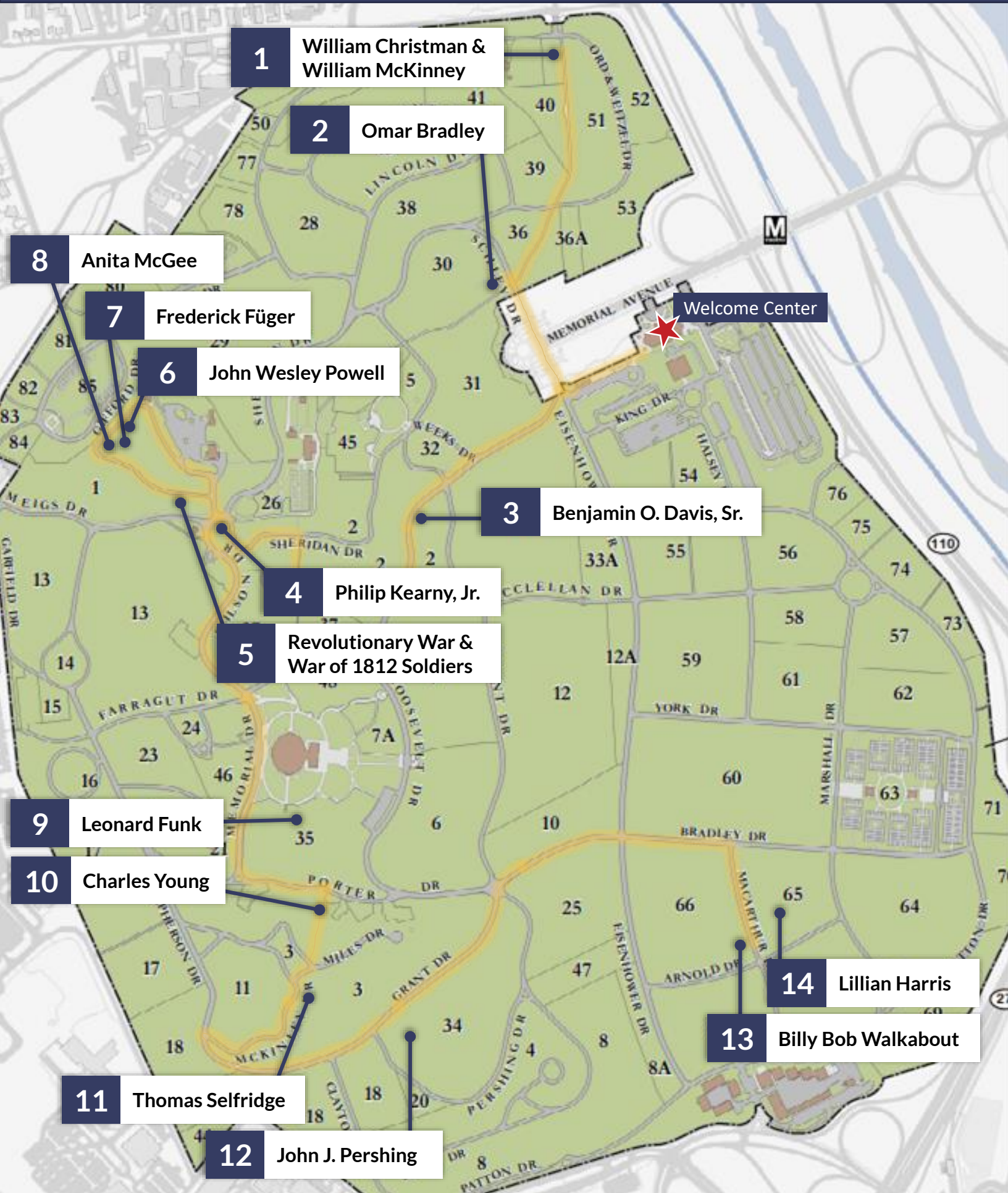


HONORING THE SERVICE BRANCHES: ARMY



We love hearing about your visit! Share your pictures, questions, and favorite parts of the tour on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.



@ArlingtonNatl

#ANCEducation #ArmyANC

HONORING THE SERVICE BRANCHES: ARMY

Length: ~5 miles

Starting Point: Section 27 (0.5 miles from Welcome Center)

Exertion Level: High

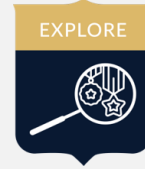
There are three types of stops on this walking tour:



HONOR stops mark the gravesites of specific individuals.



REMEMBER stops commemorate events, ideas or groups of people.



EXPLORE stops invite you to discover what this history means to you.

1	William H. Christman & William H. McKinney	Section 27, Graves 19 & 98		
2	Omar Bradley	Section 30, Grave 428-1		
3	Benjamin O. Davis Sr.	Section 2, Grave E-478-B		
4	Philip Kearny Jr.	Section 2, Grave S-8		
5	Revolutionary War & War of 1812	Section 1		
6	John Wesley Powell	Section 1, Grave 408		
7	Frederick Fuger	Section 1, Grave 511		
8	Anita McGee	Section 1, Grave 526-B		
9	Leonard Funk	Section 35, Grave 2373-4		
10	Charles Young	Section 3, Grave 1730-B		
11	Thomas Selfridge	Section 3, Grave 2158		
12	John J. Pershing	Section 34, Grave S-19-LH		
13	Billy Walkabout	Section 66, Grave 59		
14	Lillian Harris	Section 65, Grave 2503		



As you complete this walking tour, we'd love to hear your thoughts about the people, historical events and ideas you encounter. At some stops, you'll see a "Social Media Connection" prompt that refers you to the end of the walking tour where you can see ways to share and join the conversation. We look forward to connecting with you!



Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders atop San Juan Hill, 1898. (LOC/Dinwiddie)



Members of the 6888th Battalion in a 1944 parade in France. (NARA)

ENGAGE

Social Media Connection #1

UNITED STATES ARMY

The Army is the oldest and largest service branch in the United States military. It traces its roots to June 1775, when the Second Continental Congress established the Continental Army. Under the leadership of Commander-in-Chief General George Washington, men from the 13 American colonies united to fight the British Army and win independence. Congress disbanded the Continental Army shortly after signing the peace treaty with Great Britain on September 3, 1783. However, as American settlers moved west and came into more frequent conflict with American Indians, and as tensions with Great Britain also continued, the need for a standing army became clear. On September 29, 1789, at President George Washington’s urging, Congress officially established the United States Army.

Early in its history, the Army was relatively small, as Americans preferred to rely on state militias instead of a national army. However, as the United States expanded, so did the need for a large, reliable fighting force. Congress slowly authorized funding and personnel increases as soldiers took on important roles in westward expansion – by mapping topography, manning exploratory and scientific expeditions, and defending settlements.

Historically, the Army’s expanding needs have opened more opportunities for women and members of minority groups to serve. Faced with troop shortage during the Civil War, the U.S. Army began actively recruiting African Americans, who composed about 10 percent of the Army by war’s end. After needing to hire more than a thousand female nurses during the Spanish-American War, the Army created the all-female Army Nurse Corps in 1901. Expanding opportunities accompanied expanding capabilities, as the Army researched and developed new weapons technologies, adding to its arsenal long-range artillery, automatic weapons, aviation and airborne units, armored vehicles and tanks, electronic warfare, cyberspace operations and more.

Throughout its history, the U.S. Army has continually risen to meet the ever-changing needs of an expanding and increasingly diverse nation. On this walking tour, you’ll be introduced to individuals from across the Army’s history who exemplify this diversity and change. Some explored the western frontier or pioneered aviation; others proved that race and gender were not barriers to effective service; some were enlisted soldiers while others were officers. As you read, reflect on how these individuals and their unique talents expanded the Army’s capabilities to be “ready to deploy, fight, and win decisively against any adversary, anytime and anywhere.”¹

The Cemetery and the Army

Arlington National Cemetery is one of two national cemeteries administered by the Army, and as you explore the cemetery you may notice parallels between their histories of expansion. Arlington National Cemetery was established during the Civil War to accommodate the sudden influx of military dead who could not be transported home. The cemetery was initially 200 acres, sections were segregated by race and rank, and families were allowed to provide their own grave markers, which could vary greatly in size and design. Today, the cemetery covers 639 acres, sections are no longer segregated, and all burials are marked with a government-issued white marble headstone or niche cover. As you encounter differences in sections, consider how these changes reflect the evolving needs of Arlington National Cemetery as it strives to fulfill its mission to “represent the American people for past, present and future generations by laying to rest those few who have served our nation with dignity and honor, while immersing guests in the cemetery’s living history.”

PRIVATES WILLIAM CHRISTMAN & WILLIAM MCKINNEY



WALKING TOUR STOP 1

Section 27,
Grave 19 & Grave 98

PRIVATE WILLIAM H. CHRISTMAN

BIRTH: 1843, Lehigh County, PA

DEATH: May 11, 1864, Washington, D.C.

PRIVATE WILLIAM H. MCKINNEY

BIRTH: 1847, Adams County, PA

DEATH: May 12, 1864, Washington, D.C.

CAREER: During the Civil War, Privates William Christman and William McKinney were the first two soldiers buried at Arlington in May 1864.

Both from Pennsylvania, they enlisted in the U.S. Army nine days apart in March 1864. Christman joined Company F, 33rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, while McKinney joined Company F, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Neither Christman nor McKinney saw combat. Like many Civil War soldiers, they died from illness. While hospitalized in Washington, D.C., they died one day apart from each other: Christman on May 11, 1864 and McKinney on May 12. They were both buried in what is now Section 27 of the cemetery on May 13, 1864. McKinney's family reportedly attended his funeral, the first of many families to attend services at Arlington.

LEGACY: Despite never seeing combat, Christman and McKinney sacrificed their lives for their nation. They became the first military service members interred at Arlington National Cemetery.



Soldiers of Company C, 110th Pennsylvania Infantry after the Battle of Fredericksburg, ca. 1862. (LOC)



McKinney's (left) and Christman's headstones. (ANC)

SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY
WALKING TOUR

Facing the Ord & Weitzel Gate, turn left onto Ord & Weitzel Dr. Christman's grave is in the first row of Section 27 on your left. Diagonally behind Christman's headstone is McKinney's headstone.

Burial at ANC

Within a month of Christman and McKinney's burials, on June 15, 1864, ANC became a national cemetery — part of the national cemetery system authorized by Congress in July 1862. Initially, burial at a national cemetery was not considered an honor. Rather, it was a way to ensure a proper burial for service members whose families could not afford to transport their bodies back home for a funeral. The status of Arlington National Cemetery began to change, however, with the first national observance of "Decoration Day" (later renamed Memorial Day) in 1868. Each May, ceremonies were held at the cemetery to commemorate the dead from the Civil War. By the 1870s, this tradition had become so popular that an amphitheater (now called the Tanner Amphitheater) was built to accommodate the crowds that attended. ANC had come to occupy a sacred place in American culture, and high-ranking veterans began requesting burial in the cemetery. In 1899, the United States began repatriating, at its own expense, service members who died overseas, which also greatly increased the number of burials at Arlington.

National cemeteries were segregated by race and rank until 1948, when President Harry S. Truman desegregated the military. White Civil War burials, for example, were concentrated in the area around Arlington House (what is now Section 13). Sections 23 and 27 contain the graves of Black Civil War soldiers, as well as African American freedpeople.

With the burial of President John F. Kennedy at the cemetery in 1963, interest in burial at ANC grew exponentially. To prevent the cemetery from running out of space, the U.S. government established regulations that restrict eligibility for burial. With recent land expansions and eligibility changes, the cemetery continues to adapt to changing needs.

GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY



WALKING TOUR STOP 2 Section 30, Grave 428-1

BIRTH: February 12, 1893, Clark, MO

DEATH: April 8, 1981, New York, NY

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: The son of a schoolteacher, Bradley grew up in rural Missouri. His father died when Bradley was 14, prompting him to work at odd jobs to help support his family. Acceptance into the United States Military Academy at West Point offered him the opportunity of a free education. He graduated in 1915, with Dwight D. Eisenhower, as part of the “the class the stars fell on.”²

CAREER: During World War I, Bradley served within the United States, guarding copper mines in Montana. Afterward, he taught at Army schools.

At the beginning of World War II, Bradley had no combat experience. By the end of the war, however, he commanded 43 divisions and 1.3 million men – the largest body of soldiers to have ever served under a U.S. field commander.

In spring 1943, Bradley served in North Africa under Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr. He then served as a corps commander during the Sicilian campaign that summer. Following Bradley’s success in Sicily, General Eisenhower, the supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe, chose him to serve as Army Group Commander for Operation Overlord: the invasion of German-occupied Europe. Bradley commanded the First Army during the “D-Day” invasion of Normandy, France in June 1944. Two months later, he took command of the new Twelfth U.S. Army group, which was made up of four field armies, including the Third Army under Patton. Under Bradley’s command, American forces liberated Paris, won the Battle of the Bulge, crossed the Rhine River and met up with Soviet forces. Bradley led the Twelfth U.S. Army group until the Allies declared victory in Europe.

After the war, Bradley directed the Veterans Administration before becoming Army chief of staff in 1948. From 1949 to 1953, he served as the first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this position, he oversaw U.S. military strategy in the Korean War and the early Cold War.

LEGACY: Bradley was the last general to attain five-star rank, when he was promoted to general of the Army on September 22, 1950. Nicknamed “the GI’s General,” Bradley was known for his modesty and concern for his soldiers.



SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY
WALKING TOUR



Walk back toward the Welcome Center on the paved sidewalk. After crossing Schley Dr., Bradley’s grave is on your right. It is the furthest from the road in the second row.

Top: Omar N. Bradley, circa 1945. (LOC)

Bottom: From left to right: Major General Ralph Royce, Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, and General Dwight D. Eisenhower on the deck of a warship stationed off the coast of Northern France, June 8, 1944. (NARA)

BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS SR.



WALKING TOUR STOP 3 Section 2, Grave E-478-B

BIRTH: July 1, 1877, Washington, D.C.

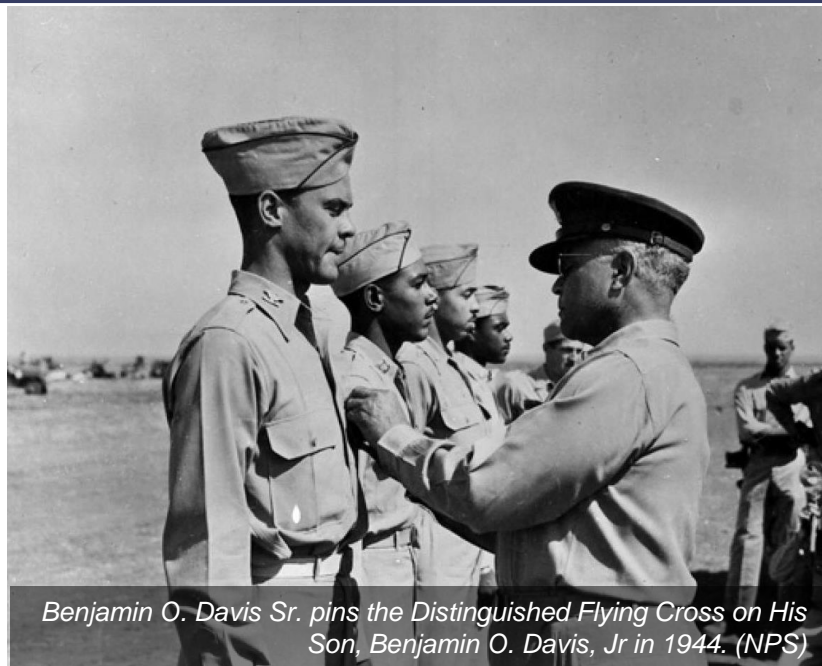
DEATH: November 26, 1970, Chicago, IL

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Benjamin O. Davis Sr. was born to Louis Patrick Henry Davis, a Department of the Interior messenger, and Henrietta Stewart, a nurse. Although his parents wanted him to go to college, Davis decided to pursue a military career. He married Elnora Dickerson in 1902, and they had two daughters and one son. Elnora passed away in 1916, a few days after giving birth to their youngest daughter. In 1919, Davis married Sarah Overton.

CAREER: Davis joined the U.S. Army on July 13, 1898, during the Spanish-American War. He served as a first lieutenant in the 8th United States Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out in March 1899, but re-enlisted several months later as a private in the 9th Cavalry Regiment – one of the famed “Buffalo Soldier” segregated African American units. When a Black officer, Charles Young, assumed command of the 9th Cavalry, he encouraged Davis to pursue his goal of obtaining officer rank. In 1901, Davis passed the officers’ exam and became a second lieutenant.

In 1901-1902, Davis deployed to the Philippines, which had recently become a U.S. territory. He was part of a force fighting to suppress a Filipino nationalist rebellion against the United States. Between 1905 and 1938, he taught military science at Wilberforce University and Tuskegee University, both historically Black institutions. During World War I, Davis served as a supply officer in the Philippines. From 1930 to 1933, Davis participated in the “Gold Star Pilgrimages,” escorting Black mothers and widows of World War I soldiers to Europe to visit the gravesites of those they had lost. In October 1940, Davis attained the rank of brigadier general, becoming the first African American general officer in the U.S. Army. During World War II, the Army sent Davis, as assistant to the inspector general, to the European theater to review the service of African American troops. He served as assistant inspector general until his retirement on July 14, 1948.

LEGACY: During his 50-year career in the military, Davis became the first Black general officer in the United States Army. Throughout his career, he continually advocated for the desegregation of the military, which occurred six days after his retirement. His son, Benjamin O. Davis Jr., was a United States Air Force general. He is buried near his father in Section 2 (Grave E-311).



Benjamin O. Davis Sr. pins the Distinguished Flying Cross on His Son, Benjamin O. Davis, Jr in 1944. (NPS)



Benjamin O. Davis Sr. in France in 1944. (NARA)



**SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY
WALKING TOUR**

Return to Schley Drive and turn right on Roosevelt Drive. After passing Grant Drive, Davis’ grave is in the section on your left. His grave is the third plot in the eleventh row.

MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY



WALKING TOUR STOP 4

Section 2, Grave S-8

BIRTH: June 2, 1815, New York, NY

DEATH: September 1, 1862, Chantilly, VA

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Philip Kearny grew up dreaming of joining the Army. He was particularly influenced by his uncle, Lt. Col. Stephen Watts Kearny, known for his distinguished service in the War of 1812. Kearny wanted to join the military after graduating from high school, but his father and grandfather convinced him to pursue law. He briefly attended Columbia University, but in 1836, his grandfather passed away and left Kearny a million-dollar inheritance – and the freedom to join the Army.

CAREER: In 1837, Kearny's uncle helped him earn a commission as a second lieutenant with the First United States Dragoons, his uncle's cavalry regiment. For the next two years, Kearny studied cavalry tactics at the famous cavalry school in Saumur, France. In 1840, Kearny fought with the French Chasseurs d'Afrique (Army of Africa) in Algiers; the North African colony was fighting for independence from France. His fearless character in battle inspired his French comrades to nickname him "Kearny le Magnifique" (Kearny the Magnificent), and he received the French Legion of Honor for his service. When Kearny returned to the United States, he wrote a cavalry manual based on what he had learned overseas.

Kearny resigned from the Army in early 1846 but was immediately called back into service with the outbreak of the Mexican-American War in April of that year. While leading a daring cavalry charge at the Battle of Churubusco in August 1847, he was gravely wounded in his left arm. It was later amputated. Despite his disability, Kearny served until the end of the war. During the 1850s, he traveled to Europe and served in Napoleon III's Imperial Guard, fighting in the battles of Magenta and Solferino during the Second War of Italian Independence.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Kearny quickly returned to the United States and rejoined the Army. Appointed a brigadier general, he trained and commanded the First New Jersey Brigade. Kearny was killed in action on September 1, 1862, at the Battle of Chantilly in Virginia.

Confederate General Robert E. Lee personally returned Kearny's remains to the U.S. Army under a flag of truce, to ensure that he would receive a proper burial.

LEGACY: Known as "The One Armed Devil," Kearny was fearless on the battlefield. He earned the respect of those he served with and those he fought against. Kearny was originally buried at Trinity Church in his native New York. Fifty years later, in 1911, his remains were reinterred at Arlington. President William Howard Taft presided over the reinterment ceremony and the dedication of Kearny's equestrian statue.

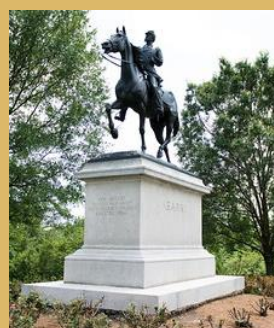


Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny, 1862. (LOC)

Kearny's final charge at the Battle of Chantilly on September 1, 1862, painted circa 1867. (LOC/Augustus Tholey)



SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY WALKING TOUR



Continue left down Roosevelt. Turn right on McClellan Dr. Walk up Crook Walk to Sheridan Drive and turn left. Kearny's equestrian statue and grave is on the left at the end of Sheridan Drive across from the Tanner Amphitheater.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR & WAR OF 1812 SOLDIERS



WALKING TOUR STOP 5 Sections 1 & 2



Sunrise at Arlington, September 2020. (ANC/Elizabeth Fraser)

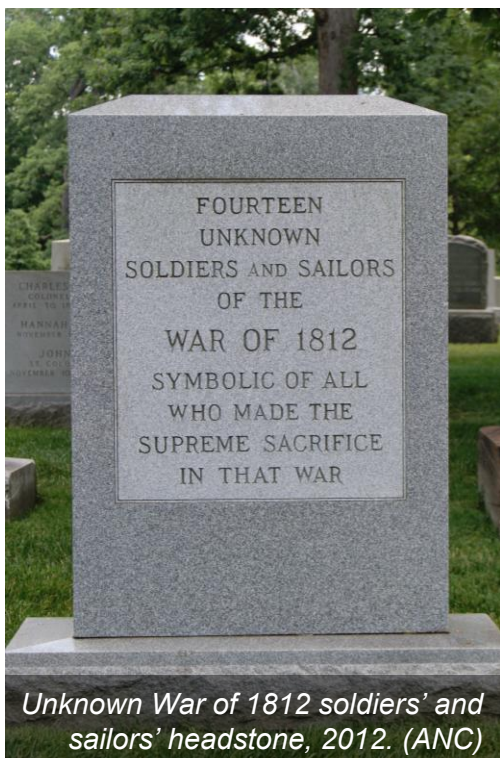
Service members from every one of America's major wars are interred at ANC. Between 1892 and 1943, the remains of eleven American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) veterans were moved from their original burial locations and reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery. During the early 20th century, the cemetery had steadily grown in significance. Originally just one of many national cemeteries established during the Civil War, it had become the nation's "most sacred shrine." As Arlington's cultural status increased, many people thought it fitting to rebury veterans of the nation's founding conflict here.

Revolutionary War Army veterans buried in Arlington:

- William Russell, Continental Army (1735-1793), Section 1, Grave 314-A
- Hugh Auld, Maryland Talbot County militia (1745-1813), Section 2, Grave 4801
- John Green, 1st Artillery Regiment (1730-1793), Section 1, Grave 503
- Caleb Swan, 3rd and 8th Massachusetts Regiments (1758-1809), Section 1, Grave 301-C
- James House, 1st Artillery Regiment (1759-1834), Section 1, Grave 297-A
- Joseph Carleton, Pulaski's Legion (1754-1812), Section 1, Grave 299-WS
- James McCubbin Lingan, Maryland and Virginia Rifle Regiment (1751-1812), Section 1, Grave 89-A
- Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Corps of Engineers (1754-1825), Section 2, Grave S-3
- Thomas Meason, Continental Army (1726-1813), Section 1, Grave 297-B

Read more about these men on [ANC's website](#).

Also in Section 1, a commemorative plaque and memorial tree honors eight "minutemen" (American colonial militia members) who sacrificed their lives for the cause of independence in Lexington, Massachusetts, the first battle of the Revolutionary War. The Lexington Minute Men, a re-enactment organization, contributed the memorial plaque and tree in 2000. The tree is an eastern hemlock.



Unknown War of 1812 soldiers' and sailors' headstone, 2012. (ANC)

War of 1812

During construction work at the former Washington Barracks (Fort McNair) in 1905, the U.S. Navy discovered the commingled remains of fourteen soldiers and sailors killed defending the nation's capital from the British invasion on August 24, 1814. Because of Arlington National Cemetery's prestige, the Navy chose to reinter the remains here in Section 1. In 1976, during the nation's bicentennial, the National Society of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812 dedicated the grave marker that currently commemorates these service members.

SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY WALKING TOUR

Explore Section 1 to find the graves of the Revolutionary War Army veterans, the Minute Men Memorial Tree (between the NPS Ranger Station and Humphreys Dr), and the War of 1812 grave marker (south of the Pan Am Flight 103 memorial).

MAJOR JOHN WESLEY POWELL



WALKING TOUR STOP 6

Section 1, Grave 408

BIRTH: March 24, 1834, Mount Morris, NY

DEATH: September 23, 1902, Brooklin, ME

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: An explorer of the American West, John Wesley Powell led the first expedition down the Colorado River and through the Grand Canyon in 1869. Powell's father was a staunch abolitionist and Methodist preacher in Jackson, Ohio. Although Ohio had outlawed slavery, many of Jackson's White residents did not support the elder Powell's abolitionism, and Powell was bullied at school for his father's advocacy. Because of this, Powell's parents withdrew him from school and had a friend, George Crookham, homeschool him. Crookham owned a large collection of natural history specimens, which piqued Powell's interests in biology, botany and exploration. In 1861, Powell married Emma Dean. She accompanied him during the Civil War and on many of his expeditions.

CAREER: Less than a month after the Civil War began, Powell enlisted in the U.S. Army. He was soon commissioned a second lieutenant. During the Battle of Shiloh in 1862, he injured his wrist, and doctors had to amputate his right arm at the elbow. He served in the Army until 1865, attaining the rank of major.

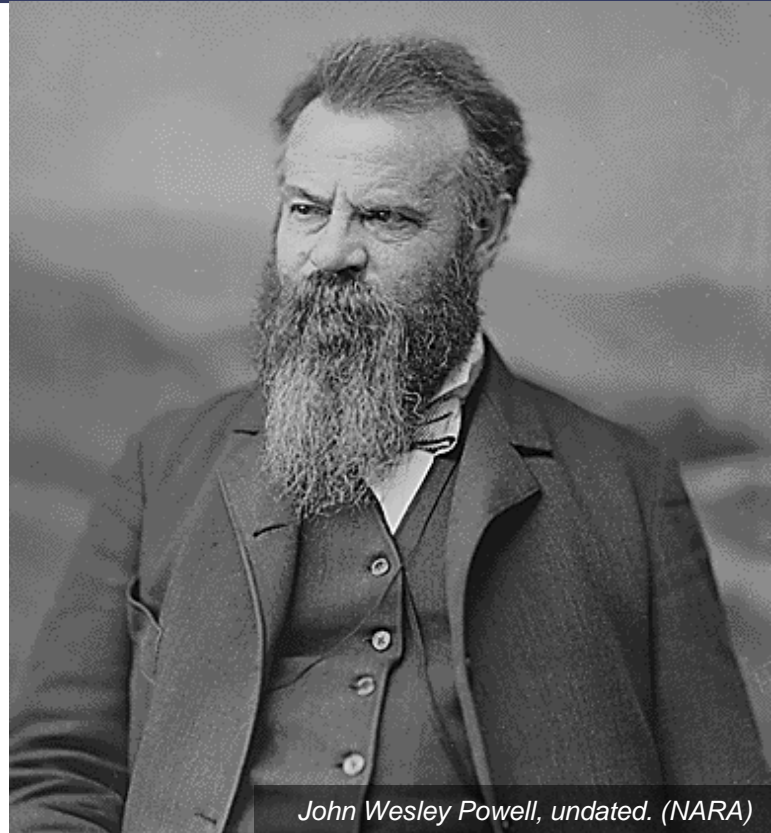
After the war, Powell worked as a geology professor and natural history curator at the Illinois State Normal University. In 1867, he mounted his first scientific expedition out west to collect natural history specimens for the Illinois Natural History Society. On this trip, Powell became determined to accomplish what no one else had ever done — survey the Grand Canyon.

In 1869, Powell led the trip that would make him famous: his first expedition down the Colorado River and through the Grand Canyon. He was tasked with mapping and describing the geology, plants and animals of the area. While the canyons and rivers were known to the American Indians who lived in the region, including the Hualapai, Havasupai and Hopi nations, no U.S. or European explorer had successfully navigated this landscape. The 99-day expedition began along the

Green River in Wyoming and ended 1,000 miles later in Nevada. Two years later, Powell embarked on a second expedition to complete his maps and notes. He later published an account of his expeditions.

Powell directed the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of Ethnology from 1879 until his death in 1902. From 1881 to 1894, he also served as the second director of the U.S. Geological Survey. In this capacity, he supported a nationwide topographic mapping program, promoted increased scientific study of the West's water sources and advocated for sustainable land development.

LEGACY: Powell's 1869 and 1871 explorations of the Grand Canyon captured the American public's imagination and increased the nation's interest in western exploration and settlement. Many of the landmarks from the expedition still bear the names given to them by Powell and the other expedition members, including Disaster Falls and Whirlpool Canyon. As the second director of the U.S. Geological Survey, he helped establish the Survey's tradition of mapping the nation and helped shape the development of the American West.



John Wesley Powell, undated. (NARA)

Marble Canyon and the Colorado River in 1872. Powell's boat, with his chair and life preserver, can be seen in the back. (NARA)



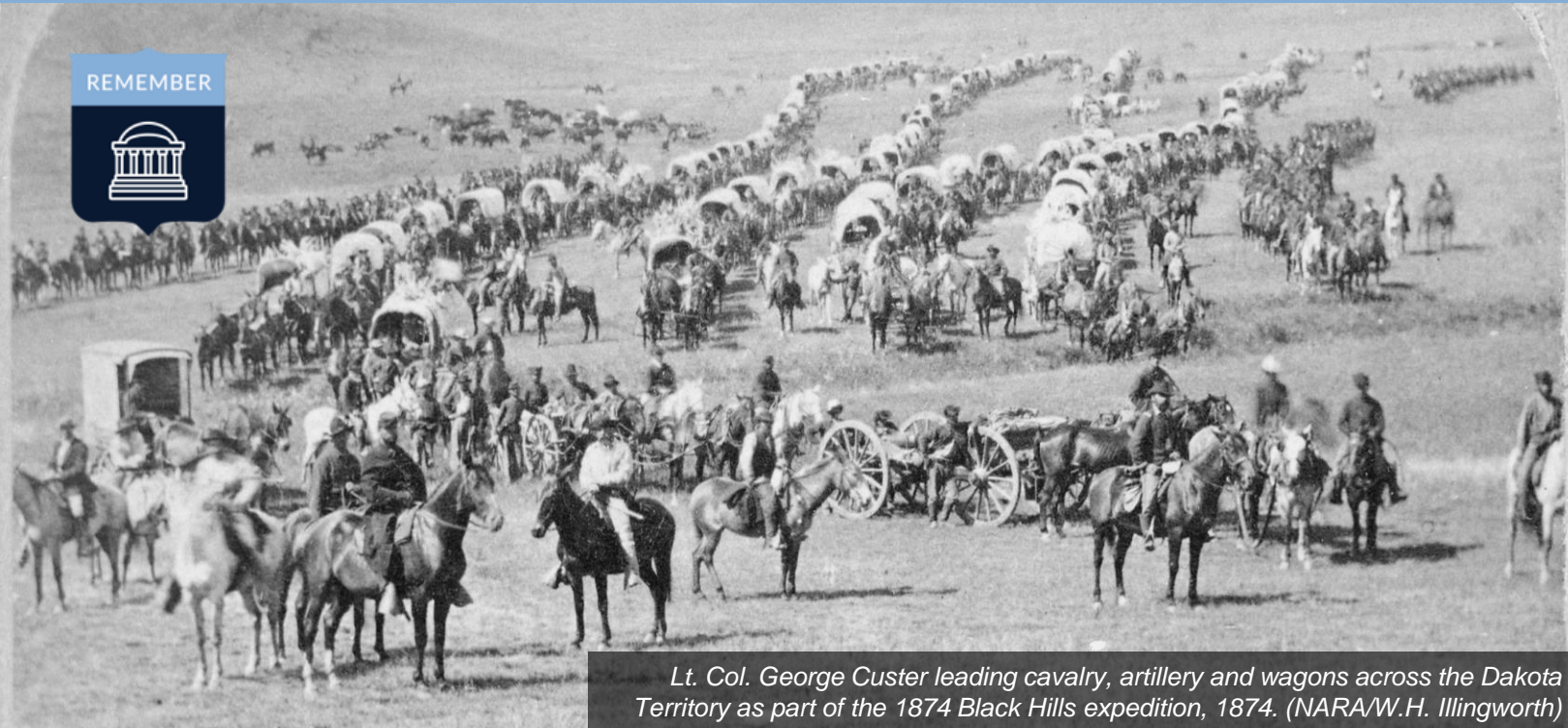
SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY
WALKING TOUR

Walk to the end up Humphreys Dr.
Powell's grave is thirteen rows back,
three plots in from Humphreys Dr.

WESTERN EXPLORATION & EXPANSION



REMEMBER



Lt. Col. George Custer leading cavalry, artillery and wagons across the Dakota Territory as part of the 1874 Black Hills expedition, 1874. (NARA/W.H. Illingworth)

The United States began as 13 British colonies on the Atlantic seaboard. From the beginning, explorers and settlers pushed inland and westward. Sometimes settlers and the U.S. government traded or purchased land, but often they simply claimed land that belonged to American Indians who had lived there for generations.

EXPANSION

In 1784, Congress gave the Army its first peacetime assignment: protecting the western borders of the original 13 states from American Indian attacks. After the War of 1812, Americans continued to move west and south onto lands occupied by Native tribes. The federal government used treaties to lay claim to tribal lands and force American Indians to move west. Indigenous resistance to this forced migration led to battles between the Army and the Creek and Seminole Indian tribes. Eventually, the Army enforced the removal of the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles from the American southeast to land west of the Mississippi River.

With the expansion of U.S. territory after the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), and the increasing number of Anglo-European settlers in the west, the Army moved west as well. It established forts along migration trails to provide protection for settlers, and conflicts with American Indians continued. After the Civil War, these conflicts culminated in the “Indian Wars.”

The Indian Wars, as the U.S. government called them, were a series of 19th-century military conflicts between the United States and various American Indian tribes or nations, including the Lakota, Comanche, Sioux and Cheyenne. These wars started with the Dakota War of 1862 and ended with the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890. The United States waged these wars to promote and protect American westward expansion, to the detriment of Native communities throughout the west. As a result of the Indian Wars, American Indians were massacred and forced onto reservations or to assimilate into U.S. culture and society.

EXPLORATION

F.S. Dellenbaugh sits on the banks of the Green River in 1871 during the second Powell Expedition. (NARA/E.O. Beaman)



Powell was not the first former Army officer to head an expedition into the American West. Other famous explorers included Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Zebulon Pike, Stephen Long and John C. Frémont. All had served as Army officers or were serving in the Army during their expeditions, which were sponsored by Congress or the Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. In addition to mapping its routes, each expedition collected plant, animal and insect specimens. Books written by the explorers recounted their experiences, shared their scientific findings and captured the American imagination. Westward exploration thus showcased the Army's contributions to American society, in peacetime as well as war.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FREDERICK FÜGER



WALKING TOUR STOP 7

Section 1, Grave 511

BIRTH: June 18, 1836, Göppingen, Germany

DEATH: October 13, 1913, Washington, D.C.

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Born in the German town of Göppingen, Frederick Füger immigrated to the United States at the age of 17. In 1856, he enlisted in the U.S. Army, becoming a gunner in Battery A of the 4th U.S. Artillery Regiment.

CAREER: Between 1856 and 1860, Füger served in military conflicts that resulted from the United States' continental expansion. He served in the Third Seminole War in Florida, the Utah War against Mormon settlers and conflicts on the western frontier against Southern Paiute American Indians. Fuger also briefly served in the Kansas Territory, where the Army feared violent outbreaks over the highly contested issue of slavery in the territory.

Füger reenlisted in the U.S. Army at the start of the Civil War and served in approximately 63 battles. He was wounded twice in 1862: once at the Battle of White Oak Swamp in Virginia, and again at the Battle of Antietam in Maryland.

Frederick Füger is most remembered for his actions during the Battle of Gettysburg on July 1-3, 1863.

On the third day of the battle, Füger was stationed on Cemetery Ridge — the place in the U.S. Army line where Confederate General Robert E. Lee was trying to break through, in what became known as Pickett's Charge. During the battle, Confederate forces destroyed five of the battery's six cannons and mortally wounded Füger's commander, Lt. Alonzo Cushing. With Confederate forces charging forward and only one cannon remaining, Füger assumed command. Under his leadership, the battery held its position. This helped the Army repel Pickett's Charge and defeat the Confederates. Füger earned the Medal of Honor for his actions.

LEGACY: In 1888, 34 years after he emigrated from Germany, Füger became a U.S. citizen. He served over 44 years in the U.S. Army, retiring in 1900.



Frederick Füger, 1913. (LOC)

Battle of Gettysburg print based off Thure de Thulstrup's "Hancock at Gettysburg," 1863. (LOC)



SERVICE BRANCH:
ARMY
WALKING TOUR

Return to Humphreys Dr. and retrace your steps five rows. Füger's grave is five plots in from Humphreys Dr.





WALKING TOUR STOP 8
Section 1, Grave 526-B

BIRTH: November 4, 1864, Washington, D.C.

DEATH: October 5, 1940, Washington, D.C.

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Anita Newcomb was born in 1864 to noted astronomer and mathematician Simon Newcomb and his wife Mary Caroline Hassler. Her mother created an environment where her three daughters could flourish academically. McGee spent three years studying at Newnham College in Cambridge, England and the University of Geneva in Switzerland.

In 1888, she married prominent geologist and anthropologist W.J. McGee. Shortly thereafter, she enrolled in medical school at Columbian College (now George Washington University) and ultimately established a private practice in Washington D.C. She had three children: a daughter named Klotho, a son named Donald who died of meningitis at nine months and a son named Eric.

CAREER: With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in April 1898, the U.S. Army needed nurses. After learning that Army Surgeon General George M. Sternberg intended to staff base hospitals with nurses for the first time since the Civil War, McGee petitioned him to allow only professionally trained nurses to serve. She also created a committee, through the Daughters of the American Revolution, to screen nurses. After McGee screened and approved 1,600 qualified nurses for service, Sternberg appointed her as acting assistant surgeon of the U.S. Army, which made her the only woman permitted to wear an officer's uniform during the Spanish-American War.

After the war, McGee drafted the legislation to establish the Army Nurse Corps, which created a permanent place for female nurses in the Army. She later helped the Navy establish the Navy Nurse Corps. Although the Army Nurse Corps guaranteed women a permanent place in the Army, female nurses were still considered "contract nurses," meaning they were ineligible for veteran's benefits such as disability pay and health care. To advocate for the nurses who served under her in the war, McGee founded the Society for Spanish-American War nurses in 1898. As president of the organization for six years, McGee led efforts to recognize veteran nurses' service and rights.

LEGACY: Dr. McGee became the only woman permitted to wear an officer's uniform during the Spanish-American War. She raised the standards for nursing in the military and secured its permanent position in the Army by creating the U.S. Army Nurse Corps. Throughout her education and career, Dr. McGee defied social norms and paved the way for future female doctors and nurses. Dr. McGee was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery in 1940.



Anita Newcomb McGee, undated. (NLM)



SERVICE BRANCH:
ARMY
WALKING TOUR

McGee's grave is four rows south of Fügler's and four plots in from Humphreys Dr.



In November 1918, 18 Black nurses entered the Army Nurse Corps. They lived in segregated quarters but served in integrated hospitals. All 18 were released from service after World War I, undated. (U.S. Army Medical Department)



Nurses care for a patient at the 24th Evacuation Hospital in Long Binh, Vietnam, ca. 1966-1972. (U.S. Army Medical Department)

NURSING IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR



Nurses ready to leave New York in 1898. (NLM)



Nurses in the Spanish-American War worked 14-hour shifts with 20-minute lunch breaks. They provided their own uniforms, which they also had to launder and maintain. Duties included giving ice baths, dressing wounds, preparing food, feeding soldiers, administering medicine, and attempting to maintain sanitary conditions for medical care in tents, fields and overcrowded buildings.

Many locations experienced nurse shortages that placed even more stress on available nurses. Some nurses worked until they were too ill to do so. They received \$30 per month in pay, plus railroad fare to their assigned location, meals and sometimes lodging.

- Would you want this job?
- What kind of people would volunteer for this work?
- What character traits would make them successful?

In the following statement, nurses Helen B. Schuler and Florence M. Kelley, described the conditions at Sternberg Field Hospital at Fort Thomas, Georgia during the Spanish-American War:

"We had no disinfectant whatsoever to use. There was not even one wash basin in these wards for the nurses to wash their hands. At one time when there was a shortage of water for several days, we were requested "not wash at all." The three toilets which were supposed to be adequate for the needs of the 200 nurses, were over 500 feet away from their sleeping quarters. Every one of the nurses had contracted dysentery and under these fearfully unsanitary conditions, consider how inevitable it was, that the majority of the nurses left Sternberg Hospital Service with an intestinal condition which soon became chronic and which we shall suffer from the effects of, until the end of our life."³

The Spanish-American War was the first U.S. war in which nurses served as a special, quasi-military unit, and the first time in American history when nurses were fully accepted in military hospitals. Although no nurses were killed in combat, 140 died of typhoid and 13 from other diseases. Many of the nurses who served and lost their lives during the war are buried in Section 21 of the cemetery, the "Nurses' Section," which also features the Spanish-American War Nurses Memorial and the Nurses Memorial.

Opportunities for Black Nurses

In the 1800s, Black women had fewer opportunities for formal nurse training than their White peers, but they too served as contract nurses during the Spanish-American War. Namahyoke Curtis (Section 21, Grave 15999-A-1) was one such nurse. In 1898, the Surgeon General assigned Curtis to recruit African American nurses, who (according to the pseudo-scientific racial theories of the time) were believed to be immune from tropical diseases. Immunity was not well understood, and two of the 32 recruited nurses died of typhoid in Cuba. The Army Nurse Corps did not accept Black nurses until 1941, four decades after its establishment.



Camp hospital in Chickamauga, Georgia, ca. 1898. (U.S. Army)

FIRST SERGEANT LEONARD FUNK JR.



WALKING TOUR STOP 9 Section 35, Grave 2373-4

BIRTH: August 27, 1916, Braddock Township, PA

DEATH: November 20, 1992, McKeesport, PA

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Medal of Honor recipient Leonard Funk grew up in a small town east of Pittsburgh. When he was two years old, his mother died of the flu during the 1918 influenza epidemic. Funk enlisted in the Army in June 1941, six months before the United States entered World War II.

CAREER: After the U.S. entered the war, Funk volunteered as a paratrooper, which involved taking on the risk of parachuting into battle and possibly landing behind enemy lines. He served with Company C of the 82nd's 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment. Funk entered combat on June 6, 1944 – D-Day, the date that the United States led a massive sea and land invasion of Nazi-occupied France.

On D-Day, Funk parachuted about 40 miles behind German lines, spraining his ankle when he landed. Over the next 11 days, he led 18 men across enemy territory to regroup with Allied forces. He was awarded the Silver Star for his actions. Funk then earned a Distinguished Service Cross for his actions in Operation Market Garden on September 18, 1944. After jumping into the Netherlands, he led a three-person assault team that captured three German anti-aircraft guns and killed 20 enemy combatants.

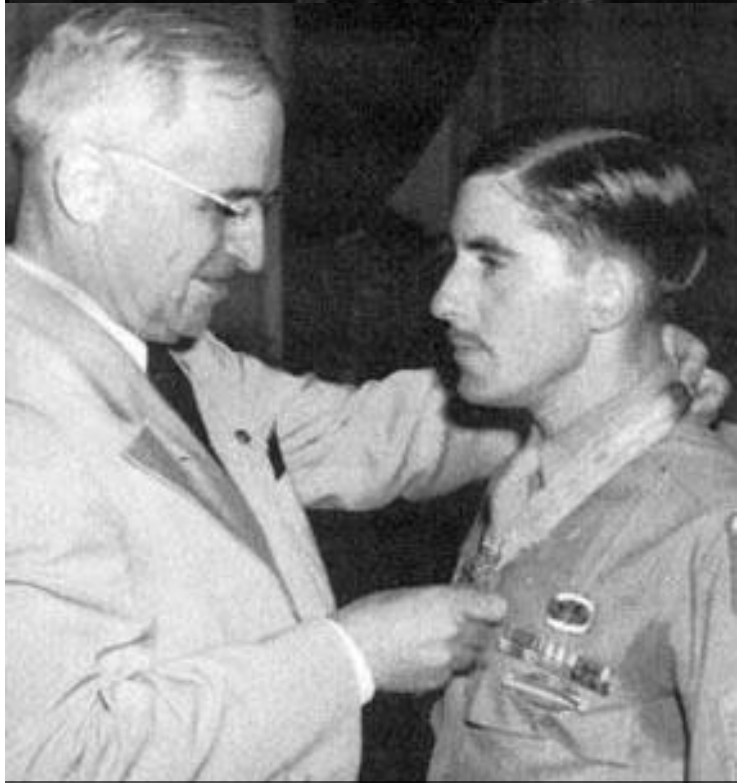
Funk earned the Medal of Honor for his brave actions during the Battle of the Bulge. In January 1945, the 508th was sent to help Allied forces take the German-held town of Holzheim, Belgium. After the company commander died, Funk took command. Realizing he did not have enough men to complete the mission, Funk recruited 30 noncombat clerks to fill the ranks. Under heavy fire and through waist-deep snow, the company attacked Holzheim and cleared 15 houses. They captured 30 enemy troops while suffering no losses.

Returning a few hours later, Funk discovered that an enemy patrol had entered the town and was planning an assault on his unit. As soon as he walked into the enemy's midst, a German officer ordered him to surrender and pushed a machine pistol against his stomach. Facing almost certain death, Funk pretended to comply, slowly unslinging his submachine gun from his shoulder. Rather than handing his weapon over, Funk began firing on the German troops and yelling to the four other American soldiers to seize the enemy's weapons. Within minutes, the five Americans killed 21 German troops and captured the remainder.

LEGACY: After the war, Funk left the Army to work for the Veterans Administration. His service represented the Army's seven stated values: loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity and personal courage.



Army 1st Sgt. Leonard Funk, undated. (U.S. Army)



President Harry S. Truman places the Medal of Honor around the neck of Leonard Funk, Sept. 5, 1945. (DOD)



SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY WALKING TOUR

Walk down Memorial Dr toward the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Funk's grave is in the fifth from the last row. His headstone is the first after a long break in headstones.

COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG



WALKING TOUR STOP 10 Section 3, Grave 1730-B

BIRTH: March 12, 1864, Mays Lick, KY

DEATH: January 8, 1922, Lagos, Nigeria

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Charles Young was born into slavery in 1864 in Mays Lick, Kentucky. His father, Gabriel Young, escaped slavery and joined the 5th Regiment, U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery, in February 1865. Shortly after his father's discharge in 1866, Young and his parents moved across the river to Ripley, Ohio. Young graduated from an integrated high school with academic honors. In 1884, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1889 as West Point's third Black graduate.

CAREER: Young began his military career in the American West as a member of the 9th Cavalry, one of the Army's all-Black "Buffalo Soldiers" regiments. In 1894, he was assigned to teach military tactics at Wilberforce University, a historically Black university in Ohio. When the Spanish-American War began in 1898, Young was temporarily promoted to major of the 9th Battalion Ohio Volunteers, also an all-Black unit. During the Philippine-American War (1899-1902), he served in the Philippines, earning praise from his commanders for his courage and leadership.

In 1903, Young became the first African American superintendent of a national park, overseeing what was then Sequoia and General Grant (now Kings Canyon) National Parks. (At the time, national parks were administered by the Army.) In 1904, he became the first U.S. military attaché to Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and the only African American military officer to serve in a diplomatic post during Theodore Roosevelt's presidency. Young continued to serve in various Army posts and was promoted to major in 1912.

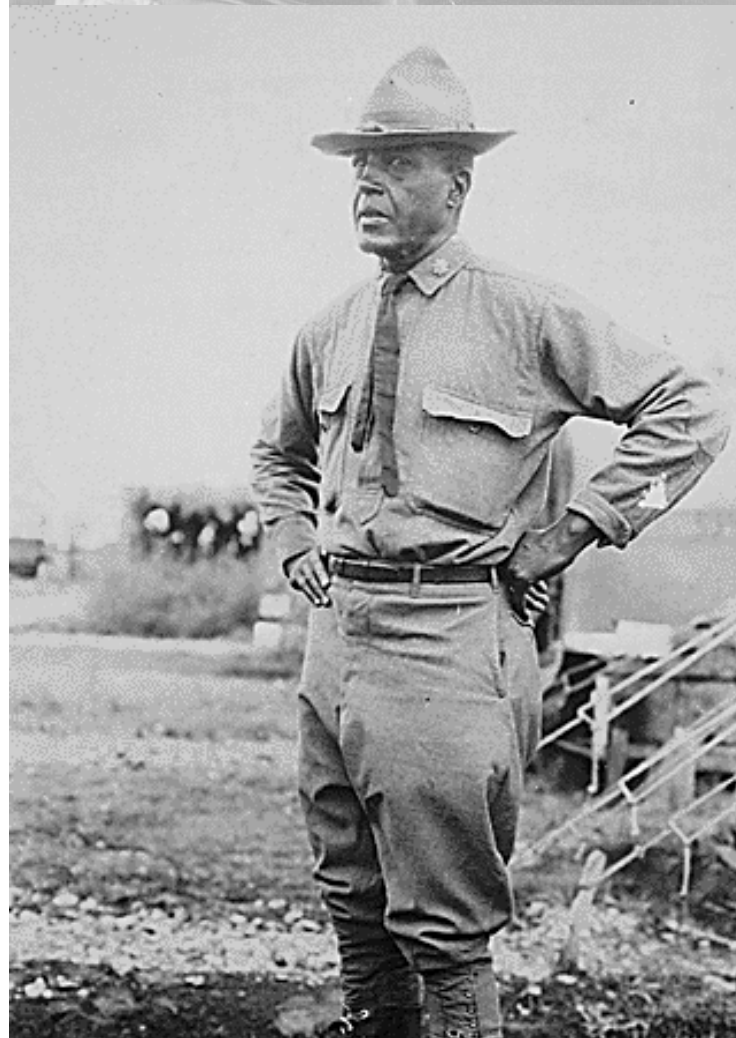
In July 1917, Young was medically retired and promoted to colonel, the first African American to achieve that rank in the U.S. Army. Young was still eager to serve, however, and to prove his fitness, he rode over 500 miles on horseback from Ohio to Washington, D.C. In 1918, the Army reinstated Young as a full colonel and assigned him to train Black soldiers in Illinois.

In 1922, while serving as a military attaché to Liberia, Young visited Lagos, Nigeria, where he contracted an infection and died. When his body was returned to the United States, he received a hero's welcome and became the fourth soldier honored with a funeral in Arlington National Cemetery's newly constructed Memorial Amphitheater.

LEGACY: Young persevered through racism and segregation to cultivate an illustrious career within the U.S. Army. He inspired other young Black soldiers to pursue further training and become officers — including Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., who became the first Black general in the Army.



Major Charles Young in 1903. (LOC)



Charles Young, shortly before his promotion to lieutenant colonel in 1916. (NARA)

**SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY
WALKING TOUR**



Return to Porter, heading toward Roosevelt, turn right at the start of Section MD and walk up the hill. Young's headstone is about three rows back under a tree.

AFRICAN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN THE ARMY



African Americans have served in every U.S. military conflict since the Revolutionary War. However, Black Americans (and those from other minority groups) have always had differing viewpoints on military service.

On the one hand, military service offered opportunities to demonstrate loyalty and patriotism, and to bolster demands for civil rights and equality. On the other hand, some Black Americans questioned whether they should fight for the U.S. government when federal and state laws allowed discrimination and inequality.

On July 26, 1948, President Harry Truman signed Executive Order 9981, which ended formal racial segregation in the United States military. The order stated "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin."



369th Regiment arriving home in New York City, ca. 1918. (NARA)

Prior to this order, and for a few years afterward, each branch of the armed forces had segregated its units by race. Often, African American units were assigned to non-combat jobs. However, the exemplary service of segregated units such as the four featured below forced U.S. military leadership to recognize that African Americans could make outstanding contributions in the military.

How did these units pave the way for a more diverse and integrated United States Army?



Company E, 4th U.S. Colored Infantry, ca. 1863-1865. (LOC)

USCT (Sections 23 and 27)

During the Civil War, African Americans were recruited to serve in all-Black regiments of the U.S. Army, collectively called the United States Colored Troops (USCT). These regiments suffered heavy casualties, and members captured as prisoners of war were often abused by their Confederate captors. The USCT regiments were disbanded in 1865.



African American soldiers after the Spanish-American War, ca. 1899. (LOC)

Buffalo Soldiers

The “Buffalo Soldier” Army regiments were established by Congress in 1866 to serve on the United States’ western frontier. Sources disagree on the origin of the nickname “Buffalo Soldiers,” but it was likely the name that American Indian warriors gave to the Black soldiers they fought or encountered in the West. During the Spanish-American War, the Buffalo Soldiers distinguished themselves in the Battle of San Juan Hill, fighting in Cuba alongside Teddy Roosevelt and his famous “Rough Riders.” The Buffalo Soldiers continued to serve in the military until the Army disbanded the last of the original four units in 1951.



Men of the 369th Infantry Regiment. (NARA)

Harlem Hellfighters

The 369th Infantry Regiment, nicknamed the “Harlem Hellfighters” and “Harlem Rattlers,” had one of the most distinguished records of any unit in the history of the United States Army. It saw extensive combat in both World War I and World War II. In World War I, the renowned 369th Regimental Army Band (which recruited up to a third of its members from Puerto Rico) also helped introduce European audiences to jazz music.



Maj. Charity E. Adams inspects the Six Triple Eight. (NARA)

6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion

During World War II, the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, popularly known as the “Six Triple Eight,” was an African American unit of the Women’s Army Corps (WAC). The 6888th was charged with sorting the two- to three-year backlog of undelivered mail for U.S. service members in England and France. The WAC was initially restricted to White women, but in November 1944, Black women were permitted to join. The 6888th was the only non-medical Black women’s unit to serve overseas during World War II. It was disbanded after the war.

LT. THOMAS ETHOLEN SELFRIDGE



WALKING TOUR STOP 11 Section 3, Grave 2158

BIRTH: February 8, 1882, San Francisco, California

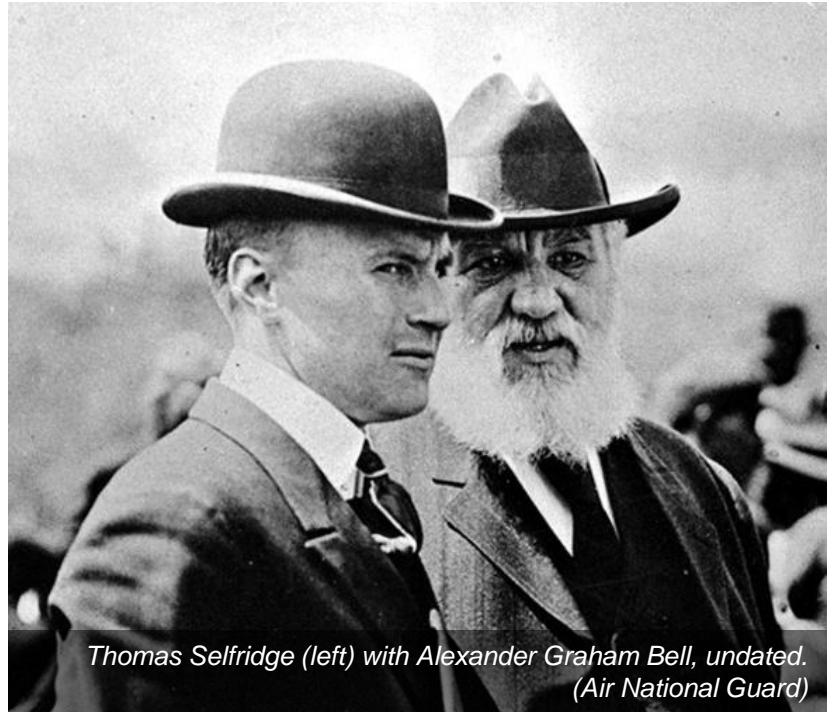
DEATH: September 17, 1908, Fort Myer, Virginia

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: A pioneer in Army aviation, Thomas Selfridge graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1903 – the same year that Wilbur and Orville Wright accomplished their first flights in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

CAREER: Following his graduation, Selfridge was commissioned into the Artillery Corps, where he became interested in flight. After reading about Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's experiments with kites, Selfridge asked to observe one of Bell's experiments. In the summer of 1907, Selfridge was reassigned to Baddeck, Nova Scotia, where Bell lived. There, he became secretary of the newly formed Canadian-American Aerial Experiment Association (AEA). In 1908, Selfridge designed the AEA's first airplane, the "Red Wing." Later that year, Selfridge became the first U.S. military officer to pilot an aircraft, the AEA's "White Wing." He flew about 93 yards, at a height of ten feet.

In August 1908, the Army assigned Selfridge to the Aeronautical Division of the U.S. Signal Corps at Fort Myer, Virginia. He tested the U.S. Army's recently acquired dirigible airship and was then assigned to conduct trials for the Wright brothers' Model A Military Flyer. Orville Wright had already successfully piloted the aircraft, but needed to prove that it could carry two people at 40 miles per hour. On September 17, 1908, with a crowd watching, Wright and Selfridge took off. With Wright piloting and Selfridge riding alongside him, the plane circled Fort Myer. On the fourth circuit, the plane's propeller broke, causing it to nose-dive to the ground and crash. Onlookers pulled the two men from the wreckage. Wright recovered, but Selfridge never regained consciousness. He was the first recorded person to die in an airplane crash.

LEGACY: Selfridge was a pioneer in aeronautics. He advanced aircraft technology as a member of the AEA and fearlessly tested early aircraft for the U.S. Army.



*Thomas Selfridge (left) with Alexander Graham Bell, undated.
(Air National Guard)*



SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY WALKING TOUR

Walk through Section 3 to Miles Dr and turn right. Turn onto McKinley Dr. The obelisk marking Selfridge's gravesite is six rows down from McKinley Drive.



ENGAGE



Social Media
Connection #3

One of the Wright Brothers' two test flights at Fort Meyer. During the second test flight, the plane crashed, and Selfridge died, September 1908. (NARA)



A year after Selfridge died in the Wright brothers' Model A Military Flyer, the brothers returned to Fort Myer ready to try again. After several weeks of testing, there was only one test left: the speed test. In late July 1909, Orville Wright and First Lieutenant Benjamin Foulois boarded the plane. To pass, they needed to fly at least 40 miles per hour for ten consecutive miles. After taking off, Wright and Foulois flew five miles south before returning to Ft. Myer. The aircraft reached an altitude of 400 feet and averaged 42.5 miles per hour, passing with flying colors.

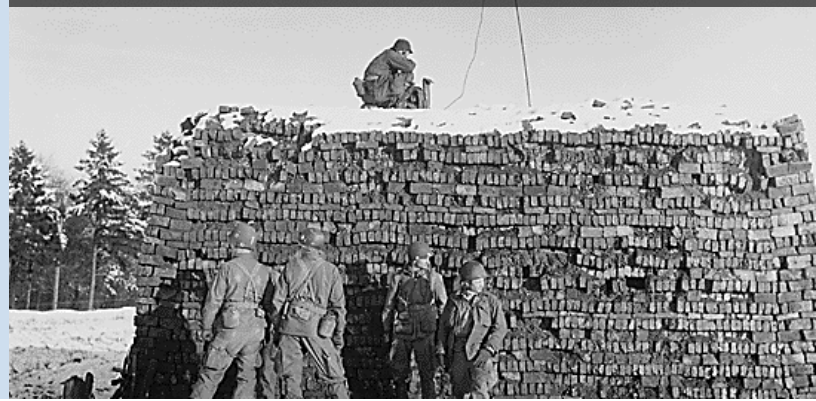
Three days later, on August 2, 1909, the Army purchased the plane. Called the Wright Military Flyer, this plane was not only the first Army airplane, but also the first U.S. military airplane.

Throughout its history, Army has been at the forefront of innovation. Explore some other inventions and technology that the Army funded or adopted early on.

Radar

During World War I, the U.S. Army needed a way to detect oncoming aircraft. It took almost 20 years to find the solution: radar. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, Army scientists contributed to the development of radar technology – short for radio detecting and ranging. Radar technology proved to be a key factor in the Allies' victory in World War II. Radar also advanced meteorologists' ability to predict weather forecasts, and it led to the invention of the microwave.

Members of the 101st Airborne set up radar equipment near Bastogne, Belgium. The radar was used to guide planes with medical supplies and ammunition to the division, 1944. (NARA)



Nurses at a camp hospital in Is-sur-Tille, France, 1919. (NARA)

Women's Menstrual Pads

While makeshift menstrual pads had existed since the 1880s, they did not become commonplace until after World War I. During World War I, the military needed a replacement for cotton bandages since there was a cotton shortage. A private company called Kimberly-Clark (later renamed Kotex) pitched a new material it had developed, called cellucotton. Soon, military hospitals were using cellucotton for bandages, and nurses quickly discovered its usefulness as a menstrual pad.

DEET/Insect Repellent

Disease has always been a major killer of soldiers. During World War II, the Army teamed up with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to find a way to protect its soldiers from insect-borne diseases. Over five years, scientists screened more than 7,000 compounds to find one that repelled insects and did not irritate skin. In 1946, a year after the war ended, USDA scientist Samuel Gertler received a patent for DEET as an insect repellent. DEET was approved for use by the general public in 1957. The Army continues to research effective insect repellents.

During World War II, a soldier and dog search for Japanese soldiers, ca. 1944. (NARA)



Today the Army continues to innovate. The Army Research Laboratory conducts its own research and funds research projects at universities and with private companies across the nation. These projects include developing a miniature remotely accessible self-driving car robot, therapeutic drug research and models to track emerging world events.

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES JOHN J. PERSHING



WALKING TOUR STOP 12 Section 34, Grave S-19-LH

BIRTH: September 13, 1860, Laclede, MI

DEATH: July 15, 1948, Washington, D.C.

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: General John Joseph Pershing is the only person to be promoted in his own lifetime to the highest rank ever held in the U.S. Army: General of the Armies. Pershing was the eldest of nine children. The Panic of 1873 financial crisis forced Pershing's father to work as a traveling salesman, leaving Pershing to run the family farm while also attending school.

After graduating high school, Pershing worked as a teacher until he could save enough money to attend Kirksville Normal School. He graduated in 1880 with a teaching degree. Two years later, an advertisement for the upcoming West Point entrance exam caught his attention. Pershing took the exam, earned the highest score within his congressional district and enrolled in the academy.

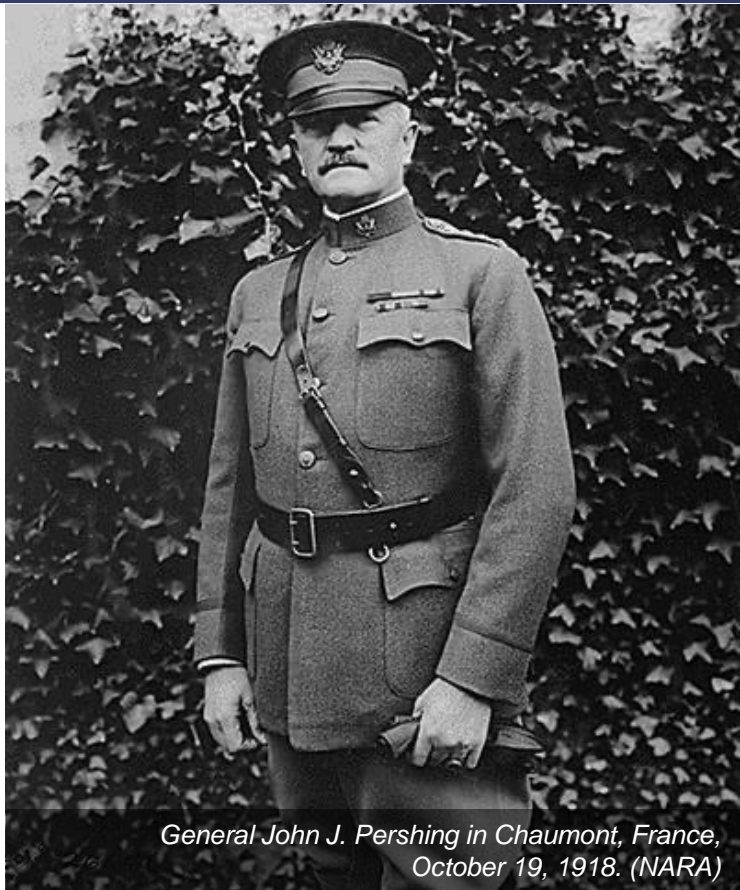
CAREER: Pershing graduated from West Point in 1886, and the Army deployed him to New Mexico to serve with the 6th Cavalry. Over the next 30 years, Pershing served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, fought in the Philippine-American War and led an expedition into Mexico (the so-called "Pershing Punitive Expedition") in 1916 to hunt down Mexican revolutionary leader Francisco "Pancho" Villa.

By 1917, when the United States entered World War I, Pershing had risen to the rank of major general. Secretary of War Newton Baker named him commander of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF), the portion of the U.S. Army that would fight in Europe. Pershing would organize the drafting, training and supplying of two million troops. Under his leadership, the AEF proved to be a decisive factor in the defeat of the German Army on the Western Front.

On September 1, 1919, Congress honored Pershing for his exemplary service by bestowing on him the title General of the Armies of the United States, a new rank created specifically for him that made him the highest ranking officer in the history of the U.S. military. In 1976, President Gerald Ford posthumously appointed George Washington to this rank, and Washington and Pershing remain the only two officers to have held it.

LEGACY: Through his leadership and discipline, Pershing developed the AEF as an effective fighting force and a decisive factor in Allied victory in World War I. His mentorship of other officers, including George S. Patton, Dwight D. Eisenhower, George C. Marshall and Omar Bradley, prepared the next generation of U.S. Army generals for leadership during World War II.

Before his death, Pershing requested to be buried in Section 34 of Arlington National Cemetery, where he would be surrounded by World War I soldiers. After his death, Pershing's body lay in state in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda on July 18-19, 1948, before being transported to Arlington in a grand military procession. President Harry S. Truman attended the funeral service held in Memorial Amphitheater, along with other high-ranking political and military officials. Despite his high rank, Pershing chose to have a simple government-provided headstone, like those of the soldiers who lay at rest around him.



General John J. Pershing in Chaumont, France, October 19, 1918. (NARA)



General Pershing decorating soldiers in France, January 22, 1919. (NARA/E.O. Harrs)



SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY WALKING TOUR

Near Pershing Dr and Grant Dr, Pershing's headstone is in the middle of clearing, close to a tree dedicated to the Americans who died in World War I. Pershing's grandsons Richard W. Pershing and John W. Pershing are buried next to him.

LIEUTENANT BILLY BOB WALKABOUT



WALKING TOUR STOP 13 Section 66, Grave 59

BIRTH: March 31, 1949, Cherokee County, OK

DEATH: March 7, 2007, Norwich, CT

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Walkabout was born into the Cherokee tribe of Anishanoi. After graduating from high school in 1968, he enlisted in the U.S. Army. In 2000, he married Janita Medbury-Walkabout.

CAREER: A graduate of Ranger School, Walkabout served with the 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam.

On November 20, 1968, his patrol ambushed an enemy squad while on a reconnaissance patrol southwest of Hue, Vietnam. They radioed for helicopter extraction and were attacked when the helicopters arrived. Walkabout delivered suppressive fire while other team members retrieved a wounded man. After Walkabout administered first aid, the soldier was loaded onto the helicopter and the enemy opened fire again. Wounded, Walkabout administered first aid to his fellow soldiers before coordinating air strikes on the enemy's positions. When evacuation helicopters arrived again, Walkabout worked alone and under fire to board his injured comrades. Once the casualties had been evacuated and reinforcements had arrived, Walkabout allowed himself to be extracted. According to his Distinguished Service Cross citation, Walkabout's "extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army."

Walkabout served in Vietnam for almost two years. After the war, he suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder and kidney problems (a result of Agent Orange exposure). Despite his personal struggles, Walkabout found solace in Native American powwows.

LEGACY: Walkabout was one of the most decorated American Indian soldiers who served in the Vietnam War. In addition to the Distinguished Service Cross, he was awarded five Silver Stars, five Bronze Stars and the Purple Heart.



Walkabout in uniform, undated. (Public domain)

SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY WALKING TOUR



From Section 34, turn right on Grant Dr. Continue past Jessup down Porter. Porter will become Bradley Dr as you continue east. Turn right on MacArthur. Walkabout's grave is near the intersection of MacArthur and Arnold. It is four rows back from MacArthur and about eight graves up from the path that cuts diagonally through the section. Section 66, like other sections in this area, is an active burial site,

so please be mindful of funeral services and family or friends who are grieving loved ones nearby.

"War is not hell. It's worse."⁴

– Billy Bob Walkabout

Native American Military Service

During the 18th and 19th centuries, the U.S. Army helped enforce government policies that resulted in the deaths of many Native Americans. Despite that history, American Indians have served in the armed forces for over 200 years. In 2017, the U.S. Census identified over 150,000 Alaska Native and American Indian veterans. Each service member serves for his or her own reasons. For some, serving in the military was an opportunity "to provide for themselves again and revitalize [the] warrior tradition."⁵

A Cheyenne Native American dance troupe performs at the 3rd Infantry Native American Heritage Observation at Fort Stewart, Georgia in 2003. (NARA)





LT. COL. LILLIAN HARRIS



WALKING TOUR STOP 13

Section 65, Grave 2503

BIRTH: May 6, 1913, unknown

DEATH: April 15, 1998, Potomac, MD

A graduate of the first Women's Army Corps (WAC) class, Lillian Harris served as an officer in World War II. She commanded units in Northern Africa and Italy. After the war, Harris remained in the WAC as its staff officer in Tokyo, Japan during the Korean War. One of the first WAC officers to specialize in logistics, she spent the remainder of her career as a logistics officer at the Pentagon. Harris retired in 1968 as a lieutenant colonel, the highest rank women could hold in the Army at that time. Her awards include the Bronze Star and the Legion of Merit.



WAC Officers in Caserta, Italy; Harris is second from the right, June 28, 1945. (U.S. Army Signal Corps)



Left: WACs operate the Victory switchboard during the Potsdam Conference, July 15, 1945. (NARA)



Right: WAC recruitment poster, ca. 1943. (LOC)

SERVICE BRANCH: ARMY WALKING TOUR



Go east on Arnold Dr. Harris' grave is about 13 rows from MacArthur. It is about 30 graves in from Arnold. Section 65, like other sections in this area, is an active burial site, so please be mindful of funeral services and family or friends who are grieving loved ones nearby.

Women's Army Corps (WAC)

Women have served with the Army since the Revolutionary War. Until World War I, they mostly served in traditionally feminine roles, as cooks, laundresses and nurses. During that war, women's opportunities in the military expanded, but only slightly. While the majority served as nurses, some women began to serve as civilian telephone operators and clerks.

In May 1941, as the United States edged closer to involvement in World War II, Congressional Representative Edith Nourse Rogers introduced a bill to create a volunteer, all women's corps in the Army. Looking back at women's service in World War I, Rep. Rogers wanted to ensure that women who might serve in World War II would have "the same protection the men got."⁶ These protections included Army-provided food, clothing, housing, medical care, training, and veterans benefits. Her bill received little recognition until after the United States officially entered the war in December 1941. On May 15, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law a bill that authorized the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC). However, this bill only provided some of the benefits Rep. Rogers sought.

Within one year, 60,000 women had volunteered for service. Although these women thought of themselves as serving in the Army, they were officially considered civilian volunteers who served with the Army. This changed in July 1943, when the WAAC was converted into the Women's Army Corps (WAC). The key difference between the WAAC and the WAC was that members of the WAC were officially part of the Army, and therefore eligible for Army benefits such as veterans' medical coverage and legal protection as prisoners of war if captured while on duty. These protections enabled women to serve overseas. Members of the WAC were the first women to serve in the Army in non-medical capacities. More than 150,000 women served in the WAC during the war.

Shortly after the Army founded the WAC, the Navy and Coast Guard followed suit, founding their own women's corps. All four WWII women's corps were disbanded after the war. However, on June 12, 1948, President Harry Truman signed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, giving women a permanent place in the military.



SOCIAL MEDIA CONNECTIONS



We love hearing about your visit! Share your pictures, questions, and favorite parts of the tour on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Tag Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatl and hashtags #ANCEducation and #ArmyANC.

#1 ARMY HISTORY

This walking tour introduces some pivotal people and moments in U.S. Army history. Share which stop inspired you the most.

#2 NURSING IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Would you have wanted to be a nurse during the Spanish-American War? Share your answer to this and other reflection questions with us.

#3 MILITARY FLIGHT AND INNOVATION

Army lieutenant Thomas Selfridge pioneered the use of aeronautics for the U.S. military in 1908. His contributions eventually led to the creation of a new service branch, the Air Force, and the use of aeronautics in every military branch. Share your thoughts about how military service branches can collaborate and have collaborated to innovate and better the experience of today's service members.

#4 ARMY LEGACY

The legacy of the individuals on this walking tour lives on in the service members serving in the Army today. If you are in the Army today or a veteran of the Army, share a story or a photo of you during your service. How do you honor, remember, and continue the legacies of those who came before you?

Share your thoughts with us by tagging Arlington National Cemetery on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram by tagging Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatl and the hashtags #ANCEducation and #ArmyANC.

HONORING THE SERVICE BRANCHES: ARMY WALKING TOUR

NOTES

1. "The Army Vision," https://www.army.mil/e2/downloads/rv7/vision/the_army_vision.pdf?st.
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HONORING THE SERVICE BRANCHES: ARMY WALKING TOUR

IMAGES, continued:

Page 12: African American Nurses, circa 1918-1919, Army Medical Department, https://history.amedd.army.mil/ANCWebsite/pictorial_hist.html.

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Page 15: [Charles Young, full-length portrait, seated, facing left, in military dress uniform], circa 1915-1920, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/95518886/>.

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Page 16: District of Columbia. Company E, 4th U.S. Colored Infantry, at Fort Lincoln, circa 1863-1866, Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2018667050/>.

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HONORING THE SERVICE BRANCHES: ARMY WALKING TOUR

IMAGES, continued:

Page 21: Sharon T. Bass, A Cheyenne Native American Indian Dance Troupe from Oklahoma performs at the US Army (USA) 3rd Infantry Division (ID) Mechanized (M), Native American Heritage Observation at Fort Stewart, Georgia (GA), October 20, 2003, National Archives, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6658167>.

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