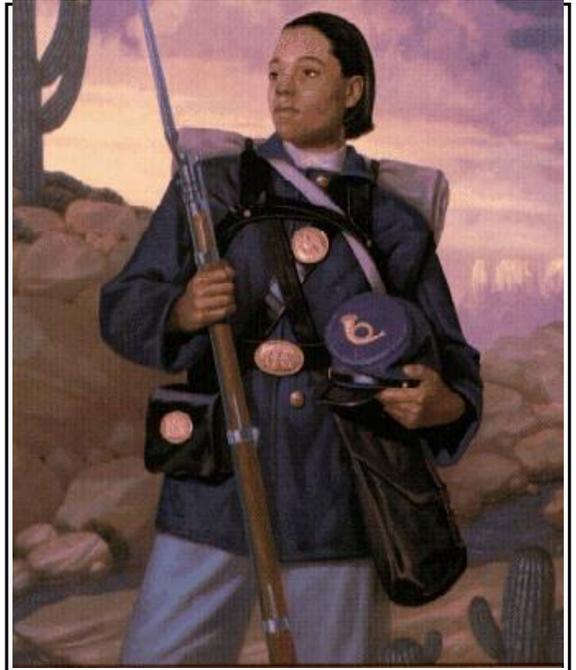




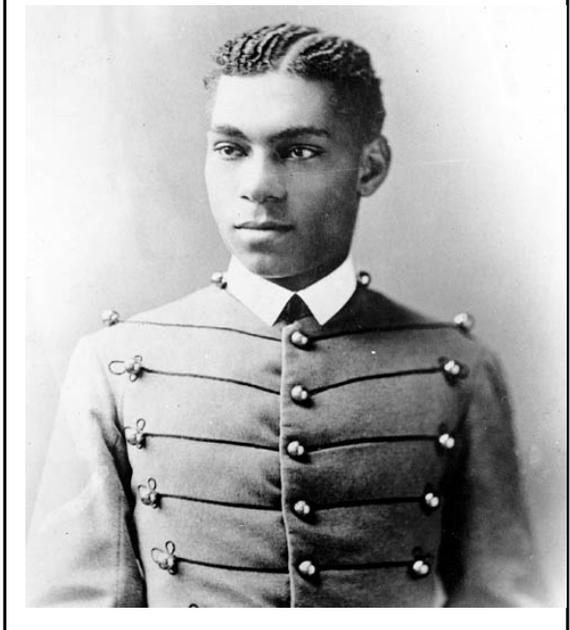
Pompey Factor



Cathay Williams



Charles Young



Henry O. Flipper

Born: September 1844 in Independence, Missouri, to a slave mother.

Slave status: Summer 1861 Union troops occupied Jefferson City, Missouri, making Williams a free woman.

Career

1861: Forced to become a cook with the 8th Indiana traveling as far East as Washington, D.C.

1866: Joined the 38th U.S. Infantry, a segregated African-American unit, in St. Louis, Missouri, at age 22 under the name William Cathay.

April –June 1867: Marched with Company A of the 38th.

July 20, 1867: Arrived at Fort Union, New Mexico, after marching 536 miles.

October 14, 1868: Discharged at Fort Bayard on a surgeon's certificate of disability.

1869 and 1870: Worked as a cook for a colonel's family at Fort Union.

Died: 1892 of diabetes in Trinidad, Colorado.

Born: Arkansas 1849

Slave status: He was a Seminole-Negro; a descendant of escaped slaves who lived among the Seminole nation in Florida. Seminole is the Creek word for “runaway.”

Career

1870: At 21 years old joined the Seminole scouts under the command of Lieutenant John Bullis, who had led U.S. Colored Troops during the Civil War.

May 28, 1875: Awarded the Medal of Honor for saving Bullis' life.

January 1, 1877: Left Fort Clark and headed back to Mexico. The army declared him a deserter.

May 25, 1879: Returned to the U.S. and surrendered. He was allowed to return but had to forfeit his pay for the time he was gone.

1880: Retired from the military and became a farmer in Mexico. Struggled to receive a pension, as the U.S. government insisted there was no record of his service.

Died: March 28, 1928, in Mexico and buried in the Seminole Negro cemetery near Brackettville, Texas.

Born: March 21, 1856 in Thomasville, Georgia.

Slave Status: Born into slavery; began his education at the age of 8.

Career

July 1, 1873: At the age of 21 became the first African American to graduate from U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

July 1877: Assigned to the 10th Cavalry at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

1879: Constructed “Flipper’s Ditch,” which helped to eliminate stagnant ponds that caused malaria.

1880: Stationed at Fort Concho, Texas, helped to pursue Victorio, an Apache chief conducting raids around the Rio Grande.

1881: At Fort Davis, Texas, after being assigned Acting Assistant Quartermaster, was charged with “embezzlement” and found guilty of “conduct unbecoming an officer and gentlemen”; court-martialed and promptly dismissed.

1890: In Arizona, opened his own office in civil and mining engineering.

1923-1930: Consulted for an oil company based in New York.

Died: 1940 at age 84 of a heart attack.

Born: March 12, 1864, in Mays Lick, Kentucky, to ex-slaves

Career

1889: Third African American to graduate from U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

1889: First assignment: as a Buffalo Soldier in the 10th Cavalry in Nebraska; Utah to the 9th & 10th Cavalry.

1898: In Cuba, commanded a squadron of the 10th Cavalry (Buffalo Soldiers) during the Spanish-American war.

1903: Commanded the 10th Cavalry at the Presidio of San Francisco; “Acting Superintendent” at the Sequoia National Parks.

1908: Sent to command a squadron in the Philippines

1912: Sent as military attaché to Liberia; worked as an advisor to the Liberian government.

1916: Commanded a squadron of the 10th Cavalry in Mexico; pursued Pancho Villa; promoted to lieutenant colonel.

1917: During WWI, was the highest ranking African-American officer but was forced to retire.

Died: January 8, 1922, in Lagos Nigeria.