

Seventeenth Annual

JUNETEENTH JUBILEE ©

June 18, 2022  
7:00 to 8:30 pm

Welcome and Introductions	Dr. Mark Coyne, Chair
Master of Ceremony	Edd MacKey
To the Colors	
Posting of American and Regimental Flags	
Pledge of Allegiance	
A Day in Camp	Sherron Jackson 12th USCHA, Reactivated
History of Camp Nelson	Phil Maxson Osher Lifelong Learning Institute
Civil War Tunes	John Kalbfleisch Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
Songs of Spirit and Soul	Gloria Jean Tompkins Edward Sister of Jimtown
Muster Out	Roll Call
Lighting of Candles	
Laying of Wreaths	
Taps	

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

JUNETEENTH JUBILEE ©



Since 2005

*Highlighting the Spirit of Freedom*

Saturday, June 18, 2022

7:00 ~ 8:30pm

African Cemetery No.2  
419 East Seventh Street  
Lexington, Kentucky

## NATIONAL HOLIDAY DECLARED 2021

Mayor Linda Gorton presents  
Juneteenth Day Proclamation.



The Juneteenth Jubilee ©  
celebration at  
African Cemetery No.2  
took place on the day the  
National Holiday was  
declared, June 19.

The Cemetery Board held its  
first Juneteenth Celebration  
in 1999.

Since 2005, we have honored  
the veterans who fought to  
secure our freedom.

### JUNETEENTH JUBILEE ©

History and Handbook

*A Celebration*



*Freedom from Slavery*

Saturday, June 19, 2021

7:30 ~ 8:30pm

African Cemetery No.2  
419 East Seventh Street  
Lexington, Kentucky

## 2021 Juneteenth Jubilee ©

The 12th Heavy Artillery, Reactivated and Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Presentation of Colors



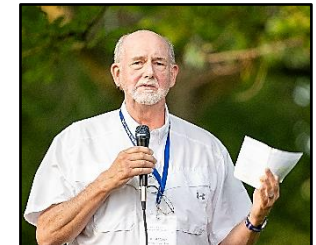
Michael Jones, Historic  
Preservation Program  
Administrator, K.T.C.  
Master of Ceremony



Sergeant Robert Bell,  
Guest Speaker  
12th Heavy Artillery  
"Joining the Army"



Ms. Jessica Bush sings.



Phil Maxson, Guest Speaker  
Osher Lifelong Learning Institute  
"Camp Nelson, Our Canada"



Bernard O'Bryan as Colonel Gordon Granger  
"Proclaims Freedom in Texas"

Gun Salute



Taps



All photos credit  
J. Jalani Mundy 2021  
Photographer  
Videographer



## MILITARY CAMP TENTS

Soldiers, outside military posts, were sheltered by tents of various types. The smallest of them was the shelter or 'dog' tent. It came in two pieces, one with buttons and the other with buttonholes. Soldiers would pair to 'button up' their tent for the night.

An A-Frame tent, used for the first two years of the war, could accommodate four to six soldiers. The canvas was stretched across a six-foot-long horizontal bar with vertical supporting bars in front and back.

The largest, called a "Wall Tent", was utilized for hospitals and by officers. Cots, facing a center aisle, would be placed along the walls. Several tents could be joined to double the size of the portable accommodation.

Source: Newsletter. 2021/2022. Kentucky Department of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

### 12<sup>th</sup> Heavy Artillery Encampment



Photo credit: Geoff Maddox, 2009

## MILITARY UNIFORM and EQUIPMENT

Clothing and Equipment accounts were set up for each soldier. During his time of service, if any piece had to be replaced, the cost was deducted from the monthly pay of ten dollars. When the soldier was given furlough, the cost of transportation was also deducted. The amount, based on the distance from his post, varied from \$1.88 to \$6.14. There was also a Camp and Garrison (C&G) fee which ranged from \$.03 to \$1.40.

Canteen - \$.60  
Clothing - \$3.50 to \$41.00  
Haversack - \$.40  
Joslyn Carbine - \$8.00  
Musket and accoutrements - \$6.00  
One half of shelter tent - \$6.50  
Ordinance - \$.08 to \$.82 cents  
Remington rifle - \$12.37



12<sup>th</sup> Heavy Artillery Regiment

Y. Giles  
May 2003

The cost of these items was combined in a list of 'lost' equipment.

Bayonet scabbard	Pistol belt holster
Belt and Plate	Rifle sling
Buckle	Halter
Core wrench for carbine	Curry comb and brush
Tray for carbine	

## SOLDIER SUBSTITUTES

Some owners enlisted their enslaved men as military service substitutes.

Name	Company/Regiment	Substitute for
<b>Joseph B. Courtney</b>	<b>H, 31st Infantry</b>	<b>James Scotchand</b>

Courtney, born in Shelbyville, KY was enslaved at Buffalo, New York. At the age of nineteen, he served from July 1864 to November 1865. Courtney returned to Kentucky, becoming a Methodist minister. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society for several years.

<b>Willis Downing</b>	<b>G, 123rd Infantry</b>	<b>Samuel Downing</b>
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Forty-five-year-old Downing was enlisted December 1864 and served until October 1865 in Louisville and other points in Kentucky.

<b>Walker Harris</b>	<b>C, 122nd Infantry</b>	<b>James W. Hite</b>
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Harris, born in Madison County, was enslaved in Jefferson County. He was enlisted at the age of eighteen to serve from December 1864 to December 1865. The regiment organized at Louisville and was deployed to Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia to participate in the capture of those cities.

<b>Isaac Hawes</b>	<b>B, 122nd Infantry</b>	<b>Ben T. Goodwin</b>
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Hawes, eighteen years old, served from 1864 to 1866 in the infantry. He died at the veteran's hospital in Dayton in 1916. His remains were returned for burial in African Cemetery No. 2.

<b>Samuel McDonald</b>	<b>H, 123rd Infantry</b>	<b>James Headley</b>
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McDonald was sixteen years old when he was assigned to the infantry regiment for service in Louisville, Kentucky from September 1864 to October 1865.

<b>David Stout</b>	<b>F, 117th Infantry</b>	<b>James A. Waits</b>
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Stout, at the age of eighteen, enlisted at Covington to serve from 1864 to 1867. The regiment participated in the siege operations of the Appomattox Campaign in Virginia which ended the war. Stout moved to Ohio where he died in 1897. His remains were returned to African Cemetery No. 2, Lexington.

<b>Squire Stout</b>	<b>C, 123rd Infantry</b>	<b>Winslow Lancaster</b>
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Stout, born in Bourbon County, was forty-seven years old when sent to Louisville for service from October 1864 to October 1865.

<b>George Thomas</b>	<b>L, 5th Cavalry</b>	<b>James W. Bell</b>
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Thomas, at the age of nineteen, was assigned to the cavalry regiment in which he served from 1864 to 1866. The company was engaged in the capture of Saltville, Virginia. They also operated at Paducah, Kentucky and LaGrange, Tennessee. The last seven months of his service, Thomas was stationed in Arkansas.

## SOLDIER MUSICIANS

Soldiers sang while they labored and during their 'free time' just as they had while enslaved.

Music was of such importance to morale, that the military enlisted men to perform in bands. Regimental Bands were composed of two musicians from each company. The twenty members would gather to play during battles to boost morale of the troops, at recruiting stations, and to participate in parades. Their instruments were brass horns of all sizes and drum.

When the soldiers were not performing, they were messengers, clerks, and guards. Following a battle, they were assigned ambulance duty.

107th UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY BAND



Fort Corcoran in Arlington, Virginia, November 1865

Source: Library of Congress

Cupid Bradford, at the age of twenty-three, was drafted May 17, 1864, Lexington, Kentucky into Company A of the 107th Infantry. Notes in his daily report indicated that "Mar & April 1866- on duty, musician at Fort Corcoran, VA". Bradford mustered out November 22, 1866, Washington, D.C. His military and pension records indicated that he was also known as Cupid St. Clair, a misspelling of the surname of his owner Jesse Sinclair. As a civilian, Bradford was employed as a bricklayer living with Sarah, his wife, at 177 Spruce Street, Lexington.

Humphrey Allen, also known by the surname Allison, at age forty-six served from February 1865 to April 1866 as a musician. He was enlisted as a substitute for James Wasson into Company B, 119th Infantry. When Humphrey and his wife, Amy B. Moore, filed the declaration of their 1845 slave marriage, they told of their births in Louisiana and transport to Kentucky in 1853.

## BLACK MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH

June has become the month that brings attention and recognition to the influence African American music has made on the nation.

President Jimmy Carter first declared National Black Music Month in 1979.

The first Presidential Proclamation was issued in 2000 by George W. Bush.

President Barack Obama renamed the observation African American Music Appreciation Month in 2009.

President Joe Biden signed the proclamation May 31, 2021 to usher in the recognition for June 2022, now known as Black Music Appreciation Month.

Source:

National Museum of African American History and Culture, Washington, D.C.

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## GLORIA JEAN TOMPKINS, VOCALIST

Mrs. Gloria Jean Tompkins has studied piano and organ to advance her knowledge of music. However, her calling and passion is singing. The youngest of nine children of Lou Jesse and Alene Warfield Edwards, she joined her sisters in the 1960s as a member of the Edward Sisters Singers of Jimtown, a rural community in Fayette County. She and Samuel, her husband of forty-three years, are proud parents of a daughter and grandparents of three grandchildren.

Mrs. Tompkins, who attended the University of Kentucky and Eastern Kentucky University, began her career in Fayette County Public Schools working at the central office. When Paul Laurence Dunbar High School opened in 1990, she transferred to the school as the administrative assistant. She also listened to, encouraged, and counselled students, especially African Americans. Because of her reputation as a singer, she was called upon to assist with programs at the school and to sing during sports events. She retired in 2011.

Tompkins, traveling farther from home, has performed at the Spoleto Festival, Charleston, South Carolina and in stage productions, *Mahalia*, being one of them. While her husband was in military service in Spain, she performed with the Gospel Messengers, sponsored by the U.S. Embassy.

During our 2022 Juneteenth Jubilee © Mrs. Tompkins performed songs of Spirit and Soul. Just as ancestors of past eras have done, she sang a cappella, *Wayfaring Stranger*, *Glory Glory Hallelujah* and other spirituals.

## JOHN KALBFLEISCH, CIVIL WAR TUNES

Kalbfleisch has participated in our Juneteenth Jubilee © as a military honor guard since 2009. He is a musician. He plays the opening tune “To the Colors” for the posting of the American and Regimental Flags and sounds ‘Taps’ for the closing tune for our military programs.

He is a fifteen-year member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Sergeant Elijah P. Marrs, Camp #5 and a thirty-year member of the American Legion Man ‘o War Post Number 8.

Some may remember seeing him at the Lexington Public Library where he worked from 1977 until 2015.

For this program, Kalbfleisch played on harmonica, the Civil War tunes:

Johnny Has Gone for a Soldier (When Johnny Comes Marching Home)  
Battle Cry of Freedom  
Lorena  
Wayfaring Stranger  
Battle Hymn of the Republic

Kalbfleisch is a twenty-five-year member of the Society for the Preservation and Advancement of the Harmonica. He attends annual conventions held throughout the United States. He owns more than several harmonicas of various sizes and tone pitches.

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## THE HARMONICA: AN ORCHESTRA IN YOUR POCKET

The harmonica has its origin several thousands of years ago in China. Bamboo reeds, bundled and cut with fingerholes around the base, were fitted with a cupped mouthpiece into which air was blown. It was known as a sheng. The sheng was introduced into Europe by a Jesuit priest.

Sixteen-year-old Christian Friedrich Buschmann filed a patent for a smaller hand-held harmonica in Germany in 1821.

German clock salesman Matthias Hohner formed a company in 1857, selling harmonicas to German immigrants. By 1868, he began supplying the portable music instruments to enthusiasts in the United States.

Other names for the instrument are French harp, mouth organ, and blues harp.

The distinct tone of the harmonica can be heard in performances of American Folk music, classical music, country music, blues, jazz, and rock.

An internet search reveals an extensive list of male and female harmonicist who live and play around the world.

## LaVON VAN WILLIAMS, JR., ARTIST Lexington, Kentucky

Williams, using a mallet and several sizes of chisels, creates art from wood. He then meticulously stains or paints the finished work, adding little touches of sparkle with brass or silver hardware.

African Americans, as sport figures, cowboys, educators, church folk, horsemen, soldiers, musicians, and singers, are his subjects.

Williams, retired as an All-American and international basketball star, is devoted to art. Since the mid-1980s he has produced commissioned pieces for exhibits, organizations, corporations, and individuals throughout the United States.

A retrospective exhibit was featured at Morehead Folk Art Center in 2009 and the Lyric Theatre, Lexington in 2010. A catalog of sixty-one pieces created from 1988 to 2008 was printed in 2009.

“Men and Women with Keys” was exhibited at Transylvania University and the Lexington Art League, 2021.

LaVon Williams is a 2006 recipient of the Kentucky Governor’s Award in Art.

He is currently completing art panels for the Isaac Murphy Memorial Art Garden, a park in Lexington that recognizes and pays honor to Black Horsemen.



## CAMP NELSON: PATH TO SERVICE AND FREEDOM

Following the battle between Confederate and Union armies at Perryville, Union commanders realized that a military supply depot was needed in the Central Bluegrass Region. In the spring of 1863, Major General Ambrose E. Burnside ordered his engineers to find a suitable location.

The site chosen was in southern Jessamine County which was accessible by a major turnpike and a bridge across the Kentucky River. It was naturally defensible, fortified by Hickman Creek on the east and by the Kentucky Palisades on the south and west. To protect the northern boundary, eight earthen forts were constructed and armed with cannons. The area encompassed four-thousand acres of farmland and rolling hills.

The three hundred buildings constructed included quartermaster office, supply warehouse, a sawmill, woodwork shop, stables, post office, laundry, and bakery. A mess hall, barracks for soldiers, a ten-ward hospital and prison were also part of the complex. A steam powered engine pumped water up four-hundred-seventy feet from the Kentucky River to a reservoir.

Source: Kentucky State Fair Exhibit booklet. August 14, 1997.

*A Defining Moment in the Quest for Freedom*



Quartermaster Headquarters



Sanitary Commission & Soldiers' Home



The Oliver Perry home became headquarters and was known as the "White House".

Photo Source:  
Special Collections and Digital  
Program, Univ. of KY Libraries

### RECRUITMENT AND ENLISTMENT

April 1864 -General Order Number 20 allowed the enlistment of free men of color and slaves with their owner's permission.

June 1864 -General Order Number 34 opened enlistment of enslaved men. Once they mustered into service, they became free.

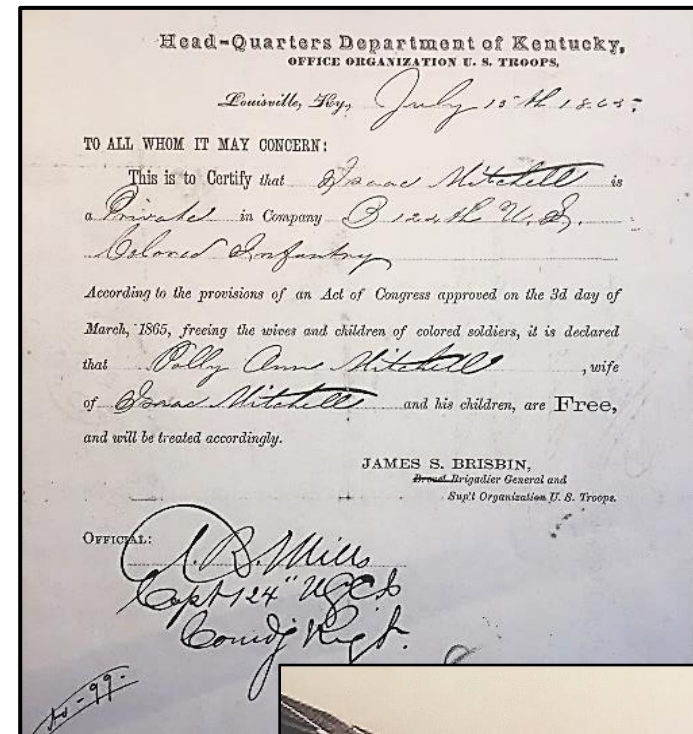
Two cavalry, two heavy artillery and four infantry regiments were formed and trained at Camp Nelson. In all, 23,703 Kentucky African American men enlisted in the United States Colored Troops.

## CAMP NELSON REFUGEE HOME 1864-1866

Wives and children of the soldiers, also seeking freedom, made their way to Camp Nelson. Seven times, between July and November 1864, Commanders had been given the order to escort them back 'home'. No accommodations and provisions for the dependents had been authorized by the War Department. Under orders of District Commander Brigadier General Speed Fry, four hundred women and children were forced from the camp between November 22nd and 25th. Their make-shift dwellings, household and personal items were burned. Some of those evicted from the post found shelter in churches, and outbuildings near Nicholasville. One hundred two died from exposure and disease. Following the local and national outrage about the deaths, Congress passed an act March 3, 1865, which granted freedom to dependents.

Source: McBride, Dr. Stephen and Dr. Kim McBride.

*Seizing Freedom: Archaeology of Escaped Slaves at Camp Nelson, Kentucky.*



The ninety-seven cottages constructed for wives and children were dismantled when Camp Nelson closed in 1866.



## UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL



1925 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C.

The bronze memorial honors the men who joined the Army and Navy during the Civil War. Dedicated July 18, 1998, it symbolizes the courageous story of the enslaved and free men who fought as United States Colored Troops.

A Wall of Honor surrounds the piece. It lists the names of 209,145 African American soldiers and of 7,000 white officers who commanded them. Grouped by regiment, each veteran has a locator number.

Ed Hamilton, Louisville, Kentucky based sculptor, envisioned and designed the memorial.

Hamilton's positioning of the three soldiers and a sailor gives the sense that they were prepared and willing to fight. Above them, an image with eyes closed and hands crossed, symbolizes the 'Spirit of Freedom'. A scene of a soldier saying 'goodbye' to his family is on the back.

The memorial stands nine feet, six inches tall and was cast at the New Arts Foundry in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:  
African American Civil War Museum  
Hamilton, Ed. The Birth of An Artist: A Journey of Discovery

## REPLACING VANDALIZED AND DESTROYED MILITARY MARKERS

In 2001 when a survey of all grave markers in African Cemetery No. 2 was completed, the existence of forty United States Colored Troops military headstones had been recorded. During the years of searching for burial records of veterans, it was found that many of their markers no longer stood in the cemetery.

Following our Juneteenth Jubilee© program in 2020, Laurella Lederer volunteered to work with the Veterans Administration to have the missing headstones replaced.

Eighteen military headstones will be requested over a period of several years. Look for them when you visit again. Iris, the flower of remembrance, is planted next to the military markers in African Cemetery No. 2.

Name	Company/Regiment
Simpson, John T.	B, 42nd Infantry, Tennessee
Johnson, Alexander	B, 5th Cavalry
Stephens, Milton	D, 6th Cavalry
Overton, Jackson	K, 12th Heavy Artillery
Shedds, Christopher	B, 12th Heavy Artillery
Cole, Higgins	D, 114th Infantry
Earley, Wesley	D, 114th Infantry
Washington, Richard	E, 114th Infantry
Buckner, Green	B, 116th Infantry
Salter, Henry	H, 116th Infantry
Sanders, Gilbert	K, 116th Infantry
Turner, Horace	A, 116th Infantry
Woodward, James	E, 116th Infantry
Peters, Green	D, 119th Infantry
Brown, Edmund	H, 123rd Infantry
Smith, Henry	D, 123rd Infantry
Overstreet, Joshua	K, 124th Infantry
Stevenson, Isaac	D, 124th Infantry

Source:

*U.S. Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, 1879 to 1903*

On the next page is information on the five veterans whose markers have been returned to the cemetery.





Isaiah Mason (1847-1902), at the age of eighteen, enlisted in Company A, 12th Heavy Artillery. He served from July 1864 to April 24, 1866. Isaiah and Julia Hawes Mason, parents of four children, lived at 631 Ballard Street, a couple of blocks from the Yellman hemp factory where he was employed.

Civil War Memorial Locator B-27



Michael Jackson (1849-1899), a native of Jessamine County, mustered in Company D, 114th Infantry May 25, 1865. He was eighteen. His regiment was assigned to the Appomattox Campaign in Virginia that resulted in the surrender of General Robert E. Lee and the end of the Civil War. The regiment was deployed to Brownsville, Texas where they mustered out April 2, 1867. Michael and Mary Ann, his wife, lived at 67 Corral Street with their four children. Jackson worked as a hackler in a hemp factory.

Civil War Memorial Locator D-113



Thomas Gant (1833-1902) mustered March 24, 1865, Company D, 119th Infantry at Camp Nelson. He held the rank of Sergeant. His regiment was deployed to various points in Kentucky before mustered out April 27, 1866. Thomas married Mary Freeman. They lived at 140 West Fourth Street with their three children. Gant became a Baptist preacher affiliated with Pleasant Green Baptist Church.

Civil War Memorial Locator D-121



Squire Stout (1813-1891) mustered at Camp Nelson October 18, 1864, as Corporal, Company C, 123rd Infantry. At the age of forty-seven, he was serving as a substitute for Winslow Lancaster of Scott County. In agreement with his term of service, Stout mustered out October 16, 1865. Squire and Sarah, his wife, and their four children lived on Constitution Street.

Civil War Memorial Locator D-128



Stephen Dunn (1833-1904) learned that a regiment of Free Blacks was being formed in Massachusetts. He left Garrard County, Kentucky but by the time he arrived at Readville, the 54th Infantry had been filled. He was mustered into Company A of the 55th Infantry. Dunn served with the regiment in South Carolina from May 31, 1863 until August 29, 1865. Upon his return to Kentucky, he and his family moved to Lexington where he worked as a farm laborer and carpenter.

Civil War Memorial Locator E-156



## GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

April 6, 1866, Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson led Union Veterans of the Army, Navy, and Marines to form the Grand Army of the Republic - G.A.R.- at Springfield, Illinois.

The first Commander-in-Chief, General John A. Logan, declared May 30 1868 as Decoration Day to pay honor to veterans who had died during the Civil War. Henry Marrs, commander of Camp #5 of African American veterans in Lexington, issued a call to decorate soldiers' graves at the old Presbyterian Cemetery and the National Cemetery at Lexington.

Source: *Kentucky Statesman*. May 27, 1868.

Decoration Day became Memorial Day after World War I.

The G.A.R. supported voting rights for African American men, insuring the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. However, it failed to support federal military pensions and other benefits for United States Colored Troop veterans. Once African Americans became more active and formed local groups, they lobbied for pensions, widow's benefits, and placement of military headstones. Kittie Jones, an African American notary of Lexington, helped them complete their applications.

Lexington veterans formed the Charles Sumner Post #61 in 1887.

Some officers buried in African Cemetery No. 2 were:

Name	Office	Year(s) of Service
Edward Douglass	Commander	1892, 1893, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908
Franklin Clay	Quartermaster	1895
Charles Oldham	Deputy	1898
Spencer P. Young	Adjutant	1898
John Robinson	Quartermaster	1900, 1901
Jasper Rogers	Commander	1909

\*Source: Annual Encampment Journals. Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kentucky. Provided by Jack Mills, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

By 1890, membership in the G.A.R. was at 410,000, the highest it had been in the organization's history. When Albert Woodson, the last member died August 2, 1956, the Grand Army of the Republic was dissolved, a stipulation of the organization's by-laws. The successor was the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

The Colored Women's Relief Corps No. 9, Lexington, was an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. They assisted veterans and their widows with personal needs and health care.



African Cemetery No. 2, INC.  
P.O. Box 54874  
Lexington, KY 40555-4874

[www.africancemeteryno2.org](http://www.africancemeteryno2.org)

Contributions for ongoing maintenance and continued restoration are welcome and appreciated. African Cemetery No. 2, Inc, is a tax-exempt nonprofit 501 (c) (13) corporation.

Y. Giles. June 2022  
Education Coordinator

## SPECIAL THANKS

Bruce Mundy, sound system and music  
J. Jalani Mundy, photographer and videographer  
Mrs. Gloria Tompkins, vocalist  
Laurella Lederer, military headstone replacement  
Edd MacKey, Master of Ceremony  
Lisa Higgins-Hord, UK, Community Engagement  
Phil Maxson, Osher Lifelong Learning Institute  
Sharon Coyne

### Landscape Maintenance and Enhancement

Beverly Fortune	Dr. Finley Helm
Howard Myers	Lisa Myers
Julia Hurst Man Jong Pickleball	Patrick Twyman
Hoe 'n Hope Garden Club	Trees Lexington!
Sayre Middle School Students	
University of Kentucky Student Groups	
Fusion Students, Freshman of 2021	
Pharmacy Assisting the Commonwealth (PAC) Students	
Student NAACP Executive Committee	
MANRRS, Minorities in Ag, Natural Resources & Related Sciences	
Wildcat Wranglers, Ag Equine Program	

### Program and Financial Support

Nancy Barnett	Annette Castle
Michael Coyne & Victoria Merlo	Tom & Phyllis Coyne
Elizabeth DeWolfe	John Hackworth
Laurella Lederer	Reinette Jones
Lexington Fayette Urban County Government	
Donovan Scholarship/Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, UK	
National Association of Black Veterans, Chapter #23, Lexington	
International Museum of the Horse	
VisitLex	
First African Baptist Church	
Phoenix Rising Lexington	
Office of Student Organizations and Activities, UK	
Twelfth United States Colored Troop Heavy Artillery, Reactivated	
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, SGT. Elijah P. Marrs, Camp #5	

### African Cemetery No. 2, Inc. Board Members 2022

Mark Coyne, Chair	Allan Hetzel, Treasurer
Phaon Patton, Secretary	Teddy Salazar, Website manager
Yvonne Giles, Education Coordinator	
Charles Washington, Community Liaison	