

This abstract deals only with the listings of black cemeteries, taken from my book (citation following), and has been made available for the specific use of the African-American Historical & Genealogical Society, Houston.

- Trevia Wooster Beverly

Beverly, Trevia Wooster. At Rest: A Historical Directory of Harris County, Texas, Cemeteries (1822-2001) Including Burial Customs and Other Interesting Facts, With a Listing of Past and Present Communities, Funeral Home and Monument Companies. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition: From 370 to 509 cross-indexed listings. (Tejas Publications & Research, Houston, 2001).

Afro-American Cemeteries: See Black Cemeteries.

7. AFRICAN CEMETERY: Black; 200 Court. No date or size; apparently now an indistinguishable part of, or the same as, Olivewood (qv). Rev. David E. Dibble was pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848. Old Map 14-231-00-02 (Harris County Courthouse). 493E

11. ALIEF BLACK CEMETERY: See listing for Prairie Grove. 528Q

12. ALLEN PARKWAY VILLAGE CEMETERY: aka San Felipe Courts. 1600 Allen Parkway [old Buffalo Drive]. A 37-acre plot inhabited by freed slaves and indigent whites who began living in the area in 1865. Used from 1879 to 1910, some give dates of 1880 to 1920, as the new City-Pest House Cemetery, the site once known as old Freedman's Town included two "pest houses" – pestilence hospitals, where the sick lived out their final days. Address on the Key Map is the site of the Jefferson Davis Hospital; graves would be those from the **City Cemetery No. 3**. When construction began on the public housing unit first known as San Felipe Courts and then as Allen Parkway Village, 928 remains were exhumed and moved to Brookside Cemetery (qv) from May 1941 to June 1942. These probably include the 85 addressed in a Dec 31, 1937, letter of proposal from Brookside Memorial Park (qv) by C.W. Hopps to Dr. J.A. Mullen, Warwick Hotel, Houston? The "remains of 85 bodies from the old cemetery on Buffalo Drive, place each in a separate box container... we will also remove all traces of the old cemetery from the grounds .. the box container of our own design ... remains will be marked with the name that is indicated on the stones or found in any other way, and will be placed in definitely marked spaces on re-interment... boxes will be laid side by side in the minimum space required .. 20x20 or less." As the project continued there were apparently unmarked graves beneath what would be under the playground area and the first six to nine buildings along Gillette Street (493K). See HOUSTON CHRONICLE 20 Feb 1996; 25 Jun 1996; 16 Jul 1996; 05 Jun 1998. During the current project construction workers uncovered the remains of several bodies on the northwest corner of the property, overlooked in the earlier exhumation; remains reentered on the northeast corner of Allen Parkway Village near Heiner Street (493K).

This move was stopped during activists demonstrations and protests, which includes the renovation of the “political hot potato” regarding the construction of the Historic Oaks of Allen Parkway, which replaced APV (a low income public housing project where several generations of families continued to live while new applicants remained on the waiting list). 354 unidentified bodies were discovered during utility excavations, and many thought the bodies should join those already at Brookside (qv). As a compromise, Paradise Burial company was given a \$350,000 contract with the housing authority to move the bodies to another location with the old APV site. See HOUSTON CHRONICLE 10 May 2001 for photo under “A final resting place,” and article under “Burial of uncovered remains begins.” South of Buffalo Bayou. [493K](#)

14. AMOS CEMETERY: Black, begun through the Pilgrim Branch Missionary Baptist Church, 16813 Hufsmith-Kohrville Road, Houston TX 77070. 281.376-2266. Kohrville Community (qv). South of Spring-Cypress Road on both sides of the Kohrville-Prairie Hill Road Well cared for. Rev. C.E. Martin, Pastor, 281.351-0483. [329P](#)

25. BARRETT EVERGREEN CEMETERY: Black. 1928 - . East from Houston on Hwy. 90, off FM 2100, end of Barrett Road, Barrett, Texas. Began as the Barrett Family Cemetery; aka Journey’s End. The McGhee Cemetery (qv) from Channelview moved here. RECORDED: [Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas](#) Vol. I, 1985, Lorine Brinely. [419V](#)

33. BEAUTIFUL CEMETERY: Proper name is Cemetery Beautiful (qv). [412T](#)

Black or Afro-American research must be conducted with an open acceptance that various terms were used which was acceptable in a particular era and setting. Although not used today, this Directory does not change the official name simply for the sake of so-called “political correctness.” Many American-Blacks are doing genealogical research, and cemeteries are an important resource. Many cannot escape the painful knowledge that their ancestors came as slaves. However, it must be remembered that they were not the only ones to come to America in bondage, and that many Blacks from many places immigrated to American *after* the War Between the States was over. It should also be remembered that the white indentured servant sometimes had a share of the lash and often longed for a drop of water as well. Slavery has not yet ceased from this earth, with many in other countries still working for a master. Slavery began in Europe, fostered primarily by the African native selling his own people. Not unique to the American South, slavery was practiced as well in the North, although not on the same scale. The white man can take no pride in the despicable practice of one man owning another, but the black man can be thankful that someone paid the price for him, or he might yet be in Africa

bearing a tribal name. It is important now for us all to learn from history, and to use it well to go forward as a united people.

Those American Blacks who are doing genealogical research will want to check the listings under Plantation Cemeteries and Potter's Fields. Documentation of a white family may be the basis for a Black family genealogy. It is believed that miscegenation was much more widely practiced than is generally admitted to. However, even where miscegenation did not take place, many early plantation owners who had slaves buried them on the grounds. Sometimes the baptisms and deaths of slaves were recorded in the family Bibles of the owners, often the names and ages of slaves will appear in the deeds and wills of the white owner, and sometimes slaves were buried in the white family cemetery with properly marked headstones. Even if such evidence is not now seen, a check of the records of a slave owner might bring facts to light. Berry, Magee and Oates are good examples.

See Wealthy Texans, 1860, SOUTHWESTERN HISTORICAL QUARTERLY No. 71, Oct 1967 (no names of slaves but gives owner's name and number of slaves owned); see Massie Family Cemetery. Also see, Slaveholders of Houston 1840-1860 by Emily Croon (Houston, 1968); Africans and African Americans in Harris and Contiguous Counties, 1807-1859: A Preliminary Survey of Ten Counties In Southeast Texas Providing An Alphabetical Index of 589 Individuals Noted in 33 Sources, compiled by James L. Glass (Houston, 1995). Those searching for Black families should become familiar with named and recognized Black communities in Houston and Harris County, checking which churches serviced the area as this may lead to records and cemetery identification. Two important sources are The Red Book of Houston [ca. 1915] and The Red Diary by Dr. Howard Jones (1991), both of which will identify some of the American Blacks in Houston and their neighborhoods - and some of the old Black cemeteries.

Several Black community listings are to be found throughout this compilation in conjunction with the Black cemeteries listed. Also check the APPENDIX for the address of the Texas State Afro-American Genealogical Society, headquartered in Houston. They should be able to help identify some of the American Blacks in Houston and Harris County, and should be knowledgeable about their early cemeteries. Those communities include Bordersville, Freedman's Town, French Town, Independence Grove, etc. The Houston Public Library's Houston Metropolitan Research Center has among its holdings the records of several Black churches. These may also hold valuable information:

Pan-African Orthodox Christian	HMRC RG I-12
Pleasant Grove Memorial Methodist	HMRC RG I-13
Saint John's Baptist Church	HMRC RG I-15
Sloan Memorial Methodist [1880]	HMRC RG I-20
Texas Methodist & Methodist-Episcopal [1891]	HMRC RG I-14

Black Cemeteries: It should be noted that some of these names are for the same cemetery and that in addition to the ones listed below, the records of our larger cemeteries may have Blacks buried within their boundaries. The following list of black cemeteries is given by the name found in various publications or on old maps.

Alief, Prairie Grove Cemetery  
African Cemetery  
Aid Society (aka Clinton Negro)  
Almeda, an unknown black family cemetery on Mykawa Road  
Amos (aka Pilgrim Branch Cemetery)  
Barrett Evergreen  
Black Hope Cemetery  
Bordersville (Tetter Negro)  
The Bottoms (aka Southside) (\*previously incorrectly reported as “aka Dowdell”)  
Bradshaw Cemetery  
Calvary Hill .. ??  
Cedar Bayou Negro  
Cemetery Beautiful  
Clinton Negro Cemetery  
Clow Cemetery  
College Park Cemetery  
Culbertson-Pleasant Green (or Pleasant Green-Culbertson)  
Dawson-Lunnon Cemetery  
Elijah Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery  
Evergreen Negro Cemetery  
Frostown (Frost Town) (see slave mention)  
Golden Gate Cemetery  
Groske Family (family side; slave side)  
Harrisburg Cemetery  
Hollow Wood (now known as Olivewood)  
Hollywood Cemetery (another earlier name for Olivewood)  
Huffman Community  
Humble Negro Cemetery  
Hunting Bayou Cemetery (see Culbertson-Pleasant Green)  
Independence Grove  
Jackson Cemetery  
Kohrville Cemetery  
Lodge Loving Band of Hope Cemetery (see Harrisburg)  
Massie Family (slaves)  
McCall Cemetery  
McDougal Cemetery  
McGee Chapel Cemetery

McGhee Family Cemetery  
Oak Park Cemetery  
Oakland Plantation (slaves)  
Oates Negro Cemetery  
Olivewood Cemetery  
Paradise North Cemetery  
Pilgrim Branch Cemetery (aka Amos)  
Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery  
Pleasant Green-Culbertson (see Culbertson-Pleasant Green)  
Prairie Grove Cemetery at Alief  
Redeemer Cemetery (2)  
Restlawn Cemetery  
Riceville Cemetery  
Roberts (Baytown)  
Salem Pilgrim (Tomball)  
Sheldon Negro Cemetery  
Sheldon Potter's Field  
Simms (Crosby)  
Spanish Cove (Simms in Huffman)  
Spring Colored Cemetery  
Tetter Negro Cemetery  
Wharton Elementary site  
Wilson Cemetery

For additional reading, Lay Down Body. Living History in African American Cemeteries by Robert Hughes Wright and Wilbur B. Hughes III (Visible Ink Press, Detroit, 1996).

47. Black; Lost: Off Briar Forest & State Hwy. 6. Building homes over it according to James Brand, McGee Chapel Baptist Church, who had family members buried there. (ca. 1990). Shown on U.S. Geological Survey maps. Apparently not the same as the Church's cemetery. See McGee Chapel Cemetery. 488J

48. Black; Lost: Addicks Dam area, now a rice field. Reference, James Brand, McGee Chapel Baptist Church. Better location needed. 447

49. Black; Lost: Pierce, Columbus, Fillmore. Wharton Elementary School (900 West Gray, Houston 77019) now on this site. Old Map reference Harris County Deed Book 75, page 113. 493N

50. BLACK HOPE CEMETERY: Black. 15802 Poppets Court in Newport Subdivision on Lake Houston. Destroyed when builder bulldozed a fence surrounded the cemetery and proceeded to build a house on the site. See

"Crosby couple [Sam & Judy Haney] sue developer [Purcell Co., Inc.] and others for not informing them that there was a grave on the house lot they purchased" [in 1981]; photo. The "Builder Cleared of Intentional Harm" with the couple receiving damages HOUSTON POST 03 Jul 1987. Subsequent articles include HOUSTON POST Jun 22, 27 and Jul 1, 3, 1987; "Supreme Court to Resurrect Gravesite House Controversy, HOUSTON POST 06 Apr 1989; "A quick Read on the Ghost of Black Hope. Tale With Houston Tie-In Keeps Up the Suspense," HOUSTON POST 09 Jun 1991; "Is The Secret Ghosts or Bad Plumbing?," HOUSTON POST 03 Mar 1992; Some think that an Indian Chief was also buried on this land. See also Harris County Deed Book 381, page 638 for the Black Hope Addition in the Humphrey Jackson Survey. 419F

Bordersville, a Black community in north-central Harris County, it began in 1927 when the Humble sawmill closed and blacks lost their jobs. Edgar Borders opened a mill nearby, hired some of the unemployed and provided wooden shacks for them to live in. There was one store and a population of about 100 in 1940. For more information, see The New Handbook of Texas (Texas State Historical Association, Austin, 1996).

59. BOTTOMS, The: aka Southside, aka Faulkey Gulley. Black. Behind Lakewood Forest Country Club (15006 Lakewood Forest, 77070) on opposite side of drainage ditch. One of two cemeteries at the Kohrville community (qv) on FM 149 (now 249, the Tomball Parkway). Nov 2000 visit found grounds in deplorable condition; saw evidence of being use for parties; very overgrown and secluded with backyard gates opening into the cemetery. See The Heritage of North Harris County, 1977. It has also been reported *incorrectly* as Dowdell (qv). RECORDED as Faulkey Gully Cemetery in The Tejas Gazette 4:4:1999. Also see Kohrville Community Cemetery (qv). 329W

60. BRADSHAW CEMETERY: Black. aka Bradshaw-Wheeler. On Church Road, east of 675 Maxey Road, about 200 feet behind Fire Station No. 44 (77013). Very few marked graves, among them Jack Spurlong, 1939, and Mary Galloway. May be the cemetery for the Morning Star Baptist Church, located at the end of the road. See Church Road Cemetery. 496G

84. CEDAR BAYOU NEGRO CEMETERY: Baytown. Black. Was on south side of the Cedar Bayou Methodist Cemetery; reportedly moved to eastern side of Cedar Bayou in Chambers County. 502P

87. CEMETERY BEAUTIFUL: Black. Part of the Paradise Cemetery group. 8401 Wheatley (77088). 281.445-1201. Highland Acres Homes Subdivision. Three attempts to obtain historical data from their office have been unfruitful. 412T

88. CEMETERY BEAUTIFUL: Black. aka Paradise Beautiful. 10401 West Montgomery Rd, Houston 77088. 281.445-1201 412T

99. CLOW CEMETERY: Louetta area. Possibly Black. At the end of Clow Road (77068), off 15000 block of Stuebner-Airline, adjacent to the Olde Oaks subdivision, north of FM1960 (name changes to Veterans Memorial Parkway south of FM1960). Appears on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Tomball topographic map since 1962, when the area was first mapped at a larger scale. The site is in the area now known as Klein. Neither the cemetery nor the road leading to it was shown on pre-1962 maps, specifically the Louetta maps published in 1920 and revised in 1941. No other name has been applied to the cemetery on any USGS map. The official Harris County highway map of 1998 shows Clow Road, but not a cemetery. An aerial photograph of the area locates what appears to be a gravel pit immediately to the east of the site of the cemetery marking .A visit to the marked site on June 30, 2001, has woods on the north side with homes, business, and some pasture land along the south side. At the dead-end there is a landfill, possibly the old gravel pit. No cemetery in evidence from the road. (ABST 229 G H DELESDERNIER) Also see Kuehnle Cemetery. Both sites, Key Map: 330V

Research did establish that a Clow family (black) lived in the area, although two white families (Mittlestedt and Strack) were neighbors: Harris County Census: 5/2/1910 ED 119, Page 12A, Pct 7, Spring, Family #165: (all b. TX); Henry Clow, 46, widowed, farmer, with Maggie 15, Ray 12, Willie 10, and Mary 7. From "Harris Co Birth Record #2311, 3/5/1908 Baby Girl born in Airline to Rachel Clow. Dr. Ehrhardt delivered." Dr. William Ehrhardt 's office was about a mile's horse and buggy ride west of the Bammel store, near the present-day Northwoods Presbyterian Church. His old office building is now in the Spring Creek County Historical Association's museum complex at Tomball.

100. COLLARD CEMETERY: Spring. This may be the Spring Colored Cemetery (qv).

101. COLLEGE PARK CEMETERY: Black, and some Hispanic. 3500 West Dallas at Dunlavy, on the old Obedience Fort Smith Survey. 1896 -. 5.2 acres; 4,400 graves. Area and cemetery named for Houston Central College for Negroes, located across West Dallas early in the century. Families represented: Alix, King, Hunt, Price, Terrell, John Henry (Jack) Yates, a slave brought to Texas from Virginia and became the first pastor of the Antioch Baptist Missionary Church. In 1983, The Committee to Revitalize College Park Cemetery, chaired by W. P. Terrell, was trying to restore this cemetery - apparently effort was not fulfilled. An old sign on the gate says that all inquiries are to be made to William Austin at 652-5007 (no longer correct); newspaper accounts quote him as acknowledging ownership (at the time) with no funds to maintain. April 1992 contact was made with Charles Austin, owner

of the Cemetery and who has a card file for those buried at College Park. Mr. Austin indicates that he is currently working to get this cemetery under perpetual care. A replat of Section 5 of this cemetery was made 06 Mar 1957 (Vol. 111 Pg. 068, Harris County Clerk's Office). See HOUSTON POST 28 Feb 1985 "Judge Orders Probationers to Clean\_Historic Cemetery"; "A forgotten, torn eyesore" HOUSTON CHRONICLE 02 Apr 1989; "Requiem for a forgotten city cemetery" HOUSTON BUSINESS JOURNAL 02 Dec 1991; "City studies ways to reclaim old College Park Cemetery" HOUSTON BUSINESS JOURNAL 27 Jan 1992; "Community spirit saved a cemetery" HOUSTON POST 20 Feb 1992; HOUSTON POST 10 Mar 1992, "Volunteers to restore unsightly cemetery, Cleanup plan targets historic College Park";\_HOUSTON CHRONICLE 10 Feb 1993; Houston's Planning & Development Division participated in organizing for a community clean-up the week-end of April 11 & 12, 1992 with promises from area Black churches to see that the cemetery would be maintained from this point on; "Youngsters bring College park Cemetery back to life," HOUSTON CHRONICLE 18 Aug 1999 – and still nothing permanent seems in site. – although at the time of this article nearby Bethel Baptist Church, 801 Andrews, stated that in 1998 they had "bought" the cemetery. See HMRC: MSS281: 11 boxes 1872-1986; MSS370: Olee Yates McCullough Collection, 3 pgs. Yates Family Information. See College Park Cemetery: Houston, Harris County, Texas compiled by Trevia Wooster Beverly (Tejas Publications & Research, 2001). 492R

102. COLORED CEMETERY at Spring, Texas: On the A.G. Holland Survey. See Harris County Deed Book 855, page 712. See Spring Colored Cemetery. 292R

138. ELIJAH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY: Black. One-acre fenced tract located south of Noble Road, north of Beeler Road [Westheimer-Beeler, or FM 1093], and west of the old Addicks-Clodine Road. 1986 the Church was on State Highway 6 on 1.01 acres land given by the government near the southeastern edge of the reservoir in 1952; moved to its present location sometime later. Located on the Blas Herrera Survey, a grant was patented to E. A. Rhodes on 09 Feb 1846; purchased and then divided in 1897 by Ben Fort Smith. Corps of Engineers Project Report indicated the Cemetery dates between 1897 and the 1940s, with very little documentation regarding the cemetery itself. No names of individuals interred there were discovered; no grave markers visible although ground surface disturbance and the discovery of metal funeral home tags by government employees since 1952 may indicate removal. 487V

147. EVERGREEN CEMETERY: (aka Barrett-Evergreen, qv.) Black. At Barrett Station. 419V

149. EVERGREEN NEGRO CEMETERY: 0.52709 acres South of I-10, on both sides of Lockwood at Market, old Fifth Ward, in the Harris and Wilson Two League Grant. 1897 - ca. 1940. Third oldest Black cemetery in Houston. Many slaves; Buffalo Soldiers, WWI veterans. A. K. Kelley, former slave, organized the burial ground with Edward Lee and W. B. Zinkey. 490 paupers and unknown persons buried here were moved by the City to "established cemeteries" in order to widen Lockwood Drive from Sonora to Liberty Road in 1960. The City's Real Estate Department notes (Ordinance #60-1760 dated 22 Nov 1960) that these graves were divided among Eternity Park, Oak Grove (Oak Park?) and Paradise cemeteries. Johnson Funeral Home was awarded the contract for the removal of bodies. Documentation needs to be done, but it is estimated that some 17 former slaves, members of the famed "buffalo soldiers" who were members of the six all-black units of the U.S. Army organized by Congress 28 Jul 1866; also some World War I veterans are buried here. As of this writing, volunteer group in place to clean up the cemetery; no formal organization set in place as yet for future, on-going preservation. (see contact names under Cemetery Associations in Appendix section) See "Reburial Planned - Road in Cemetery" HOUSTON CHRONICLE 18 Aug 1957; "Contracts Awarded for Moving Bodies" HOUSTON CHRONICLE 05 Aug 1969; "Abandoned Cemetery" HOUSTON CHRONICLE 11 Aug 1979; "Volunteers restore cemetery's dignity" HOUSTON POST 23 Nov 1986; "Evergreen is Green Again" HOUSTON METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE, Apr 1989; Paul Harasim's column addressed "Threat to kids ignored by city," HOUSTON POST 02 Dec 1991; "Volunteers working to restore local cemetery" HOUSTON CHRONICLE 19 Aug 1992. 494G

154. FAULKEY GULLEY CEMETERY: See The Bottoms. 329W

Freedman's Town, Houston's old Fourth Ward. Brought to Houston as a slave from the Chesapeake Bay area of Virginia, John Henry Yates became the first minister of the Antioch Mission in 1868. He immediately bought the site on Clay Street for the church he intended to build, laying the cornerstone for the Antioch Baptist Church in 1875. Yates urged other freedmen to buy land and to buy their own homes. 493P

French Town, off old Liberty Road in the northern portion of the Fifth Ward, was founded in the 1900's and originally peopled almost exclusively by Louisiana Negroes who came to Houston. They used their native French patois, and the women were well known for their excellent Creole cooking. Life revolved around Our Lady of Mercy Roman Catholic Church. See "Frenchtown man fights to reclaim birth place," North Loop "This Week" HOUSTON CHRONICLE 30 1990; Frenchtown, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 23 Feb 1992. 494B

185. GOLDEN GATE CEMETERY: Black. 8400 Hirsch (77016) east of HWY 59 North, between Laura Koppe and Weaver in Oak Park area. 281.445-1201. Older section formerly known as Oak Park Cemetery. Part of the Paradise cemetery group. 1992: Due to the extremely poor to no upkeep; a move is underway to try organizing for restoration – CONTACT: Michael Hardy, 3019 Live Oak, Houston 77004. 713.526-6273 454F

202. HARRISBURG CEMETERY: aka Lodge Loving Band of Hope Cemetery (qv). Black. 7800 Bowie, off Lawndale & Broadway. 1883-ca. 1940. Abuts Jackson Cemetery (qv) at extreme east end; prior family plot with wrought iron fence. See “Final Resting Place/Local residents, schools reclaim historic cemetery,” HOUSTON CHRONICLE 19 Aug 1998. Burial places for Buffalo Soldiers such as A.C. Winfree, who fought in the Spanish-American War, and of Tom Blue, the former slave of Sam Houston who was with him at the Battle of San Jacinto; he escaped in later years to eventually return to settle at Harrisburg. See HARRISBURG-JACKSON. 535F

203. HARRISBURG-JACKSON CEMETERY: See above listing. While the oldest marker is that of Sally Prior who died in 1883, unmarked graves may date back as far as the 1840s. Steve Ray, legendary cowboy from the Sam Allen ranch is buried here, as is H.H. Jackson (1905-1912) and his father, Henry Jackson. Also see article HOUSTON POST 31 Jul 19---. See “Grave Importance,” HOUSTON PRESS 28 Sep 2000. Texas Historical Commission, Subject Marker, dedicated 18 Feb 2001. 535F

220. HOLLOW WOOD: aka Hollywood (qv) in early years; now known as Olivewood (qv) 493E.

221. HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY: Houston City Directory, 1894-95, (Negro) 1/4 mil northwest of Chaney Junction (Chaney Railroad Yards), Washington Road. Jack Calloway, sexton. aka Hollow Wood (qv); now known as Olivewood 493E (qv).

235. HUFSMITH CEMETERY: (aka McCall Cemetery, qv). Black. 2/10 miles north of Hufsmith Cemetery Road, east of FM 2978, Tomball. ? – 1940’s. Many slaves. 249T

238. HUMBLE NEGRO CEMETERY: North of FM 1960; northeast side of railroad track. Ca. 1900 – 1960’s; oldest existing marker that of Sinda Parker (d. 1909). RECORDED: A History of the Humble, Texas Area, James Tull Chapter, DAR. Bicentennial Heritage Committee, 1976. 335V

Independence Grove, off FM 1960 and Shiloh Church Road. Hartford Duncan purchased the land and began development. The black community was sold a

lot for a church and a school in 1917 for \$10, and another lot was given by real estate agent R. Lee Kemper for a cemetery. Area was included in the Common School District No. 52, now served by Cy-Fair ISD. 370G

240. INDEPENDENCE GROVE CEMETERY: Black. Original site south Champions Golf Course at FM 1960 and the west side of Shiloh Church Road, owned since 1954 by the Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church (organized 1912) located at 9410 West Montgomery Road, 77088. 931-5845. Oldest black settlement in North Harris County, settled by the Hartford Duncan family in 1910. Graves moved to Paradise Cemetery; some unmarked graves remained. See "Families Upset Over Planned Sale of Cemetery" HOUSTON CHRONICLE 14 Nov 1984; "New Cemetery to get graves," HOUSTON CHRONICLE 28 Nov 1984. 370G

248. JACKSON CEMETERY: Black. 7800 Dahlia, Houston. Ca. 1900; 1.75 acres. Abuts and is indistinguishable from the Harrisburg Cemetery (qv). One deed found for the Harrisburg Cemetery dated April 10, 1923, Vol. 570, pg. 9, Harris County Deed Records from E. Jackson to Mrs. Monroe Boston, vaguely described as a lot ten feet x ten feet "in the Harrisburg Cemetery." Other deeds to follow relating to the Town of Harrisburg: General Warranty Deed of 06 Nov 1922, Vol. 519, Pg 241, Last Will and Testament of Minnie E. Collins to Elridge Jackson [d. 24 Jun 1924]; other deeds, Heirship Affidavits, etc. 535F

253. JOURNEY'S END: The Harrison Barrett Family Cemetery. See Barrett-Evergreen Cemetery. RECORDED: The Tejas Gazette 1:4:1986. 419V

Korville, Texas in northwestern Harris County, along FM 149 (now Tomball Parkway) & Spring-Cypress Road, is now a small black community. The bulk of its settlers were freed slaves from Alabama made up the 1870s population. At one time called Pilotville, the name apparently changed when a post office was approved. It was named for Paul Kohrmann, German immigrant, who became the first postmaster.; the post office closed in 1911. A number of Germans fleeing compulsory military service in the old country settled in the area and it became a haven for German families during World War II. It had a cotton gin and sawmill in the early 1900's, and when Agnes Tautenhahn Kohrmann had the general store in 1910, the population was stood at fifty. The community's recreation center was the Black school during the days before integration. The area was once a part of the Common School District No. 1, and had a local school in 1906, now part of Klein Independent School District.

267. KOHRVILLE COMMUNITY CEMETERY: Black. FM 149 & Spring-Cypress Road, on Prairie Hill Road between Carter and Cassey. See The 1960 Sun 08 Mar 1989. See The Heritage of North Harris County, 1977. 329P

282. LODGE OF LOVING BAND OF HOPE CEMETERY: aka Harrisburg Cemetery. Black. West 1/2 of Block 86, Harrisburg. 535F

296. MASSIE FAMILY CEMETERY: Near Penn City (one of the county's early industrial parks), off Hayden Road, on old Massie Plantation, north side of the ship channel. Located on a bluff overlooking Buffalo Bayou. Dr. J. Cam Massie, a Mason, had 23 slaves in 1860 (see notes at Black Cemetery listing). C. J. Massie was from VA, was a Railroad Director, and is said to have buried \$32,000 in gold prior to his death. See "Buffalo Bayou Waters Undermining Pioneer Family's Burial Plot," HOUSTON POST, 08 Jan 1938. 497Q

300. McCALL CEMETERY: Black; slave burials. 1840's through 1951. Off Huffsmith Road, near FM 2978, on Zion Lutheran Cemetery Road just before you reach Zion Lutheran Cemetery (qv). Reese, Woods, Pyles, Blackshear, Mills, and six unmarked graves, per recording in Northwest Harris Co and Southwest Montgomery Co TX Cemeteries (Chaparral Genealogical Society, Tomball TX 1993). 249U

303. McDOUGAL CEMETERY: Black. East of the North Fork of Wild Cow Gulch, Cypresswood Drive, one block north of Treaschwig Road. Many markers destroyed by land development when a subdivision constructed a four-lane entrance through the cemetery bounds and some encroachment by business. Seal McDougal was given land by his previous owner; he set aside five acres for a burying ground. The only headstone in evidence is that of Seal McDougal (d. 1919), although a life-long area resident says there was once about 25 graves. This area was once a very large Negro community along Treuschwig Road [Hale and Freeman 1978:145]. 334A

305. McGEE CHAPEL CEMETERY: Black. On Addicks-Howell Road (State Hwy 6) near Briar Village, 1/2 mile south of Briar Forest, near Barker Reservoir in west Harris County. Approx. one acre, purchased ca. 1919 with first burial in 1947. Under care of the McGee Chapel Baptist Church is located at 2025-1 South Hwy. 6, Houston 77077. 281- 493-1883. 488N

306. McGHEE FAMILY CEMETERY: Black. Off Shields Street in Channelview, on banks of San Jacinto River. Moved to Evergreen-Barrett (qv.); site now used as pipeyard. McGhees were former slaves on the Magee Homestead. Joe McGhee built a one-room schoolhouse in 1916 for Common School District No. 18, used until 1942. One of the oldest school houses in the county, now sits behind the Channelview Library on I-10 East. School building has a Texas Historical Marker. 459W

McNair began in the 1920s as a black community, located on I-10 about four miles north of Baytown. In 1936 the county road map showed a church, with the community on the Beaumont, Sour Lake and Western Railway. The community had become a residential suburb by 1960 when it was annexed by Baytown. In the 1980s it still appeared on the maps as the site of six churches, the Harlem School, a railroad station, and a number of dwellings. 460U

344. OAK PARK CEMETERY: Black. 8400 Hirsch, north of Crosstimbers & east of Hwy. 59. First listed in Houston City Directory in 1935. Was originally part of the Paradise group, the Golden Gate Cemetery is reached through Oak Park; 1992 in unkempt condition. Record at Harris County Courthouse in Vol. 113, Page 031, 04 Apr 1963 as "Oak Park Cemetery Replat of Golden Gate Addition." I. S. Lewis (funeral director) Mausoleum at the left as you go in. Of note is Bill Hood, a Negro who had been a slave and served throughout the Civil War as personal servant to General John B. Hood. He marched in parades, attended the reunions of Confederate Veterans, and held attentive audiences with his accounts of the War. He died at the age of 103 (what year?) and buried in Oak Park with expenses paid for by the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy. In July 1994, per the HOUSTON POST, "Cemetery owner indicted for allegedly moving bodies." 454F

Oates Prairie Community in the Wallisville Road area, north Harris County. Several important cemeteries are in the area. An early founders cemetery is the Oates Cemetery (aka Oates Prairie, Hart-Singleton), and others are the Jaschke Cemetery and the Oates Negro Cemetery (qv) adjacent, and a second Black cemetery across Hunting Bayou. Once Common School District 34, the community grew to have its own ISD from 1938 to 1945, then it was absorbed into the Houston Independent School District. 455Z

346. OATES PRAIRIE NEGRO CEMETERY: North of Wallisville Road, off the 610 Loop, south of the Hunting Bayou bend. On north side of the Oates Cemetery (qv). Families included Hawkins, Gambles, Culbertsons and individual graves for Moses Gamble, Riley Eton, and Ann Arnold. 455Z

351. OLIVEWOOD CEMETERY: (aka Hollywood and Hollow Wood). Off I-10 & Studemont, 200 Court (77007), east of Wichman at East 2<sup>nd</sup>; known variously as part of the First or Sixth Ward, in an area known early as Chaneyville. City's oldest Black cemetery, 1870's – ca. 1920, here are Houston's first generation of free Blacks; excellent funerary sculpture. Listed on early city maps as Hollow Wood. Part of the old John Austin survey (Vol. 4,5; 5-57-00-70). Adjoining African Cemetery (qv). Olivewood Cemetery was purchased in 1875 by Alderman Richard Brock, et al. Brock had been a member of the African Mission Church (the "black church" of the Methodist Church in Houston, 32 members) in 1865, lending credibility to the dating of Olivewood. MAP dated April 1877 on file at Courthouse in Harris County TX Deed Book

22, pp 444 (with copy in vertical files at Clayton Library and the Texas & Local History Department of Houston Public Library). Andy Parr 1844 Jackson MS – 1919; Mary Parr 1853-1887; Mary Hicks 1844-1893; M. W. Washington 1841 Mobile AL – 1894. Buried at Olivewood is also Rev. Elias Dibble, first black ordained Methodist minister in Texas and founder of African Mission (now Trinity United Methodist Church; in the 1866 Houston City Directory he is listed as pastor freedmen’s Methodist church). A. D. (Pick) Johnson was born in Olivewood Cemetery, one of 13 children of the Caretaker; later gravedigger at the Harris County Cemetery on Oates Road. Mr. Johnson, himself, is the father of one daughter and 16 sons; he is still living as of May 1992. See “Gravedigger, At 80, ‘Pick’ has buried thousands” HOUSTON POST 22 Aug 1982. 1992 contacts included ---- and later extensive personal work done by Charles Cook, but the project was abandoned by family illness. In 2000 Rev. William A. Lawson [Wheeler Avenue Baptist Church] tried to organize a Friends of Olivewood through his Institute for Peace and Prosperity but it apparently failed to materialize because in June 2001 the cemetery was once again completely overgrown and not visible; because of the proximity of Grocers Supply and past problems, this site bears watching! A cleanup in Nov 2001 may have produced a possibility [see last newspaper article cited], and perhaps new development in the area will see it continue. See “A good deed, indeed “ HOUSTON CHRONICLE 28 Nov 1992 (photo notes cleanup sponsored by members of Congregation Emanu El on Mitzvah (Good Deed) Sunday); “A Case of Grave Neglect, Many of Houston’s Old Cemeteries Lie Abandoned, choked By Weeds and Ravage by Vandals” HOUSTON POST 20 Oct 1993; “Grave Importance” [last paragraph] HOUSTON PRESS 28 Sep 2000; “Urban Planner’s Nightmare” HOUSTON CHRONICLE 28 Jan 2001; “A day off?” Star edition of ThisWeek, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 01 Nov 2001; “Interfaith recruits volunteers to save black cemetery, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 24 Nov 2001. 493E

NOTE: as of May 2004, a new group has been formed. The Descendants of Olivewood, headed by Ms. Margott Williams, is seeking 501(c)(3) status and Historic Texas Cemetery recognition by the Harris County Historical Commission and the Texas Historical Commission.

Paradise Cemeteries & Funeral Homes: Black. 1930 - . Several attempts to establish historical data by telephone and by letter have failed. Business Office: 10401 West Montgomery Road (77088). 281.455-1201. Paradise groups .... “Cemetery owner indicted for allegedly moving bodies,” HOUSTON “High-Tech survey Hopes to Find Where Graves Are,” HOUSTON POST 03 Dec 1993; “Judge’s order Oaks moving of grave, woman to confirm daughter’s location,” HOUSTON POST 27 Oct 1993. See individual listings for Golden Gate Cemetery and Oak Park Cemetery, plus the three Paradise listings below:

357. PARADISE NORTH CEMETERY: 10401 West Montgomery Road, Houston TX 77088; 281-445-1201. Chapel, columbarium, mausoleum. Records housed on site. 411M

358. Paradise South: 16001 Cullen; also listed in Houston telephone book as Houston Memorial Gardens, Inc. 281.485-2221 [Brazoria County ] 613M

359. Paradise Beautiful: aka Cemetery Beautiful: 10401 West Montgomery, Houston 77088 281.445-1201 412T

373. PILGRIM BRANCH CEMETERY: See Amos Cemetery. 329P

374. PILGRIM REST CEMETERY: Black; slaves. John C. Taylor Survey; Piney Point Estates at 22 East Shady Lane, in the Piney Point Village. "Lost;" 1865 - . Removed from the "exempt" tax rolls at some point, and a road was cut through the area in 1960 (a portion of the Cemetery cleared by Court Order #565726 and full cemetery is shown on Sketch No. A-T-14158-H, Houston Lighting & Power Co., Engineering Dept. Nov. 1, 1960) and the 20+ markers have disappeared over the years. The one existing marker is for Fred Fisher, Died April 17, 1919, Company 113, BN, Regiment 16 D.B. Owners are the Pilgrim Rest Missionary Baptist Church is at 3410 Jeanetta Road, 77063, south of the current Piney Point Village (qv). See "Pilgrim Rest church marks 129<sup>th</sup>," ThisWeek Section, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 06 Mar 1994. In 2000-2001 the Pine Point Estates Homeowners Association is trying to save this property from development. 490T

378. PLEASANT GREEN-CULBERTSON CEMETERY: Black. On banks of Hunting Bayou, off Needham Road. 456W

382. PRAIRIE GROVE CEMETERY: Black. SE corner of Renn Road at Eldridge Parkway; on maps at Alief ISD Tax Office. Per Mr. Stafford Rodden, age 80, "it's older than me," about an acre with some 20-25 graves. Prominent in the area and buried there is Dave Outly, who always saw that the children had a place to go to school. At one time a black school and church was near by. CONTACT: Alessia Fontenette. 6630 Navidad, Houston 77083. 528Q

388. REDEEMER CEMETERY: Black. East side of 9000 block of Vasser. May be the same as the Davis Family Cemetery (qv). 574A

389. REDEEMER CEMETERY: Black. On Mykawa Road, near the city prison farm. Refer to the Redeemer Church across the road. 574V

391. RESTLAWN CEMETERY: Black. 8400 Wheatley, across from Cemetery Beautiful. 713.448-6963. One of the Paradise group. 412T

396. ROBERTS CEMETERY: Hockley, Texas. From Tomball, FM 2920 (Waller-Tomball Road) to Rose Hill, at the old community of New Kentucky. Turn North off 2920 onto Roberts Cemetery Road. In the woods; hard to find. See The Heritage of North Harris County [committee], 1977. RECORDED: Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas Vol. 2, 1985, Lorine Brinley. Texas Historical Marker, 1998. Roberts Cemetery Association, 23948 AJ Foyt Rd, Hockley TX 77447. 281-351-1069 285M

397. ROBERTS BLACK CEMETERY. Hockley, Texas. Next to #401, separated by fence; has its own entrance. It is believed this cemetery begun with slave burials from the Roberts and Montgomery plantations. Earliest marker is 16 May 1920 for Lizzy Barnes, who was b. 19 Jan 1892. Contact: Edward Humphrey, 359 Spell Road, Houston TX 77027. 713.697-3681 285M

416. SALEM PILGRIM. Stanolin Road, Tomball TX. 249S

434. SHELDON NEGRO CEMETERY: Northwest corner of US 90 at Champion Paper Mill Road. 1910's - . Mostly railroad workers from the turn of the century buried here; only one headstone found, that of Henry Lewis, Jr. 418U

439. SIMS FAMILY CEMETERY: Huffman, Texas, in Spanish Cove Subdivision, east of Cajon Court, south of Spanish Cove Drive. Many sunken unmarked graves; some overturned headstones. Bates, White, McFarlin, Funchun (Sarah Funchun d. 19 Jan 1904 seems to be oldest stone still visible), Sims. See "Grave discoveries," Community News Special Edition for Old Tyme Days, 1984. RECORDED: The Tejas Gazette 1:3:1995. 338Z (current Key Map-339W)

Slave burial locations are often unmarked and unrecorded. For known or suspected locations, see Black Burial Grounds and Cemeteries; then individual listings.

444. SOUTHSIDE: aka Faulkey Gulley. See The Bottoms. Recorded: Northwest Harris Co and Southwest Montgomery Co TX Cemeteries (Chaparral Genealogical Society, Tomball, 1993). 329W

449. SPRING COLORED CEMETERY: Spring TX 77373. North of Spring townsite on Hardy Street, south of Hardy Toll Road. Colored Cemetery at Spring (qv). (ABST 348 A G HOLLAND) 292G

452. STEWART-PRATER CEMETERY: Located beside the River of God Church 123 McClelland Road, Humble/Kingwood. 281.358-7770. Black, at least two born in slavery; several military markers. 1865-current. Many markers

have worn smooth. Prater, Stewart, Battle, and others. See Stewart-Prater Cemetery of Harris County, Texas by Martha Baird Ells and Trevia Wooster Beverly (Houston 2001). 335H

459. TAYLOR FAMILY GRAVES: 11450 Almeda Road [FM521], near Reed Road, about three miles south of the Astrodome. Taylor-Stevenson Ranch at 11822 Almeda Road, Houston 77045. 713/433-4441. Single gravemarker of black slave, Ann Taylor, who was "married" to white plantation owner, Edward E. Taylor who, with his engineer father Edward Wyllys Taylor, arrived in Houston from Massachusetts via Charleston, in 1848. His brother, Horace Taylor, became mayor of Houston in 1866. The land, consisting of five tracts totaling 25.71 acres, has been donated to the City of Houston for a Special Purpose (nature and historic) Park. Ann Taylor had been purchased in 1856 from a ranch near Wharton; the framed bill of sale was lost in a 1988 fire of the home built by Taylor Stevenson in 1908. See "Home and history fall prey to fire," HOUSTON CHRONICLE 26 Feb 1988; "The Land is For Keeping," HOUSTON CHRONICLE, Texas magazine section, 28 Feb 1993; "Cowboy lore...," HOUSTON CHRONICLE 27 Oct 2000; "Riding into history," HOUSTON CHRONICLE 15 Nov 2001. 572D

463. TETTER NEGRO CEMETERY: Aka Bordersville (qv). Adjoins on south side of Tetter Community Cemetery. 334K

474. TWILIGHT CEMETERY: . 11<sup>th</sup> & dead-end at Adams in LaPorte. Ca. 2 . temporary markers, blank cement stones, and sunken graves; oldest marked grave found is 1947 when recorded in Feb 2000 by George E.. Wolf, Jr. of LaPorte. At that time well kept. Sexton, James Gipson. 281-471-4044 540X

499. WILSON CEMETERY: Southeast corner of North St. Charles at Saltus. Shown on W. E. Wood's map of 1868-69. Apparently moved or destroyed; houses now on this location; may be the first black cemetery established in Houston. 494N

ADDITIONS of specific interest to Blacks, which will appear in the forthcoming book, *An Addendum to AT REST* are:

ACRES HOMES .... Black community ten miles nw of downtown Houston. Name derived because homesites were sold by the acre rather than the lot. Developed WWI era.

LILY WHITE, TEXAS . Lily White was a black community on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas line and Post Oak Road, near the site of what is now Hedwig Village in west central Harris County. See *The New Handbook of Texas* for additional information.

WEST CHAPEL EPISCOPAL METHODIST CEMETERY (Black): 6.441 acres, Joseph House Survey. Off 249 adjacent to the county-owned Spring Creek Park. 288A