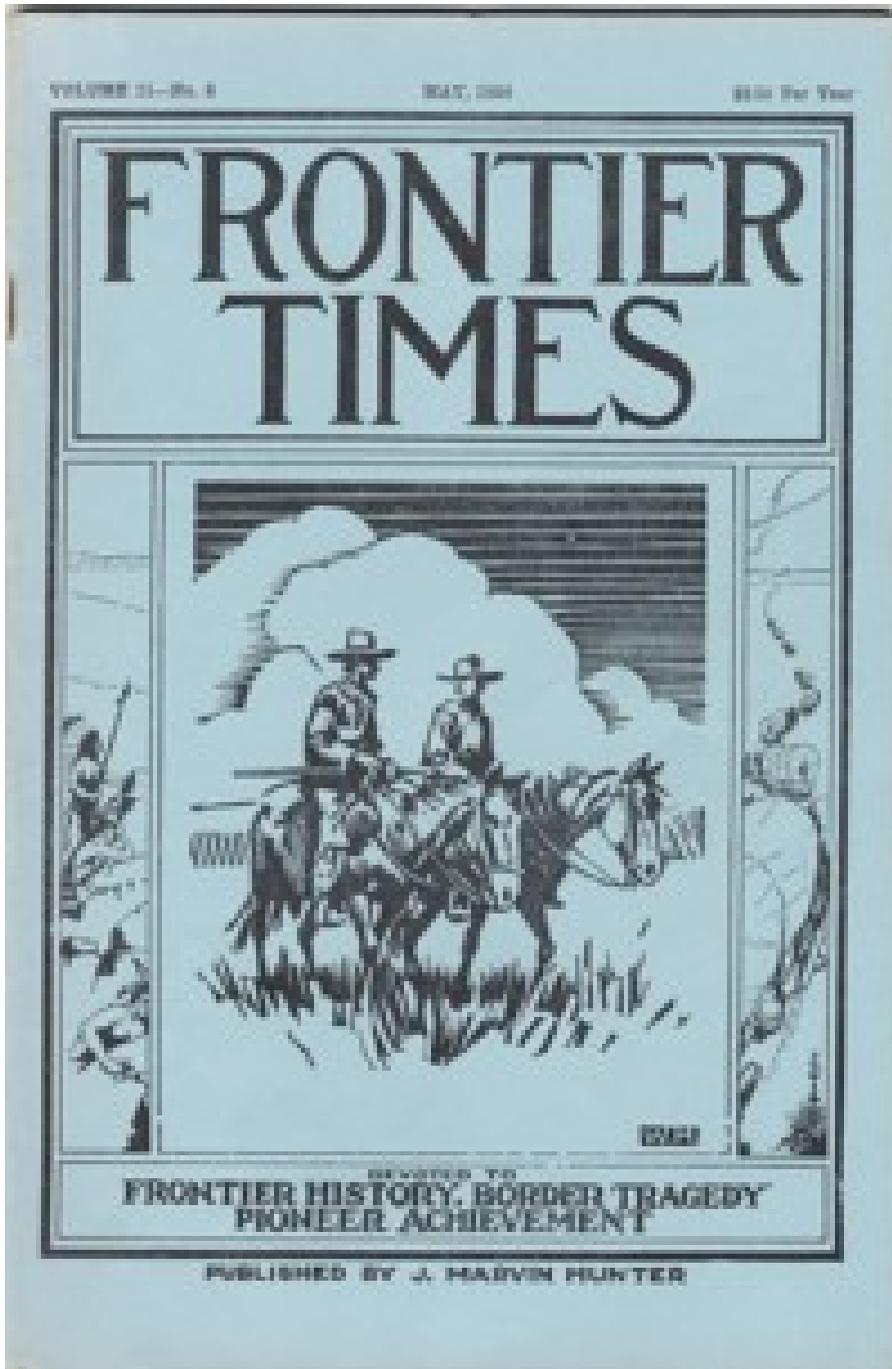
SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That to the six regiments of cavalry now in service there shall be added four regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men, having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments, with the addition of one veterinary surgeon to each regiment, whose compensation shall be one hundred dollars per month; but the grade of company commissary sergeant of cavalry is hereby abolished. The original vacancies in the grade of first and second lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of volunteer cavalry, and two thirds of the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selections from among the officers of volunteer cavalry, and one third from officers of the regular army, all of whom shall have served two years in the field during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct; any portion of the cavalry force may be armed and drilled as infantry or dismounted cavalry at the discretion of the President, and each cavalry regiment shall hereafter have but one hospital steward, and the regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries shall hereafter be extra lieutenants selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment.

Infantry.

SEC. 4. *And, be it further enacted,* That the forty-five regiments of infantry provided for by this act shall consist of the first ten regiments, of ten companies each, now in service; of twenty-seven regiments, of ten companies each, to be formed by adding two companies to each battalion of the remaining nine regiments; and of eight new regiments, of ten companies each, four regiments of which shall be composed of colored men and four regiments of ten companies each to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided for, to be called the veteran reserve corps; and all the original vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of volunteers, and one half the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant, shall be filled by selection from among the officers of volunteers, and the remainder from officers of the regular army, all of whom shall have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field. The veteran reserve corps shall be officered by appointments from any officers and soldiers of volunteers or of the regular army who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the army of the United States in the late war, and who may yet be competent for garrison or other duty, to which that corps has heretofore been assigned.

Appointments from volunteer officers and soldiers, how distributed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the appointments to be made from among volunteer officers and soldiers under the provisions of this act shall be distributed among the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them respectively



Frontier Times Magazine

Vol 11 No. 8 - MAY 1934

Old Seminole Scouts Still Thrive on Border

By H. Conger Jones.

The Seminoles are a mixed race, composed of Indian and negro blood in about equal proportions. They originated in Florida, where the native Seminole Indians held a number of negroes as slaves, whom they had stolen from the white settlers farther north. Slavery in the white settlements was to be preferred to that in the Indian villages, but the luckless black after being taken from his white master into the swamps of Florida, had no choice in the matter. After the Seminole war in Florida the United States Government removed the Indians with their slaves to Oklahoma, then Indian Territory. About 1,850 in number migrated to Mexico, where the former slaves intermixed with their masters and eventually outnumbered either the full-blood Indian or Negro. However they did not mix with either native Indians or Mexicans and continued to live a life apart, becoming versed in border warfare, combining the craft of the Indian with the trait of the negro. In 1871 the garrison at Fort Clark was being harassed by small parties of Lapin Indians, and unable to secure friendly scouts from among the tribesmen to assist the soldiers in running down these thieving bands, Lieut. Bullis (later Gen. Bullis) received authority from Washington to enlist a company of Seminoles as scouts. Thus there was organized at Eagle Pass, Texas, early in 1871, an enlisted detachment of Seminoles, who, with their families...

ORIGINAL INVALID CLAIM.

Soldier, Calley Williams William C. King
 P. O. Trinidad Rank, Private
 County, Las Animas Company, A
 State, Colo. Regiment, 38th U.S. Infantry
 Rates, \$ _____ per month, commencing _____

REJECTED.

Pensioned for _____

RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY.

Name, Charles and William C. King Fee, \$ _____ Agent _____ to pay.
 P. O. City Articles filed _____, 18 _____

APPROVALS.

Approved for rejection for deafness.
 Submitted for ap. Feb. 19, 1892 Raefl Jefferson, Examiner.

at a disability from deafness found to exist, and no record of same.

Approved for rejection on the ground of no disability from alleged impaired hearing since date of filing.
 Approved for rejection on disability from cause alleged since filing claim.

The question of disability is not concerned with the case as it is a question of medical facts.

Feb. 25, 1892 Legal Reviewer, W. H. [unclear] Med. Reviewer,
Feb. 27, 1892 Re-Review, W. H. [unclear] Med. Referee.

IMPORTANT DATES.

Enlisted, Apr 15, 1866 service from _____
 Mustered _____, 1865 to _____, 1865, in
 Discharged Oct 14, 1865 to prior and subsequent service
 Declaration filed June 19, 1891 Not in service since Oct 14, 1865

BASIS OF CLAIM.

Alleges that she contracted deafness (on declaration filed June 19, 1891)
In supplemental declaration, filed Dec. 9, 1891, she alleges
that she contracted small pox at Hudson, Mo., Oct. 1865; that while
suffering from said disease she was obliged to wear her eyes and
the adverse effects of small pox caused deafness

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 175. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1917.

Extract.

* * * * *
51. Lieut. Col. *Charles Young*, 10th Cavalry, having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a colonel of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement by the President from active service as a colonel under the provisions of an act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, is announced, to date from June 22, 1917, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified.
* * * * *

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

no 158
77861
216.912

*Lt. Col. C. Young, 10th Cav.
of adjutant General O.
Columbus, Ohio*

By the President of the United States of America:

A. Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to deprive such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day

"of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the

The Emancipation Proclamation

January 1, 1863

A Transcription

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida,

Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[]), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

EDWIN F. WERR, N. C., CHAIRMAN.	HENRY J. STEELE, PA.
CHARLES C. CARLIN, VA.	J. RUSSELL WALKER, GA.
ROBERT V. THOMAS, JR., KY.	ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, MINN.
JOSEPH W. BAGGOTT, KANS.	JOHN W. NELSON, WIS.
WILLIAM L. EGGE, MD.	DICK T. HUGGAN, OKLA.
WARREN GARD, OHIO.	HENRY G. DARFORTH, N. Y.
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RICHARD S. WHALEY, S. C.	WALTER M. GRANDLER, N. Y.
HARRY H. DALE, N. Y.	LEONIDAS C. DYER, IND.
THADDEUS H. CANAWAY, ARK.	HUNTER H. MOSS, JR., W. VA.
H. W. NEELY, W. VA.	

A. L. QUICKEE, CLERK.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 21, 1916.

Mr. Samuel B. Wallace,
 c/o Board of Public Service,
 St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Sam:-

I have your letter of June 19th, with refer-
 ence to Major Charles Young, and a colored volunteer
 regiment for service with Mexico. I know very well
 the splendid services heretofore rendered by Major
 Young and the fact that he is one of our most splendid
 officers of the regular Army. I will take this matter
 up with the Secretary of War along the lines suggested
 by you and do anything I can to assist you as indicated
 in your letter. I do not know of course, whether there
 will be war with Mexico or not, but if there is I am
 quite sure that opportunity for Colonel Young will be
 given. I at least hope it will.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

L. C. Dyer

The Filipinos are hospitable to a fault, and they have too the full color sympathy, and appear to entertain a decided fondness for colored Americans, many of whom having come to Manila with the colored regiments, have married handsome Filipino belles.

CHAPLAIN THEOPHILUS G. STEWARD, 1901

I was struck by a question a little [Filipino] boy ask me, which ran about this way: “Why does the American Negro come . . . to fight us when we are much a friend to him and have not done anything to him. He is all the same as me and me all the same as you. Why don’t you fight those people in America who burn Negroes, that make a beast of you. . .

WILLIAM SIMMS, 1901

The whites have begun to establish their diabolical race hatred in all its home rancor in Manila, even endeavoring to propagate the phobia among the Spaniards and Filipinos so as to be sure of the foundation of their supremacy when the civil rule that must necessarily follow the present military, is established.

JOHN W. GALLOWAY
Sgt, Major, 24th U. S. Infantry

Mr. Editor:

This leaves on the eve of the departure of the 10th Cay, for Huntsville, Alabama and it is with a feeling of regret that we all start again for the south. Not a man in the regiment cares to soldier again because the soldiers have very little protection. Too many believe that if you are insulted that it is the proper thing to turn and go away because a white man insulted you, and that you must remember that you are *black*. This don’t go in the 10th, and I am glad that we have men who have enough manhood to resent any insult cast upon them. The officers, I have noticed, who were the greatest to try to dog the men, were the greatest cowards and were just as meek as kittens in Cuba. I have noticed in the last few days that they have been great to treat the men like dogs instead of as human beings, but it is mostly toward recruits and is an unfair advantage.

[Unsigned]

Hon. H.C. Smith, Editor of the Gazette

Dear Friends:

I am improving rapidly and have been transferred to quarters, but it will be some time before I am ready for duty. Enclosed in this letter you will find a small piece of a tree which has history. The Seventh and Tenth Immunes, Third North Carolina and Sixth Virginia, Afro-American regiments, are in camp about three miles from Macon. Between the camp and the city is a “public park” in which only white people are allowed. In this park was a tree on which six or seven Afro-Americans had been lynched, and it was common knowledge that the tree was kept for that purpose. Upon it was a sign reading: “D (for dogs) and niggers not allowed here.” The Sixth Virginia being the first four regiments to arrive, saw the sign and learned the facts as stated above, first, of course. A squad of them made it their business to go to the park and cut down that tree, and when the park-keeper (white) came to remonstrate, limbs were cut from it and he was given a good thrashing. None of the boys were ever found out. Not being able to go to the tree myself, I have been unable to get you a larger piece.

Labor-American) per day brings here thirty-five cents. Cooks in private families receive five dollars a month. Other help less. The engineers, and Second Ohio regiment (white) with whom I have talked, have no use for this part of the country or the people (white) and eight out of every ten ask why our people permit such outrageous treatment as they are accorded.

As soon as I am able I will send you more information.

Yours sincerely,
C.W. Cordin
Cpl., 7th Immunes U.S. V. I

Our racial sympathies would naturally be with the Filipinos. They are fighting manfully for what they conceive to be their best interests. But we cannot for the sake of sentiment turn our back upon our own country.

COLORED AMERICAN, 1899

Answer Key to Primary Resources

1. Poem about Cathay Williams and an excerpt from an interview with Cathay Williams that ran in a St. Louis newspaper outlining her experiences growing up and in joining the Army. (Williams)
2. Letter of complaint from Henry Flipper. After his dishonorable discharge, Flipper fought to clear his name as he pursued a career as an engineer and an expert on Spanish and Mexican land law. In 1898, a bill reinstating him into the Army and restoring his rank was introduced in Congress on his behalf. To bolster his case, he sent Congressman John A. T. Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, the letter displayed below along with a brief supporting the bill's passage. Flipper's letter to Hull is an eloquent statement asking Congress for "that justice which every American citizen has the right to ask." The bill and several later ones were tabled, and Flipper died in 1940 without vindication, but in 1976, the Army granted him an honorable discharge, and in 1999, President Bill Clinton issued him a full pardon. (Flipper)
3. Letter from WEB DuBois encouraging Charles Young to lead the colored regiment set up in New York (Young)
4. Recruiting poster for Colored Troops directed at black men during the Civil War. It refers to efforts by the Lincoln administration to provide equal pay for black soldiers and equal protection for black POWs. (All)
5. Testimony of John Kibbett, House of Representative Executive Documents, 43rd Congress. Outlines the duties of the Seminole Negroes in Texas and calls for the recruitment of additional soldiers. (Pompey Factor)
6. Army Enlistment Certificate for Cathay Williams. An army surgeon examined William Cathay upon enlistment, and determined that the recruit was fit for duty; full medical exams were not given at the time. The exams were cursory and if it was determined that she was a woman it was not recorded since it was illegal at the time. There is little information provided other than her place of her birth; she may have been as young as 16 and lied about her age. (Cathay Williams)
7. Letter from Oswald Garrison Villard recommending that Charles Young be assigned to lead a regiment during World War I (Young)

8. McClellan's letter to Lincoln discussing the need for additional troops and the enlistment of freed slaves in the army viewed as contraband (All)
9. In 1999, Clinton speech to pardoning Flipper from his dishonorable discharge and hailing his accomplishments. (Flipper)
10. Liberian Efficiency Record. In 1912, Charles Young was sent to Liberia as a Military Attaché, where he served as an advisor to the Liberian government. On January 1916, he was relieved of duty and was asked to return home. (Young)
11. Disability Discharge letter for Cathay Williams granted on October 14, 1868 based on a surgeon's certificate of disability. The certificate included a statement from the captain that read "Cathay had been under his command since May 20, 1867 " ... and has been since feeble both physically and mentally, and much of the time quite unfit for duty. The origin of his infirmities is unknown to me." The surgeon's statement claimed Cathay was of "...a feeble habit. He is continually on sick report without benefit. He is unable to do military duty.... This condition dates prior to enlistment." When she received her disability notice she had served for just less than two year. (Williams)
12. Army Reorganization Act 1866 creating the Buffalo Soldiers regiments. Officially known as An Act to increase and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States. The Act was approved by the 1st session of the 39th Congress on July 28th, 1866 and is credited with the formation of the Buffalo Soldiers. The sections of greatest interest are Section 3, which called for the formation of 4 additional regiments of cavalry, two of which were to consist of colored enlisted and white officers. (All)
13. Frontier Times Magazine article discussing the work of the Seminole Negros on the Frontier. (Pompey Factor)
14. Benefit Rejection letter denying Cathay Williams disability for lack of accurate documentation. In February 1892, the Pension Bureau rejected her claim for an invalid pension based on her claim of deafness. Her lawyers were notified and decided to fight their client's list based on frostbite she had suffered while in the Army. Her claims were rejected(Williams)
15. War Department forced retirement letter. Major Young became a squadron commander with the 10th Cavalry, and all of his subordinate troop commanders and Lieutenants were Caucasian. This significant milestone affected Young's career the following year when a white officer who had served under Young complained to the War Department that, as a southerner, he found it "distasteful to take orders from a

black superior." Secretary of War Newton Baker ordered the officer to do his duty or resign, but a bigoted Woodrow Wilson overruled his secretary, giving a signal to several other prejudiced officers of the 10th to file similar complaints. This may have led to Young's removal from the active army in 1917. Young was forced to take a physical and it was discovered that he had high blood pressure and he was forced to resign. However, to prove his physical ability, he went on a horseback trip of 500 miles, proving that he was able to carry on his military assignments. (Young)

16. Emancipation Proclamation. Issued on January 1, 1863 it declared, "all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people thereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free." In theory, it officially freed all slaves within the states or parts of states that were in rebellion and not in Union hands. Over 900, 000 slaves remained in Union territory still in human bondage. (All)
17. Letter from L.C. Dyer to Samuel B. Wallace in support of Charles Young being assigned to lead troops in the fight against Mexico in 1916. (Young)
18. Quotes from soldiers featured in "Smoked Yankees: Letters from Negro Soldiers 1898-1902" that discusses the discrimination faced by soldiers. (All)