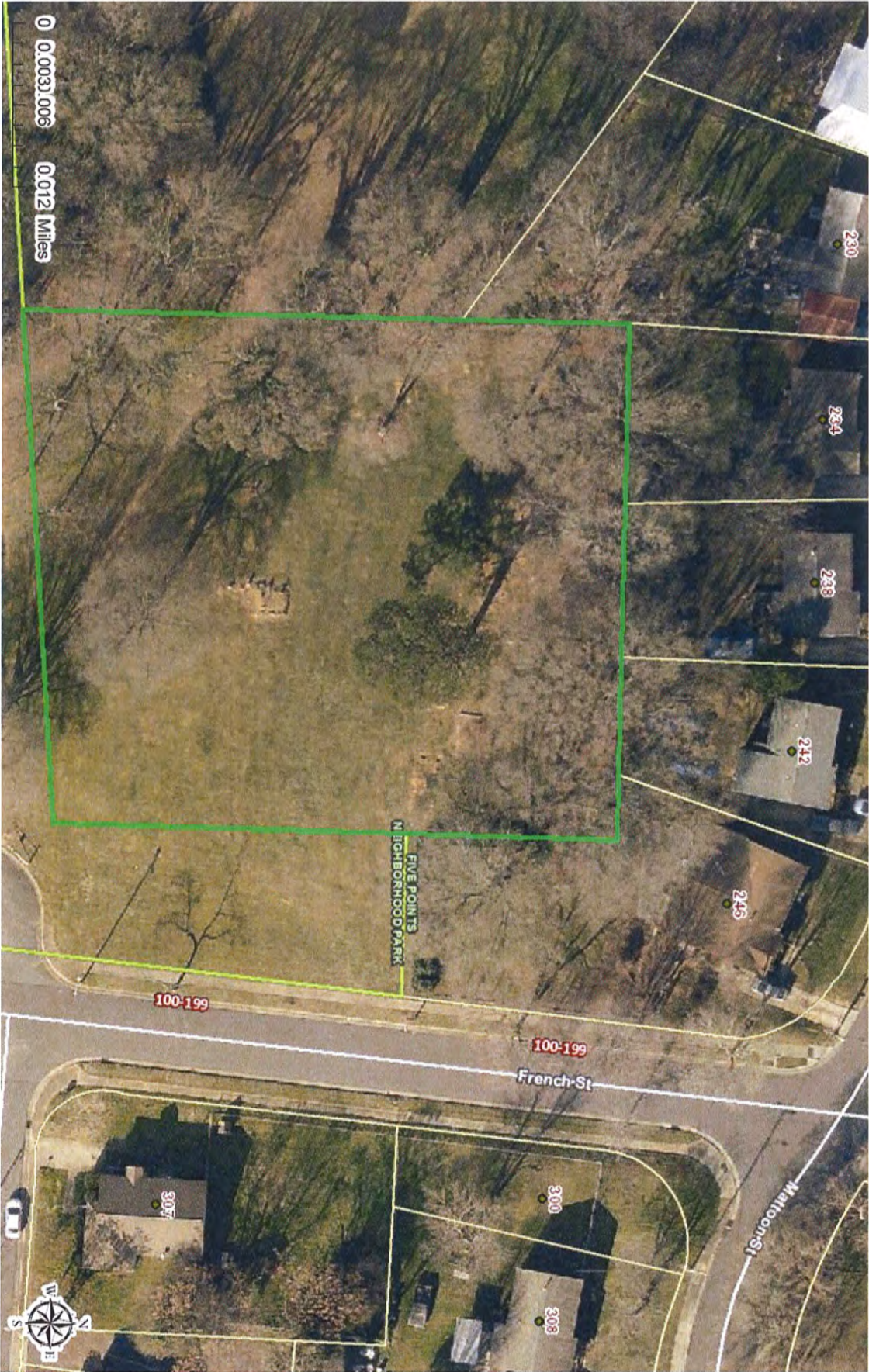


**Biddleville Cemetery**  
**Located in Five Points Park, French Street**



**The Biddleville Cemetery served as a community cemetery for Biddleville, an African-American residential district that arose in the late 1800s near the Biddle Institute, now Johnson C. Smith University. The cemetery contains representative examples of funerary art from the late 1800's. The cemetery also contains the graves of influential citizens of Biddleville, and African Americans who served in the Spanish-American War, World War One, and World War Two.**





**Survey and Research Report on the  
Biddleville Cemetery**



1. **Name and location of property:** The property known as Biddleville Cemetery is located in Five Points Park near the intersection of French Street and Cemetery Street, Charlotte, NC 28216.
2. **Name, address, and telephone number of the current owners of the property:**

Society of the Minute Men	Mecklenburg County
600 East Fourth Street	600 East Fourth Street
Charlotte, NC 28202	Charlotte, NC 28202
3. **Representative photographs of the property:** This report contains representative photographs of the property.
4. **A map depicting the location of the property.** This report contains a map of the property.



5. **Current Tax Parcel Reference and Deed to the property:** The tax parcel number is 069-035-61. The most recent deed to this property is recorded in Mecklenburg County Deed Book 209, Page 138 on November 2, 1873. UTM coordinates are 512708.27 E and 3900626.69 N Zone 17.
6. **A brief historical sketch of the property:** This report contains a brief historical sketch of the property prepared by Susan V. Mayer.
7. **A brief architectural description of the property:** This report contains a brief architectural description prepared by Susan V. Mayer.
8. **Documentation of why and in what ways the property meets the criteria for designation set forth in N.C.G.S 160A-400.5.**
  - a. Special significance in terms of its history, architecture and/or cultural importance:
    - 1) The Biddleville Cemetery served as a community cemetery for Biddleville, an African American residential district that arose in the late 1800s because of the nearby location of Biddle Institute, now Johnson C. Smith University.
    - 2) The Biddleville Cemetery contains representative examples of funerary art found in African American cemeteries in Charlotte from the late 1800's until the mid-twentieth century.
    - 3) The Biddleville Cemetery contains the graves of African Americans who served in the Spanish-American War, World War One, and World War Two. It is also the burial place of influential citizens of Biddleville.
  - b. Integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and/or association: The physical description included in this report demonstrates that the Biddleville Cemetery meets this criterion.
9. **Ad Valorem Tax Appraisal:** \$44,400. This property is exempt from the payment of property taxes.
10. **Portion of the Property Recommended for Designation:** The entire Tax Parcel.

### **Historical Essay**

As one of the original majority-black ring villages surrounding Charlotte following the emancipation of slaves in the 1860s, Biddleville is an important part of the history of African Americans in the city and Mecklenburg County. Founded in 1873, Biddleville Cemetery is one of the oldest non-slave African American cemeteries in Mecklenburg County not connected with a church. Many influential residents of Biddleville are buried within its grounds. By examining the history of the cemetery, further insight into the people who lived in Biddleville, their everyday lives, and the conditions of the community is uncovered.

### **Biddle Memorial Institute and Stephen Mattoon**

Following the Civil War and Emancipation, freed African American slaves sought to establish their own communities and associated institutions free of majority white control. Churches typically served as the focal point of these communities. In Charlotte both black and white missionaries began organizing churches. The first, Clinton Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church on Rozelles Ferry Road, was founded in 1865. Presbyterian missionaries, including Rev. Samuel Carothers Alexander from Pittsburgh, aided local free African Americans in founding Seventh Street Presbyterian Church in 1866.<sup>1</sup>

Presbyterian missionary work expanded beyond churches. On May 1, 1867, the first session of a theology school founded by the Committee on Freedman of the Presbyterian Church, USA began at a church on the corner of Fourth and Davidson streets in Charlotte. Headed by Rev. Alexander and his fellow northerner Rev. Willis L. Miller, the school served to train freed slaves to be ministers and teachers for Southern schools. Donations for the school were solicited through the church newspaper; and Mary D. Biddle, the widow of a Union officer who lived in Philadelphia, offered \$1,900 with the stipulation that the school be named after her late husband

Henry Johnston Biddle. Former Confederate Colonel William R. Myers offered eight acres of property northwest of the city for the school. In 1869 the Henry J. Biddle Memorial Institute opened on its new campus.<sup>2</sup>



**Figure 1** Rev. Stephen and Mary Lourie Mattoon.  
Photos from Inez Moore Parker Archives and Research Center, Johnson C. Smith University.

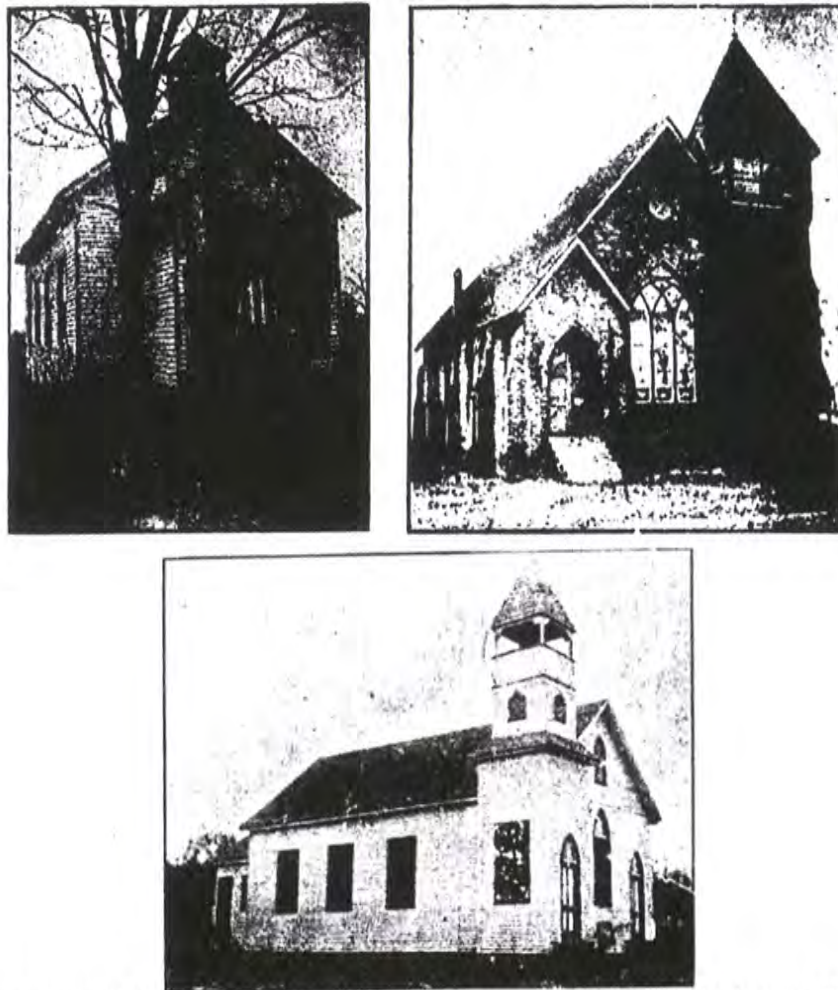
Rev. Stephen Mattoon, a Presbyterian minister in New York who has served as a missionary in Siam (Thailand), was elected the first president of Biddle Institute in 1870. Rev. Mattoon was born near Champion, New York in 1816. He graduated from Union College in Schenectady, New York in 1842, then Princeton Theological Seminary in May 1846. While at Princeton, Rev. Mattoon served as a substitute preacher to local Presbyterian churches. It was during this time that he met his future wife, Mary Lourie, and they married on May 3, 1846. Two months later, the Mattoons left to serve as missionaries in Bangkok, where they would live until December 1865. Rev. Mattoon was an interpreter for the King of Siam and founded the first Presbyterian Church of Siam. He and his wife also adopted two Siamese children in addition to having two children of their own. Upon return to the United States, Rev. Mattoon served as pastor to a church in Ballston Spa, New York, before being called to Charlotte.<sup>3</sup>

Initially, the only residents near the school were the professors. On October 1, 1871, Rev. Mattoon and his wife Mary purchased 55 acres of farmland along Beatties Ford Road from W.F. Davidson for \$1000. Beginning in the 1870s, the Mattoons sold small lots to African Americans who wanted to live near the college. This area came to be called Biddletown, later Biddleville.<sup>4</sup>

### **Biddleville**

Biddleville was one of several ring villages which grew around Charlotte in the years following the Civil War. Other nearby African American communities included Greenville and Irwinville to the north of Charlotte and Blandville to the southeast. Another village, Seversville, was located near Biddleville and was populated by white residents. Biddleville existed as an adjunct entity to Charlotte for many years. In 1878 the village attempted to incorporate under the name Biddletown, but this effort was unsuccessful. By the early 1880s, the name of the village had transitioned to Biddleville. In 1895, again Biddleville attempted to incorporate but failed; instead, the village was annexed into Charlotte.<sup>5</sup>





**Figure 2** Churches present in Biddleville in 1915—(clockwise from top left) Biddleville Presbyterian Church, Gethsemane A.M.E. Zion Church, and Mt. Carmel Baptist Church. From G.W. Clinton, *Colored Charlotte* (Charlotte, NC, 1915).

Three civic institutions dominated life in both black and white southern villages: churches, schools, and civic organizations. Given Biddle University's (the institution changed its name from Biddle Institute in 1876) ties to the Presbyterian Church, it is not surprising that the first organized institutions in Biddleville were churches. The first of these was Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, founded in 1876. Students and Biddle faculty served as ministerial staff until 1882, when former Biddle president Rev. Stephen Mattoon became pastor for a three-year period. Biddleville Presbyterian Church first held services on October 17, 1880, on Mattoon Street, with Rev. Thomas Lawrence serving as pastor until 1883. Original trustees included

brothers Alexander Phifer (1848-1920), Henry Phifer (1846-1914), Amizi Phifer, and George Phifer (1865-1929). Other denominational churches formed in the community with Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in 1878 and Greater Gethsemane A.M.E. Zion Church in 1874.<sup>6</sup>

Because of the presence of Biddle Institute and the many churches in the community, Biddleville hosted many regional and state meetings of various religious bodies. The Catawba Presbytery, which included the African American Presbyterian churches in the region, regularly met in Biddleville. Other denominations also held meetings in the village. The Baptist Minister's Union held a four day meeting at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in November 1890.<sup>7</sup>

With the growth of the village, elementary schooling became a need for the community. In March 1885, the Mattoons sold one half acre of land to School Community District No. 88, represented by Biddleville residents Thomas Walker and Alexander Phifer, to be used for a school. Until the establishment of an African American high school in Charlotte, male students would continue secondary education at Biddle University. Female students attended Scotia Seminary in Concord. Local Biddleville students included William R. Young (1881-1943), an 1899 graduate, George W. Pharr (1887-1933), and Claude J. Bradshaw (1878-1918). Biddle also sponsored a Summer School for teachers in which many local residents attended, including Mary French Henry (1884-1938).<sup>8</sup>

Residents of Biddleville also maintained membership in a number of fraternal and social organizations. Many of these institutions were established in Charlotte and surrounding communities following the Civil War. Paul Drayton Lodge #7, a Prince Hall Masonic chapter, was founded in 1872. Chapters of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows were present by 1873. Local members included Armistead Brown (1818-1893). Three years later, chapters of Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, which were open to both men

and women, were founded in Charlotte.<sup>9</sup> In October 1884, the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Grand United Order of the National Laborers' Aid Protective Society held a meeting to elect officers in Biddleville. Among the officers elected were Biddleville residents Rev. Samuel Milius Pharr (1858-1936), Junius Nathan White (1862-1919), Rev. Warren Thomas (1830-1910), and George W. Phifer (1865-1929), all of whom are interred in Biddleville Cemetery.<sup>10</sup>

Biddleville also served as a meeting place for black political activity in the Charlotte area. A rally held on July 4, 1876 at Biddle Institute saw 8,000 African Americans gather to hear speeches against Democratic gubernatorial candidate Zebulon Vance. In late 1890, Mecklenburg County black Republicans met at the university to protest discrimination within the local party.<sup>11</sup>

### **Life in Biddleville**

In the early years of the village, Biddleville was populated primarily by professors and students at the university. When the Mattoons began selling lots to African Americans in the 1880s, farmers, laborers, and other tradesmen moved into the village. Biddleville attracted "families who wanted to raise their children in an intellectual atmosphere...around the University, with its cultural offerings."<sup>12</sup> Thomas Christopher Columbus Foster (1848-1936) is representative of the property buyers in Biddleville. Born a slave in Davie County, Foster attended Biddle Institute and was a teacher in Biddleville. Following his retirement from teaching, he purchases land near the village to farm. Foster was active in civic organizations and churches in Biddleville. He was a member and building trustee of the Star Hope Lodge #1790 of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. He served as a delegate representing Biddleville Presbyterian Church and the Presbytery of Catawba at Presbyterian Church national general assemblies in 1898, 1908, and 1910.<sup>13</sup>

As Charlotte grew and African Americans began to share in the streetcar-centric suburbanization, new residential developments became attractive to the middle class blacks. Charlotte Consolidated Construction Company, owner and developer of the city's streetcar system, began service of the line along West Trade Street to Seversville and Biddleville on April 25, 1903. Over the following decades, neighborhoods developed down Beatties Ford Road beyond Biddleville as the streetcar system continued to expand. Washington Heights was designed to be the Dilworth for middle-class African Americans in Charlotte, a streetcar suburb platted with modest bungalows. Douglassville was planned by C.H. Watson to be an adjacent black suburb at Beatties Ford Road and Oaklawn Avenue, but the development never grew to be as popular as its neighbor. During the 1920s Western Heights, an 1890s white suburban development on West Trade Street just south of the university, became a majority black neighborhood.<sup>14</sup>

Because of the presence of Biddle University, modern utilities and other amenities became available to the area. A post office opened in the village in 1892. Electricity was provided to the university in 1895, and the following year telephone poles and wires were extended to the village.<sup>15</sup> Municipal water service was not available until later. The "From the Village" section of the December 1921 *Young Rooster* newsletter of Biddleville Presbyterian Church reports that "a committee of three is working on the proposition of getting water in the village."<sup>16</sup> Plans for a hospital near Biddle University were made also in 1921, but unfortunately it did not come to fruition.<sup>17</sup>

Longtime resident Gene Pharr remembers much about growing up in Biddleville. Gene was born in Charlotte and lived in Biddleville until moving to Washington, DC at the age of fifteen in the mid-1940s. After a career in the military, including service in Korea, Gene moved

back home to Biddleville in 1970. The Pharr family has been in Biddleville since around 1880, when Alex Pharr came to Charlotte from Cabarrus County. Gene's father Bernard (1889-1949) was the first African American truck driver for the local Coca-Cola bottling company. As Gene recalls, Biddleville was a small close-knit community where "everybody knew each other," and you could eat at anyone's house.<sup>18</sup>

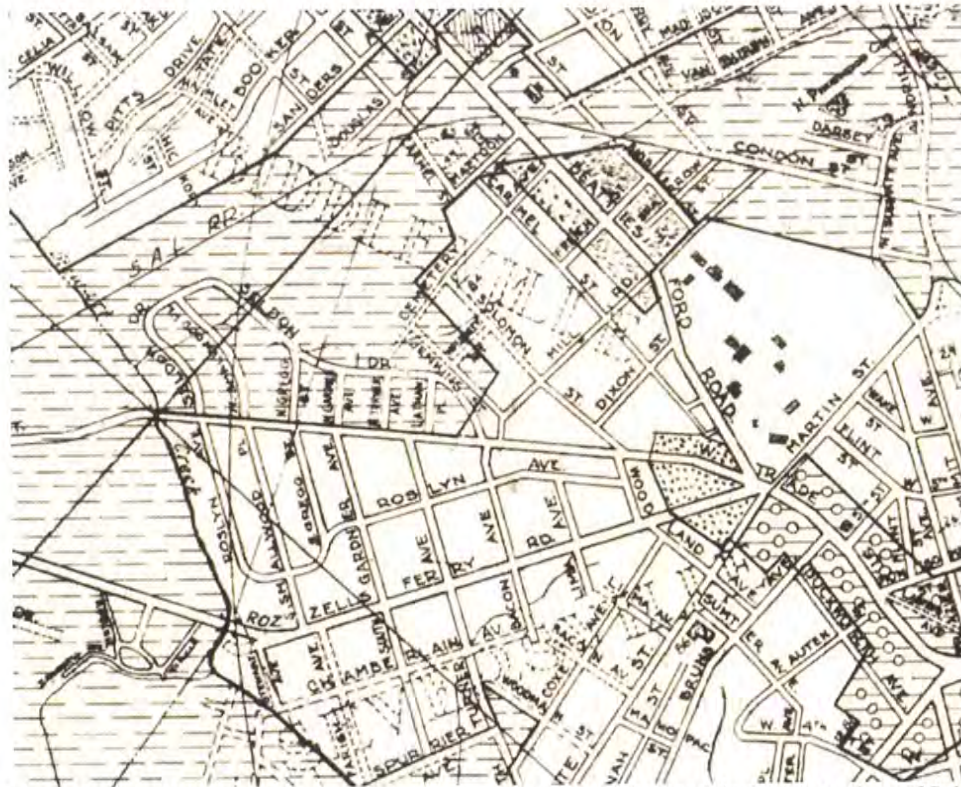


Figure 3 This 1949 map of Biddleville shows that many streets in the neighborhood, including portions of Solomon Street, Cemetery Avenue, and Jenkins Street, were unpaved.

While Biddleville was home to Biddle University, which was renamed Johnson C. Smith University in 1923, and a strong middle class that dominated the Beatties Ford Road corridor, the neighborhood did have its share of poverty. Rev. Howard W. Givens, pastor of Biddleville Presbyterian Church and later Memorial United Presbyterian Church for nearly 40 years, remembers the condition of Biddleville Presbyterian Church when he arrived:

Many of you who worship here now can hardly imagine your church with no toilet facilities, homemade benches, no church school facilities...Maybe you can't, but I can. I remember them for these conditions that existed when I came to Biddleville in 1940.<sup>19</sup>

Much can be learned about Biddleville through an examination of the people interred in Biddleville Cemetery. Many of the residents of Biddleville who were buried in the cemetery were originally from surrounding rural areas of North and South Carolina. During and following Reconstruction, many former slaves moved from their former plantations to towns and cities across the south. This rural-to-urban migration continued well into the twentieth century. South Carolina natives buried in Biddleville Cemetery include Sarah Fredrick Ellis (1900-1933), Peter McKee (1858-1933) of York County, and Martha Mills McElmoore (1864-1921).

Many infants and children are buried in the cemetery, most dying of diseases or conditions that today we consider easily preventable or curable. Common diseases and sicknesses included tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and pneumonia. Thirteen persons buried in the cemetery are known to have died of tuberculosis. Records of thirty persons show they died of pneumonia, with half being infants and children. Many death certificates are marked “no doctor,” indicating that medical care was less accessible in Biddleville and other African American areas of Charlotte.

Nutrition was also an issue. The “Three M” diet of meat, molasses, and meal, common among poor Southerners, was apparently a staple of Biddleville residents, many of whom suffered from pellagra, or niacin deficiency. During the early twentieth century, the epidemic of pellagra afflicted 250,000 and caused 7,000 deaths per year primarily in the South. Among the victims of pellagra buried in Biddleville Cemetery are Lula Grier Adams (1884-1917), Minnie Brown Bland (1868-1914), and Ellen Bogan Dixon (1862-1913).<sup>20</sup>

### **Biddleville Cemetery**

On November 22, 1873, the Mattoons sold approximately one acre of land at the north end of Biddleville to trustees Olmstead Brown, Toney Jordan, and Milas Thompson. The

property was, according to the deed, “in trust for the use and behoof as a cemetery lot of the Society of the ‘Minute Men.’”<sup>21</sup> There are no further records of the “Minute Men,” which was most likely one of many black civic organizations founded during Reconstruction.

Biddleville Cemetery is not a slave cemetery. It was established following the Civil War, and all persons buried were free African Americans. Similar non-slave cemeteries in Mecklenburg County are Roseland Cemetery (ca. 1865), the burial ground of members of Roseville A.M.E Zion Church in Matthews; Ben Salem Cemetery (ca. 1869), which is connected with Ben Salem Presbyterian Church on Monroe Road; and Pinewood Cemetery, the African American municipal cemetery adjacent to Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte. While Biddleville Cemetery was not officially affiliated with a church, members of community churches—Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, Biddleville Presbyterian Church, and Greater Gethsemane A.M.E. Zion Church—were typically buried there. Because of Biddleville’s location outside of the Charlotte city limits, the cemetery essentially served as the village cemetery. This perception is present on the 1942 death certificate for Hazel Martin lists the cemetery as “Biddleville Village.”<sup>22</sup>



**Figure 4** This photo of Biddleville Cemetery circa 1982 shows more natural settings of black cemeteries.

The burial location of most persons in Biddleville Cemetery is unknown. African American cemeteries differed from white cemeteries in design, use of markers, and landscaping.

While white Elmwood Cemetery was planned as a cemetery park with pleasant lawns and sweeping drives for Sunday afternoon walks, Biddleville Cemetery served solely as a burial ground for the residents of Biddleville. The scattered arrangement of plots in black cemetery is thus described:

African-American cemeteries are not landscaped as Euro-American cemeteries are. They have depressions or mounds and no attempt is made to make grass grow over the graves nor to create special vegetation. Trees are native, not specially planted, and are neither encouraged nor discouraged. Rather than the park-like setting with formal landscaping often found in Euro-American cemeteries, the African-American cemetery does not attempt to romanticize death nor create an artificial landscape.<sup>23</sup>

The only path in the Biddleville Cemetery was a road for vehicular transport of coffins located near the present-day entrance to Five Points Park. A similar approach to African American cemetery landscape design may be seen in Pinewood Cemetery, which “is shaded by an abundance of mature hardwood trees” with “the family plots...laid out seemingly arbitrarily.”<sup>24</sup> Since there was no fence around Biddleville Cemetery, its boundary was a bit arbitrary as well. According to Gene Pharr, some graves are located outside the property line in the back yard of the house at the corner of French and Mattoon Streets.<sup>25</sup>

Biddleville Cemetery was not officially tied to a church, though various death certificates refer to it as Gethsemane Church Cemetery (1931) or Biddleville-Emmanuel Church Cemetery (1965). Likewise, the Charlotte City Directory between 1925 and 1931 refer to the cemetery as Gethsemane Cemetery.<sup>26</sup> While the cemetery name may have fluctuated, one constant for many years was the presence of caretaker Carey Ethridge (1861-1941). Ethridge served as caretaker of Biddleville Cemetery starting in the 1910s until his death. Born a slave in Norfolk, Virginia, Ethridge moved to Biddleville in the 1870s. He bought an acre of land from Stephen Mattoon in May 1889 for \$30.00. Many members of the Ethridge family are buried in Biddleville Cemetery.



After Ethridge's death, however, there is no record of the cemetery having an official caretaker. In addition, after 1931 the cemetery was no longer mentioned in the city directories.<sup>27</sup>

While burials in Biddleville Cemetery certainly occurred in the 1870s after the property had been established, the earliest known burial in Biddleville Cemetery occurred in 1886. John Springs was one of two men who died in an elevator accident at the Mecklenburg Iron Works in February.<sup>28</sup>

Many notable residents of Biddleville are buried in the cemetery. Isreal Harris (1833-unknown) was an elder at Seventh Street Presbyterian Church. Several ministers are interred, including Rev. Boysie B. Moore (1888-1950), former pastor at St. Paul's Baptist Church in Brooklyn and Myers Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church in Cherry, and Rev. Samuel Milius Pharr (1858-1936), who pastored many A.M.E. Zion churches in the Catawba Presbytery. Pharr was also the original owner of the Pharr Building on Beatties Ford Road, later home of the Grand Theater. George W. Pharr owned Pharr Service Station and grocery at the corner of Beatties Ford Road and Celia Avenue in Washington Heights in the late 1920s.<sup>29</sup>



**Figure 5** Unmarked peaked concrete posts serve as grave markers in Biddleville Cemetery.

Burial in Biddleville Cemetery was free, with the only cost to the men who dug the grave site. Gene Pharr worked with his father Bernard Pharr to dig graves in the late 1930s and early 1940s. They were paid \$5 per grave. Gene remembers the cemetery being filled with graves and markers, many of which did not have names on them. There were few large stone markers since many Biddleville residents could not afford them.<sup>30</sup>

Because there was no cost to purchase a burial plot, increases in the number of burials in Biddleville Cemetery during periods of economic depression become quite understandable. The 1920s saw approximately 58 burials in the cemetery, and in the following decade that number increased to 96. Economic hardship frequently struck African American communities harder than white ones. During the 1930s, black unemployment in urban areas reached 50% across the country, double the rate of their white counterparts.<sup>31</sup>

As Charlotte grew and local cemeteries filled to capacity, additional cemeteries opened for the African American community. Cedar Grove Cemetery, located at the dead end of

Hildebrand Street in nearby Washington Heights, was established in the late 1910s as the black counterpart to nearby white Oaklawn Cemetery. York Memorial Park opened in 1941 and was located on the southeast side of town on York Road (today South Tryon Street). These cemeteries are typical of modern cemeteries with master plans that call for access roads convenient for hearses, plots laid out in straight rows, and requirements for grave markers.<sup>32</sup>

By the 1940s, the number of annual burials in Biddleville Cemetery had sharply declined. York Memorial Park especially had a strong impact, with many Biddleville residents choosing to be buried in the newer, more modern cemetery despite having a spouse already buried in Biddleville. George Johnson, Jr. died in 1961 and was buried in Biddleville, but his wife Alice died the following year and was buried in York. Similarly, Maggie Pharr Gormley chose to be buried with her family in Biddleville in 1947, but her widower Thomas was interred in York in 1957. Burial did not cease in Biddleville Cemetery but continued on into the 1980s. The latest documented burial in the cemetery is of Hattie B. Harris Lowery, who died June 4, 1982. A concrete cross grave marker is still extant, though it is difficult to read.

### **Physical Description of Biddleville Cemetery**



**Figure 6** Biddleville Cemetery view from southeast corner looking northwest.

Biddleville Cemetery is located within Five Points Park in the Biddleville neighborhood of Charlotte. The cemetery may be accessed via the park entrance at the intersection of French Street and Cemetery Street. There is no fence around the cemetery. Grave markers, depressions, and other evidence of burials are visible around the west and north edges of the property as well as in the center of the grassy area. The topography slopes from the northeast corner down toward the southwest.



**Figure 7** The grave marker for Sarah Young (1846-1936), wife of Robert Young, shows the deterioration of Biddleville Cemetery over the years. The left photo was taken in 1982, and the right photo taken in 2015.

There are nineteen readable grave markers in Biddleville Cemetery and many more illegible or blank markers. Almost all graves are oriented to the east and west, the only exception being that of Roosevelt Bradshaw (1906-1952). Numerous depressions scattered throughout the property indicate additional burial plots. The style and make of the existing grave markers range from professionally-produced marble markers from the late 1800s to modern granite makers to flat stamped concrete markers created in more recent years. Many of the grave markers are heavily damaged, with several knocked off their bases or broken in two. The effects of weather and pollution are evident, especially on the marble markers, as they have become discolored or the script has eroded and is illegible.



Figure 8 The oldest extant grave marker in Biddleville Cemetery dates to 1894.

The oldest existing marker in Biddleville Cemetery dates to 1894. The name on the marker is mostly illegible, though a best guess may be “Sarah Harris.” This is one of several simple marble markers from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These markers are characterized by simple chiseled script with name, date of birth, and date of death.



Figure 9 The grave markers of Jane Phifer (1842-1911) and Isreal Harris (1833-unknown) are examples of the simple marble style of late nineteenth and early twentieth century markers.



**Figure 10** (top) Two of the more decorative marble grave markers that display symbology in Biddleville Cemetery. (bottom) The ornate marble grave marker of Cora Lee Foster (1877-1908), daughter of Thomas Christopher Columbus Foster and Nancy Ann Carothers Foster.

While most graves in Biddleville Cemetery are unmarked, many of the extant stones may be considered ornate with carved symbols and decorative shapes. The marble grave marker of Cora Lee Foster, with the hand symbol and rounded top, is one of the more decorative markers in Biddleville Cemetery. The hand pointing up is symbolic of the pathway to heaven. The grave

marker of Roxie McCormick (1856-unknown) features a star through open gates flanked by columns, symbolizing the entrance to heaven. The palm fronds on the grave marker of Martha McElmoore (1864-1921) signify victory over death.<sup>33</sup>



Figure 11 Four military markers in Biddleville Cemetery.



Four military markers are extant in the cemetery. Government-issued grave markers for veterans officially commenced following the Civil War, though the first stone markers were issued in 1873. In February 1879, Congress authorized the provision of stone markers for the unmarked graves of veterans in private cemeteries. The oldest in the Biddleville Cemetery marks the grave of Charles Frank French (1874-1924), a veteran of the Spanish American War. These grave markers are shorter and thicker than the modern grave markers for veterans as compared to the markers for John Edmond Evans (1893-1930) and Dave Queary (1894-1953). Following World War I, new grave markers were approved for veterans of that war. Both Edmonds and Queary served in World War I, thus receiving the new markers. Grady Harrison, Jr. (1926-1966), a veteran of World War II, also has a military marker, though his is unusual in that the religious symbol is the Star of David, signifying he was Jewish.<sup>34</sup>



**Figure 12** The Harris family burial plot is one of five family plots identified in Biddleville Cemetery.

Five family plots remain identifiable in Biddleville Cemetery. While African American cemeteries tended to not have formal geometric layouts, family members were still buried near one another. The most prominent of these is the Harris family plot, which is located in the center of the cemetery. Two of the graves, perhaps those of Grady Harris, Sr. (1897-1970) and Cora Finley Harris (1900-1957), are raised and surrounded by a border of cinder blocks. Three other grave markers, for their children Grady Harrison, Jr. (1926-1966) and Hattie Harris Lowery (1923-1982) with the third being illegible, are located adjacent to the south.



**Figure 13** The obelisk grave marker of Green Davidson (1857-1908) shows some of the most extensive damage among the grave markers in Biddleville Cemetery. The marker still stood in 1982, but today is scattered in pieces among ivy and heavy groundcover.

Biddleville Cemetery is an endangered Mecklenburg County landmark. Being a private cemetery with no oversight and relying solely upon volunteer upkeep, the cemetery has fallen into disrepair. Many markers are damaged or even lost. As the village cemetery of Biddleville, one of Charlotte's oldest ring villages, the cemetery spans the history of post-Emancipation black society in Mecklenburg County.



Figure 14 The grave marker of Hester Gaddy (1879-1915) in 1982, and what remains in 2015.

<sup>1</sup> Seventh Street Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of Seventh and College streets, merged with Brooklyn United Presbyterian Church of Second Ward in December 1967 to form First United Presbyterian Church. Janette Thomas Greenwood, *Bittersweet Legacy: The Black and White "Better Classes" in Charlotte, 1850-1910* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1994), 44.

<sup>2</sup> William H. Huffman, "Carnegie Library Building at Johnson C. Smith University," January 1983, Charlotte Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, <http://www.cmhpf.org/S&Rs%20Alphabetical%20Order/surveys&rcarnegie.htm>, accessed October 5, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Mary L. Mattoon, *Sketch of the Life of Rev. Stephen Mattoon, D.D.* (July 1928)..

<sup>4</sup> Mecklenburg County Deed Book 209, Page 138.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas W. Hanchett, "Biddleville-Five Points," Charlotte Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, <http://www.cmhpf.org/kids/neighborhoods/Biddleville.html>, accessed October 6, 2015; "Local Dots," *Daily Charlotte Observer*, September 3, 1878; "Started But Didn't Make It," *Charlotte Observer*, March 20, 1895; "The Police Census," *Charlotte Observer*, September 3, 1895.

<sup>6</sup> *History of Memorial United Presbyterian Church, 1979.*; J.D. Martin, *Brief History of the Seventh Street Presbyterian Church, 1939*, 19; "History," Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, <http://www.mcbaptist.org/History.aspx>, accessed October 30, 2015.

<sup>7</sup> "Colored Baptists," *Charlotte Observer*, November 19, 1890.

<sup>8</sup> Mecklenburg County Deed Book 40, Page 466; *Catalogue and General Catalogue, Biddle University, Charlotte, N.C., 1901-1902*, (Charlotte, NC: Biddle University, 1901), 37; Greenwood, 242.

<sup>9</sup> 1879 Charlotte City Directory, 127; Greenwood, 71.

<sup>10</sup> "A Big Colored Organization," *Daily Charlotte Observer*, October 10, 1884.

<sup>11</sup> Greenwood, 71, 162-163.

<sup>12</sup> Hanchett, "Biddleville-Five Points."

<sup>13</sup> Mecklenburg County Deed Book 55, Page 222; *Evening Review*, September 21, 1936; Annie L. Little to Johnson C. Smith University, November 20, 1963, Records of the Director of Public Relations Moses S. Belton, Inez Moore Parker Archives, Johnson C. Smith University,  
<http://cdm15170.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p16324coll2/id/1604>.

<sup>14</sup> Hanchett, "Biddleville-Five Points;" Thomas W. Hanchett, "Washington Heights,"  
<http://www.cmhpf.org/kids/neighborhoods/WashHts.html>, accessed December 12, 2015; *Colored Charlotte*, 6.

<sup>15</sup> "Brief News Items," *Charlotte Observer*, February 9, 1892; "Dr. Sanders to Lecture—Biddle Lights," *Charlotte Observer*, July 31, 1895; "Phone to Biddle," *Charlotte Observer*, June 5, 1896.

<sup>16</sup> *Young Rooster* 6 (December 5, 1921), Biddleville Presbyterian Church.

<sup>17</sup> "Local Negroes are Planning Hospital," *Charlotte News*, October 20, 1921.

<sup>18</sup> Interview with Gene Pharr, October 30, 2015; 1880 U.S. Census.

<sup>19</sup> *Memorial United Presbyterian Church Fescentivity: 1880-1980*, 3.

<sup>20</sup> Alfred Jay Bollet, "Politics and Pellagra: The Epidemic of Pellagra in the U.S. in the Early Twentieth Century," *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine* 65 (1992), 211-221.

<sup>21</sup> Mecklenburg County Deed Book 209, Page 138.

<sup>22</sup> Bill Jeffers, "Survey and Research Report on Roseland Cemetery," Charlotte Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, <http://landmarkscommission.org/S&Rs%20Alphabetical%20Order/SurveyS&RRoseland.htm>, accessed October 6, 2015; Emily Ramsey, "Survey and Research Report on Elmwood/Pinewood Cemetery," Charlotte Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission,  
<http://www.cmhpf.org/S&Rs%20Alphabetical%20Order/Surveys&relinwood.htm>, accessed October 6, 2015;

Interview with Gene Pharr, October 30, 2015.

<sup>23</sup> "African American Cemeteries," Family Search,  
[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/African\\_American\\_Cemeteries](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/African_American_Cemeteries), accessed October 6, 2015.

<sup>24</sup> Ramsey, "Elmwood/Pinewood Cemetery."

<sup>25</sup> Interview with Gene Pharr, October 30, 2015.

<sup>26</sup> Death Certificate for Baby Henderson, March 2, 1931, File No. 60-2416-237, North Carolina State Board of Health; Death Certificate for Baxter Foster Neal, November 28, 1967, File No. 60-95-2387, North Carolina State Board of Health.

<sup>27</sup> Death Certificate for Carey Ethridge, January 8, 1942, File No. 60-95-2, North Carolina State Board of Health; 1917 Charlotte City Directory, 18; 1918 Charlotte City Directory, 20; 1920 Charlotte City Directory, 24; 1922 Charlotte City Directory, 27; Mecklenburg County Deed Book 66, Page 191.

<sup>28</sup> "The Elevator Accident," *Daily Charlotte Observer*, February 12, 1886.

<sup>29</sup> 1889 Charlotte City Directory, 36; Emily and Lara Ramsey, "Survey and Research Report on the Grand Theater," Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, February 12, 2000,  
<http://landmarkscommission.org/S&Rs%20Alphabetical%20Order/Surveys&rrgrandtheater.htm>, accessed January 11, 2016; 1928 Charlotte City Directory, 650; 1930 Charlotte City Directory, 677.

<sup>30</sup> Interview with Gene Pharr, October 30, 2015.

<sup>31</sup> Joe W. Trotter, "African Americans, Impact of the Great Depression on," *Encyclopedia of the Great Depression*, Robert S. McElvaine, ed., Vol. 1 (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2004),  
<http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/uhic/ReferenceDetailsPage/DocumentToolsPortletWindow?displayGroupName=Reference&isid=7812016b5ea4d6684ea4837e2c6ef921&action=2&catId=&documentId=GALE|CX3-404500617&u=sand55832&zid=b57acc008e359910d5c24de390bb447b>, accessed January 13, 2016.

<sup>32</sup> Today, Cedar Grove is essentially an abandoned cemetery located adjacent to University Park Creative Arts School. Oaklawn later allowed black burials. "Cedar Grove," Cemeteries of Mecklenburg County, Charlotte Mecklenburg Story, <http://www.cmstory.org/content/cedar-grove>, accessed October 6, 2015; *Charlotte News*, October 26, 1921; "York Memorial Park," Cemeteries of Mecklenburg County, Charlotte Mecklenburg Story, <http://www.cmstory.org/content/york-memorial-park>, accessed October 6, 2015.

<sup>33</sup> "Tombstone Symbols and Their Meanings," United States Genealogy and History Network,  
<http://msghn.org/usghn/symbols.html>, accessed December 19, 2015.

<sup>34</sup> "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, <http://www.cem.va.gov/history/hmhst.asp>, accessed December 21, 2016.

**Appendix A**  
**List of Known Burials in Biddleville Cemetery**

This list of burials for Biddleville Cemetery has been compiled through field evaluation and review of death certificates and newspaper articles. Names with an asterisk (\*) indicate an extant grave marker, while two asterisks (\*\*) indicate there are photos of a marker that has been damaged, destroyed, or is no longer legible.

Name	Birth	Death
Infant Male Adams	About August 1918	September 29, 1918
Lula Grier Adams	About 1884	August 2, 1917
Amanda Dixon Alexander	About 1888	December 20, 1927
Ernest Alexander, Sr.	About 1884	September 10, 1925
Ernest Alexander, Jr.	May 14, 1914	July 16, 1916
Hattie M. Young Alexander	About 1874	December 17, 1919
Henry Alexander	December 24, 1880	June 3, 1951
John M. Alexander	About 1859	August 5, 1924
Junius A. Alexander	About 1875	July 19, 1936
Lula Johnson Alexander	May 3, 1871	January 23, 1933
Martha Alexander	About 1857	August 25, 1916
May Ethridge Alexander	About 1872	March 2, 1930
Robert Alexander	About 1910	April 3, 1921
Robert E. Alexander	About 1871	April 7, 1925
Rufus Alexander	June 1853	May 26, 1917
William L. Alexander, Jr.	November 3, 1924	January 30, 1926
Edward Atchinson	About December 1933	July 5, 1934
Henrietta Barber	About 1852	June 16, 1914
Infant Female Barber	May 28, 1931	May 28, 1931
Bula Mae Baskin	August 22, 1931	March 16, 1932
Infant Male Bennett	August 4, 1924	August 5, 1924
Lottie Wilson Black	June 16, 1868	May 26, 1945
Mary Lou Black	About 1907	September 25, 1918
Laura Bogan Blackmon	About 1905	August 27, 1928
Thaddeus Blakley	December 25, 1874	December 18, 1934
Henry B. Bland, Jr.	August 15, 1888	June 4, 1911
Minnie J. Brown Bland	January 1868	July 10, 1914
Celia Pharr Bradshaw	September 1880	August 16, 1910
Claudius Joseph "Claude" Bradshaw	June 22, 1878	November 4, 1918

Lena Bradshaw	About September 1922	May 19, 1923
Rosevelt Bradshaw*	September 18, 1906	March 27, 1952
Adam Brown	March 13, 1878	December 16, 1933
Armistead Brown	About 1818	March 1893
Julia Ann Brown	February 26, 1880	October 16, 1942
Walter Brown	January 27, 1899	September 22, 1926
Edward Elliot "Eddie" Byers	February 3, 1895	December 4, 1939
Joe Caldwell	unknown	August 25, 1889
Henrietta Carothers	About 1864	September 19, 1924
Jessie Chapple	About 1897	June 20, 1940
Rosevelt Chapple	March 25, 1913	February 3, 1942
Albert J. Clark	October 30, 1910	September 10, 1941
Allen Clark, Sr.	December 18, 1872	July 5, 1942
Celia "Sellie" Clark*	About 1835	February 8, 1910
Cora Lee Johnson Clark	About May 1881	May 27, 1935
Fannie Clark	About 1896	June 20, 1933
George Clark	October 25, 1885	January 17, 1936
Grant Clark*	About 1830	February 2, 1898
Cora Robinson Clyburn	About 1884	November 8, 1927
Floyd Clyburn	July 22, 1918	January 22, 1931
Ella Z. Alexander Davidson	October 3, 1881	January 17, 1963
Essie White Davidson	About 1895	July 15, 1919
Green Davidson*	About 1857	April 22, 1908
Infant Male Davidson	April 1, 1916	June 8, 1916
Mary Hollen Davis	About 1844	June 21, 1916
Napoleon Davis	About 1890	February 21, 1920
Ellen Bogan Dixon	About 1862	October 19, 1913
Dan Douglas	About 1883	July 23, 1934
Elvira Douglas	May 20, 1921	March 12, 1934
Jaunita Douglas	March 5, 1928	April 12, 1928
Henry Mashly Duren	November 25, 1903	December 29, 1932
Annette Dykes	June 16, 1935	February 25, 1936
Mildred Gormley Dykes	July 28, 1917	January 8, 1940
Annie Edwards	August 14, 1915	May 28, 1932
Jennie Edwards	About 1869	April 18, 1921
Jesse Edwards	About 1883	March 9, 1915
Mamie Edwards	November 12, 1918	January 26, 1919
Thomas Edwards	About 1866	January 21, 1918
Mildred Elder	July 11, 1917	November 17, 1917
Sarah Fredrick Ellis	About 1900	July 28, 1933
Bub Ethridge*	1900	1903

Carey Ethridge	About 1861	December 31, 1941
Henry Ethridge*	August 25, 1873	November 14, 1936
Infant Male Ethridge	October 26, 1925	October 26, 1925
Lawrence Ethridge*	1910	1964
Mamie Ethridge*	November 18, 1879	August 20, 1962
Robert Ethridge*	October 26, 1925	October 26, 1925
Serena "Rena" Mooney Ethridge	About 1847	June 17, 1929
Willie K. Ethridge* (listed as Mr. W.M. Ethridge on grave marker)	May 18, 1901	June 26, 1946
John Edmond Evans*	January 26, 1893	August 24, 1930
Martha Chambers Evins	About 1868	January 21, 1934
Cora Lee Foster*	August 15, 1877	March 27, 1908
Josephine Foster	About 1897	December 3, 1933
Nancy Ann Carothers Foster	September 21, 1851	December 26, 1949
Thomas Christopher Columbus Foster	About 1848	March 23, 1936
Ella A. Young Frazier	August 2, 1876	July 10, 1949
William Frazier	About 1873	March 1, 1934
Andrea Denise French	May 1, 1957	May 11, 1957
Elizabeth French	About 1846	February 23, 1926
Frances Wilhelmine French	About August 1933	July 22, 1934
Charles Frank French*	February 1874	June 24, 1924
Hallie French	March 11, 1887	April 5, 1940
Henry French	About 1845	October 15, 1909
Infant Male French	November 7, 1915	November 8, 1915
Emanuel Gabriel	About 1879	May 5, 1933
Hester Gaddy**	About 1879	November 24, 1915
Albert Glenn	October 7, 1915	February 19, 1916
Infant Female Glenn	October 7, 1915	November 27, 1915
Lottie Glover	March 5, 1880	January 23, 1933
Maggie Pharr Gormley	February 17, 1901	June 10, 1947
Purvis Herbert Gormley, Sr.	March 25, 1899	March 25, 1935
William Gormley	About 1868	January 4, 1938
Infant Male Graves	March 20, 1916	May 3, 1916
Burrell Green	About January 1924	May 19, 1924
Cora Grier	July 1877	April 18, 1917
Harry Grier	About August 1908	November 4, 1933
Ida Martin Grier	About 1892	September 12, 1934
Isaac Grier	About 1875	May 7, 1930
Mack Grier	About 1855	August 28, 1923

Russell Grier	About 1905	December 21, 1929
Susan Johnson Grier	About 1872	January 15, 1918
William "Willie" Hairston*	September 10, 1916	September 13, 1916
William Hardy	About 1887	April 25, 1919
Odessa Knox Harper	May 2, 1900	December 28, 1949
Cora Finley Harris	December 11, 1900	May 8, 1957
Grady Harris, Sr.	March 12, 1897	August 29, 1970
Isreal Harris*	May 10, 1833	May 10, ----
Sarah Harris* (guess at name on grave marker)	June 5, 1845	April 9, 1894
Ella Johnson Harrison	About 1908	April 15, 1935
Grady Harrison, Jr.* (born Grady Harris, Jr.)	April 8, 1926	April 25, 1966
John Harrison	About 1900	June 4, 1949
Henry Henderson	About 1884	June 23, 1915
Kay L. Henderson	August 10, 1923	May 11, 1924
Mark Henderson	About 1855	February 3, 1931
Mary French Henry	August 25, 1884	October 5, 1938
Elma Hill	January 9, 1932	July 12, 1932
Infant Male Holly	April 17, 1916	April 17, 1916
Arthur Horton	About 1900	April 12, 1935
Bessie Horton	May 20, 1913	October 24, 1913
Bessie Horton	About 1914	November 26, 1918
Bleeker Potts Horton	About 1902	December 30, 1936
Brother Horton	About 1916	May 18, 1930
Catherine Horton	About 1922	August 5, 1924
George W. Horton	About August 1935	October 19, 1935
Infant Female Horton	November 30, 1930	December 1, 1930
Infant Female Horton	November 11, 1932	November 11, 1932
Nancey Lila Horton	About 1920	November 10, 1937
Pauline Horton	About 1916	April 21, 1921
Samuel Horton	About October 1931	January 27, 1932
Infant Female Hull	December 9, 1928	December 9, 1928
Infant Male Hull	July 4, 1930	July 5, 1930
Joshua W. Hull*	About 1849	November 8, 1913
Mary A. Hull	February 1870	March 25, 1957
Gussie Frazier Jamison	About 1873	August 9, 1911
Ida Alexander Jamison	About 1870	February 20, 1930
Thomas Preston Jamison	August 24, 1880	October 12, 1961
Doris Vicia Jeter	June 19, 1934	March 13, 1937
Amanda Hunter Johnson	December 19, 1868	December 7, 1935



Charlie C. Johnson	About 1891	January 11, 1934
David Johnson	About 1849	August 8, 1921
George Johnson, Sr.	About 1855	March 4, 1930
George Johnson	October 9, 1901	June 25, 1961
Harris Johnson, Jr.	About 1869	October 10, 1921
Infant Female Johnson	October 25, 1917	November 7, 1917
Minnie Johnson	About 1859	December 4, 1925
Rosa Moore Johnson	About 1880	October 11, 1941
Russell Johnson	April 12, 1913	April 9, 1933
Charlott Johnston	About 1884	March 30, 1935
Hood Samuel Jordan	October 24, 1874	August 30, 1953
Wilbur R. Jordan	January 7, 1906	September 20, 1954
Mary Brown Kenny	About 1896	June 26, 1920
Addie Kirkpatrick	About 1901	May 10, 1915
Harriet B. Peoples Kirkpatrick	About 1852	December 7, 1929
Infant Daughter Kirkpatrick	February 2, 1939	February 3, 1939
John Kirkpatrick	February 1, 1881	March 20, 1910
Lee Kirkpatrick	About 1864	June 14, 1922
Nelson Kirkpatrick	About 1841	February 2, 1924
Odell Kirkpatrick	About 1883	December 15, 1913
William K. Knox	September 28, 1888	October 31, 1945
Mamie Potts Lee	About 1887	August 2, 1932
Hattie B. Harris (or Harrison) Lowery*	July 5, 1923	June 4, 1982
Hazel Martin	January 5, 1903	February 10, 1942
Infant Male McAlilly	October 11, 1923	October 11, 1923
Doris McArthur	About 1891	May 17, 1931
Amanda McDowell McClure	October 14, 1853	July 29, 1932
Charlie McCombs	December 1875	February 27, 1917
Edward Jessie McCorkle, Jr.	June 21, 1915	February 9, 1939
Roxanna "Roxie" Phifer McCormick*	March 11, 1856	(death date is unreadable)
Dorsey McDowell	About 1912	December 13, 1934
James McDowell	About 1892	September 6, 1931
Martha Mills McElmoore*	May 9, 1864	August 9, 1921
Maggie Irwin McKee	About 1863	July 6, 1919
Peter McKee, Jr.	About 1858	December 13, 1933
Bessie Springs Melton	About 1904	April 10, 1934
Pressley "Press" Miller	About 1880	July 18, 1929
Margrette Mims	About 1912	August 6, 1928
Thomas Montgomery	May 5, 1922	August 25, 1935

Tom Alexander Montgomery	About May 1924	June 22, 1925
Willie Mae Jamison	October 11, 1902	October 11, 1930
Montgomery		
Rev. Boysie B. Moore	October 2, 1888	January 28, 1950
Howard Moore	About 1912	August 26, 1914
Infant Male Morris	January 1, 1914	November 22, 1914
Allie Lowery Morrison	March 12, 1874	October 3, 1910
Edward D. Morrison	About 1871	January 12, 1937
Jack Morrison	About 1817	October 1, 1917
David Murdock	June 1, 1912	March 24, 1914
Jennie Ramseur Murdock	January 1, 1896	May 9, 1949
Wina Murdock	April 5, 1881	April 15, 1948
Baxter Foster Neal	October 7, 1906	November 22, 1967
Isaac Neal	About 1861	October 19, 1920
James Solomon Neal	About December 18, 1880	December 19, 1950
Marjorie D. Newkirk	May 11, 1898	March 14, 1916
Letitia Pharr Owens	About 1881	January 25, 1916
William Peoples	About 1873	October 19, 1916
Cornelia Potts Perry	About 1897	July 31, 1918
Bernard Pharr	September 19, 1889	January 14, 1949
Bertha Pharr Pharr	About 1897	June 19, 1933
Eddie Bernard Pharr	May 9, 1926	October 12, 1962
Ed Pharr	About 1868	June 8, 1933
Essie B. Pharr	About March 1919	August 10, 1919
Evelyn Pharr	February 2, 1914	March 12, 1916
George Edward Pharr	September 3, 1917	September 7, 1969
George W. Pharr	February 1887	May 25, 1933
Henry Pharr	February 28, 1930	November 3, 1933
Katie Johnson Pharr	About 1892	June 8, 1930
Lee Pharr	About 1865	March 25, 1930
Lottie Alexander Pharr	About 1871	June 5, 1930
Lottie Zelane Pharr	February 1, 1922	August 20, 1951
Maggie Alexander Pharr	About 1864	February 24, 1920
Modestine Pharr	About 1918	November 23, 1938
Paul Pharr	About 1881	July 2, 1931
Samuel Pharr	About 1920	May 29, 1930
Rev. Samuel Milius Pharr	December 1858	September 17, 1936
Alexander Phifer	About 1848	April 1, 1920
George Phifer	About 1865	January 22, 1929
Henry Phifer	About 1846	December 9, 1914
Jane Alexander Phifer*	About 1842	April 29, 1911

Joseph Phifer	October 25, 1883	September 4, 1933
Mellie Roberts Phifer	About 1865	July 27, 1917
Minnie Phifer	About 1887	April 16, 1921
Calvin Porter	June 1, 1910	January 17, 1968
Eliza Barnett Porter	About 1872	July 17, 1920
James Porter	July 17, 1889	March 22, 1911
Joseph Porter	About 1889	March 22, 1911
Sarah Kirkpatrick Porter	About 1887	March 22, 1942
William Porter	About 1892	May 18, 1915
George Potts	About 1857	August 12, 1930
Infant Male Potts	January 18, 1915	February 7, 1915
Louise Potts	About 1862	October 19, 1927
Ford Pyles	About 1878	September 16, 1924
Jenera Pyles	May 13, 1914	November 8, 1917
Dave Queary*	August 26, 1894	May 24, 1953
Eliza Spears Queary	November 18, 1887	July 14, 1954
Eugene Queary	About 1889	February 7, 1910
Henderson Queary	About 1870	March 17, 1919
Infant Male Queary	November 12, 1915	November 13, 1915
Pecolia Davis Queary	June 16, 1914	April 16, 1945
Adeline Reed	About 1866	May 5, 1918
David Reeder	July 28, 1891	January 11, 1943
Andy Reid	About 1887	October 4, 1921
Samuel Reid	July 4, 1866	October 24, 1939
Evelyn Potts Richardson	About 1908	November 20, 1935
James Roberts	About December 1919	May 31, 1921
Mildred Irene Roberts	January 20, 1932	June 18, 1933
Pearl Tate Robinson	About 1895	January 16, 1932
Florrie Rowland	October 19, 1908	December 10, 1914
Walter Rowland	About 1879	July 22, 1916
Roy Rushing	About 1901	October 15, 1913
George H. Shankle	About 1871	February 18, 1911
Malinda Shankle	About 1863	June 26, 1913
Annie Shaw	August 1, 1922	July 21, 1923
Ella Simmons	December 26, 1903	April 6, 1938
Isabella Ethridge Pharr	About 1864	November 6, 1924
Peoples Sloan		
Walter Smith	About 1867	October 13, 1917
Albert Springs	January 2, 1890	January 16, 1943
John Springs		February 1886
Annie Bradshaw Staten	About 1888	October 26, 1928

Elnoner Staten	About 1915	August 9, 1917
Infant Male Staten	About August 1913	December 30, 1913
Infant Male Staten	About December 1914	January 6, 1915
Irene Withers Wallace Stevenson	February 1, 1911	August 27, 1947
Hannie Thomas Stewart	July 7, 1864	April 4, 1931
Infant Male Stewart	February 10, 1921	June 12, 1921
Clara Fulton Stowe	About 1886	June 2, 1927
Eugene Stowe	About 1916	December 2, 1927
Harry Stowe	March 4, 1914	August 15, 1934
Jettie Stowe	April 12, 1923	January 10, 1932
Marie Stowe	About 1911	April 22, 1915
Infant Male Tate	August 9, 1912	August 9, 1912
Infant Male Teeter	August 6, 1916	April 27, 1917
Cicero Thomas	January 10, 1897	February 8, 1914
Frances Elizabeth McKee Thomas	October 11, 1890	November 1, 1942
Rev. Lincoln C. Thomas	May 16, 1878	September 7, 1942
Margaret Knox Thomas	July 28, 1846	April 21, 1932
Warren Thomas	About 1830	March 22, 1910
Crawford Beard Thompson	About October 1929	April 7, 1934
Annie Laura Brown Walker	December 16, 1935	January 13, 1936
Isaac Wallace	About 1891	November 15, 1955
Sallie Wallace	About 1861	March 5, 1926
Ellen Watts	About 1859	April 21, 1937
John Watts	About 1860	December 19, 1930
Infant Female Webb	July 8, 1933	July 31, 1933
Camille White	About 1842	May 15, 1925
Junius Nathan White	About 1862	July 7, 1919
Cora Sanders Williams	June 15, 1911	November 28, 1934
Eliza Williams	February 27, 1913	October 7, 1916
Hattie Kirkpatrick Williams	About 1890	May 15, 1929
Infant Male Williams	August 6, 1912	August 6, 1912
Thelma Williams	About April 1907	October 6, 1913
Willie Williams	September 19, 1913	July 16, 1916
Willie Lee Gaines Wilson	About 1897	March 6, 1916
Macey Queary Withers	About 1893	January 20, 1916
Ned Woods	May 31, 1885	December 16, 1951
Samuel Worlds	About 1880	May 13, 1935
Armisted Young	About 1846	January 30, 1934
Sarah Holland Young**	About 1846	May 6, 1936

William Robert Young	March 30, 1881	April 9, 1943
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