

Would
in so far
as Glenn

AT REST
A HISTORICAL DIRECTORY OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS, CEMETERIES
(1822-1992)

With Funeral Home and Monument Company Listings
and
Including Burial Customs and Other Interesting Facts

Compiled by
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So live when thy summons come to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chambers in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the draping of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Thanatopsis (1817–1821)
William Cullen Bryant (1794–1878)

ABOUT THE COMPILER

Trevia Wooster Beverly, daughter of Ray Brown and Annie Mae (Barrilleaux) Wooster, is a native Texan. Interest in genealogical research began as the result of a ninth grade English assignment at Baytown Junior High School, and has continued through the years to the offering of professional services through her firm, Tejas Publications & Research.

A member of the Society of Southwest Archivists, The Texas State Historical Association, the Association for Gravestone Studies, Friends of Libraries, U.S.A. and the Association of Professional Genealogists, she also holds membership in other archival, genealogical, historical, and lineage organizations. Mrs. Beverly has been published in a number of quarterlies, the most notable being The French Genealogist and Stirpes. A past editor of Stirpes, she has also edited the Beverly Family Records, and has authored, compiled, and published several miscellaneous publications.

The organizer for the Houston-Area Genealogical Association (1975-1979), she was the co-founder of The Houston Genealogical Institute which conducted extensive studies in 1978, 1979, 1980. Serving the Texas State Genealogical Society in a variety of positions during a twelve-year tenure on its Board of Directors, she was the second two-term president (1984-1987) in its first thirty year history. She is the organizer of Evergreen Friends, a 501(c)(3) organization for the support of the historic Evergreen Cemetery in Houston's old East End and serves as Executive Director.

Activities have not been restricted to genealogical/historical activities and she served for many years with the San Jacinto Girl Scout Council as troop leader, day camp director, adult trainer and Council Press Director. Other activities have included civic club and Parent-Teachers Association, and she continues to teach an adult Bible Study Class at Houston's First Baptist Church.

A lecturer and workshop leader, Mrs. Beverly has been listed in both editions of Who's Who In Genealogy & Heraldry. A charter member of the Clayton Library Friends, she has been appointed host chairman for the National Genealogical Society's Conference in the States to be hosted by the Friends in Houston, Texas, June 1-4, 1994.

Souvenir Book: WOOSTER-BROWN REUNION 30 Jun 1990

AUSTIN COUNTY, TEXAS: INDEX TO NATURALIZATION RECORDS
HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS, NATURALIZATION RECORDS
INDEX TO NATURALIZATION RECORDS: GRAYSON COUNTY, TEXAS
GRIMES COUNTY, TEXAS, NATURALIZATION RECORDS
WALLER COUNTY, TEXAS, NATURALIZATION RECORDS WITH RECORD OF
ALIEN OWNED LANDS

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR TOPICAL INDEX TO STIRPES, the Quarterly of the Texas State Genealogical Society: Vol. I-Vol. XXV (1961-1985)

BLOUNT COUNTY, ALABAMA, MARRIAGES 1820-1844

INDEX TO THOMAS' ALABAMA MARRIAGES: (3)
BALDWIN COUNTY 1810-1836, MADISON COUNTY 1809-1811, MOBILE COUNTY 1813-1821
CHAMBERS COUNTY 1823-1848
MARENGO COUNTY 1818-1828

Publications to be available in 1993:

QUI VA LA? BARRILLEAUX, BERGERON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Editor of unpublished manuscripts, with historical notes and full-name index:

I REMEMBER by Alice Brown Collins

MINNESOTA TO TEXAS: AN ISENHOUR JOURNEY by Dorris Isenhour Peterson

Works in Progress:

EVERGREEN: REMEMBRANCE OF A HOUSTON CEMETERY

JOINED TOGETHER: A HISTORY OF THE BEVERLY-LISENBE FAMILY
(Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, to Texas)

WOOSTER AND BROWN: THE BEGINNING OF A TEXAS FAMILY
(New England and New York to Iowa and finally to Texas)

DEDICATION

I thank the gentleman who has for over forty years put up with a disorganized household given over almost in total to genealogical and historical pursuits—plus church activities, Girl Scouts, PTA, and civic clubs—and all the files, books, magazines and newspapers that these activities have encountered! He enters our study, which has long since become more of a workroom, very carefully for fear of being buried under the piles of papers or lost in the stacks of books! He has endured a wife who has cried “Cemetery! STOP!” while on business trips and vacation trips alike, and who never comes home from a conference of any kind without a new load of books and more papers. He has been patient with a late-in-the-night reader who continuously has a stack of books and magazines on the bedside floor, and he has had his sleep interrupted by many 2 a.m. risings when “the creative juices flow.” Here, too, is a man who took on the restoration project of the old Evergreen Cemetery because his wife’s great-grandparents are buried here, having given over his first and third Saturday every month that rolled around for over four years. He has answered the telephone at dinner time and news time, sat through meetings of little interest to him, allowed his wife to organize and chair numerous workshops and conferences through the years, sat in the library and looked through stacks of books for a single name. How can I name all of the intrusions that he has allowed upon his comfort and time with this and other projects?

Murphy Travis Beverly, I love you!

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All addresses are Houston, and all telephone exchanges are in the 713 area code unless otherwise noted.
The code at the end of most of the cemetery listings is a location number if using the Key Map.

FOREWORD

The rich and diverse history of Harris County is reflected in historic cemeteries from Baytown to Tomball; Alief to Crosby. From the obscure family plot to the grandeur of Glenwood, these cemeteries tell stories of the world famous and the forgotten pioneer.

For the first time, preservationists and genealogists have a comprehensive listing of Harris County's historic cemeteries. For this work, we are grateful to Trevia Wooster Beverly for the time and energy she has devoted to the project.

This compilation will be invaluable to the serious family historian-genealogist and to the amateur historian who spends a few hours visiting historic cemeteries on weekends.

Cemeteries are a significant part of our heritage and should be preserved and recognized with historical markers. We should be especially vigilant in protecting them from urban encroachment and vandalism.

I believe this work is significant to all those who treasure the past, and its publication will bring expressions of gratitude from area historians. There will undoubtedly be additions and updates which will enhance the volume, but this should be the standard reference for years to come.

I appreciate the opportunity to deliver this message on behalf of the Harris County Historical Commission.

AL DAVIS, Chairman
Harris County Historical Commission

JESSE JOHNSTON, dispatcher for Limousine Service International, who was preparing a list as they had requests for funeral services at older and little known cemeteries. The sharing of that list confirmed some of my listing and added other listings that have made this book more complete.

KENT DOWNING, who has had a long interest in Harris County cemeteries, was also able to confirm and add to the information. Kent was also able to confirm some listings by use of check the records of Klein Funeral Home (Tomball, 1929-), and we take this opportunity to say thanks to TEDDY KLEIN for sharing those records.

Others who have also been especially helpful include

CAROLYN GOOD, Librarian for The United States Corps of Engineers, Galveston, Texas. Several of their reports, prepared under the Legacy Resource Management Program, mentioned Harris County cemeteries.

SAM WEEKS of the Harris County Clerk's Office, who for many years has been the one I call when I have questions of any kind relating to that office and their records. CASEY WALLACE, also in the County Clerk's office, who shared the Index he had prepared for some of the cemetery maps as found recorded in Vols. 110-114. See the Appendix.

WILL HOWARD and DOUG WEISKOPF of the Houston Public Library's Texas & Local History Department. They were always courteous and helpful as I dug through the old scrapbooks, city directories and vertical files, and made many trips to the stacks to pull books or special-collections files for me.

LOUIS MARCHIAFAVA and his Staff at the Houston Public Library's Houston Metropolitan Research Center: NANCY HADLEY, who introduced me to the wonderful opportunity to be a part of preserving history through HPL's Volunteer Services team, and VICTOR BORGESON, both who do more than their share to locate my odd requests—on more than just cemeteries!

And to all who have had some part in this compilation, I thank you—and because with each successive year more of our old cemeteries are lost and information becomes harder to seek out, family researchers for generations to come will be thankful that together we've given them a research tool to help them seek the last resting place of their ancestors.

PREFACE

The need for a Harris County Cemetery Directory had been long needed when Douglas Milburn prepared Our Ancestors' Graves: Houston's Historic Cemeteries in 1980. A publication of the Houston Public Library, this 28 page booklet concentrated on fifty-three of Houston's cemeteries, primarily within the 610 Loop, and included a number of photographs. Through the years many cemeteries had been transcribed and published by area genealogical organizations, but still no comprehensive directory for Harris County was available.

Due to the large number of inquiries received from those seeking part of their family history, it seems logical that this compilation might be of use since genealogical research encompasses old cemeteries. The tombstone is sometimes the only proof that a person lived and died, as many times those events preceded our era of vital records. Hopefully, this compilation of the cemeteries within Harris County, Texas, will help someone find that elusive tombstone they've been looking for! This book is not intended to be a total history of our county and its towns, or of individual families, but in some instances it seems wise to add such listings. It seems useful to also give specific grave recordings in a few instances where, to my knowledge, no printed transcript is available and the graves are few. All names are included in the full-name index.

The inclusion of maps to locate the individual cemeteries was given serious consideration. However, that does not seem in the best interest of those small family cemeteries that still remain untouched by occult and vandalism activities. The Key Map designation found at the end of most listings will be useful in locating specific cemeteries. Other researchers with a legitimate interest and need may call the compiler and receive additional directions. A check of the Houston Public Library's Texas and Local History Department and Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research will have maps that will also prove helpful.

This project really began in the 1950's with my personal vertical file material on Cemeteries, assembled and used as an aid in the lecture and/or workshop which I still occasionally present to various groups. Through the years inquiries regarding area cemeteries were increasingly being referred to me and I was able, in some cases, to add other information and listings to my file.

Friends have continued to watch newspapers for cemetery items, and my files include not only Harris County cemeteries but many from around the state and elsewhere. I continue to collect such newspaper and magazine articles, and my acquaintances have been diligent in being sure that the proper references are given when they send the material—for which I thank them! In 1990 I began to organize my numerous cemetery clippings and notes in preparation for this Directory.

This Directory will be delayed indefinitely if I keep adding data. Research will continue, and notes made—perhaps for a future revision. The Reader is asked to send their own additions and corrections to the material presented here, including interesting items on funeral customs, and interesting cemeteries anywhere in the world. Should a future publication of related material come to press, proper

Let's talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs;
Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes
Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth;
Let's choose executors and talk of wills:
And yet not so, for what can we bequeath,
Save our deposed bodies to the ground?

King Richard II, Act III (1595)
William Shakespeare (1564–1616)

INTRODUCTION

The rites are over—the mourners are gone—the grave is sealed.

Within a few days a monument of sorts is set in place—and it may very well be transcribed with the oft-used

“Gone But Not Forgotten”

For surely these must be the saddest words of all!

The old adage that the first generation knows, the second generation remembers, the third generation has forgotten, has been brought home again and again as this project progressed. It is because successive generations did forget, that the door was left open for our governmental officials, home builders and business park investors, and others to destroy a vital part of our history. Plain and simple—or not so simple—neglect has played the most important role of all in the decay and destruction of our old, and many times historic, cemeteries.

Family cemeteries and even many early public cemeteries were established long before the day of “perpetual care.” This, and the absence of a viable care-association, allows the destruction of our historic cemeteries in Texas to continue. Unfortunately, children and young adults alike seem to delight in what they probably think of as “fun” and in what they sometimes do on a dare. Various forms of the occult also takes its toll, and it has been estimated that throughout Texas we lose some 100 cemeteries each year, some being relocated, some being destroyed in the name of progress for development—which is made easier by the fact that some of these old cemeteries have been abandoned. In 1991 a bill to strengthen our Texas laws concerning cemeteries failed as a result of intense lobbying from special interest groups. One representative who will remain nameless admitted to me that when the bill came before him he voted against it “because of a special interest group.” Watch for news of legislative action regarding our old cemeteries; when such action is noted, find out how you can influence the outcome—and let the lawmakers know that you expect them to support any cemetery preservation bill which again is placed before them.

DO NOT ASSUME THAT THE GRAVE OF YOUR ANCESTOR IS SAFE! A recent example is that of the old McFee (Post Oak) cemetery which a supposed “owner” wants moved. If you have a family cemetery, make sure it is enclosed by a fence, locked, and maintained. Even then, right of access through private property may be questioned. We do, of course, recommend a courteous request of the owners. Then be sure it has some form of permanent designation, such as a filed deed, that includes a survey to establish its boundary. In some cases a Texas State Historical Marker may be available. Check with your County Historical Commission.

Severe subsidence, much of which was caused by extensive use of underground water, and channel dredging in the area caused many home areas and old family cemeteries to be permanently inundated by

have been transcribed only to have the recorded family unit destroyed by printing it in an alphabetical listing. And, indeed, such listings are vital in cases where the cemetery has been destroyed and we are grateful for them, but this is absolutely NOT the proper way to publish cemetery records. (Part of the workshop I present covers the proper way to transcribe and publish cemetery records)

It is through the use of old city directories and newspapers that one may yet discover additional cemeteries and information about them, and additional data on those listed here. It was very difficult to adhere strictly to a cemetery listing, and finally I tossed aside that idea to share with the reader some related historical facts about the cemeteries themselves, some who are buried within, something about the communities in which they are located, and about the various epidemics that laid waste Houston's population.

Early community and family cemeteries that are found today "out in the country," are there because once the area was populated. It seems helpful to allow the reader some knowledge of these small towns and communities. Not only is some brief historical data given on a number of these smaller (and sometimes vanished) communities and towns within Harris County, but in some instances notation has been made if it was in one of the old Common School Districts. It is hoped that this may help in location identification and, in small measure, provide the reader with some very interesting history. Kent Downing, by the way, is presently doing an extensive study of the old Common School Districts and is working on a Directory similar to this one. We appreciate his sharing the listing of those included here.

Both the historic old cemeteries of Glendale and Washington have been under care for some years now. The current restoration of Evergreen Cemetery which began in 1986, floundered and revitalized in 1989 through a descendant group, has brought home the importance of some sort of Harris County Cemetery Association a group to enlist support for cleanup of all our abandoned and uncared for historic cemeteries. Such a group, acting as a support for organizational purposes and resources to those individuals or groups who desire to take on the restoration and preservation of one of the cemeteries, could awaken the Texas spirit of "can do" and provide the encouragement needed to begin the project and stay with it until completion and implementation of some means of long-term care. 1992 has seen renewed interest in several of our old Black cemeteries, but only time will tell if these groups can organize in such a way as to see the projects through. All of us need encouragement!

Genealogists are fascinated by cemeteries! Others cannot imagine our great joy when we finally find the resting place of one of our ancestors! To find the grave and see the stone, no matter how illegible the inscription may now be, is what we do on vacations! Should you think my approach to cemeteries and other interesting customs a bit weird—remember that I am one of "those crazy genealogists!"

A note of interest to some will be that Houston has its own "hanging tree." The "Old Hanging Oak" is one of the oldest trees in Harris County and one of the state's legendary trees. When the Albert Thomas Hall was constructed in the mid-1960s, it was nearly destroyed. City officials let the basement wall of the old courthouse remain intact so as not to disturb the tree's 400-year-old root system, and the City continues to maintain the tree as it has for roughly a quarter of a century. The tree, a large live oak

at the corner of Capitol and Bagby, got its notorious reputation from tales that several criminals were hanged from its branches during Republic of Texas days. According to County Sheriff T. A. Binford, who served Harris County from 1918 to 1937, death-row inmates were hanged from a scaffold inside the old courthouse while friends and family members stood outside under the tree. No evidence has been found that the hangman's noose actually fell from the old tree. See Treasured Trees (1977) by A. Pat Daniels and the Houston Chronicle 21 Jul 1992.

In literature and myth, Death has often been portrayed as the great enemy of mankind, and the Charles Darwin theory has rocked the faith of many. Doubts and searchings; yet many of us believe in creation by a Supreme Being, and know that physical Death is real—as is Heaven and Hell. American newspaperman, Heywood Broun, wrote several years before he died: “He who dies a thousand deaths meets the final hour with a calmness of one who approaches a well-remembered door.” Death has been the poet's subject many times, and no doubt has helped to bring less fear to Death's call. One can envision an easy transition after reading Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809–1892), “Twilight and evening bell, And after that the dark. I hope to see my Pilot face to face When I have crossed the bar.”

Those who have no fear of death and accept the eventuality of it, will enjoy, I hope, reading the interesting facts concerning death and burial customs, and the historical notes throughout the listings. It seems natural to include in this Directory these items and some personal comments, as it is doubtful that I will discipline myself to do a separate, comprehensive book on the subject (but one can never tell; I may).

What man is he that liveth, and shall not see death?
Psalms 89:48

AT REST

A HISTORICAL DIRECTORY OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS, CEMETERIES

The cemetery is an open space among the ruins, covered in winter
with violets and daisies. It might make one in love with death,
to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place.

From the Preface to *Adonais* (1821)
by Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792–1822)

SOME BURIAL CUSTOMS AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN CEMETERY

Protestants, Catholics, Friends, Mormons, and Jews all have different burial customs. Customs also vary with the time period and ethnic background, such as the American-Black and those of German descent. Custom will vary from country to country, people to people. This also holds true many times between city dweller and country folk. An excellent insight will be found in Terry Jordan's Texas Graveyards, A Cultural Legacy. A wider perspective may be had by reading David Charles Sloane's The Last Great Necessity, Cemeteries in American History. Another excellent book is Cemeteries & Gravemarkers, Voices of American Culture by Richard E. Meyer.

Terry Jordan will tell you that he regards "the cemetery as a proper place for live people. Graveyards, after all, reflect the customs, beliefs, handicrafts and social structure of the survivors."

Funeral customs are the various ceremonies performed for the dead, whether the corpse is buried, burned, or disposed of in some other way. One source tells that the word funeral comes from an old Sanskrit word of northern India which means smoke. Panati's Extraordinary Origins of Everyday Things says the ancient Romans believed that flaming funeral torches guided the departed soul to its eternal abode; and the word "funeral" derives from the Latin *funus*, "torch."

Houston has the American Funeral Museum, owned by Service Corporation International (see listing under Resources). The nation's largest collection of funeral memorabilia, items at the Museum includes an 1870 horse-drawn hearse and an all-glass casket, a replica of an embalming room, many old photographs, etc.

Ceremonies or rites of some kind have been connected with death since ancient times. The purpose may be to simply honor the dead, but the rite may also be to win the favor of the gods or to supply the dead with articles considered necessary for life in another world.

My interest in death and burial places began long ago in school as we studied about Egypt's great royal tombs, the pyramid. Belief in life after death demanded preservation of the body, for the king must have an immortal body, the mummy, to dwell in, so the Egyptians developed embalming around 3000 B.C. and placed valuables and objects needed in daily life in the tombs to be used in the afterlife. These elegant burial houses had rooms and passages, and even an air vent. From this preservation of the body, we have (as children) the magic chills and thrills of the mummy! Immortality was thought to be within everyone's grasp as mummification developed; the death ritual was to preserve the name of the individual. Death in ancient Egypt is a fascinating study!

The custom of the gigantic pyramid as a temple of worship was used also by the Indians of Mexico, and carried over to the mound-building Indians of North America. The twin burial mounds at Fort Ancient State Memorial Park near Lebanon, Ohio, is dated to A.D. 1100s or 1200s.

bodies with knives as part of the burial ceremony.

The use of scavengers was prevalent in India, the body left on top of the Towers of Silence to be quickly and cleanly devoured by the vultures. The scent of flowers fill the air, and a sea breeze might cool the mourner as he prays. Believing that all elements are created by God, and therefore sacred, the mother earth, the clear waters, or the burning fire must never be defiled by a dead body. The people of early India burned their dead and threw the ashes on the sacred river Ganges. "Suttee," the practice allowing widows to throw themselves upon the funeral pyres of their dead husbands, was finally forbidden by the British government.

Until recently the act of destroying a corpse by fire—cremation—was forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church. Many believe that the practice is sanitary, cutting down on the spread of disease, and saves the land. Relatives will sometimes keep the ashes in urns, and sometimes they are buried within an urn garden. This practice is common among the Japanese.

And who among us does not remember when we studied history and came to the Viking, whose custom it was to sail the dead hero, complete with the Viking's weapons, horses and dogs, to his last rest. Later, the Vikings were to set the ship to sail while burning, but whatever custom accompanied the warrior, he went to Odin's palace—to Valhalla!

Fear of the dead accounts for the origin of coffins. The word "coffin" comes from the Greek "kophinos," meaning basket. About 4000 B.C. the ancient Sumerians interred their dead in a basket woven of plaited twigs.

Archaeologists have clued us to the news that the coffin very well secured and "six feet under," kept the deceased in his place. Once the coffin was in place, a large, heavy stone was placed atop the lid before the soil shoveled in. The larger stone which then topped off the closed grave brought about the custom of the tombstone when later, relatives began to inscribe the stone and visit the gravesite.

A breakdown in burial customs was already on the horizon when the Great Plague first appeared in Italy in the fall of 1347. By the winter of 1348 the terrible disease appeared in France, and by summer the plague ruled the city of Paris. No one escaped as Death laid his hand on all men, great and small, in every country: Italy, France, England, Germany, etc. The Great Plague stopped late in 1350, no one knows why, but it had left its mark. The death-cart could not keep up, and bodies were left in the streets. Wives were afraid to kiss their husbands for fear of catching the disease. Neighbors ceased to help one another, and they ceased to mourn with their friends. And finally, even the priest sometimes abandoned his flock. People were too busy surviving to properly bury their dead. When Death passed, the people cared more for the world and pleasure and self than before—but then, the need for mourning began to return.

Funeral customs vary greatly in time and area. The New England funeral and mourning practices, for instance, was plain and simple compared to those of Virginia. State funerals made a great show in the

eighteenth century. Elaborate processions staged with pallbearers and "chief mourners" in white gloves and white hatbands. It was common for the proceedings to include a "fusillade"—the status of the deceased indicated by the quantity of gunpowder used. Lavish food and liquor would be assembled for the mourners. Interments were conducted with high ceremony for those of modest rank as well.

The mourning armband, the practice of stopping the clocks at death, flags at half-mast, the use of candles, the funeral procession and other customs—all have significance and meaning and are too many, too lengthy to continue here. Some form of mourning is universal to all, but frankly I'd just as soon have a Mummers' Band accompany my coffin to the grave and the "mourners" be a happy lot—celebrating my entrance through those gates into the new Jerusalem!

The evolution of the American cemetery follows the migrational settlement of our country:

Frontier graves: Location, the site of death. Usually isolated with wooden or stone marker, if any; often a single gravesite left along a migrational route. The MY FATHER listing might be one such area example.

Homestead graveyards: In a farm field, sometimes fenced off and often with cedars planted at each corner. The family moves on but a telltale sign is often the overgrown spot in a cleared field. The Magee Homestead, for instance.

Churchyard burial ground: Usually next to, or nearby the Church. Characteristics vary with the denomination; usually a part-time sexton. The Cedar Bayou Baptist and Cedar Bayou Methodist, as well as St. John's German Evangelical and St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran cemeteries are good examples.

Potter's Field: Usually within the city borders provided free for those unable to pay for services or plot, sometimes also for strangers, and criminals. Under public ownership, a sexton is provided by the city or the county. Markers in evidence are usually very plain. Matthew 27:7 tells of the first plot of ground to be thus known. Judas Iscariot betrayed the Lord Jesus Christ to the high priests of Jerusalem for his 30 pieces of silver. Before Judas departed to hang himself, he repented and took the silver to the priest and elders. The priests would not use the money for their temple because it was the price of blood, and instead "they took counsel, and bought with them (the thirty pieces of silver) the potter's field, to bury strangers in." In addition to a bit of ground put aside specifically for a Potters Field, many of our larger, well-maintained, modern-day cemeteries have sections called "Stranger's Rest," as well as in older cemeteries.

Town or city cemetery: More formal, usually within the city limits. Many examples can be found throughout this listing.

Rural (Community) cemetery: In the suburbs, usually picturesque. May be cared for by private ownership or a nearby church. The Cypress Community Cemetery is one such example.

The cross is the chief symbol of Christianity. Used among early peoples to symbolize the life-giving principle in nature as well as an instrument of torture and execution, particularly with the early Romans, it has found its place in the marking of graves. While not a gravesite, it has become an area custom to place a **white memorial cross** on the site where people have died in drunk driving-related traffic accidents. Originated in 1983 by Bryan Poole when his son was killed in such an accident on Mangum Road as it goes under the Northwest Freeway (U.S. 290), Poole had placed more than 200 such crosses by 1989, mostly in Harris County, with some 70 within the Houston city limits. Some on City Council were against this public awareness campaign but many have steadfastly stood by the concept. The crosses are modeled after the ones Poole saw at a military cemetery in the Philippines, and carries the name of the deceased in the inscription.

Art finds its way into the cemetery with the symbols found on tombstones. The full-blown rose means the prime of life, and a garland means victory. An angel flying indicates rebirth while the angel trumpeting is a call to the Resurrection. Corn will symbolize a ripe old age while figs, pineapples and other fruit signify prosperity and eternal life. A dove brings to mind innocence, gentleness, purity and devotion, and a lamb will invariably be used at a child's resting place. Wheat sheaves stand for the divine harvest. There are many others, of course, and a study of the meaning of the symbols found on the grave may well give clue to how the person is remembered.

The Death Mask is sometimes used to preserve the features of dead people. A plaster cast is made of the face, and a plaster likenesses can then be made from the mold. Famous death masks include those of F. Brunellesco (1379-1446), Florentine sculptor, and George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and the French Emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte.

The ancient art of brass rubbing is the forerunner of the gravestone rubbing. Monumental brasses first appeared in Europe in the 13th century on the tombstones of the Crusaders. "The Victorians developed the art of brass rubbing, and history buffs find them a rich source of information on costume, armor, heraldry and ancestral life." (Southern Living Feb 1984) Today, tombstone rubbing is just one of the ways in which people transcribe a marker in an art form. *** Great care must be taken of old stones; see Appendix for a short article on Graveyard Art, and a resource list of supplies.

In the mid-1800s it was not unusual to find the removal of graveyards and churchyards from the center of cities. Swift growth of cities and the desire for business property seemed to demand such removal, often over the objections of relatives. By 1900, local, state and federal laws have severely limited, but not completely erased, such violations of the grave.

The obituary is a notice of a death, especially with a biographical sketch. Searching old, yellowed newspapers for such notices is also one of those odd, time-consuming pursuits of the genealogist! Recently a friend, Virginia Simms Toney, passed one on to me (HOUSTON POST 18 Mar 1992) with a note, "Isn't this the neatest obit you ever saw? Talk about family history!" Most current-day ones are not so long (after all, the newspaper space has to be paid for) but those of an earlier year are quite

flowery and informative. But some day, some descendant may shout for joy when they search for and find this 1992 one!

For many, the reading of epitaphs is a pleasant pastime. The term comes from two Greek words "epi" (upon) and "taphos" (tomb). The word also means a literary memorial composed in honor of the dead, but not intended to be inscribed on a monument. The earliest known epitaphs are those found on Egyptian coffins, and the Greeks were known to have excelled as composers of them. The modern custom is to inscribe the simplest of epitaphs that usually consist only of the name, dates of birth and death, and few words of commemoration. The marker may give pertinent information about the person and his family for genealogical purposes, but will also many times provide a little laughter. The most curious are usually found in old English churchyards and in New England.

Perhaps the most quoted one is

Call and see as you pass by -
As you are now, so once was I.
As I am now you must so be -
Prepare for death and follow me.

It brings to my genealogist's mind that perhaps I should pen my own, or find one I really like, and leave instruction for it before it is too late.

While no thought is given here to writing a history of Houston and Harris County, some historical background is needed by the reader in order to fully appreciate the listings, and those who lie within the cemeteries of our collection.

Houston covers most of Harris County, and an excellent overview (of the time) was given in the Standard History of Houston, Texas From a Study of the Original Sources edited by B. H. Carroll, Jr. and published in 1912:

“When the Allens laid out Houston (1836) they set aside a block of ground in the First Ward, north of Buffalo Bayou near the banks of White Oak Bayou, as a cemetery, and gave it to the city to be used for that purpose. About the same time another plot of ground out on the San Felipe road was dedicated to the same purpose. These two cemeteries are the oldest in Houston, and for several years they were the only places of burial here. Neither was ever very popular with the early Houstonians, and many of the older families buried their dead in their flower gardens. Still there were numerous burials in the two cemeteries and some of the most prominent citizens of Houston and of Texas are buried in one or the other of these two places. Both have become dreadfully neglected, and have been allowed to go to ruin. This is particularly true of the cemetery in the First Ward, which has no fence and is used as a public highway. The San Felipe ground [by description, referring to what is now Founder’s Park], owing to its more isolated situation is somewhat better preserved, but it is badly in need of care and attention. The fact that the Jewish Cemetery adjoins it has partially preserved it from the fate that has overtaken the cemetery in the First ward.

About the year 1845, the members of the Episcopal Church and Holland Lodge of Masons joined together and purchased a plot of ground in the western part of the city, near the banks of Buffalo Bayou, and established what was afterwards known as the Episcopal-Masonic burial ground. It was on a sloping hill, was free from many trees, and was, for that day, an ideal spot for the purposes for which it was intended. Many of the prominent families purchased lots there and for many years it was used. In the early seventies, it was gradually abandoned. When Glenwood Cemetery was opened nearly all the bodies were removed to the latter place. It was evident that the cemetery had been placed too near town, for even in 1870 the city had encroached on all sides of it except on the bayou side. When Sam Houston Park was established, the cemetery, which adjoins it, was closed for good, and future burials there were prohibited. It is now closed to the public. The old place has many sacred memories clinging to it as some of the best loved Houstonians still sleep there.

The first effort made to establish a really large and imposing cemetery was in 1872, when Glenwood was incorporated. The site is a naturally beautiful one, opening on Washington Street, and landscape gardening and art have made it one of the most attractive places of its kind to be found in the South. This is the principal cemetery of the city.

One of the oldest cemeteries is the old Catholic cemetery [St. Vincent's] in the Second Ward on Runnels Street. This cemetery was established shortly after the Episcopalian cemetery. Only members of the church may be buried there.

The names and locations of the other cemeteries are as follows: The German Society Cemetery [Washington Cemetery], is just west of Glenwood Cemetery on Washington Street. The Hebrew Cemetery is on the San Felipe Road, half a mile west of the G. H. & S. A. Railway. Hollywood Cemetery is located on the west side of West Montgomery road, half a mile north of the city limits. It is the second cemetery in importance in the city. Its natural beauties are great and many handsome monuments adorn it. The Holy Cross Cemetery, is on the east side of the West Montgomery Road, two blocks south of Houston Avenue. The Magnolia Cemetery lies on the north side of San Felipe road, one block west of the G.H. & S.A. Railway. The College Park Cemetery (negro) is south of the San Felipe road, one mile west of the G.H. & S.A. Railway. Olive Wood Cemetery (negro), lies at the north end of the Court in Chaneyville.

Houston's cemeteries combine the beauty of the wildwood with the charm of the tropical and semi-tropical plants and flowers that the climate permits to flourish in great beauty and abundance. For ten months in the year the sylvan charm of the natural forest and indigenous plants, vines and flowers hold their sway. Ferns blow in the open air and only have to be put under cover a few chilly nights each year.

The patriotic societies and organizations have marked the graves of the honored dead, and many a monument to hero, as well as loved one, rises in the city's beautiful cemeteries.

Wealth, moved by grief, has uttered its sorrow in many costly marbles and towering shafts, and many a marble angel with drooping wings broods over the resting places of the dead.

The cemeteries are open to one criticism that applies at least to several of them, and that is, that lot owners sometimes experience great difficulty in having their lots properly cared for. Under the form of deed given in Glenwood, and other cemeteries, no real ownership in the lot passes and the purchaser only buys the privilege of being perpetually taxed by the cemetery organizations which retain the nominal right, although it is perhaps not often exercised, to cast out the dead and resell the lot if the payment cease. If there is any spot on earth to which title should pass in fee simple it is the plot of ground in a cemetery where the dead rest in their last long sleep. The character of title given, together with the lesson from the neglected cemeteries of the early days, points a moral that tis not pleasant to read as to the possible future fate of these wooded and flowered retreats where the dead rest."

Certainly we have seen that neglect continue, until now the city of Houston has an estimated twenty cemeteries within its corporate limits that are in dire need of restoration, and others throughout the County. In all fairness, we must attribute some of the uncared for conditions to "the sylvan charm" which Carroll refers to in the preceding quote. In Houston's humid climate, care must be given almost weekly in order to keep the abundant and rapid growth in check—and not many volunteers have this kind

go back to weeds and memory? Unless some long-term planning is done and a dedicated, viable organization comes into play, the clean-up may well go the way of previous efforts.

As the College Park clean-up received news coverage, I received inquiries from people interested in restoration of Olivewood and Golden Gate cemeteries. Anyone with special interest in either of these cemeteries may refer to the listing under CEMETERY ASSOCIATIONS.

If an interested group really wants to restore a cemetery, rather than just give it an occasional cleanup, then organization of some kind is necessary. Without a dedicated group with some specific guidelines and goals to accomplish, the effort becomes only a temporary stop-gap. All that the hard work and sweat accomplishes is a brief few weeks or months of access to the grounds, to perhaps be done again in a few years. Especially for cemeteries over fifty years old, private or public, a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization can help to obtain funds needed to accomplish restoration and permanent preservation.

The Reader will find many newspaper articles referenced for specific cemeteries, as well as some articles of general interest which cover more than one location. These are not to be taken as all articles which have been printed; for others the Reader should check the vertical files of the Houston Public Library at both the Texas and Local History Department and at Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research. A search of Harris County newspapers for additional articles should also be made. If the Reader has interest in a specific cemetery it would be important to obtain copies of such newspapers articles to aid in the search. Should the Reader have access to an article not listed in this Directory, a copy would be gratefully received by the Compiler. Newspapers should be checked not only for historical articles concerning old cemeteries, but for obituaries as well, which will usually give the name of the cemetery used.

The **Houston City Directory For 1866** comments on the "Telegraph" and the "News." In this first city directory for Houston, an advertisement was published for the TEXAS BAPTIST HERALD, a weekly. Researchers should be reminded that many early church-related newspapers also carried death notices from far and near.

The **1897-98 Houston City Directory** listed 18 newspapers. The list had dwindled in the **1910-11 Houston City Directory** to the following:

HOUSTON TIMES
HOUSTON TELEGRAPH
HOUSTON UNION
BAPTIST HERALD
TEXAS VOLKSBLATT (GERMAN) (lit. "people's page")

Early newspapers housed in the Texas & Local History Department of the Houston Public Library include the Evening Journal 1884; Houston Daily Herald 18 Oct 1899; Houston Daily Post 1880-1900; Houston Daily Telegraph 1873-1877; Houston Daily Telegram 1878-1879; Houston Daily Times 1868-1870

Houston Republic 1857–1858; Houston Weekly Telegram 1878–1880; Houston Weekly Telegram 08 Apr 1871; Morning Star 1839–1846 and 06 Apr 1880; National Banner 25 Apr 1838; Telegraph 25 Apr 1855; Telegraph & Texas Register 1835–1854, 22 Oct 1856, 29 May 1895, 27 Jun 1903; Tri-Weekly Telegraph 1855–1870; Weekly Houston Telegram 1874–1876; Weekly Telegraph 1856–1864 and 1867–1873. The German language Texas Anzier is available for 1892–1893, the Texas Churchman for 1879–1887, and Weekly Commercial Telegraph & Business Register 1857–1859. A complete listing of newspaper holdings in the Houston Public Library system is available.

By May 1871, there were four burial parks in Houston. In the early years graveyards were established by special groups with the city supplying a municipal plot for all classes. City Council records indicate that segregation was carried even to the grave. An ordinance of September 19, 1840, attempted to regulate the burying ground on White Oak Bayou so that sections would be reserved for the well-to-do, and that “criminals, persons of infamous character, such as commit suicide, and such as are killed or come to their death from a wound received in a duel,” would not be laid beside other citizens. The effort was not successful. Frequent scourges of cholera and yellow fever produced numerous deaths and persons were interred indiscriminately. “The grave yard” at Houston contained five years after its opening 6,000 souls, according to a report discussed editorially by the MORNING STAR of August 5, 1841.

A correction to this widely publicized story was made by the MORNING STAR editor, D. H. Fitch, that the 6,000 figure would have had to be almost a total fabrication of the reporter—for five years after Houston was formed, there were barely 5,000 souls in its entire citizenry. Mr. Fitch further informed his readers that “the writer must have arrived at the number by consulting his imagination when passing that place with his hair on end, about the “witching hour of night.”—Houston A History and Guide, WPA, American Guide Series, Anson Jones Press, 1941.

And this goes to show how once in print an error is perpetuated. An excellent book recently arriving on our bookshelves is an example. Houston The Unknown City 1836–1946, 1991, quotes the August 5, 1841, MORNING STAR as well. The author goes on to state that “—Houston women died in childbirth and of childbed fever. Babies and children died of diphtheria and whooping cough, and men were killed by heart attack or by accident. Appendicitis was usually fatal; malaria and tuberculosis took somewhat longer in killing their victims.” But even so, it does seem doubtful that a city barely five years old could have lost that number of citizens. And yet, it was reported that by 1858 the population of Houston had been “reduced to five hundred inhabitants,” again perhaps a questionable number. True, during the ten years from 1848 to 1858, there had been a number of epidemics. There was no communications with outlying towns; mail and travel was curtailed. Strict quarantines were observed. Mass burials were often held without the benefit of a Christian service. Houses with their entire contents were burned in an effort to stop the epidemics, so many records lovingly placed in family Bibles no longer exist, and often no death notices or other records were made. Taking toll of Houston lives was the dreaded “Black Vomit,” the yellow fever years of 1839, 1843, 1848, 1850 and 1854; cholera in 1833, 1846, 1849 and again in 1866; smallpox in 1854. Liquor was the oft-used pain-killer of the early days, and during one of the yellow fever epidemics two well-known competitor-friends served it free. Dick Dowling of Sabine Pass Civil War fame, and John Daniel Usener operated two of the seven saloons

Sexton Pannel had hired negroes with drays, negro grave diggers and extra carpenters to make coffins, but still H. G. Pannel had more that he could handle. According to the story, an irate federal commander had ordered Sexton Pannel, who was noted for his "unreconstructed" attitude, to appear before him: "Mr. Pannell, they tell me you dislike to bury my soldiers." "General," said Pannell, "whoever told you that told a damned lie. It's the pleasantest thing I've had to do in years and I can't get enough of it. I would like to bury every damned one of you." It is said that the interview ended abruptly, and Pannell was ordered to jail. He did not stay long, however, for his services were in too great a demand.

In the same 1866 city directory there also appeared an advertisement for Westheimer & Billig. Livery, feed and stable, carriages and buggies, "and to every part of the city with their omnibuses." They advertised weddings and funerals promptly attended to. This is the forerunner of the Sid Westheimer Company. This company had several changes: first it became Vollus-Westheimer, then sold to John T. Cooper and it became Vollus-Cooper at 104 San Jacinto. WHAT HAPPENED TO THE RECORDS? Did it merge into still another company?

Scarlet fever followed in 1899, and smallpox revisited in 1903. The painful diphtheria epidemic of 1915 took many children from the arms of their mothers. With half of Houston's population stricken, Spanish influenza claimed 111 in September, 1918.

The 1873 Houston City Directory gave a descriptive history of Glenwood Cemetery on pages 3 and 4, and page 48 of the 1877-78 Houston City Directory listed the following:

Cemeteries. Houston has eight principal Cemeteries located in different part of the suburbs, as follows:

In the west city limits, City Cemetery (City I, now known as Founder's Park)

Also City Cemetery, north city limits (City II, on Elder)

Glenwood, north city limits (on Washington Road)

Roman Catholic, east city limits (St. Vincent de Paul)

Episcopal, west city limits (on Bagby, Christ Church Episcopal)

Beth Israel, west city limits (next to City #1, Founder's Park)

And two cemeteries for colored people, one in the north (Olive Wood/African) and one in the east (possibly Wilson)

1894-1895 Houston City Directory. Cemeteries:

Beth Israel

Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society, later known as Washington)

Episcopal (Christ Church)

German Lutheran (Trinity Lutheran, east of Glenwood)

Glenwood

Hebrew Cemetery (Beth Israel)

Hollywood (Negro) (Olivewood)

Magnolia

Masonic

Potter's Field (New City Cemetery III)

Roman Catholic (St. Vincent de Paul)

1897-1898 Houston City Directory. Cemeteries:

Catholic Cemetery - Nw cor N. E. Buffalo, Runnels.

Cemetery Beth Israel - Se cor San Felipe, Wilson. Oscar Everson, sexton.

Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) Cemetery - Ss Washington 1/4 mile w of city limits.

Episcopal Cemetery - Ws Bagby bt McKinney, Lamar aves.

Evergreen Cemetery - Ss I. & G. N. Ry 1/4 miles s of Harrisburg rd. adjoining Young Men's add.

German Lutheran Cemetery - N bank Buffalo bayou, adjoining Glenwood cemetery on east side.

Glenwood Cemetery - Ss Washington ave nr w city limits.

Hebrew Cemetery (Congregation Adath Yeshurum) - Ns San Felipe 1/2 mile w of So. Pac. Ry.

Hollywood Cemetery - Ws Montgomery ave 1/2 mile no of city, on White Oak bayou. Frank P. Moore, mgr.

Hollywood Cemetery (Colored) - 1/4 miles nw of Chaney Junction, Washington road. Jack Calloway, sexton. (Olivewood)

Magnolia Cemetery - Ns San Felipe, 2 blks w of So. Pac. Ry. A. Krause, sexton.

Masonic Cemetery - At Glenwood Cemetery.

Potter Field (New City Cemetery) - On Buffalo bayou, n end Timpson.

1915 Houston City Directory. Cemeteries:

Beth Israel. San Felipe, se cor Wilson

Catholic. N.E. Buffalo, nw corn Runnels

College Park. San Felipe Rd (Negro)

Evergreen. s end of Crosby, 3 blks s of Harrisburg

German Lutheran. n Bank of Buffalo Bayou, adjoining Glenwood

German Society of Houston. entrance 2911 Washington

Glenwood. entrance 2611 Washington

Hebrew (Cong. Adath Yeshurum) 1 blk n of San Felipe

Hollywood. 3500 N Main

Holy Cross. 3400 N Main

Magnolia. s San Felipe

Old City. 1207 San Felipe

Olivewood (c). ns Frederick, btw Keller & Court (Negro)

In the 1920-21 city directory, Glendale Cemetery was now listed as being on Magnolia, 4 blks e of Broadway, and Washington Cemetery was listed with note made that it was formerly known as the German Cemetery.

1922 Houston City Directory. Cemeteries:

Beth Israel. 1311 West Dallas cor Wilson

Treasurer.
Forest Park Cemetery Corporation: Forest Hill blvd btw Harrisburg blvd & Telephone rd: J. H. Sieber, President; A. W. Linn, Treasurer
J. B. Walker is now shown as sexton for the Hebrew Cemetery
O. H. Gratton is Manager of Hollywood
Wm. Johnson is shown as sexton for Olivewood
W. L. Noland, Supt. for Washington Cemetery

1928 Houston City Directory listed the above, in addition to:
Congregation Bethel Cemetery. Katy rd. 2 m w SP crossing.
Forest Park Cemetery. Forest Hill Blvd. sw cor Alta Vista.
Oliewood (Olivewood)
Rest Haven Cemetery. es E Montgomery rd 7 mi beyond city limits.
Rosewood Park Cemetery. Humble Road.

The use of early maps will be helpful in determining the possibility of "lost" graveyards and in locating the cemeteries listed in this book. In many instances old settlements will be shown, a good example being a rather recent Industrial Map of Metropolitan Houston (1980s; op) published by the Bank of the Southwest. The Texas and Local History Department of the Houston Public Library has the Wood's Map of 1869, as well as others, and these should be used in any serious study of Harris County's old cemeteries.

The reader must remember that the history of Harris County and surrounding area began long before "Texas History" began to be prominent. Spanish friars were in the San Jacinto River area between 1751 and 1772, on an expedition from Wallisville Mission. Isolated families and small communities of families would have found the need for burial space—and with the threat of Indians such graves may not have been marked, and certainly those that were marked may not have survived the ravages of time. A Houston Chronicle article of 13 Dec 1987 (Bob Tutt, "Unearthing a mystery") indicates that the English may have settled here in the 1600s, "roughly a century earlier than any previously known settlers." When as many as sixty unusual "black earth graves" were found in the old City Cemetery, some 17th Century pottery also came to light.

Teachers who have the insight to use genealogy with history in their classrooms have a unique opportunity to use cemetery research to enlarge the curriculum, and thereby instill in the student a respect and awe for a small piece of sacred ground. Most of us who are involved in restoration would welcome inquires to speak before a class, conduct a tour and/or "rubbing party" in the cemetery we are individually involved with.

The temptation is great to go into a genealogical discussion about the use of death records—the various kinds, where are they found and how to use them. That must wait until another time, but one should be aware that a combination of such "death" resources can help you find that ancestor and where he or she

is buried. And it is our hope that this compilation of Harris County cemeteries will efficiently fall into that combination category.

Public awareness will help save our old cemeteries. Surely there are those who will see in this small bit of recorded history the need for preservation, and will act upon it!

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you gave for me:
"Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

Underwoods (1877), xxi. *Requiem*
- Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894)

1. ADAMS-CAMPBELL FAMILY CEMETERY: On the present-day San Jacinto Monument and Battleground Park land. Originally on the McCormick League of 1824, sold to M. T. Rodgers to J. Stamps to H. Brown to M. O. Adams to J. Campbell, and finally to the State of Texas in 1883 (see Harris County Deed Records). The Adams deed to Campbell in 1865 recorded the seller's retention of grave rights, stating that his daughter was buried on the land. In another title from Adams to Campbell in 1872, Adams also recorded rights to a family grave lot. See History of the McCormick League and Areas Adjoining the San Jacinto Battleground by Robert R. Cartier and Frank Hole, Part I report to Coastal Industrial Water Authority by the Antiquities Committee of the State of Texas, 1972.

2. ADATH EMETH: 1400 Sylvester, off 2600 block of Airline Drive; 4 blocks south of Loop 610 North. 1920- . About two acres with small gravehouse. Caretaker's house adjoining at 2616 Eastman. 453T

3. ADATH ISRAEL: 4700 Airline. 1915- . Just over four acres. Small gravehouse for Rabbi Jacob Galler (1910-1930) and wife. Caretaker's home adjoining. 453F

4. ADATH YESHURUM (aka Beth Yeshurun I): 3500 Allen Parkway. 1895- . About four acres; beautiful site. Original Orthodox congregation. Families represented: Cohen, Finger, Mendelsohn, Mandell, Oshman, Rice, Weingarten. See Cemetery Caretaker Giving Up Ghosts and Ducks to Retire, (newspaper reference unavailable, ca. 1972). Under the care of Beth Yeshurun Cemetery Association. 492M

Addicks, Texas. On the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, twelve miles west of Houston; established in the early 1880's as a station stop a community then known as Bear Hill. Town was named for the first postmaster, H. J. Addicks. Addicks Lake and Reservoir completed by the United States army Engineers in 1948. Once Common School District No. 10 had its own school district, then became part of the Katy ISD. Because of its close proximity to the town of Barker, this area is often referred to as the Addicks-Barker area and is on the same railroad line as Addicks, and they share the Barker Reservoir. The town was established by George Miller who built a house about a mile west of the townsite. He kept an inn (destroyed in the 1900 storm), was postmaster and later the station master. The town of Barker, Texas was named for an official of the railroad. Another interchangeable area designation is that of Bear Creek. Harris County's large Bear Creek Park is in the Reservoir area, in County Precinct No. 3. Bear Creek, one of some thirty Texas streams so named, rises in the area and flows southeast into Buffalo Bayou about two miles southeast of the village of Addicks. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Addicks & Barker Dam Office is at 1042 Highway 6 South, 77002.

Cemeteries in the Addicks-Barker area:

Addicks Methodist

Bear Creek Methodist

Blue Light (Hillendahl)

Groske

Hillendahl (now commonly called Blue Light)

?... off Pine Forest Drive in pasture

?... Baker Road, tip of government property; very few graves

?... see "Lost" under Black Cemetery listing

5. ADDICKS METHODIST: (aka Bear Creek Methodist and Addicks-Bear Creek Methodist) Off FM 1960 near Addicks Dam, northeast corner of State Highway 6 and Patterson Road. RECORDED: A Transcript of the Addicks-Methodist, Blue Light, Perry and Military Section of Woodlawn Cemetery "Little Arlington". San Jacinto Society, Children of the American Revolution (1976). NOTE: This book is filled with errors and should be used with caution. 448N

6. ADLONG CEMETERY: NE of HWY. 90, between Lord Road and Adlong School Road. Further investigation needed; may be known by another name. 380R

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

8. AID SOCIETY CEMETERY: See Clinton Aid Society Cemetery.

Aldine, Texas. An early oil community on the International-Great Northern Railroad, became a post village in 1902. The town received the name when a diner (i.e., roadside cafe) had a sign that said "All Dine," which eventually became Aldine. Originally Common School District No. 29 (Westfield), it now has its own Independent School District, situated generally between North Freeway (U.S. 75) and Eastex Freeway (U.S. 59), north of Gulf Bank Road. Houston zip codes served from the Roy Royall Station.

9. ALDINE CEMETERY: Aldine Meadows Road, east of Aldine-Westfield Road between Aldine-Bender and North Belt. Under care of Forest Haven Cemetery Association. Many graves lost when road went through; oldest marked grave is from the 1920's with unmarked graves going back to early 1900's. Part of Forest Haven Cemetery (qv). 373V

Alief, Texas 77411. West of Houston via Westheimer Road, platted in 1895, first settler (1896) was Dr. J. S. Magee from Ellis County TX; application for a post office in 1897 changed the name from Dairy to Alief. Common School District No. 46 branched off from CSD 10, Addicks/Fairbanks, finally forming its own ISD.

Cemeteries:

Alief Cemetery

Prairie Grove (Black)

Czech Garden of Memories (Moravian Brethren)

road between Alameda-Genoa and Fellows Road.

13. ALMEDA CEMETERY: 1600 Block of Fellows Road. A one acre reserve out of 640.6 acres; Deed of Sale, 02 Dec 1913 from the Orchard Ridge Farms Company and the Allison-Richey Gulf Coast Home Company, sold two acres to the Alameda Cemetery Trustees (G. E. Anderson, Frank Treadwell, George Swengel) for the sum of \$1. The first known burial is that of Jessie, Daughter of E. F. Stewart, b. 24 Oct 1891 and d. 19 Jul 1898. Her marker reads "Lead Kindly Light." These were a number of deaths in 1898, and some of the old markers are damaged and some unmarked. See Alameda Cemetery, SOUTH POST OAK PRESS 14 Dec 1989; also Back Younder In Alameda, Texas by Rose "Sis" Andrews, 1992. No complete recording of burials has been found to date. 572Z

14. ANTIOCH: Mentioned in Deaths in Baytown, Texas, Baytown Genealogical Society, 19--. Location - ?? - a cemetery in its own right, or part of another? Possibility that this may be in Chambers County, rather than Harris.

15. ARMAND BAYOU PARK: Indian Burial Ground. See Harris County Boys School Cemetery. 619B

16. ARTHUR-HALE CEMETERY: 1853. 6 graves. On Bayway Drive, on Exxon property, Baytown, Texas. Land originally owned by William Scott (organizer of the Lynchburg Volunteers of Texas Revolutionary fame), a member of Austin's 300 whose homestead, Point Pleasant, was located at the present site of the Exxon Docks. Historians believe that Scott (d. 1837) and his wife, Mary Hannah (d. 1839) are both probably buried here in unmarked graves. Their son, G. W. Scott sold 251 acres to J. F. Overland in 1848 with 100 acres of the land then passing to Mrs. G. M. Mitchell in 1867, and in turn 17 acres went to James Mitchell in 1869, explaining the alternate names of Overland Bay and Mitchell Bay. The cemetery plot of 28 by 25 feet was conveyed in 1894 to Thomas and Hugh Arthur. Oldest grave is that of Mary E. Wise, 1853; others are William C. Arthur, CSA, 1822; Alexander Hale, CSA, 1885; Irine Arthur, 3 year old daughter of Hugh, 1894; Elizabeth Hale, 1895; Josephine Arthur, wife of Hugh Arthur, 1909. Hugh Arthur remarried and moved to Morgan's Point. See 19th Century Cemetery, THE BAYTOWN SUN, 19 Feb 1976; Industry surrounds graves, THE BAYTOWN SUN, 30 Jan 1986; Historic graveyard near docks, THE BAYTOWN SUN, 20 May 1990. 500Y

17. AZALEA TERRACE, Section 19. Cemetery map filed 23 Jun 1955 in Vol. 114, Page 005, Harris County Map Books. Was it ever used?? Or was this, perhaps, a section planned for a larger cemetery?

18. BAKER CEMETERY: Baytown; East Harris County, South of I-10, end of Baker Road. Unable to determine exact location.

19. BAKER CEMETERY: See Janisch Cemetery.

Bammel community was founded in 1915 by Charley Bammel, who moved from Houston and established a store and operated the post office at the intersection of Kuykendahl and Erhart roads. Once a part of Common School District No. 8, now the southern half of Spring ISD.

BAPTIST CEMETERIES:

Cedar Bayou Baptist

McGee Chapel Baptist (Black)

Barker, Texas. See Addicks.

Barrett, Texas. East on US 90 between Houston and Dayton. (aka Barrett Station) Founded by Harrison Barrett (died 1917). An early residential area composed predominately of Negroes, was part of the old Common School District No. 17 (Crosby). Cemeteries in this community include the Barrett Evergreen and the Penn cemeteries.

20. BARRETT EVERGREEN CEMETERY: Black. 1928- . East from Houston on Hwy. 90, off FM 2100, end of Barrett Road, Barrett. Barrett plot; McGhee Cemetery from Channelview moved here. RECORDED: Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas Vol. I, 1985, Lorine Brinely. 419V

21. BATTERSON, Isaac. Lone grave. Wolfe & Charleston, Galena Park . Lost to construction. Texas State Historical Marker in front of City Hall in Galena Park (qv).

22. BAYLAND ORPHANAGE CEMETERY. Baytown TX. The Orphanage was founded for children of deceased Confederate soldiers, chartered in 1866. Texas patriot, Dr. Ashbel Smith, was the first superintendent, followed by H. F. Gillette (born Hartford CT in 1816). Historical Marker at the present-day site of Bayland Park off HWY 146 at the mouth of Goose Creek Stream. A letter in the HMRC files from Louis van Meldert, Baytown, Texas, dated 25 May 1962 states "there was also a cemetery located nearby which has disappeared." That statement is substantiated by an unpublished manuscript (presently being edited for publication by this compiler), which mentions this cemetery. The Isenhour family from Minnesota purchased the property in 1897. From a "List of Orphans at the Home from its establishment to the Present Time" (1871) the following are shown as having died while at the home. Could it be that these are the ones buried in the "lost" Bayland Orphanage Cemetery? 541E

Henry Arto, 12, Harris Co: 22 Mar 1870 - 20 Oct 1870. Died.

John W. Coldiron, - , Austin Co: 11 Mar 1869 - Oct 1869. Died.

John Campbell, 2, Galveston Co: 17 Aug 1869 - Sep 1870. Died.

Harry Duke, 2, Harris Co: 01 Apr 1869 - Oct 1869. Died.

Robert Le-, 6, Harris Co: 14 May 1868 - Jun 1868. Died.

William Moss, 2, Grimes Co: 01 Apr 1868 - 11 Aug 1869. Died.

Mrs. Frances Moss, 35, Grimes Co: 01 Apr 1868 - 25 Feb 1870. Died.

Thomas Wilson, 13, Polk Co: 23 Feb 1870 - Apr 1870. Drowned.

community of settlers who came as early as 1822. In 1947 the towns of Perry and Goose Creek were consolidated with Baytown. See The Heritage Edition, Part I 1822-1900 and Part II 1900-Today, published by THE BAYTOWN SUN, 24 & 31 Jan 1984; The History of Baytown, Margaret Swett Henson, Bay Area Historical Society, 1986.

Baytown Cemeteries:

Arthur-Hale Family Cemetery (Point Pleasant)

Baker Cemetery

Bayland Orphanage Cemetery

Baytown Memorial Cemetery

Burnet, Hannah Este gravesite (Oakland Plantation)

Cedar Bayou Cemetery

Cedar Bayou Baptist Cemetery

Cedar Bayou Masonic Cemetery

Cedar Bayou Methodist Cemetery

Cedar Bayou Negro

Cedarcrest Cemetery

Earthman Memory Gardens (Memory Gardens of Baytown)

Evergreen Plantation (Gaillard & Mitchell Family Cemetery)

Gaillard & Mitchell Family Cemetery (Evergreen Plantation)

Goose Creek Cemetery

Hill of Rest Cemetery

Lynchburg Cemetery

Magnolia Cemetery

Memory Garden of Baytown (Earthman)

Osgood Cemetery

Point Pleasant (Arthur-Hale Family Cemetery)

Roberts Cemetery

* Note that all the Cedar Bayou cemeteries are in same general location, undivided by any physical barrier.

23. BEAR CREEK METHODIST: See Addicks Methodist.

24. BEASLEY FAMILY CEMETERY: 1300 block of Bayshore Drive at Oak Grove in La Porte. No markers. Current owner, Harold Pfeiffer, has had the land for a number of years, having purchased it from the heirs of Frank MacNiel, who had the property for some 15-20 years. Property abstract mentions the cemetery. Believed to date back to ca. 1920, Beasley family members only.

25. BEAUTIFUL CEMETERY: aka Cemetery Beautiful (qv).

26. BECKENDORF CEMETERY: aka Strack-Kiese Cemetery (qv) at Spring, Texas.

27. BECKENDORF CEMETERY: Tomball. Family originated in the Bear Creek area and moved, with some 40 others, when U.S. Government came in to erect the dams.

28. BECKER CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, southwest of 13400 Grant Road on Becker Cemetery Road. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 5:1:1978. 328X

29. BEELER FAMILY CEMETERY: Memorial to Eldridge, cross Buffalo Bayou, turn left on Enclave Parkway. Cemetery is to the right of the entrance gate of the business park. MARKERS: (as of May 1992) Our Baby (wooden marker engraved with a lamb). Zilpak J. daughter of O.H. & S. V. Gentry b. 07 Jun 1881 d. 18 Nov 1881. A little time on earth she spent, till He his angel sent. Husband William Beeler 1854-1944. F. P. Beeler 1855-1934. James A. Beeler 22 Apr 1827-15 Dec 1882. Amanda F. Beeler 16 May 1832-07 May 1914 Not my will but thine be done. Fogel-West Funeral Home Records (Clayton Library): Milam Beeler, Farmer-Cattleman, 31 Aug 1853 KY-02 Aug 1944 at age 90Y 11M 1D shows as having been buried at the Beeler Family Cemetery "out Westheimer Rd"; his father's name is not shown in the record but his mother is shown as Amanda Frances Milam, b. KY. 499L

30. BERRY FAMILY CEMETERY: Oldest recorded grave 1848, originally part of the old Berry Plantation. See Brookside Memorial Cemetery, begun by the Berry descendants in 1931.

31. BERRY CEMETERY: Crosby, Texas.

32. BETHANY CEMETERY: Deer Park, Texas 77536. Spencer Hwy., next to Grandview Memorial Park; Catholic. Garden-type with no upright markers. 538Z

33. BETH EL CEMETERY: ca. 1919. (aka Beth Yeshurun II) 1017 North Post Oak Road at I-10 & 610. Originally part of the Adath Yeshurun Congregation (Orthodox); became Conservative, split off. Congregations rejoined after about 25 years. Under Beth Yeshurun Cemetery Association. 491D

34. BETH ISRAEL: 1311 West Dallas at Wilson. 1844- . 4 acres. Oldest Jewish cemetery in Texas (1844). Large mausoleum, 1945. Meyer, Taub, Sakowitz, and Schnitzer are some of the more recognizable family names. SPECIAL COLLECTION: Houston Metropolitan Research Center (HMRC), Houston Public Library: RG I-3, Congregation Beth Israel: 5 microfilm reels include Roll 4, Cemetery Lot Record (no date). Material at Temple Beth Israel's archives: Cemetery blueprints and maps; burial records 1855-1933; cemetery receipts, 1941-1959; cemetery dues, 1942-1953; departed members, 1952-1956. 493P

35. BETH ISRAEL: Jewish section in Woodlawn Cemetery (qv).

36. BETH JACOB: Southwest Harris County, Almeda-Genoa at McGrath Road, off west of State Hwy. 288 (South Freeway); entrance on Norshire. See Harris County Map Vol. 111, Page 017, filed 21 Feb 1949. RECORDED: Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas Vol. II, 1985, Lorine Brinely. 573S

Black Hope Cemetery
 Bordersville (Tetter Negro)
 The Bottoms (aka Dowdell)
 Bradshaw Cemetery
 Calvary Hill .. ??
 Cedar Bayou Negro
 Cemetery Beautiful
 Clinton Negro Cemetery
 College Park Cemetery
 Culbertson-Pleasant Green (or Pleasant Green-Culbertson)
 Dawson-Lunnon Cemetery
 Dowdell (aka The Bottoms)
 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
 McGee Chapel Cemetery
 McGhee Family Cemetery
 Oak Park Cemetery
 Oakland Plantation (slaves)
 Oates Negro Cemetery
 Olivewood Cemetery
 Paradise North Cemetery
 Pilgrim Branch Cemetery
 Pilgrim's Rest
 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

39. Black; Lost: Off Briar Forest & State Hwy. 6. Homes built over it according to James Brand, McGee Chapel Baptist Church, who had family members buried there. Shown on U.S. Geological Survey maps.

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

41. Black; Lost: Old Map reference 75-113-0-1; Pierce, Columbus, Fillmore. Wharton Elementary School (900 West Gray) now on this site.

Many American-Blacks are doing genealogical research, and cemeteries are an important resource. These 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. 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 by the African native selling his brother. 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. It is important now for us all to learn from history, and to use it well.

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 slaveowner might bring

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

42. BLACK HOPE CEMETERY: Black. Poppets Court in Newport Subdivision on Lake Houston. Destroyed. See "Crosby couple (Sam & Judy Haney) sue developer and others for not informing them that there was a grave on the house lot they purchased" photo, and subsequent articles. HOUSTON POST Jun 22, 27 and Jul 1, 3, 1987. Some think that an Indian Chief was also buried on this land. 419F

43. BLALOCK FAMILY CEMETERY: (aka Highlands Cemetery) 1892-1909. 111 Eighth Street at Highlands TX on the Lloyd Dunn Property. Undetermined number of graves; destroyed; headstones laying over at the front gate. RECORDED: 3 graves, (may possibly be more unmarked burials) Miscellaneous Cemeteries of Texas Vol. 1 by Kim Parsons, Humble TX 19--. 459U

44. BLESSED MARTIN CATHOLIC CEMETERY: (aka Crosby Cemetery) Crosby, Texas.

45. BLUE LIGHT CEMETERY: Addicks area. See Hillendahl-Eggling Cemetery. This popular name came into use in the 1960's when witchcraft activities, from some type of ceremony with blue vapors, destroyed this family Cemetery. In 1948 when the site was photographed by the Corps of Engineers, it was described as "unkempt," but revealed that fifty graves were still intact and undisturbed. Marked off by a fence, it was heavily vandalized until in the 1970s only ten graves were visible; and in 1983 no intact gravestones and many excavated burials appeared. See Blue Light Cemetery, Lynn Ashby's column, HOUSTON POST 08 Aug 1980. RECORDED: A Transcript of the Addicks-Methodist, Blue Light, Perry and Military Section of Woodlawn Cemetery "Little Arlington" (1976) by the San Jacinto Society, Children of the American Revolution. NOTE: Use with caution; many errors.

46. BOGS CEMETERY: (aka Bogs-Hufsmith Community Cemetery, according to Klein Funeral Home). Bogs Road, Northwest Harris County in Stuebner-Hufsmith area, off Hufsmith Road. See The Heritage of North Harris County, 1977. 249T

47. BONIN CEMETERY: Off Goslin Road, Tomball. Maps and partial listing prepared by family descendant, Eda Walters of Spring TX on 30 Aug 1988; see Vertical Files of Houston Public Library, Texas and Local History Department. 290H

Bordersville, a Black community in north-central Harris County, had one store and a population of about 100 in 1940.

48. BORGESTEDT CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, off Huffmeister Road. 368K

49. BORTZ FAMILY CEMETERY: Location is undetermined. Fogle-West records show that one Emil Bortz was buried at "the family cemetery" in 1936.

50. BOTTOMS, The: (aka Dowdell, qv) Black. Timberlake at Jarvis Road. One of two cemeteries at the Kohrville community on FM 149 (now the Tomball Parkway). See The Heritage of North Harris County, 1977. Also see Kohrville Community Cemetery (qv). 368G

51. BRADSHAW CEMETERY: Black. (aka Bradshaw-Wheeler) On Church Road, east of Maxey Road, about 200 feet behind Fire Station. 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. 496G

52. BRADY ISLAND. Cemetery mention made by Dorothy Tacke Brady on page 18 of Yesteryears In Pasadena 1895-1941, A Collection of Oral Histories, Harris County Genealogical Society, 1987. A report by Charles Crotty 30 Apr 1945 in the HMRC Port of Houston Collection (RGJ1) does not mention a cemetery; the following pertinent information has been abstracted: Brady Island, about forty acres in size, is located at Harrisburg Bend, Houston Ship Channel, about 2 miles below the Turning Basin. Formed by a new channel cut across the sharp bend in Buffalo Bayou opposite the former city of Harrisburg. The Island belongs to the John T. and Estelle Brady Estate, with a very small area at the lower end belonging to the H. E. Detering Estate. C. N. Johnson, Citizens National Bank Building, represents the various heirs as present owners. Within this same collection, however, is a note regarding "cemetery correction," which I did not have an opportunity to follow through on.

53. BROOKMEADOW CEMETERY (and Funeral Home): 266-0026. 1991 telephone listing without an address; no answer when called. Unable to obtain any information, or if it was actually established or not—but this may be in Fort Bend County.

54. BROOKSIDE MEMORIAL PARK: 13401 Eastex Freeway (US 59) & Lauder Road (77039). 449-6511. Chartered 31 Jun 1931; 112 acres. The old stone Chapel of the Chimes reportedly goes back to the reconstruction era. Graves moved here from Allen Parkway Village (see separate listing) and from Episcopal-Masonic Cemetery (qv) These are located adjacent to the Chapel, original tombstones in place. Garden-type, with no upright markers except in the old Berry section, oldest grave 1848, it includes crematory, urn garden and mausoleum. Maps filed and recorded, Harris County Court House. The old Berry Family Cemetery (qv). Spanish-American War Monument and burials, plus veterans of subsequent wars. Brookside Funeral Home (1974) on the property. Records available to staff only; no fee charged. Included in Brookside are specific areas commonly referred to as Pine Terrace (Sec. 18), Chapel Terrace (Sec. 22), Slumberland (Sec. 24) and Garden of Psalms (Sec. 29). 414D

57. BURTON FAMILY CEMETERY: (aka Burton-Mathis) West of US 290, Burton Cemetery Road and Mathis Road, on northeast corner. These are the only families buried here. 322D

58. BUVINGHAUSEN CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, off Spring-Cypress Road near the FM 249 Intersection. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 5:1:1978. 329P

59. CALVARY CEMETERY: Catholic section of Forest Park Westheimer (qv).

60. CALVARY HILL CEMETERY (and Funeral Home): 21715 Aldine-Westfield Road (77338). 443-3340. 30 acres. Formerly known as Eternity Park (organized 1956), and then as Forest Lawn North. Name changed when the Wright family purchased it. 333F.

61. CAMP LOGAN CEMETERY: ** unable to verify ** Reported to be under a building at Shepherd and Buffalo Bayou, supposedly now the Hillside Apartments condominiums. Camp Logan was originally a National Guard base. When the U.S. Army needed a World war I emergency training ground, 1917-18, an all-black National Guard unit from Illinois was moved to Houston to guard the base while it was being built. Present day Memorial Park occupies the main acreage of the former camp, where some 25,000 men were trained. On the evening of August 23, 1917, some 100 privates and non-commissioned officers of a battalion of Negro troops mutinied and rioted. Blacks were harassed by street car conductors and roughed up by police officers resulting in 17 killed; 22 others injured; 100 tried during an extended court martial at Fort Sam Houston with 13 eventually hanged in San Antonio. One policeman, Ira D. Raney, is buried at Evergreen Cemetery (qv), and another one, D. R. Patton, is buried at the Oates-Singleton Cemetery (qv). See HOUSTON POST coverage of 24 August 1917; Exhibit recalls days at WWI Camp Logan, "North Loop, This Week," HOUSTON CHRONICLE 12 Feb 1992.

62. CAMPO SANTO GARDENS for Catholics in Woodlawn Cemetery (qv) was listed as such in the 1939 and 1940 Houston City Directories. Campo Santo is Spanish for "Holy Ground."

CATHOLIC CEMETERIES:

Operated by the Galveston-Houston Diocese:

- Holy Cross
- Mt. Olivet (Dickinson)
- Sacred Heart
- Saint Joseph's
- Saint Vincent's

Convent: Sisters of Mercy of the Incarnate Word
Villa de Matel Cemetery

Privately Owned cemeteries with Catholic sections:

Bethany (Grandview)
Calvary (Forest Park Westheimer)
Christus Gardens (Memory Gardens of Baytown)
Garden of Gethsemane (Forest Park Lawndale)
Holy Sepulchre (Resthaven)
Campo Santo Gardens (Woodlawn)

Cedar Bayou, Texas, with a Baytown zip code of 77520. In eastern Harris County, takes its name from its location on a bayou where early settlers found an abundant growth of cedar trees. An early shipping point for area merchants, a regiment of the Texas Army camped near the settlement in 1836. Original school for Common School District No. 15, then the Cedar Bayou ISD, now part of the Goose Creek Consolidated Independent School District.

63. CEDAR BAYOU BAPTIST CEMETERY: 1874. Off Ferry Road, behind and across gully from Masonic Cemetery to the east. Few Markers, originally used as the Parker Family Cemetery; earliest graves no longer marked; some were moved. Cemetery now maintained by Cedar Bayou United Methodist Church. RECORDED: Cedar Bayou Cemeteries, Baytown Genealogical Society, 1981; Cedar Bayou Baptist Church: Record Book B. 1876-1896, Victoria L. Klehn, Baytown Genealogical Society, 1988. 502P

64. CEDAR BAYOU MASONIC CEMETERY: ca. 1860s, immediately to the north of the Cedar Bayou Methodist Cemetery. Paul U. Lee, grandson of General Robert E. Lee and early funeral home director buried here. For history of this Lodge, see Cedar Bayou Masonic Hall, House of the Pioneers, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 11 May 1947; The pioneer (Joseph William Ellender) (Historical marker ceremony), History Highlights series, THE BAYTOWN SUN 01 Sep 1985; Cedar Bayou Can Claim 'The Dean Of Texas Poets', (John Peter Sjolander) History Highlights series, THE BAYTOWN SUN 05 Feb 1981; Poet man of land and sea (John Peter Sjolander w/photo), History Highlights, THE BAYTOWN SUN, 15 Jul 1984; Masons active here, THE BAYTOWN SUN 30 JAN 1986; Lodge marks 128th year, THE BAYTOWN SUN 22 Mar 1987; Sol and Sam in Bayland Guards (Solomon Lawrence and Sam Houston Jr.), History Highlights series, THE BAYTOWN SUN 08 Feb 1987. RECORDED: Cedar Bayou Cemeteries, Baytown Genealogical Society, 1981. 502P

65. CEDAR BAYOU METHODIST CEMETERY: 2714 Ferry Road, Baytown TX. 427-4754. Oldest of the five Cedar Bayou cemeteries, it dates back to 1844, the founding date of the Church located on Ferry Road. Cemetery is located to the southeast of the Church, with the oldest existing marker that of Sarah E. Scudder, 1850. Some graves reportedly moved to Cedarcrest. RECORDED: Cedar Bayou Cemeteries, Baytown Genealogical Society, 1981. 502P

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

67. CEDARCREST CEMETERY: 3010 Ferry Road, Baytown (77521), 427-2123. 1924- ; some

Cemeteries in Channelview:

De Zavala Family Cemetery (original)

Magee

Matthews

McGhee

See also, Cemeteries in Penn City

70. CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal) CEMETERY: Dedicated in 1850, had been in use until the Civil War began. In 1892 the church building was torn down to make way for a new structure but it was not until about 1935 that the bodies (about 88) were moved to Brookside Memorial Cemetery. Also referred to as Episcopal, and Episcopal-Masonic Cemetery; about 1-1/2 acres adjoining Sam Houston Park on Buffalo Drive. Some of this cemetery paved over by Buffalo Drive; city hall annex now sits on this site. See New Cemetery Asked for Pioneers of City, (no reference) 09 Feb 1938; Old Cemetery to be Abolished, HOUSTON PRESS 18 Aug 1938; Child's Visits to graves 60 Years Ago Told in Trial, HOUSTON PRESS 14 Apr 1939; HOUSTON CHRONICLE of 14 Sep 1960 under "Legal Notices," District clerk issued "Note to unknown heirs, etc. for removal"; Old Cemetery to be Abolished, HOUSTON PRESS, 18 Aug 1838; Child's Visit to Graves, HOUSTON PRESS, 04 Apr 1939. RECORDED: Under Episcopal Masonic Cemetery, Living Tree News 14:4:1988. 403L

71. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL (EPISCOPAL), 1839- . 1117 Texas . 77002. Soon to open, columbarium space at their present location, 180 niches in the wall of the Great Hall. Texas State Historical Marker. Maintains burial records from about 1910- . Early records refer to burials as in "the Public Graveyard," "the Episcopal Cemetery," the "Church Cemetery," and the "Public Graveyard, north of the Bayou." 493L

CHRIST CHURCH (HOUSTON). Records, 1843-1873; 1 vol.; photocopy. Records of burials, marriages, and baptisms of Christ Episcopal Church, Houston. See listing No. 436, in The University of Texas Archives A Guide to the Historical Manuscripts Collections in the University of Texas Library, Chester V. Kielman, 1967. Also see listing at EPISCOPAL CHURCH COLLECTION.

72. CHRISTEN FAMILY CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, off Kluge Road. Marked graves include Christen, Hepple, Joubert; several unmarked graves of Christen children. Several Hepple graves were moved to Resthaven (qv). RECORDED: The Roadrunner 4:3:1978. 368C

73. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT EPISCOPAL. 12535 Perthshire . 77024 . 468-7796. Sep 1960- . Burial records available for the Church (various cemeteries). Columbarium opened Fall of 1992. 489H

74. CITY CEMETERY (Houston): First, opened in 1836, at 1201 West Dallas; now called Founders Memorial Park (qv). Many Texas pioneers rest here, some marked; scores of yellow fever and cholera

victims are here who died in such great numbers that their bodies were dumped into long trenches and covered without ceremony. Nearby was the route the San Felipe Road, which led from Harrisburg to Stephen F. Austin's colony on the Brazos River at San Felipe. As early as 1840 Harris County deed records show there was a lone grave on the Obedience Smith Survey, which adjoined the John Austin League. In 1844, W. D. Baker deeded property to the City in a document which stated, "Part of the above has hitherto been used for a grave yard." Early newspaper editorials gave voice to the condition of the Cemetery but little was done to improve it. See Daily Telegraph of 18 Aug 1876. 493P

Second: 1840- . 10 x 20 feet remains on the northeast corner, Girard at Elder. The Dan Super family settled about 1832 in what was then the little village of German Town (later to be known as Frost Town). Second oldest cemetery in Houston, purchased in 1840 by the city near White Oak Bayou on Dart Street and Elder, north of Buffalo Bayou. The graves of the Super family are no longer in evidence in the front yard of what was formerly the site of the old Southern Pacific Railroad Hospital: Charles August Super, age 18, d. 27 Sep 1869; Mary Super d. 04 Aug 1863; and Mrs. W. M. Super. Partly destroyed and partly moved when the old Jefferson Davis Hospital was built as a charity institution operated jointly by the City of Houston and Harris County. Established as a charity hospital shortly after the town was incorporated by act of the Texas Congress in October 1837, \$1,000 was appropriated to provide for the comfort of the sick soldiers, "who are now or may be in the hospital at this place." Often closed for long periods of time, to reopen during periodic scourges of cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, or other epidemics. Site for a new municipal hospital was purchased in 1858 which had "good buildings on it, and attached to the premises are twelve or fifteen acres of ground." It stood near a spot called Croft's Mill, in the west part of town between Buffalo and White Oak bayous. Believed to have had as many as 10,000 burials and moved several times. See Introduction; note listing, ENGLISH COLONY. See HOUSTON CHRONICLE articles: Incredible disregard for dead, 09 Sep 1986 HOUSTON CHRONICLE; City Cemetery holds untold secrets, 28 Sep 1986; Future of old county hospital, 26 Oct 1986; Unearthing a mystery, 13 Dec 1987; Cemetery may hold remains of English Colony, 31 May 1988; Downtown dig yields tombstones, 05 Aug 1988. 493L

Third: Present site of the "new" Jefferson Davis Hospital on Allen Parkway. 493K

City Crematory: On southern banks of Buffalo Bayou, east of Jensen Drive, as shown on W. E. Wood's map of 1868-69. 494J

In the 1962 Houston City Directory there was a listing CITY CEMETERY at 8601 Allen-Genoa Road.

Clinton, an early settlement recorded in the Harris County Clerk's Office, Old Map 0016 005. Reference is also made to an area known as Clinton, on Brays Bayou, about two and a half miles from 1894 Houston, in Serving With Gladness, the history of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. See also, Galena Park.

75. CLINTON AID SOCIETY CEMETERY: (aka Aid Society Cemetery) 9000 Mississippi, southeast of Industrial Road at Turning Basin Drive. Graves moved - where?? - possibly cemetery from 19th

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 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 (this statement, however, seems to be in question—especially in light of Mr. Austin's plans). See HMRC: MSS281: 11 boxes 1872-1986; MSS370: Olee Yates McCullough Collection, 3 pgs. Yates Family Information. 492R

COLUMBARIUMS:

Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal)
Church of the Holy Spirit Episcopal
Forest Park East
St. John the Divine Episcopal Church
St. Martin's Episcopal Church

78. COMPTON FAMILY CEMETERY: South of El Jardin Subdivision. RECORDED: Living Tree News 6:1:1979. * no markers according to LTN * 621A

79. CONFEDERATE CEMETERY: 1010 Girard, behind Fire Department Maintenance Office. 10 x 30 feet, late 19th Century. See listing for CITY CEMETERY. Original cemetery much larger; City's second oldest; a public hospital was built in 1924 on this dormant graveyard. To appease protesters, then Mayor Oscar Holcombe named the hospital after Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy and ordered a modest marble plaque to read "Sacred to the memory of thirty-two Confederated soldiers who died in their country's service. Rest in Peace." Remnants of an old family burial ground of the Dan Super family, who settled in 1832 in a little village then called German Town are still there: Mary Super d. 04 Aug 1863; Charles August Super who died at age 18 on 27 Sep 1869; Mrs. W. M. Super. Maintained by Fire Department personnel; no graves visible in the fenced area. See Grave Markers Still on Old Jeff Davis Grounds—Hospital Built on Former Confederate Cemetery, (newspaper; no reference or date); Do ghosts reside in old hospital? THE HOUSTON POST 31 Oct 1992. 493L

CREMATORIES (Houston) are presently located at Brookside, Forest Park Lawndale, Forest Park West and Memorial Oaks; also note the listing under City Cemetery.

Crosby, Texas 77532. Eastern Harris County, early settlers attracted by a spring which, with Jackson's Bayou, was an overnight stop for ox team caravans from East Texas. The first store was opened in 1865 by Charlie Karcher. Once Common School District No. 17, it now has its own ISD. RECORDED: Death and Cemetery Records, Highlands, Texas Crosby, Texas, Baytown Genealogical Society.

Crosby area cemeteries:

Berry Cemetery
Blessed Martin Catholic Cemetery
Black Hope Cemetery
Crosby Cemetery
Eagleton Cemetery
Evergreen Cemetery
Friendship Cemetery
Harvey Cemetery
Sacred Heart Cemetery
S.P.J.S.T. Lodge Cemetery (Czech)

80. CROSBY CEMETERY: (aka Blessed Martin, St. Martin de Porres). Many early burials are of Polish and Czech descent. Corner of Paris Street and FM 1942 (Crosby-Barbers Hill Road). 419V

81. CROWN HILL CEMETERY: (aka Pasadena Cemetery on old city map) 1895- . Dead end of North Richey, Pasadena. North of Vince's Bayou between ARCO Refinery and Champion Paper Mill. About 4 acres. Anglo and Mexican-American; segregated burials. Handmade markers. Ramon Martinez (1852-1920) and Santos Martinez (1845-1915). Only cemetery for the town of Pasadena, the southern portion was used as a potter's field. 1992, clean-up being organized by Chuck Messer; work supplemented by school 99% Clubs. Texas State Historical Marker erected 1992. RECORDED: The Living Tree News 3:1:1976; 4:1:1977-4:4:1978. 536B

82. CULBERTSON-PLEASANT GREEN (church) 9000 Needham, on banks of Hunting Bayou. "Aunt Sallie" Bailey d. ca 1950 at 110, who had worked as a midwife for the entire community since age of 13. See Pleasant Green-Culbertson. 455Z

Cypress, Texas 77429: On the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, located along US 290, settled by German immigrants, it was a post office as early as 1856, with a population in 1890 of seventy-six. Known in 1850s as Cypress Top, the area is popularly known today as Cy-Fair (Cypress-Fairbanks). Once in Common School District No. 6, now a part of the Cy-Fair ISD.

Cemeteries in Cypress area:

Borgstedt
Christen
Cypress Community
Dolen
Fritsche-Neidorf
Huffmeister
Knigge-Telge
Kolbe
Moitz-Kluge
Mueller

86. DAVIS CEMETERY. Located west of present-day Forest Park East Cemetery (qv.). The 177 acre John R. Williams' labor (1824), the Davis family acquired the land in 1871; graves date from the 1880's. The house on the property was Greek Revival, believed to have been constructed and occupied first by Jane (Choate) and John Owens after 1852, and by the Joseph Davis family after 1871. It was deeded to the Harris County Heritage Society in 1970; contact this agency for possible other data. Archeological Reconnaissance in the Second Reach of the Clear Creek Flood Control Project, Galveston and Harris Counties, Texas, by Margaret Ann Howard and Martha Doty Freeman: Technical Report No. 8 for the U.S Army Corps of Engineers.

87. DAWSON-LUNNON CEMETERY: Black. 5737 Kemp, adjacent to the old Mt. Gilead Missionary Baptist Church. Shown as the Lunnon tract on city plat map books. About 0.2 acres, 1915-1950. In the style of early pioneer cemeteries, this one kept scraped to bare earth. Eroding into Country Club Bayou. Note the listing for LEONARD CEMETERY. See Woman Keeps Cemetery, Church Site Alive, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 28 Sep 1980. 494Y

Deer Park, Texas 77536: An industrial community by 1946, it was named for the private park for deer that formerly occupied the site. A station was established about 1894, and was a post village by 1902. Common School District No. 14 took in CSD 40, and became the Deer Park ISD in 1930.

Cemeteries in Deer Park:

Bethany

De Zavala (relocation)

Grandview Memorial Park

Hebernehl

Jackson-Wilson gravesites

88. DEER PARK - SHELL OIL REFINERY: See Jackson/Wilson graves.

89. DEUTSCHE GESELLOCHAFT (German Society): See Washington Cemetery.

90. DE ZAVALA CEMETERY: Mexican-American. San Jacinto Battleground Park, 1836. 1 acre. Original site is 3 miles east of present-day Channelview, at Market Street and De Zavala Road on the Lorenzo De Zavala estate (Zavala Point) across the ship channel from the site of the Battleship Texas, within the San Jacinto Ordinance Depot near the San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou; markers moved here because of subsidence and erosion by channel tides. Texas Historical Marker (1976 Channelview, Texas) for homesite and grave of Lorenzo de Zavala (1789-1836), as well as for Peter Jefferson Duncan, David Thomas. Other family members of de Zavala, vice-president of the Republic of Texas are buried here. From Fox's work, the list includes Folk, Higginbotham, Jenkins, Joyner, Singleton, Weaver and Martin, and other names included Gen. Manuel Fernandez Castrillon who died 1836, and Dulitz, Duncan, Dunlap, Nitsche, Thomas and Wilcox, as well as numerous unknown local individuals whose burials are

unrecorded. A well-known early ferry operation was DeZavala Crossing on the part of Buffalo Bayou that would later become the Houston Ship Channel. See Abstract No. 28, Assessor's Block Book for Harris County, Texas for map; cemetery location marked. See HOUSTON CHRONICLE, Oct 1968; Hero of Texas and Foe He Buried Are Resting Side By Side, (no reference) 05 Nov 1933; Huge Ordnance Depot, to Cost \$8,000,000 Is Going Up. Now on Site of Old DeZavala Homestead, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 07 Sep 1941; PHOTO Piece of Texas History is Slipping HOUSTON POST 17 Apr 1966; PHOTO Patriot's Cemetery Forgotten. De Zavala Grave Sliding Into Channel HOUSTON POST (no date); The History of the Lorenzo De Zavala Cemetery and Assessment of Associated Archaeological Sites by Anne A. Fox (1982) for ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT DE ZAVALA POINT FOR THE PROPOSED PENN-TEXAS SHORELINE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS (Archaeological Survey Report, No. 203). Lorenzo de Zavala, vice-president of the Republic of Texas, family and friends; his son served under Sam Houston at the Battle of San Jacinto. Both drowned on 15 Nov 1836. Original site, 499J; Battleground site, 499N.

91. DOLEN: Northwest Harris County on House-Hahl Road, adjacent to the north of Cypress Cemetery. 366H

92. DONALD CEMETERY: Listed in Klein Funeral Home Book; no location; reportedly destroyed.

93. DOWDELL CEMETERY: (aka The Bottoms, qv) Black. Northwest Harris County, off Jarvis Road at Korhville. 368G

94. EAGLETON CEMETERY: Crosby, Texas. Eagleton family has property east of the Barrett Evergreen Cemetery. 420S

95. EARTHMAN MEMORY GARDENS: (aka Memory Gardens of Baytown, qv.) 8624 Garth Road, Baytown (77520). 421-1288. 461K

96. EARTHMAN RESTHAVEN MEMORIAL GARDENS: See Resthaven Cemetery.

97. EHRHARDT CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County near Westfield community, North of FM 1960 and Welcome Lane. 331T

98. EICHWURZEL FAMILY CEMETERY: West side of 5700 block of Enid Street, on east bank of Little White Oak Bayou, southwest of the interchange of I45 & 610 loop. 75 x 60 feet; 14 graves; many washed away in the 1915 storm. Cemetery on the property when Sam Eichwurzel and family settled in late 1890's. In addition to Eichwurzel, family names include Sharman, Marker, McKinley, and John. Between two homes, neighbors maintain what remains, and very nicely we might add. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 3:2:1977, dates of 1907-1960. 453T

99. 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

102. English colony of 1600's: It is believed that Houston may hold the remains of an English settlement some 100 years before any other known European settlement. Sixty "black earth graves" were unearthed at the site of the old City Cemetery, just northwest of downtown Houston near Elder and Girard, between Buffalo and White Oak bayous. See City Cemetery holds untold secrets, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 28 SEP 1986; Unearthing a mystery, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 13 Dec 1987; Graves may prove English first settlers, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 12 May 1988. Refer to the evolution of the Houston City Cemetery (qv).

103. EPISCOPAL-MASONIC: 1843 on land donated by James West. See listing for both Christ Church and Masonic Cemetery. From Houston and Its History "Just off the Lamar Avenue entrance is a children's playground. Adjoining it is the Episcopal-Masonic Cemetery, dating from the early days of Houston. The two-acre plot, weed-grown and unkempt, was shared at first by the city with the Episcopal Church and the Masonic Order. In the cholera epidemics of 1846 and 1866 it was used indiscriminately. When scores were dying daily during those plagues, there was little ceremony attending interments. Rich and poor, Negro and white, all were buried in long, hastily dug trenches." "Although many of the headstones are broken and scattered, this ground is the resting place of some of Houston's oldest families. Some of the shafts have tumbled from their pedestals, and bushes sprout grotesquely from the broken walls of vaults. Among the old graves is that of Stephen Richardson, one of Austin's first 300 colonists, and those of his wife and her sister, both daughters of Alexander Hodge. The HOUSTON CHRONICLE said of the cemetery, on March 1, 1938: Among the original ones buried there were children of Mrs. Priscilla Hadley Key, grandchildren of Obedience Smith, who owned all of southwestern Houston, extending from Main west and south of Buffalo Bayou. These children also were descendants of Francis Scott Key, who wrote the Star-Spangled Banner." See Houston's Oldest Park HOUSTON POST 08 Feb 1948 which noted that this area was a small 20 acre farm owned by the A. W. Noble family (the Noble home is now maintained by the Sam Houston Park, and is one of the oldest buildings in Houston). At that time there was a "small neglected cemetery near the Lamar Street entrance of the park," six graves.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH COLLECTION: Houston Metropolitan Research Center (HMRC), Houston Public Library: RG I-1, 1 microfilm reel containing among other records, Burials from 1843-1873. The record group contains 19 boxes of records of Christ Church Cathedral, which are on permanent loan from Houston's first Episcopal Parish (1839). Box 12, Folder 1: Cemetery: Clipping, 1929. Box 12, Folder 2: Cemetery: Brookside Removal, correspondence, legal papers, 1920's-1940's. Box 12, Folder 3: Cemetery: Brookside Removal, correspondence, legal papers, 1938-1939. Box 12, Folder 4: Cemetery: Glenwood Cemetery Property, 1970's. (A number of graves were removed from the old Episcopal-Masonic Cemetery to Glenwood in 1872)

104. ETERNITY PARK CEMETERY: 1956- . Later became known as Forest Lawn North (qv). Currently owned by the Wright family, the name has been changed to Calvary Hill Cemetery (qv). Eternity Park map was filed, not recorded, and is in the County Clerk's office. 333F.

105. EVANGELICAL CHURCH CEMETERY: at Spring.

106. EVERGREEN CEMETERY: Crosby, Texas. Community Cemetery. Sralla Road, north of FM 1942 (Crosby-Barbers Hill Road). Many of Crosby's prominent are buried here. 1898- . 420P

107. EVERGREEN CEMETERY: (aka Barrett-Evergreen, qv) Black. At Barrett Station.

108. EVERGREEN CEMETERY: 500 Altic Street (77012), south of Harrisburg Boulevard. 1894- . Original entrance at the end of Latham now closed. 25 acres with some unused property sold off; now 15 acres; approximately 6,000 graves. Originally Anglo, the community is predominately Hispanic with current burials being those of Spanish descent. A number of Confederate, some Union, several Spanish-American War and a number of later conflicts are buried here. Early Houston citizens include prominent and interesting persons, as well as representatives from sheriff's department, police department and fire department personnel. Houston City Employees Union No. 16578 has tallest monument in the Cemetery, A4:21,22,39,40. Many short-lived attempts to restore; an attempt begun in 1986 has been continued since early 1989 under the care of 501(c)(3) organization of Evergreen Friends; newsletter, Evergreen Notes, published since January 1989. Original (and incomplete) records housed at the Houston Metropolitan Research Center, Houston Public Library. See Evergreen Cemetery Inventory of records prepared for the Houston Metropolitan Research Center (Record Group D69) by Trevia Wooster Beverly, 1990. See The County's New Roads, HOUSTON DAILY POST, 25 Dec 1894; Unveiling of Monument, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 07 Jul 1907; Landmark Face-Lifting, 19 Apr 1953 (no newspaper reference); Cemetery City Forgot, Weeds Impartial to the Blue and the Gray, 06 Apr 1958 HOUSTON CHRONICLE; Doing a good deed, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 10 Apr 1983; Old Burial ground tells tale of neglect, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 08 Jun 1986; Task force battles to save historic cemetery with photo, HOUSTON CHRONICLE (undated) 1986; Local residents try to save cemetery, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, "Almeda- South Houston, This Week," 11 Apr 1990; Historical Hopes, HOUSTON CHRONICLE "East Harris County, This Week," 11 Apr 1990; Stolen stones, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 28 Oct 1991; Rundown cemetery gets help, THE LEADER 11 Jun 1992. Almost Lost, and Found, Southwest Archivist SSA NEWSLETTER XIII:4:1990; Lest We Forget:Houston's Forgotten Soldiers in Gray, CONFEDERATE VETERAN MAGAZINE, Nov-Dec 1991; Restoring The Dignity, Evergreen Friends clean up cemetery, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 23 JAN 1992; Evergreen Cemetery 14 acres of history, NEWS TELEGRAM (Sulphur Springs, Texas) 05 Feb 1992. RECORDED: "Sexton's Records of the Evergreen Cemetery," The Genealogical Record, XIII:4:1971 etc., HOUSTON GENEALOGICAL FORUM; Evergreen Cemetery, Carol Jamail Martin, an alphabetical listing taken from caretaker's partial records of burials; many errors and omissions, and should be used with caution, published in limited number (1989). Preparation underway by Evergreen Friends to publish a comprehensive history of Evergreen Cemetery that will include the actual readings from markers. Evergreen Friends was recipient of one of seven Good Brick Awards presented by the Greater Houston Preservation Alliance, 1992. See The 1992 Good Brick Awards (photos), HOUSTON BUSINESS JOURNAL, 27 Jan 1992; 3 Heights groups among winners of Alliance 'Good Brick Awards, THE LEADER, 30 Jan 1992; Good Brick Awards, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 23 Jan 1992; Good Brick Awards, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 31 Jan 1992; A soldier's grave (photo with caption) HOUSTON

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

110. EVERGREEN PLANTATION CEMETERY: Baytown. 1875-1915. See Gaillard-Mitchell Family Cemetery. Evergreen Plantation was located on Galveston Bay, purchased by Dr. Ashbel Smith from Moseley Baker for \$5,000 in 1847. Near the mouth of Goose Creek where Thomas Gaillard established Gaillard's Landing when the family came from Mississippi in 1869. Now on Chevron property south of old Pelly, on #146 near Lee Drive. 541L

111. FAETCHE CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County. Unable to determine from notation if this perhaps could be the Fritsche Cemetery (qv).

Fairbanks, Texas, served by Houston zip codes through the Fairbanks Finance Station at 14448 Hempstead Road (77240). Established in 1893 on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, named for the developer of 106 acres west of the present site at a community called Gum Island. Became a post office in 1902, and was once part of Common School District No. 51, now part of the Cy-Fair Independent School District.

112. FAIRBANKS CEMETERY: 5500 Stonington at Aston, between Hempstead Hwy. (old US 290) & NW Freeway. Community cemetery, ca. 1900; ca. 4 acres. 410X

113. FOREST HAVEN MEMORIAL PARK: 4151 SW Freeway #600 (77017). Office of Aldine Cemetery (qv).

114. FOREST LAWN CEMETERY OF HOUSTON: 8701 Almeda-Genoa (77075). 991-2313. 1954- . Genoa Cemetery is part of this; garden-type with no upright markers. RECORDED: Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas, Vol. II, 1985, Lorine Brinley. 575L

115. FOREST LAWN NORTH CEMETERY: Originally known as Eternity Park Cemetery (1956). See listing for Calvary Hill Cemetery. 333F

116. FOREST PARK: Funeral Home and Cemeteries: Main Offices at 6900 Lawndale, 77023. 928-5141. See Listings for:

Calvary . (Catholic section) 12800 Westheimer (77077). 497-2330
East . 21620 Gulf Freeway (League City) . 332-3111
Garden of Gethsemane . 6900 Lawndale (77023) . 928-5141

Lawndale . 6900 Lawndale (77023) . 928-5141
Westheimer . 12800 Westheimer (77070) . 497-2330

117. FOREST PARK EAST: The creek boundary between Harris and Galveston counties splits the Cemetery. Plat for the Columbarium and the Chaplevue Mausoleum is dated 04 Jun 1962, Vol. 113, Pg. 026, Harris County Clerk's Office. The on-site funeral home was added, and conducted their first funeral on 15 Oct 1989.

118. FOREST PARK LAWNDAL: 6900 Lawndale (77012). 928-5141. 1922-. 360 acres; 100,000 graves. Garden of Gethseman section is Catholic with many Mexican-Americans and includes the Catacombs Mausoleum. Buried here are Nels & Mellie Esperson, Jesse Jones, Hugh Roy Cullen, R. E. "Bob" Smith, J. Don Boney, Sr. (black), John Henry Kirby (entombed at the Abbey Mausoleum), Jim West, William Ward Watkin, Oscar Holcombe (11 time mayor of Houston), Fondren family which includes the reinterments of Kezia Depelchin (founder of Faith Home) and her parents. RECORDED: Military Section only: Living Tree News 6:1:1979. 534D

119. FOREST PARK WESTHEIMER: 1954. 12800 Westheimer at Dairy-Ashford Road, 77077. 488V

120. FOUNDERS' MEMORIAL PARK: First City Cemetery, rededicated in 1936, having been restored by the San Jacinto Centennial Association. 1217 West Dallas at Valentine, in the center of the 4th Ward. 1837-1908. Approx. 2 acres; 78 graves. At the entrance stood the "Hanging Tree." 19 Dec 1928 deeded to Congregation Beth Israel, whose cemetery adjoins the property; later deeded back to City. Maintained by City Parks Department. Marker: "This Park dedicated to the men and women—many of whom sleep here—who founded and defended the Republic of Texas. May they rest in peace." Texas Historical Markers: George Allen (one of Houston's three founders), Amos B. Edson, Joseph Ehlinger, William Daniel Durham, Archibald S. Lewis, David Grieves, John Richardson, David Porter Richardson, Eli Noland, Fielding G. Secrest, Harvey Homan, Henry Livingston Thompson, Jacob Maybee, James Collinsworth, Jethro Russell Bancroft, John Cheevers, John Kirby Allen, John R. Reid, John Viven, John W. Moore, Major Isaac N. Moreland, Moses W. Brigham, Mrs. Rebecca Lamar, Robert Barr, Robert W. Montgomery, William G. Swearingen, William Gammell, William S. Stillwell. John W. Eldridge, former editor of the Morning Star, a short-lived, early daily Houston newspaper, has a marked grave in this cemetery. See Houston Memorial for Texas Heroes August, 1930 (no reference; apparently from a magazine; four in the vertical files of HPL); Graves of Houston Pioneers Sadly Neglected, 15 June 1930 (no newspaper reference); Old Cemetery Improvement Asked (no newspaper reference or date); Burial Ground Beautification Work to Start in City Cemetery on West Dallas HOUSTON POST 10 Mar 1936; Old City Cemetery Rededicated (no newspaper reference or date); Cow Eats Flag on Founder's Grave, HOUSTON PRESS, 07 Mar 1936; Founders Memorial Park Before—and After Beautification, HOUSTON POST 12 Mar 1936; Beautifying of Long-Neglected Graves of Heroic Texans Under Way, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 15 May 1936; Many Pioneer Texans buried in Old Cemetery, HOUSTON POST, 10 Mar 1936; Historian Lists Those Buried in Founders Memorial Cemetery (map included), HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 17 Apr 1936; Burial Ground of Pioneer Notables Renamed 'Founders Memorial' Park, HOUSTON POST, 23 Apr 1936; Cemetery No Longer Neglected, HOUSTON PRESS,

25 Feb 1992.
121. FRIENDSHIP CEMETERY: Crosby, Texas. Listing only; unable to obtain specific location.

122. FRITSCH-NEUDORF (Neidorf) CEMETERY: At Cypress, Texas. East of Fritsche Cemetery Road, west of Telge Road, south of Grand Road. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 5:3:1979. 327L

123. FROSTOWN CEMETERY: A "vanished" cemetery, Race & Rains Streets, downtown Houston. Vol. 9A, page 110 & 111; Deed Records Volume 2, page 601 Map of the Germantown Tract of the City of Houston. See also the probate papers of Jonathan B. Frost, filed by his brother Samuel M. Frost, in September 1837 which states that Jonathan was buried on his own land. Frost owned slaves (some were named in Probate Vol. A, Pg. 364, Sep 1837) so it is most likely that they, too, would have been buried on the land. The W. E. Wood's map of 1869 located the Cemetery in two northeast lots in Block H of the Frostown division (1826), now a part of the Fifth Ward. This was the first residential neighborhood to develop and was largely German and Irish. The early Settegast family were removed to Glenwood Cemetery. See Forgotten Frost Town, City's First Suburb, HOUSTON PRESS 11 Dec 1936, (had its own cemetery; cemetery fallen into Buffalo Bayou). Also see Schrimpf-Carl Cemetery. 493M

124. FUTCH FAMILY CEMETERY: Location undetermined; mentioned in the Klein Funeral Home book.

125. GAILLARD-MITCHELL FAMILY CEMETERY: Baytown; turn right off Hwy. 146 on road formerly going to Hogg Island Causeway. 1875-1915. See Evergreen Plantation. In the heart of the Pelly-Goose Creek Oil Field surrounded by a four-foot high concrete fence and not accessible to visitors. Thomas B. Gaillard (1824-1889) Co. A, 1st Regt. MS Infantry, CSA. Fred W. Gaillard was the first family member to be buried here (marker notes he drowned on 24 Jul 1875 at the age of 21); others were Mary Martha Gaillard, died at age 71 in 1900; Foster Gaillard, died 1889 at age 15; Frederick Ralston Mitchell, 1895; Mary M. Gaillard, 1877; J. F. Mitchell, 1909; Sidney Gaillard, "infant," and Jennie E. Mitchell, 1915. See Baytown Pioneers Buried in Goose Creek Field, BAYTOWN SUN 04 Dec 1974; Industries surrounds graves, THE BAYTOWN SUN, 30 JAN 1986.

Galena Park, Texas 77547. Settled ca. 1909. On the banks of the Houston Ship Channel, north of Pasadena. Originally known as Clinton, and established on what was the Isaac Batterson homestead in the Ezekiel Thomas survey. Batterson let Texas soldiers build a raft out of the side of his house to cross Buffalo Bayou, thus leading to the victory at San Jacinto. Named Galena Park in 1928 after a company in the community because there was already a post office in Texas known as Clinton. Once part of Common School District No. 16, Penn City, nucleus of the District moved to Clinton about 1919 and became Galena Park ISD in 1930.

Cemeteries in the Galena Park area:
Clinton Aid Society Cemetery (Black)
Pugh Cemetery

Seymours Cemetery

Gravesites lost, or possible cemeteries, include Unknown gravesite on the GATX property. Isaac Batterson and Ezekiel Thomas.

126. GALENA PARK area. Unknown; unable to verify. West of Clinton Drive, north of the Houston Ship Channel, about 200 yard from the old Dickinson Gun Plant site. Part of the old H. E. Detering estate. Seymours or Pugh? (qv)

127. GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE. Catholic section of Forest Park Lawndale (qv).

128. GARDEN OF THE HOLY CROSS COLUMBARIUM. See St. Martin's Episcopal Church.

129. GARDEN OF THE RESURRECTION MEMORIAL URN GARDEN. See St. John the Divine Episcopal Church Urn Garden.

130. GEARS-SLACK FAMILY CEMETERY: Upper Greens Bayou, 1/2 mile north of Donna Lane, off Gears Road in wooded area. Historic housesite and cemetery are on upland slope from right bank of Bayou. Cemetery enclosed by a barbed wire fence with three interments marked with concrete headstones; at least six more have small, unmarked headstones and footstones. In center of cemetery is a rectangular excavations, possibly a disinterment, marked by a four-foot tall headstone topped with clasped hands. The two-sided monuments reads "In Memory of the Gears (Slack) Family/Gone Before Us." An undisturbed interment marked by a headstone which reads "Harman Gears/July 19, 1880/Sept. 1, 1921/At Rest," is just to the north. To the east, a small depression has a displaced headstone adjacent to it, which read "Leona Marie Gears/Mar. 15, 1925/Mary 24,1931/Our Baby." The 2 ft. tall headstone has a sleeping lamb on top. Site is located on 320 acres patented in 1861 to John A. Williams. From Williams to Henry Bowles to P. J. (or John P.) Holden, who sold 160 acres out of the grant to William Gears (also spelled Giers, Guhrs, and Geihrs), a German immigrant. Elizabeth Gears d 19 Nov 1877, and William on 11 Jan 1881. August Gears and wife, Johanna, occupied the farmstead after 1881, subsequently died. A son, Harmon Gears occupied the farm, was struck by lightning and buried in the family cemetery. Cemetery, which includes at least 18 burials, has also been referred to as the Gears-Wolters Family Cemetery. Reference: Archeological Reconnaissance on Upper Greens Bayou, Harris County, Texas, Prewitt and Associates' Reports of Investigations Number 83, Austin TX 1991. 372P

Genoa is in southern Harris County on the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad. Founded by J. H. Burnett, who named it for Genoa, Italy because of the similarity in climate. Common School District consolidated with CSD 44 (South Houston), and both formed the Pasadena Independent School District in 1936.

131. GENOA COMMUNITY CEMETERY: 8701 Almeda-Genoa Road, east of Monroe Road. Dates to early 1900's. See Forest Lawn listing No. 106. RECORDED: Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas, Vol. II, 1985, Lorine Brinley. 575L

a family burial ground for the Harris family and then as a community graveyard, it sits on 5.7 acres on a high bank overlooking the old Buffalo Bayou Channel, beautifully preserved and maintained by the Glendale Cemetery Company (1897 charter), it was neglected during the World War II years. Rescued in the 1950s, a second charter was obtained in the name of the Glendale Cemetery Association; contact number posted at the gate. In addition to the Harris family (John Harris buried in New Orleans), are Milby and Todd. Judge John Birdsall, first burial in Glendale (1839), attorney general of the Republic of Texas is buried here, as are a number of Confederate Veterans. The Allen family, whose ranch between Harrisburg and Pasadena, now occupied by the Lyondell Refinery is also buried here. Texas Historical Marker on property. Complete records do not exist but those Sexton's records that have survived and are at Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research. See Gravestones Wrecked By Vandals (with photo), HOUSTON CHRONICLE 16 Sep 1946; History of Glendale Cemetery and the Cemetery Association by L. Walker, Jr., 1985. RECORDED: Living Tree News 5:2:1978; 5:3:1979; 5:4:1979. 535B

136. GLENWOOD CEMETERY: 2525 Washington Avenue (77007). 864-7886. 62 acres Incorporated May 1871. Originally the Houston Cemetery Company, name was changed to Glenwood in February 1872. First burial recorded at the Harris County Court House was that of A. K. Taylor, 29 Mar 1873, Section C, Lot 106. Records at Glenwood record a Mr. Daily buried in 1838. By 1873 there had been thirty burials, with 100 lots sold. Unique with its brick and granite copings and the finest collection of old tombstones in the city. Beautifully landscaped grounds with a wide variety of trees. The Victorian cottage, circa 1888, was moved from the downtown area to serve as an office. Texas Historical Markers for Colonel Benjamin F. Terry, Edwin Fairfax Gray, and others. Prominent names and families represented: Howard Hughes (most visited grave), Anson Jones (see note on Episcopal Masonic), George Herman, Mary Jane Allen Briscoe (John Harris Allen's only daughter), former Texas governors William P. Hobby (H:12), Ross Sterling (H:91), and James Wilson Henderson (F:124), as well as H. B. Rice, former mayor of Houston, and the first wife of Clark Gable, Maria Franklin Gable. Also buried at Glenwood is the T. W. House family, including Edward Mandell House, diplomate and advisor to President Woodrow Wilson. Binz, Scanlan, Quinlan, Neuhaus, Herman, Pillot, Lee, and Pollok are just a few other of Houston's familiar family names in Glenwood. Not long after its establishment various churches and fraternal societies purchased plots, including the Masons, Woodmen of the World, Odd Fellows, Typographical Union. Research by staff only. See The New Cemetery, HOUSTON WEEKLY TIMES 17 Jun 1871; Frightening Image Guards Pistol Dead, (no reference) 18 Apr 1948; Houston heritage, HOUSTON BUSINESS JOURNAL, 22 Mar 1993; also Vertical Files of the Houston Public Library, Texas and Local History Department. RECORDED: Genealogical Record 21:4:1979. 493J

An interesting, and now humorous note, found in THE HOUSTON DAILY POST of Tuesday, June 15, 1880: THE CITY. Glenwood Cemetery. For sometime past it has been noticed that a greater part of the persons visiting Glenwood cemetery are composed of females whose characters will not bear inspection, and it is somewhat disagreeable for ladies of refinement and respectability to be thrown in contact with such parties, and it is to be hoped in some way the evil may be remedied, as the sanctuary of the dead is not a fit place for lewd and disreputable individuals to select as a rendezvous.

137. GOLDEN GATE CEMETERY: Black. 8400 Hirsch (77016) east of HWY 59 North, between Laura Koppe and Weaver in Oak Park area. Older section formerly known as Oak Park Cemetery (8v). Part of the Paradise cemetery group: 445-1201. 1992: Due to the extremely poor to no upkeep; a move is underway to try organizing for restoration—for contact person, see Appendix. 454F

Goose Creek is a part of what was once known as the Tri-Cities area, named for the Goose Creek stream which has been so known as early as 1824. The other two towns were Baytown (the area once called Baylands) and Pelly. See Henson's history listed in the Bibliography. Goose Creek Independent School District serves the entire area.

138. GOOSE CREEK CEMETERY: Baytown. Third Street, north of East Fayle Street. Early Potter's Field on western half; see Magnolia Cemetery. 501Y

139. GRACE METHODIST CEMETERY: Destroyed. Mintz Lane, south of FM 1960.

140. GRAND VIEW MEMORIAL PARK CEMETERY: 1952- . 8513 Spencer Hwy., Deer Park TX 775736. 479-6076. RECORDED: Living Tree News 12:2:1985. 538Y

141. GRAVIS-KARCHER CEMETERY: 1300 Ainsley, off West Hardy Road. 1885-1916. 0.2 acres; six graves. Site of the old Gravis Plantation (see also Westcott Cemetery). 453M

142. GREENWOOD CEMETERY: Humble. Unable to locate specific information.

143. GROSCHKE FAMILY CEMETERY: Between Hwy. 6 & Barker-Cypress Road, south of Groschke Road, north of Bear Creek, on the Ernest Groschke 160-acre preemption, a grant on "Bear Coon Bayou" surveyed 24 Apr 1855. Groschke's parents were Louis and Charlotte Groschke who immigrated from Germany and settled on the property by 1851. Several marked graves enclosed by a picket fence which stretches between a series of cement posts. Originally there was a family side and a slave side. Four marked footstones: G. G., D. G., DAD, Ernest. A three-sided obelisk bears inscriptions marking the burials of Doris Groschke (nee Hillendahl) 14 Feb 1838-26 Mar 1915; G. E. Groschke 17 Jan 1835-23 Jul 1917, and Gustav Groschke 23 Dec 1877-04 Mar 1903. Note that the death date given for G. E. Groschke is more accurately that of Ernest C. Groschke (TX death certificate). Other internments were those of his wife, Doris (dau of Louis and Dorothea Hillendahl) and their son, Gustav. See also Koch-Schmidt Cemetery. 447P

144. HABERMEHL (Hebernehl) FAMILY CEMETERY: West of San Jacinto Monument on hill about two-hundred yards northwest of the monument, just south of the Reflection Pool. On the original McCormick league, this portion of land was sold first to I. W. Brashear, and Brashear to Conrad Habermehl in 1860. The Habermehls built a two-story home on this site, and the property was eventually a forced sale to the State of Texas. See HOUSTON POST, 11 Dec 1897, the NEWS 11 and 19 Dec 1897 and Harris County Court Case No. 4817, ca. 1899. Reference: History of the McCormick League and Areas Adjoining the San Jacinto Battleground by Robert R. Cartier and Frank Hole. Part I Report

which changed names several times before passing to F. D. Hilton on 20 Jul 1888. Hilton was born in TX ca. 1855, married to Lucinda Hargrave (Hargraves) who was born in LA ca. 1854. They had moved to TX by 1861. Interments are associated with the Hargrave and Hilton families, and the cemetery may have been used until the 1920s. Reference: Archeological Reconnaissance on Upper Greens Bayou, Harris County, Texas, Prewitt and Associates' Reports of Investigations Number 83, Austin TX 1991. Some have referenced the Hargraves-Molts Cemetery; see Molts (Moitz) and the Moitz-Kluge Family Cemetery. 373Y

147. HARRINGTON CEMETERY: (aka Young's Graveyard on Zingery Land Map) East Harris County. At 15627 Garrett Road (77044), west of Sheldon Road, east of Aqueduct Road, on banks of Buckhorn Lake (next to barn on Buckhorn Ranch and Lake, Inc.), purchased at auction 16 Oct 1992 from George W. Faulkner by A. P. Leonard of Lake Charles LA). Cemetery, 1 acre, fenced but overgrown, is still owned by the Harrington family; some vandalism has occurred. Original owners were the Young family, who had two daughters that married James Maurice Harrington from Ireland. After the death of his first wife, Amanda, Harrington married Sarah Elizabeth Young; they had nine children. One of his sons, James Maurice Harrington (1868-1952) married Marian Ellen (May) Winston (1890-1972), and they had three daughters and two sons, all living at this time. Unable to establish the first burial but that of Richard Young was certainly one of the first. Oldest marked grave is of James McDonald (1822) to make this the oldest Anglo cemetery in Harris County. In addition to the Young and related families of McDonald and Harrington, a number of early neighbors were also buried there. Sarah Harrington Meigs (Mrs. Hollis J.) of Baytown and James M. Harrington (III) of Houston and Austin supplied the information. 418N

Harrisburg, Texas. Now part of Houston, established before 1825 on the John Richardson Harris survey on the right bank of Buffalo Bayou. At one time its own municipality with James S. Deady as it's last mayor when it was annexed by the city of Houston in 1926. Capital of the Republic of Texas until April 16, 1836, when Santa Anna burned the entire town except for the residence of John W. Moore. Incorporated in 1837 and part of Common School District No. 20, then the Harrisburg ISD, annexed by Houston ISD in 1927. Much important Texas history.

Cemeteries in the Harrisburg area:

Glendale

Harrisburg

Jackson (Black)

148. HARRIS COUNTY BOYS SCHOOL CEMETERY: Indian Cemetery (dates to some portion of the Turtle Bay Period, or roughly ca. 650-900 A.D.) on property of the old Harris County Boys' School, situated on a 115 acre tract four miles east of Webster (ca. 1897-1916). Approximately 21 miles southeast of Houston, 1/2 mile east of NASA, burial site about two acres on east bank of Mud Lake (now referred to by developers as Forest Lake); Excavated 1969-1973. Only known Indian burial ground in Harris County gives evidence of 32 burials. See Excavations at the Harris County Boys School Cemetery: Analysis of Galveston Bay Area Mortuary Practices by Lawrence E. Aten, Charles K.

Chandler, Al B. Wesolowsky and Robert M. Malina, Texas Archeological Society Special Publication No. 3, 1976. Entered in the National Registry of Historical Places, 1978. References may be found for Armand Bayou Park. 619B

149. HARRISBURG CEMETERY: (aka Lodge Loving Band of Hope Cemetery, qv) Black. 7800 Bowie. 1883-ca. 1940. Abuts Jackson Cemetery (qv) at extreme east end; prior family plot with wrought iron fence. See Harrisburg-Jackson article HOUSTON POST 31 Jul 19__ . 535F

150. HARRIS COUNTY CEMETERY I (Old): 1894-1937. 8300 Magnolia, Edloe @ Bissonnet. Graves moved to Harris County Cemetery (II) on Oates Road (qv). See Gravestones Wrecked by Vandals, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 16 Sep 1946. 492X

151. HARRIS COUNTY CEMETERY II: 5439 Oates Road, south of Hwy. 90. 1937- . About 15 acres operated and maintained by Harris County Social Services. Original site was east of Edloe and Bissonnet (1894-1937). and referred to as "Poor Ditch," and still later as "Poor Farm Ditch." All graves moved from original site, with most being reinterred in a common grave as there were no names, etc. Burials are by yearly contract with local funeral directors (who should also have some records available; Felix H. Morales has had the contract most of the time). A cemetery of numbered markers, records are on computer beginning Aug 1937; for availability contact, see listing in the Appendix Section. See Slender row of concrete slabs mark county Pauper's Cemetery, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 03 Jun 1979; Simple Ceremonies, Quiet Burial Mark County-Financed Funerals HOUSTON CHRONICLE 22 May 1983; Memorial Day? Graves of Forgotten Dead Untended Today HOUSTON CHRONICLE 30 May 1951; City spends more on funerals HOUSTON POST 09 Sep 1984. 456N

152. HART-SINGLETON CEMETERY: (aka Oates Prairie and Oates-Singleton). Trailmobile Drive, north of 10,000 Wallisville Road & 610 East, near El Dorado Subdivision. 2 acres. 16 Dec 1863- , established by James Wyatt Oates. Early graves include members of four families: the Harts, the Singletons, the Magees and the Oates. Also buried here is D. R. Patton, married to a Magee, and one of the policemen killed in the Camp Logan riot of 1917. Outside the fence on the east, Jaschke Cemetery; on the north a black cemetery. Three cemeteries in this immediate area. RECORDED: Stirpes XXIX:2:1989. 455Z

153. HARVEY CEMETERY: LaDue Lane, at end of Harvey Road, Crosby, Texas. 1900- . (1987, only four graves). RECORDED: Miscellaneous Cemeteries of Texas, Vol. I, 19 , Kim Parsons. 381S

154. HEBREW CEMETERY: aka Adath Yeshurum (qv).

155. HELFRICH FAMILY CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County at Rose Hill, Waller-Tomball Road, 3/8 mile west of Mueschke Road. 286P

156. HENRY FAMILY CEMETERY: 1870's. North of Bay Area Blvd., across from entrance to Bay Area Park. About 1/2 acre; approximately 25 graves. Early settlers' cemetery. Endangered by

158. HILL OF REST CEMETERY: 1600 Market Street, Baytown (77520) Across from Robert E. Lee High School. Originally the Altman family plot (in their cow pasture) which dates back to the 1910's, the family gave permission for condemned killer Carl Dobbins (his debt to society paid in 1935) to be buried here. His epitaph reads "The wages of sin in death" (Romans 6:23). RECORDED: Hill of Rest Cemetery, Baytown, Texas, Baytown Genealogical Society (no date given). 501W

159. HILLEDAHL CEMETERY: 8325 Long Point, corner of Pech on shopping center parking lot. Early 1900's, 19 graves on site of the old Hillendahl farm. German-born Henrich Hillendahl purchased 80 acres at \$2 per acre in 1854. Henry Hillendahl 1814-1870; Maria Hillendahl 1828-1907. See Traffic Flows by 19 Graves in Old Hillendahl Cemetery, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 15 Jun 1987; Cemetery Seems Out of Place: Cemetery in Spring Branch (photo) "Watchem," HOUSTON CHRONICLE (no date). 451S

160. HILLEDAHL-EGGLING CEMETERY: West Harris County, next to the original site of the Bear Creek Methodist Church on Hwy. 6. Commonly called the Blue Light Cemetery (qv). East side at dead end of Red Haw Lane, located in the northeastern portion of the George Toliver Survey (sold to George M. Patrick in 1838 and then to Darius Gregg who sold small parcels). 480 acres in this Toliver Grant was sold to Henry Egging on 28 Dec 1859. Originally Hillendahl Family Cemetery (Fallerslehan, Hanover, Germany). See Blue Light Cemetery, Lynn Ashby's column, HOUSTON POST 08 Aug 1980. RECORDED: A Transcript of the Addicks-Methodist, Blue Light, Perry and Military Section of Woodlawn Cemetery "Little Arlington" (1976) San Jacinto Society, Children of the American Revolution. NOTE: Use with caution; many errors. Living Tree News 14:4:1988. 448Y

Hockley, Texas 77447 was established in 1835 by George W. Hockley, but an earlier settler in the vicinity was Sam McCurley who settled in 1829 just a few miles from the present-day town. The Texas Army camped near their in April, 1836, and with a population of 296 in 1890 Hockley became a post village. Once served by Common School District No. 11, at one time had its own ISD, now part of the Waller Independent School District.

161. HOCKLEY COMMUNITY CEMETERY: Betka Road, east of Warren Street. 324J

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

163. HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY: aka Hollow Wood, now known as Olivewood (qv). Houston City Directory, 1894-95, (Negro) 1/4 mil northwest of Chaney Junction (Chaney Railroad Yards), Washington Road. Jack Calloway, sexton. See Appendix for contacts regarding possible restoration project.

164. HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY: 3506 North Main (77009). 227-5109. 1895-. 60 acres, 22,000+ graves on banks of Little White Oak Bayou. Sexton's records available for staff research only at a fee. Julia Ideson 1880-1945; Shinpei Mykawa d. 1906; Dr. John Ralston, and extensive Mexican-American

165. HOLLINGSWORTH CEMETERY: aka Lynch (qv) and as Jackson (qv). 4th and Cave Streets, Crosby TX. pre 1900. Lynch graves were moved to White Cemetery, Highlands. Humphrey Jackson (d. 1833) and his wife, Mary (d. 1824) were part of Austin's Old Three Hundred. Only two graves not fenced in, but well maintained. Part that is fenced is in neglect. RECORDED: Cemeteries of Harris County, Texas Vol. I, 1985, Lorine Brinley. 419G

166. HOLY SEPULCHRE: A Catholic section in Resthaven Cemetery (qv).

167. HOLY CROSS CEMETERY: 3502 North Main, next to Hollywood Cemetery (qv). 24 Jul 1904- . 12 acres under the care of Diocese of Galveston-Houston, second oldest Catholic Cemetery. Cemetery roads are named for the Catholic churches of the period. Included Blacks and Mexican-Americans from the beginning. Maurice Sullivan 1884-1961, architect for St. Anne's Church; the Foley family; Father Augustine d'Asti (1827-1866) in the mausoleum (moved from St. Vincent's?), worked with Houston's poor, his crucifix is venerated; cause for canonization introduced). Fine reliefs by Maria Kanova are in the mausoleum. Maintained by and records available from the Catholic Cemeteries of the Galveston-Houston Diocese. Research by staff only; fee required if extensive research needed. RECORDED: Cemeteries of Harris County, Texas Vol. I, 1985, Lorine Brinley. 493C

168. HOPFE CEMETERY: Hopfe Road, off Bauer Road, south of the Waller-Tomball Road; Northwest Harris County. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 4:1:1978. 285U

Houston Heights: In the late 1800s, Houstonians found the need to escape the mosquito-plagued central city area and the dangers of yellow fever. 62 feet above sea level, and 22 feet higher than Houston proper, the area developed rapidly. The first lots were sold pre-1892 and many who lived in the country also found themselves with "second" homes. The Houston Heights is the second largest Historic Multiple Resource Area in Texas, with 119 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. See The History of Houston Heights 1891-1918 by Sister M. Agatha, 1956; Before it was a neighborhood, The Heights was a town, Heights Festival Issue, THE LEADER, 01 Oct 1992.

169. HOUSTON NATIONAL CEMETERY: Veterans Administration Cemetery at 10410 Stuebner-Airline Road (now Veterans Memorial Drive, 77038). 447-8686. 1965-. 60 acres currently in use on a 419 acre tract. 12,000 graves. Spanish-American and all subsequent conflicts. Chapel contains a Schulmerich Carillon of 330 handcast bells, donated by area veterans' organizations. Among notables buried here are former US Congressman Albert Thomas and SGM Marcario Garcia. Grave Matter, Photo, "Marker Recovered for VA Cemetery," that of Thomas Baldwin from city of Houston Surplus & Salvage. As of this date, the last cemetery to be started in Harris County. 372W

170. HUCKABEE CEMETERY: Willow Glen Road, southwest of Kuykendahl in the middle of a mobile home park, Tomball. 290E

Huffman, Texas 77336. On the Beaumont, Sour Lake and Western Railroad, settled in 1839 by David Huffman. Became a post village in 1902. part of the Common School District No. 30. the last common

173. HUFFMAN COMMUNITY CEMETERY: Black. Old Atascosita Road, one mile east of FM 1960 south of Huffman. 339T

Hufsmith, Texas was named for Frank Hufsmith, an International and Great Northern Railroad superintendent. Along with the railroad in 1902 came a depot and a general store. One of the early landowners was a former slave, Anderson Kin, and the town had a large number of Black settlers. Common School District No. 31 served the area, now part of the Tomball Independent School District.

Cemeteries:

Bogs-Hufsmith

Hufsmith (McCall)

Salem Pilgrim

174. 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

175. HUFFMEISTER FAMILY CEMETERY: 13415 Raven Caw Drive. Under lock and key. 436Q

Humble, Texas 77338. North of Houston at Eastex Freeway (US 59) and FM 1960. Established as a crossroads community and named for its founder, Pleasant Smith Humble, it became a post village in 1902, gaining prominence in 1904 with the discovery of oil (the largest producing field in Texas in 1905). It was first served by Common School District No. 28, combined with CSD No. 35, Moonshine Hill, to become Humble ISD in the 1920's.

Cemeteries in and around Humble:

Greenwood (uncertain)

Humble

Humble Negro

Koinm

Rosewood Memorial Park

Williams

176. HUMBLE CEMETERY: NE corner of South Houston Avenue & Isaacks Road, Humble. 1879- . Some unmarked graves, including the wife of Pleasant Smith Humble; records that exist are with ??? King. Maintained by the City of Humble. State Historical Marker approved for erection in 1993. RECORDED: A History of The Humble, Texas Area, James Tull Chapter, DAR. Bicentennial Heritage Committee, 1976. Texas Cemeteries Texas Society of NSDAR, Vol. I. Texas Kin 2:4:1973, Balch Springs (TX) Historical and Genealogical Society. 335Z

177. 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 FM1960 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.

178. 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

Independence Heights was incorporated as a town in 1915; annexed by Houston in 1927. In the old O. P. Kelton Survey, corporate limits shown on Old Map 0008-002 in County Clerk's office.

Indians in Harris County were thought to be first recorded by Simars de Bellisle, French officer and explorer, who landed near Galveston Bay in 1719 and traveled inland to the Sabine and San Jacinto rivers, living with the Akokisa (Arkokisa, Orcoquiza, Orcoquisa) Indians. He returned to Galveston Bay in 1721 with Benard de la Harpe, and record of his trips constitute the earliest known descriptions of Indians in the vicinity of present-day Harris County (Archeological Reconnaissance on Upper Greens Bayou Harris County, Texas, Reports of Investigations Number 83, Prewitt and Associates, Austin TX Dec 1991). The Orcoquiza were a group of nomadic hunters who summered near the Coast and congregated in semipermanent villages in the interior, including the area along Cypress Creek in north Harris County (Archeological Survey of Cypress creek From Spring branch to Kuykendahl Road, Harris County, Texas, Archeological Survey No. 8, 1990, ed. by H. Blaine Ensor). Archeological work in the San Jacinto Battleground area, and reported in Part I, History of the McCormick League and Areas Adjoining the San Jacinto Battleground, Robert R. Cartier and Frank Hole, 1972, uncovered a number of Indian sites. While no traces of shelters were found, burials were found in a few sites along Buffalo Bayou and some large "cemeteries" were reported in the area but not in the immediate vicinity of the Battleground.

179. INDIAN BURIAL GROUND: George Torrey operated a large Indian trading post 1836-1840 on the south side of Buffalo Bayou near the Preston Avenue bridge. The Indian transferred their goods to the John Kennedy store on the northwest corner of Travis and Congress, and to the store of Cornelius Ennis on Main between Franklin and Commerce. It is believed that much of the territory south of Preston and west of Louisiana was at one time an Indian burial ground due to the countless bones, arrowheads, and broken pottery that were unearthed in the region. See Page 53 of German Colonists and

182. JACKSON CEMETERY: See Hollingsworth Cemetery; See Roberts Cemetery.

183. JACKSON CEMETERY: Black. 7800 Dahlia. ca. 1900; 1.75 acres. Abuts and is indistinguishable from the Harrisburg Cemetery (qv). South of Lawndale, west of Broadway. 535F

184. JACKSON CEMETERY: Hwy. 610 and 225, just south of Brady's Island.

185. JANISCH CEMETERY: (aka Old Yale Cemetery and Baker Cemetery. East of North Shepherd Drive on Old Yale Street, 300 block of Janisch Road. ?-ca. 1936 with latest burial in 1987, member of the Pantel family. 452H

186. JASCHKE CEMETERY: Probably prior to 1900, adjoins east of the Hart-Singleton (Oates Prairie) Cemetery, on Trailmobile Road. 455Z

JEWISH CEMETERIES

Adath Emeth

Adath Israel

Adath Yeshurun (Beth Yeshurun)

Beth El

Beth Israel

Beth Jacob

Beth Yeshurun (Adath Yeshurun)

Emmanuel Memorial Park

When doing Jewish cemetery or rabbinic research, it is necessary to know how to decipher the dates on tombstones. Written in terms of the Jewish calendar: an example, the year 5736. Most of the time the "5" is omitted, so as to arrive at the secular date, one needs only to add 1240 to the last three digits. Thus using the year 5736, drop the "5" and add 1240 to the "736" to get the year 1976. Not the same as with the Julian calendar, the Jewish calendar also provides for leap years.

See BAYTOWN SUN, ? Feb 1993, Baytown man honored for burial site research on Jewish cemeteries. Work has been done on 74 cemeteries in 46 Texas cities, part of an estimated 95 Jewish cemeteries and burial sites in the state. "There are three types of Jewish burial areas. Cemeteries, sections of non-Jewish cemeteries with Jewish sections and Jews buried in city cemeteries of small town. The earliest known Texas burial was in 1844 in the cemetery of Beth Israel (qv) in Houston. Prior to that, there were just a handful of burials. Historians tell us Jews came over with Cortez and have been in the state since, but we don't have records." Don Teter of 50136 Glen Haven, Baytown TX 77520; 424-5829.

187. JUERGENS FAMILY CEMETERY: William Juergens Road, off Sandy Lane. 248Y

188. KELLERMAN: One acre at corner of Honey Oaks & Long Lodge, Clear Lake Forest subdivision, Taylor Lake Village. No markers in evidence. Information from Mr. Beryl Kellerman of Hitchcock, Texas on family members known to be buried on the site: His g-g-grandfather from France (1848), Philip Kellermann d. 16 Jul 1873, and wife, Jaizine d. 28 May 1893. Philip's son, Rudolph Kellerman (last n in name dropped) d. 21 Jan 1917, preceded by his wife Elisha Henri Kellerman on 21 Nov 1908. In 1933 an older family member visited the graveyard and remembers the markers of several children buried there. Rudolph Kellerman sold the 100 acres, excepting the cemetery site, in 1901. There has been some plans in talking stages of turning this area into a park with the cemetery spot being appropriately fenced off. 619G

189. KELLETT: See Serreau-Kellett Family Cemetery.

190. KIESE FAMILY CEMETERY: aka Strack Family Cemetery (qv). Northwest Harris County, at Westfield.

191. KINLEY CEMETERY: Possibly on Clow Road, off Veterans Memorial Parkway. No other information available. 330V

Klein, Texas. Located east of Steubner-Airline Road on the Spring-Cypress Road. Leaving Germany, Adam Klein and his young bride, Frieda, were on board ship destined for Baltimore but storms blew the ship off course and after three months at sea, finally put in at Cuba. The Kleins arrived in New Orleans, where Adam left his bride and headed for the California gold fields. He returned to New Orleans for his wife, and the young couple arrived in Galveston to then make their way northward to Houston. In the 1850s they purchased land on Cypress Creek for 33 cents an acre. Called Big Cypress, Klein was formally established when Adam Klein petitioned for and won a post office in 1884. Now served by the Klein Independent School District, was once Common School District No. 2.

192. KLEIN TRINITY LUTHERAN CEMETERY: Located north of Cypress Creek on Klein Cemetery Road, 0.3 miles from Spring-Cypress Road. Most of the early settlers are buried here, including Adam Klein buried here. Many of the tombstone engravings are in German. Trinity Lutheran Church was founded by Klein, Jacob Theis, Jost Wunderlich and Henry Kaiser. The men had also established a German school here, which shared a building until 1882. 330C

193. KNIGGE FAMILY CEMETERY: aka Knigge-Telge Cemetery. Northwest Harris County, off Knigge Cemetery Road, north of Cypress-North Houston Road, west of Huffmeister Road. 368P

194. KOCH-SCHMIDT CEMETERY. Northwest Harris County, the earliest cemetery located within the Addicks Reservoir. Interments date from 1854 when John Koch was buried. Actual cemetery designation appears to have occurred on 08 Jul 1901 when Susanna (Matzke) Koch Schmidt, daughter-in-law of John Koch, reserved half an acre of the G. F. Richardson Grant for a graveyard and conveyed the property to the heirs of Ludwig Koch. Deterioration of the tract seems to have occurred rapidly during the 1930s. (Harris County Deed Record 30:321). Buried here are Ludwig Koch who was married

Cemeteries in Kohrville:
The Bottoms (Dowdell)
Buvinghausen
Kohrmann
Kohrville
Meyer
Pilgrim Branch

196. 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

197. KOINM FAMILY CEMETERY: 1882-1965. Southwest corner, Hwy. 59 & Jetero Blvd. (now Will Clayton Parkway). Used by the family of J. H. Koinm who d. 1910. Ten graves. RECORDED: Cemeteries of Harris County, Texas Vol. 2, 1985, Lorine Brinley. 375B

198. KOLBE FAMILY CEMETERY: Listed in the Klein Funeral Home Book, but no directions—

199. KUEHN CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, off Boudreaux Road, west of 1978, southwest of Old Pilott Cemetery. 289W

200. KUHLMANN CEMETERY. 4001 Roseneath and Oakcrest, in old Riverside Terrace. Late 19th Century settlers' cemetery. Only a low brick wall remains; all graves transferred to Forest Park Lawndale (qv). Johann Frederick Kuhlmann had already buried his first wife and two children in the two-acre private cemetery when he died in 1883. See In Heart of Riverside. Old, Forgotten Cemetery Found, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 05 Nov 1952. 533H

La Porte, Texas 77571. Founded 1892 as a retreat area for wealthy Houstonians. Established by a group of men that included L. W. Lee, J. R. Holmes, A. M. York, and J. H. York (who chose the French word for "gateway to the sea" for the name). A post village in 1900, it soon became a bayshore resort on Galveston Bay when Sylvan Beach, in its "heyday" was visited by anyone who was "someone," including Hollywood celebrities. Once part of early Common School District No. 13.

Cemeteries in La Porte:
Cedarhurst Cemetery
La Porte Cemetery
Beasley Family Cemetery
Twilight Cemetery (Black)

201. LA PORTE CEMETERY. Garden Walk Drive on some maps; on others South 8th Street; across the creek from Cedarhurst Cemetery, east of Hwy. 146 near Galveston Bay, SE Harris County. 580F

202. LEONARD CEMETERY. Listed at 6515 Kemp in the Houston City Directories for 1929-30, through 1941. No other comments made. See listing for the DAWSON-LUNNON (Black) CEMETERY that is noted at 5737 Kemp—could this be the same, or was there one on each block of Kemp?

203. LEVINGTON CEMETERY: Now part of Spring Cemetery. 26206 Aldine-Westfield Road, downtown Spring.

204. LITTLE ARLINGTON OF THE SOUTH: Several area cemeteries have military sections which are so designated, including Cedar Crest in Baytown, but Woodlawn's section (qv) most well-known and specifically designated; many inquiries made under this name. See Woodlawn's Dedicated Little Arlington of the South, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 30 Jul 1933, which was dedicated to Houston Legionnaires.

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

LONE GRAVES: See Single Gravesites.

Louetta, at the intersection of Louetta and Spring-Cypress roads. Once the center for agricultural and lumbering with sawmills, cotton gins and a syrup mill, it was served by the T.&B.V. Railway. Louetta dominated the area maps by 1915 but by the 1970s the only remnant left was a sign along the train tracks at the Memorial Chase subdivision.

LUTHERAN CEMETERIES:

German Lutheran (Trinity, next to Glenwood)

Klein

Salem (at Tomball)

St. John's (Cypress)

St. John's (Waller)

St. John's (White Oak)

St. Peter's (Spring Branch)

St. Matthew's (Westfield)

Trinity (2)

Zion (Stuebner)

206. LYNCH FAMILY CEMETERY: See Hollingsworth. Plantation cemetery at Crosby, Texas. Behind the old post office on Main; 4 Lynch and Lennon graves moved to White Cemetery in Highlands. RECORDED: Cemeteries of Harris County, Texas Vol. II, 1985, Lorine Brinley. 419G

209. MAGEE FAMILY CEMETERY: East of Dorking Lane, along power line, in the Sterling Green subdivision. 1860's-mid-1950's. Part of the old Magee Plantation, one acre about ten graves. Magee Ferry, built and owned by James Purdy Magee about 1850, was located on Greens Bayou at Wallisville Road. Magee owned property on both sides of the bayou and operated the free ferry as a courtesy to his friends and neighbors at Magee Crossing. 457Z

210. MAGNOLIA CEMETERY: 2510 West Dallas, Allen Parkway at Montrose. 1881-. 6.9919 acres. Originally Anglo, now includes Mexican-American Families: Manuel, Reyes, Wortham (mausoleum and memorial park). See Cemetery Association listing. See Grave Shifts Stir Up Furor, HOUSTON POST 25 Apr 1967; Lawyers Inspect Grave Relocation Work HOUSTON POST (photo) 04 May 1967. RECORDED: Living Tree News 14:1:1987. 493J

211. MAGNOLIA CEMETERY: (Goose Creek) Baytown. 3rd Street, north of East Fayle. Origin unknown. 1938 order from City of Baytown for no further burials. Some graves moved; ca. 14 markers in 1973. First dedicated public cemetery, 1917, ca. 5 acres donated by Thomas Wright during a flu epidemic, now known as Magnolia Cemetery. See Graveyard has become a political battleground HOUSTON CHRONICLE 26 Mar 1980; History Is Re-enacted At Magnolia Cemetery, THE HIGHLANDS (TX) STAR 22 Nov 1984. RECORDED: Texas Cemeteries, Lum-Roark Chapter No. 2243, United Daughters of the Confederacy (1986), Jo Nell Carroll Cleveland. Goose Creek Magnolia Cemetery, Cleveland. Baytown Genealogical Society. 501Y

212. MARKEE (MARKEY) CEMETERY: North of El Largo, between Red Bluff Road and the Bayou. None marked. Markee family as well as Martin Clasen (1826-1899) and Eliza (Luhn) Clasen (1835-1910). RECORDED: Living Tree News 13:1:1986. 619F

213. MARTENS FAMILY CEMETERY: Tomball, Texas. Northwest Harris County, Martens Road, off Sandy Lane. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 4:3:1978. 248Y

214. MARTIN CEMETERY: North of El Largo on Armand Bayou. Accessible only by boat; several graves. 619F

MASONIC CEMETERIES:

Cedar Bayou Masonic Cemetery
Masonic Cemetery (Houston)

215. MASONIC CEMETERY (Houston): 3/4 acre, Holland Lodge No. 1, ca. 1847; adjoined the Episcopal Cemetery (qv) and many times referred to as the Episcopal-Masonic Cemetery. 1856-1883, 63 burials. Site of present-day Sam Houston Park. Graves reinterred at Glenwood, among them that of the last President of Texas, Anson Jones. See Few Graves Left at Old Cemetery, HOUSTON POST 21 May 1959; Old Masonic Cemetery behind City Hall to be Carnival Grounds, HOUSTON CHRONICLE

30 Jun 1960: ten tombstones, Kate Vincent, William P. Massey, a child named Benny, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Zeally, Kate Thompson, J. C. DeVal, D. C. Farmer, William Hill, John Henry Ivey, and John Dawson. 493L

216. 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). J. C. 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

217. MASTERSON FAMILY CEMETERY: See Macomb listing.

218. MATTHEWS FAMILY CEMETERY: Off Sheldon Road, north of Wood Drive. Believed to have been destroyed for commercial purposes. 458T

219. McFEE FAMILY CEMETERY: Milburn's book makes reference to MacAfee; see Morse Cemetery (qv). May also be referred to as Post Oak Cemetery.

220. McARTHUR, GILBERT. Single gravesite. Son of Donald McArthur. A native of the Island of Isley, Scotland. Died 25 Jan 1876, at age 40. He is buried just off the Southern Pacific railroad tracks along the Hempstead Hwy. (290), three miles west of the Fairbanks community near Jersey Village. See Rattlesnake Skin Lies On Forgotten, Lonely Grave, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 09 Sep 1962. 409Q

221. McCALL CEMETERY: Black. McCall Cemetery Road, 2/10 miles north of Hufsmith Cemetery RD Tomball. ?-1940's. Supposedly many were slaves. 249T

222. McCORMICK LEAGUE CEMETERY. Present San Jacinto park lands were originally included within the boundaries of the McCormick league, granted by the Spanish in 1824. The original survey of this league was made by Dr. Johnson Hunter, neighbor to Arthur McCormick. The league was partitioned in March, 1845, between the widow Margaret McCormick and the remaining son, Michael, then 26 years old. Known to all as "Peggy," Mrs. McCormick complained forcibly of the "Stinking dead Mexicans" that were in her pasture and demanded that General Sam Houston dispose of them. Later legal problems referred to the 1838 survey which made reference to a burial ground on the McCormick league. When recording the new western boundary, Darius Gregg stated that "the west line of the McCormick by my survey ran near the burial ground of San Jacinto." In the "Bonewitz Papers," Bonewitz indicates the burial ground as being 460 varas south to the point established on Buffalo Bayou as the northeast corner of the "Ross headright." While Bonewitz argues that this was a likely position for the burial of the Mexican dead from The Battle of San Jacinto, this hypothesis has been deemed improbable—so, quite likely we have another "lost cemetery" on the old McCormick League. Reference: History of the McCormick League and Areas Adjoining the San Jacinto Battleground by Robert R. Cartier and Frank Hole. Part 1. Report to Coastal Industrial Water Authority by the Antiquities

permanently in 1919 with final burial in 1977. Under care of the McGhee Chapter Baptist Church is located at 2025-1 South Hwy. 6 493-1883. 488N

227. 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. 459W

228. MENARD CEMETERY: (aka Morris Cemetery) SW corner of Seargent Street and the Old Seabrook Loop Road in Seabrook. Private; overgrown in 1992; visitation prohibited by ownership. Burial dates range from 1874 to 1915; cemetery lies about 110 m northeast of the two-story frame home built in 1855 but altered over the years. 4 graves (1874-1915). Virginia Menard, Widow of Capt. A. B. Menard. b. 24 Dec 1829; d. 15 Feb 1915. Captain Alfred B. Menard. b. 18 Feb 1828; d. 01 Jul 1909. May Menard, daughter of A.B. & Virginia Menard. d. 28 Nov 1874, age 4 yr. 6 mo. 11 ds. Little Ettie (no last name given on marker). d. 20 Mar 1878 aged 4 yrs. 5 mo. 4 ds. Family data: Virginia Menard, who married Alfred B. Menard in 1825, was the dau of Ritson (Jawbone) Morris and Minerva Edwards (dau of Amos, who was an early settler at the mouth of Clear Creek at Edwards Point, now known as San Leon, Galveston County). One unmarked grave reported to be in the Cemetery; Nicholas Clopper (see Morgan's Point notes) thought to be buried here. See Inventory and Assessment of Cultural Resources, Clear Lake Channel Improvement Project, Galveston and Harris Counties, Texas, Prewitt & Associates, Austin TX, Report No. 26 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 620N

229. MEMORIAL OAKS CEMETERY: 15000 Memorial. 497-2210. 100+ acres with burials begun in 1956. Funeral Home, Crematory, and Mausoleum. They do have a number of reinterments of earlier dates. Alphabetical card file researched by staff. See Woman launches fight to save fishing hole HOUSTON POST 07 Oct 1982. 488C

230. MEMORY GARDENS of Baytown: 8624 Garth Road, Baytown (77521). 421-1288. Owned by Earthman's; garden type; Catholic section called Christus Gardens; mausoleum. 461K

METHODIST CEMETERIES:

Addicks-Bear Creek or Addicks-Methodist

Cedar bayou Methodist

Grace Methodist

231. METHODIST CEMETERY: aka Addicks-Methodist (qv). FM 1960 (State Hwy. 6) & Patterson Road at Addicks. See Ruling favors a cemetery fence to halt vandalism, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, 01 Oct 1976. RECORDED: A Transcript of the Addicks-Methodist, Blue-Light, Perry and Military Section of Woodlawn Cemetery, "Little Arlington" by the San Jacinto Society, Children of the American Revolution. (Use with caution; errors)

232. MEYER CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, at end of Autumn Haze Lane, north of Spring-Cypress Road. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 5:1:1978. 328Q

233. MILLER/MULLER CEMETERY: See Mueller. Northwest Harris County.

234. MOITZ-KLUGE FAMILY CEMETERY: Kluge Road at Grant Road. 328Y

235. MOLTS CEMETERY: also see Hargrave-Hilton. Northwest Harris County, off Kluge Road on McSwain Lane. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 5:1:1978.

236. MORALES CEMETERY: 14605 Luthe, east of Hardy Street. 1943-. 20 acres. City's first Mexican-American cemetery founded by Felix Morales (statue of him over his grave). Morales Funeral Home (1931-), 2901 Canal Telephone: 223-1167. Plat recorded Vol. 110, Pg. 67, 02 Nov 1943. Harris County. RECORDED: Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas Vol. 1, 1985, Lorine Brinely. 373Y

237. MORAVIAN BRETHREN CHURCH CEMETERY: aka Czech Garden of Memories (qv). Westheimer Road at Kirkwood. 489S

Morgan's Point, Texas 77571. South of Houston at the junction of Buffalo Bayou and the San Jacinto River, was first settled about 1822 by a man named Rightor (some say Rider). Joseph C. Clopper and his three sons bought the property in 1828, then named Hunter's Point (Johnson Hunter), and renamed it Clopper's Point for Nicholas Clopper who settled there before 1834. James Morgan founded a colony called New Washington, laying out a townsite in the 1830's. During the Texas Revolution the Mexicans burned the town; Charles Morgan of Houston Ship Channel fame redeveloped the town in 1876. Once part of Common School District No. 13, with a school at Morgan's Point, it is now part of the La Porte ISD. See HOUSTON CHRONICLE 11 Apr 1971, Projected Port Expansion Poses Threat to Drowsy Morgan's Point.

238. MORGAN'S POINT CEMETERY: aka Orange Grove Cemetery; part of a family estate called "The Orange Grove." In southeast Harris County, adjacent to Barbour's Cut Terminal, near the intersection of Jamison Street and Barbour's Cut Boulevard, next to where the Morgan's Point Baptist Church was located. One of the oldest cemeteries in continuous use, pre-1865 founded by Colonel James Morgan (d. 1865). His will provided that the land should be a free cemetery open to all bonafide residents of Morgan's Point. Capt. Morgan and members of his family are buried there. The earliest marker: "In Memory of Sarah P., wife of George M. Patrick, who departed this life July 31, 1828, aged 26 years." She was Morgan's niece, and died of smallpox. Morgan's wife, Celia Grodon Morgan was a victim of tuberculosis and buried in Oct 1840. Col. Morgan was buried here in Mar 1866. State Historical Marker, 1987. RECORDED: Stirpes XXI:3:1981. 541S

239. MORRIS FAMILY CEMETERY. Seabrook. See Elmwood Plantation.

243. MUELLER FAMILY CEMETERY: Cypress, Texas. Dead end of Mueller Road on August Road, east of US 290, north of Cypress-North Houston Road. 367M

244. MUESCHKE CEMETERY: End of Mueschke Cemetery Road, off Humble-Westfield. ca. 1875-. See The Heritage of North Harris County, 1977. RECORDED: The Roadrunner, 333J

245. MY FATHER. Unknown, lone gravesite on Scott's Bay, Baytown. See Baytown Area Grave, BAYTOWN SUN 15 Jul 1971. Also see WOOSTER FAMILY CEMETERY (qv). Any clues to identity of this gravesite would be most appreciated by this compiler.

246. NATIONAL CEMETERY: (aka Veterans Cemetery) See Houston National Cemetery.

New Kentucky was established before 1831 and was a thriving town until trade began to go to the city of Houston when it was established. Located about eight miles west of Tomball, just north of the Tomball-Waller road, it was abandoned about 1840. See Roberts Cemetery at Hockley (qv).

247. MYKAWA CEMETERY: No location given, notation found in a 1931 Fogel-West Record.

248. NEWMAN FAMILY CEMETERY. aka Brays Bayou Cemetery. A note found among the Evergreen Cemetery Records regarding members of this family being removed.

249. NIEMANN: See Vollmer Cemetery.

250. NEUDORF (Neidorf) CEMETERY: See Fritsche Cemetery.

251. NO NAME—at Baytown TX. 19th Century Cemetery near Exxon Docks, Bayway Drive. Six graves. See Small Bayway Drive Plot, BAYTOWN SUN 19 Feb 1976. Believe this to be the same as the Arthur-Hale Cemetery (qv).

252. NUEMEYER (Neumeyer) CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, off Cypress-Rose Hill Road. 5/8 mile north of Grant, 3/4 miles west of Telge Road. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 4:4:1978. 327H

253. OAKLAND PLANTATION: Baytown, Texas. See Burnet, Hannah Este gravesite. Also buried in this family cemetery are a Mrs. Walker who died of yellow fever in 1853 and the wife of Edward E. Este. The Burnet Bible also lists the names of several slaves were also buried here. Reference: David G. Burnet, First President of Texas by Mary Whatley Clarke, 1969, Pemberton Press, Austin.

254. OAK PARK CEMETERY: Black. 8400 Hirsch, north of Crosstimbers & east of Hwy. 59. First listed in Houston City Directory in 1935. Part of the Paradise group, the Golden Gate Cemetery is reached through Oak Park; 1992 in unkept 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. 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 Hart-Singleton Cemetery has been known by several names, and others are the Jaschke Cemetery and a Black cemetery 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.

255. OATES or OATES PRAIRIE CEMETERY: See Hart-Singleton Cemetery.

256. OATES NEGRO CEMETERY. On north side of Hart-Singleton Cemetery (qv), the oldest identifiable Black cemetery. Families included Hawkins, Gambles, Culbertsons and individual graves for Moses Gamble, Riley Eton, and Ann Arnold. 455Z

257. OLD YALE CEMETERY. See Janisch listing.

258. OLIVEWOOD CEMETERY: Black; (aka Hollywood and Hollow Wood). Off I-10 & Studemont, 200 Court, east of Wichman at East 2nd; Fourth Ward, in an area known early as Chaneyville. City's oldest Black cemetery, 1870's-ca. 1920; 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. 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; A good deed, indeed HOUSTON CHRONICLE 28 Nov 1992 (photo notes cleanup sponsored by members of Congregation Emanu El on Mitzvah (Good Deed) Sunday). April 1992; restoration is hoped for. 493E

259. ORANGE GROVE CEMETERY: See Morgan's Point.

260. OSGOOD CEMETERY: Bayou Boulevard, Cedar Bayou area of Baytown. Seven known burials, maintained by the family. James Osgood (1844—1907) Pvt. TX State Troops CSA. RECORDED: Cedar Bayou Cemeteries, 1981, Baytown Genealogical Society. Cemeteries of Baytown Vol. 1, Baytown

263. PARKER FAMILY CEMETERY: See Cedar Bayou Baptist Cemetery.

264. PASADENA CEMETERY. See Crown Hill Cemetery.

265. PATCHING, TALCOTT gravesite: Deceased by 1893, believed to be on property North of Channelview Country Club on Sheldon Road. 458G Lost. Patching and wife, Clarrisa, owned land in the Nathaniel Lynch League at one time, later owned by Q. A. Wooster.

266. PAUPERS' CEMETERY: pre 1866, "on the banks of Buffalo Bayou beyond the San Felipe graveyard."

267. PAUPERS' CEMETERY: Commonly refers to the Harris County Cemetery (qv); although there are others at Goose Creek and Sheldon.

268. PENN CEMETERY: West of Barrett Station, south of Northeast Freeway. 1830's- . 419T

Penn City, Texas aka Channel City. One-time town site on the banks of Buffalo Bayou (now the Houston Ship Channel). South of I-10 East, along Penn City Road. There was an early ferry on Carpenters Bayou near Penn City Road. Carpenters Bayou, probably named for David Carpenter who was granted lands on its banks in 1824, flows southeast about 15 miles into Buffalo Bayou. Site of the Common School District No. 16 which was later moved to Clinton; Penn City Schoolhouse was demolished to put in the San Jacinto Army Ordinance Depot, and sadly, nothing remains of the city. The beginning of the community known as Cloverleaf helped to bring an end to Penn City.

Cemeteries in the old Penn City area:

Massie Family Cemetery

Penn City Cemetery (not to be confused with the Penn Cemetery, qv)

San Jacinto Memorial Park

269. PENN CITY CEMETERY: Across from San Jacinto Municipal Park; moved to Forest Park Lawndale in 1950's in order to build I-10 East. 497G

270. PERRY CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, north of Mills Road, west Cypress Forest and Grant Road. RECORDED: A Transcript of the Addicks-Methodist, Perry and Military Section of Woodlawn Cemetery, "Little Arlington", San Jacinto Society, Children of the American Revolution, 1976. 369G

271. PERRY CEMETERY: Fogle-West records noted a burial in 1966 in the Perry Cemetery at Tomball.

272. PETRICH FAMILY CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, 2-3/4 miles west of FM 149, 1/2 mile north of the end of Church Road. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 4:3:1978 287G

273. PEVATEAUX CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, near Spring; reportedly destroyed, although there are Pevateaux family members interred at the Bonin Cemetery (qv).

Pierce Junction, in the Almeda area, is long forgotten by many and never to be known by a younger generation. Houston built a railroad seven miles south of the Harris County Courthouse to Pierce Junction to capture the freight of the Brazoria plantation owners. Later these owners joined Houston merchants to extend the line 50 miles on to East Columbia. Called the Columbia Tap it was dubbed as the Sugar Road in 1858 when it began to carry sugar cane into Houston. Black gold was discovered in the area and the Pierce Junction field averaged 55,000 barrels of oil a day in April 1922.

Cemeteries in the Pierce Junction area: Unconfirmed reports that there are two, in the Holmes and Almeda Road vicinity. A cemetery was near The Dome at one time, Telge Street off OST (Old Spanish Trail), according to Maurice Pelge (Magnolia Cemetery) whose family had lived in the area.

274. PILGRIM BRANCH CEMETERY: Black, at Kohrville. South of Spring-Cypress Road on the Kohrville-Prairie Hill Road. 329P

275. PILGRIM'S REST CHURCH CEMETERY - Black. "Lost"; 1865- . Church is at 3410 Jeanetta Road, 77063, south of the current Piney Point Village at a crossing on Buffalo Bayou—probably near the Fondren Bridge.

276. PILLOT CEMETERY: Near Huffsmith, off Holderrieth Road, between Steubner-Airline and FM 149 in pasture of Roy Kimbrough Farm, 4 miles south of Tomball. Old Pillot plantation cemetery, turned community. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 3:3:1977; Living Tree News 13:2:1986; Selected Texas Cemetery Records from Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto and Harris Counties DAR, 19—. Southern Genealogical Exchange Quarterly 8:43. Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas Vol. 1, 1985, Lorine Brinely. 289S

Piney Point Village was an early rail stop on the Texas-Western, out the old Westheimer Road. Reportedly the "lost" Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery in the area.

PLANTATION CEMETERIES:

Berry Family Cemetery (Brookside)

Elmwood Plantation (Seabrook)

Evergreen Plantation (Baytown)

Gravis-Karcher

Magee (Channelview)

Oakland Plantation (Baytown)

Oates Plantation

and Houston by Dr. S. C. Young, 1931. Mr. Pannel was the only undertaker of as it was called then, "sexton," here. A pauper was buried in Potter's Field with as much solemnity as was the merchant in the great cemetery. Potter's Field was then located on the banks of the bayou beyond the San Felipe graveyard—away out in the country on the San Felipe Road." An interesting story of H. G. Pannel and the burials which took place in September 1867 at the height of the yellow fever epidemic while Houston was still under the Yankee Reconstruction Era of 1865-1874 is found in Houston and Its History.

281. 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 were near by. 528Q

Presbyterian Church: HMRC RGI8, First Presbyterian Church Collection, 3 reels microfilm reels includes Funerals 1932-1961.

282. PUGH FAMILY CEMETERY: aka Gerhart. 1888-1951. Old Clinton Drive at 610 East. Early settlers' cemetery; 1975 almost unseen due to underbrush; in industrialization of Ship Channel. Six Pugh and ten Gerhart family members, most notable that of Lee (L.L.) Pugh, former county school superintendent and educator. RECORDED: Unnamed Family Cemetery in the Vicinity of IH 610 and Clinton Ave., Houston, Texas as recorded and alphabetized by R. W. Trott, 1977. (see vertical files at Clayton Library) 495U

283. RAGSDALE. Northwest Harris County at Hufsmith-Kohrville Road, on Fairweather Farms. Single grave: M. H. Ragsdale 11 Mar 1862-05 Dec 1921 "She faltered by the Wayside And the Angels took her Home." RECORDED: The Roadrunner 3:3:1977.

284. RAMIN CEMETERY: Near Brays Bayou on Ardmore; north side of South MacGregor Way at Oakmont; Riverside Terrace 8th Subdivision. Dates unknown, early settlers' cemetery of about 1 acre. Apparently destroyed when flood control project straightened the bayou. Old Map 56-100-0-2. 533G

285. RED OAK CEMETERY: NW of FM 1960, Southeast corner of Red Oak & Drava Lane, Westfield. Destroyed. 332J

286. REDEEMER CEMETERY: Black. East side of 9000 block of Vasser. 574B

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

288. RESTHAVEN MEMORIAL GARDENS: Interstate 45 North, south of Rankin Road. 372L

289. RESTLAWN CEMETERIES: Black. 8400 Wheatley, across from Cemetery Beautiful. 448-6963. One of the Paradise group. See "Lost in a graveyard"; HOSUTON CHRONICLE, 10 May 1993. 412T

290. RICE UNIVERSITY: 6100 South Main. The ashes of William Marsh Rice (1816-1900) are contained in the base of his statue in the main quadrangle. The University was only nine years old when "the butler did it." Mr. Rice was murdered in his sleep in by a treacherous valet who had hoped to make off with the \$4.6 million Rice had willed to endow the school. On the east side of the monument is the seal of Rice Institute with the inscription SALVE AETURNUM AETERNUMQUE SALVE. A salutation used in Roman funerals, literally translated the inscription reads: "Hail forever and forever, hail." The south side of the pedestal has the seal of the State of Massachusetts where Rice was born. The quotation is translated, "By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty." On the west face under the shield of the United States is the familiar Latin phrase E PLURIBUS UNUM: "From many one." The north side of the pedestal is the seal of the State of Texas with the inscription translated IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO, "empire within an empire," (also the motto of the State of Ohio). See HMRC: MSS140, 3 boxes. 532D

291. RICEVILLE CEMETERY: Black. On Honeywell at White Chapel, South of SW Freeway & Bissonnet, County Club Villas Subdivision. 530S

292. RISSER FAMILY CEMETERY: Behind the Holiday Mobile Home Park at 1400 block, South Main Street, Highlands, Texas. 459Z

293. ROBERTS CEMETERY: Black. Baytown, Texas. Adjoins Osgood Cemetery on Bayou Boulevard, Cedar Bayou area. Maintained by family members. RECORDED: Cedar Bayou Cemeteries, 1981, Baytown Genealogical Society. Cemeteries of Baytown Vol. 1, Baytown Genealogical Society. 502C

294. 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, 1977. RECORDED: Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas Vol. 2, 1985, Lorine Brinely. 285R

295. ROEDER-BECKER FAMILY CEMETERY: See Becker Cemetery. On Becker Cemetery Road. 328X

296. ROSE HILL CEMETERY: aka Rose Hill-Siedel Cemetery and Siedel Cemetery, (qv) From Tomball, west on FM 2920, turn left (south) on Cypress-Rose Hill Road, turn left (east) on Siedel Cemetery Road. Cemetery is on the right. 287N

297. ROSEWOOD MEMORIAL PARK: 2918 Old Humble Highway. P.O. Box 2375, Humble 77347 441-2171. Funeral Home. Operated by the Jack Fields family. Plots include Fields, Vinson, Koinm. Notable grave. Octavia Fields. 375L

Houston. RECORDED: (church history) Genealogical Record XXVIII.3.1980. 451H

301. ST. JOHN LUTHERAN CEMETERY: Cypress, Texas. Northwest Harris County, Cypress Church Road, east of Mueschke Road. 326R

302. ST. JOHN LUTHERAN CEMETERY: Waller, Texas. Stokes Road, south of Waller-Tomball Road. 282V

303. ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERY: 8022 Airline at Vashti, just past Little York. ca. 5 acres, 1935- . Catholic, predominantly Italian. Small open-air brick chapel—unusual for Houston. See WATCHEM, Reader needs old cemetery records for ancestor search, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 09 Sep 1979. RECORDED: Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas Vol. 1 (1985) by Lorine Brinely. Microfiche: Cemetery Records, A Texas and Louisiana Collection, LDS, 1959, Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research. 413T

304. ST. MARTIN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH . 717 Sage Road . 77056 . 621-3040 . 1952- . Burial records available. Garden of the Holy Cross Columbarium opened ca. 2 years; 255 spaces in an outdoor area. 491L

305. ST. MARTIN DE PORRES: FM 1942 & Parris Street, east of Crosby-Lynchburg Road, next to Sacred Heart Cemetery. aka Crosby Cemetery. ca, 1917- . 419V

306. ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN: Northwest Harris County at Westfield. aka Trinity Lutheran (qv) and Westfield Lutheran (qv).

307. ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN. Now St. Peter's United Church of Christ. 9022 Long Point Road at Campbell, Spring Branch area, behind the Church. Church records complete. Historical marker in front of Church: "St. Peter's Church founded 1848 by five German immigrant families. A log cabin erected in 1854 served as a house of worship until 1864 when this building was dedicated. It is one of the oldest church buildings in continuous use in Harris County. Many original church artifacts are still in use. An early public school in west Harris County was located on this site. The cemetery which adjoins the church grounds dates from 1848 and contains the graves of many pioneers of this area." RECORDED: The Living Tree News 1:4:1975; 2:1:1975; 2:2:1975. The Roadrunner 1:2:1974. Cemetery Inscriptions of Harris County, Texas Vol. II, 1985, Lorine Brinely. Microfiche: Cemetery Records, A Texas and Louisiana Collection, LDS, 1959, Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research. 450V

308. ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CEMETERY: 1853-1927. 2405 Navigation at St. Charles, next to the Our Lady of Guadalupe Church (1913). Maintained by the Galveston-Houston Diocese Cemeteries. The old Church of St. Vincent de Paul (Franklin Avenue and Caroline Street), celebrated its first Mass in 1842; the congregation raised a fund and purchased a tract for burial purposes from the Kennedy estate, to become the City's first Catholic cemetery, 1853-1927. For the Irish as Washington Cemetery (qv)

was to the Germans. Early French and Italian settlers, veterans of San Jacinto, Confederate and Union soldiers, who died at Military Hospital in Houston. Dick Dowling, hero of Sabine Pass buried here as well as Samuel Paschall who was at San Jacinto. Early families bearing such names as Kennedy, Foley, and Hall. Many buried here in the 1867 yellow fever epidemic; May 1871 the City of Houston condemned the Cemetery and the Roman Catholics then secured a section of the new Glenwood Cemetery for their use. Families who owned plots and secured permission from the bishop were still allowed to use the old burial ground; few graves were permanently marked and the hurricanes of 1900 and 1915 destroyed whatever would have preserved identities. Texas Historical Marker for Samuel Paschall. See Old Cemetery Made Historical Spot, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 24 Jul 1947. RECORDED: (partial, from the burial records of the Church) The Genealogical Record II:3,4,5:19 60. Three volumes of photocopied Church records (includes burials) are housed at Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research. See *Texas Catholic Herald*, 9 Apr 1993. 494J

309. SALEM LUTHERAN CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, Rose Hill area at end of Brown Road. North of FM 2920 at end of Tomball Cemetery Road. See The Heritage of North Harris County, 1977. 287D

310. SALEM PILGRIM. Black. Stanolin Road, Tomball TX. 249S

311. SANDERS CEMETERY: Northwest Harris County, Hockley, Texas. North of FM 2910 (Waller-Tomball Road), left side of Mueschke Road, at the end. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 4:4:1978. 286F

312. SANDERS CEMETERY: Wallisville Road, northeast of Loop 610. 495B

313. SAN JACINTO BATTLEFIELD CEMETERY: State Hwy. 134 at San Jacinto Battleground and State Park. Texas Historical Markers on grounds; Cemetery markers for Freeman Wilkinson, Isaac L. Jacques, Benjamin Rice Brigham (one of the nine fatalities on the Texas side at the Battle of San Jacinto, 21 Apr 1836). This site is believed to have served the town of San Jacinto as cemetery. RECORDED: The Quarterly 2:2:1967, South Texas Genealogical & Historical Society; Footprints 19:2:1976, Fort Worth Genealogical Society. 499N

314. SAN JACINTO MEMORIAL CEMETERY: 1935-. Channelview, 14659 I-10 East Freeway (old Market Street Road) 453-7114. Also Funeral Home. 497G

315. SAN FELIPE (Road) GRAVEYARD: Note made of in reference to Potters' Field (qv).

316. SCHLOBOHM FAMILY CEMETERY: 1 mile west of Eastex Freeway, north of Lauder Road at the old windmill. 1874-. RECORDED: A History of the Humble, Texas Area. 414B

317. SCHMIDT CEMETERY: See Koch-Schmidt Cemetery.

318. SCHRIMPF-CARL CEMETERY: A "vanished" cemetery in the old Frostown area, private, on

annexed into Webster ISD; now Clear Creek Independent School District.

322. SEABROOK CEMETERY: Seabrook, Texas. On Pine Gully Road, east of Todville Road. 1912- . 620D

323. SERREAU-KELLETT FAMILY CEMETERY: (most commonly known as the Serreau Family Cemetery) North of El Jardin subdivision, northeast of Seabrook; later deeded to town of Seabrook for a community cemetery. RECORDED: Living Tree News 4:2:1977; 4:3,4: 1978. 581W

324. SEYMOURS FAMILY CEMETERY: See 1839 Date, Old Burial Ground is Uncovered, HOUSTON POST 20 Apr 1963. About 200 yards from the Dickinson Gun Plant site, 300 yards west of Clinton Drive on the old H. E. Detering estate. Headstones: George E. Seymours. Died May 29, 1839. Age 24. Native of CI. Broken stone: Aged 1 Year 6 Mos. Native of Brecon, England. The stones were re-laid close to the new Docks 23, 24, and 25—Key Map shows the Pugh Cemetery (qv) is also in this general vicinity at Clinton Drive and River Street. 610E

Sheldon, Texas 77044 & 77049. Northeast of Houston via the Old Beaumont Hwy. Named for Henry King Sheldon of New York in 1890, who was a stockholder in the Texas & New Orleans company that built the railroad. Believed to be settled first by Richard Young in the late 18th century, long before Austin's 300 arrived. Later in 1800's, predominately settled by Harringtons, Magees, Singletons, and others. Once Common School District No. 32, it became its own ISD in the 1950.

Cemeteries in Sheldon:

Harrington Cemetery

Patching, Talcott gravesite

Sheldon Cemetery

Sheldon Negro Cemetery

Sheldon Potter's Field

325. SHELTON COMMUNITY CEMETERY: 1890- . aprox. 1/2 acre. North of Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, along US 90, 1/2 mile east of Sheldon Road. Access limited to family through the Lakewood Pipe Yard on Sheldon Road. Includes the family of J. E. Magee; oldest grave, Eliza E. Rutherford, J. E. Magee's daughter who died during childbirth at age 21 in 1890; fence built in 1950's. To the east is Potter's Field. 418U

326. SHELTON NEGRO CEMETERY: Black. 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

327. SHELTON POTTER'S FIELD: East of Sheldon Cemetery, along the Southern Pacific Railroad and US 90 East. Used 1900's-1910's. Mostly black railroad workers were interred in this area. One grave has fence going across it. 418U

328. SIEDEL CEMETERY: aka Rosehill Cemetery; Klein Funeral Home lists it as Rose Hill-Siedel Cemetery. Northwest Harris County, south of FM 2920 (Waller-Tomball Road), on Siedel Cemetery Road, off Cypress-Rosehill Road. 287N

329. SIMMS FAMILY CEMETERY: Crosby, Texas. Across Jackson Bayou, south of Via Dora. 419K

330. SIMMS FAMILY CEMETERY: Huffman, Texas. North of Spanish Cove Subdivision. 338Z

SINGLE GRAVESITES:

Hannah Este Burnett (qv)

My Father

Gilbert McArthur

Talcott Patching

M. H. Ragsdale

William Marsh Rice

Anna Taylor

331. SPANISH COVE CEMETERY: Black. Lake Houston area; may be the same as Simms Family Cemetery.

332. S.P.J.S.T. LODGE CEMETERY: Crosby TX. aka St. Martin??? Czech—Slovanska Podporujici Jednota Statu Texas; (aka Slavonik Benevolent Order of the State of Texas)

Spring, Texas 77373. Area originally occupied by the semiagricultural Orcoquiza, who were visited by Spanish missionaries in 1745 (El Orcoquisac Presidio and Mission Cemetery south of I-10, east of Trinity River in Chambers County; nothing visible; archeological site). William Pierpont established a trading post on Spring Creek in 1838; a post office was operating in 1890. At one time it was the county seat of the short-lived Spring Creek County (1850's). The town was a Houston and Great Northern Railroad boom town by 1902 but the railroad yard was later moved to Houston, and during the Great Depression the most of the town was torn down for lumber. Old Town Spring has been revitalized and is an interesting place to visit now. Also part of Common School District No. 3, it became one of the first ISD's.

Cemeteries in the Spring area:

Budde

Evangelical Church Cemetery

Schultz

community was a much sought place to live and had one of the best school districts in the state.

335. SPRING BRANCH LUTHERAN CEMETERY: See St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran.

336. STRACK FAMILY CEMETERY: Approximately 200 yards east of Kuykendall Road, north of Cypress Creek and Cypresswood subdivision, across from Strack School. Private land; locked gate. aka Kiese and Beckendorff. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 2:1:1975. 331F

Stuebner, Texas is today a "ghost town," founded by Christian Frederick August Stuebner in the mid 1800s. It prospered until the railroad tracks were laid through nearby Hufsmith, and the post office followed. In 1987 Stuebner-Airline Road became Veterans Memorial Parkway, and the name disappeared from the maps. See The 1960 Sun 25 Apr 1987. Once Common School District No. 47, now part of the Klein ISD.

337. STUEBNER CEMETERY: aka Zion Lutheran Cemetery (qv). At Huffsmith.

338. TAYLOR-STEVENSON RANCH: 11822 Almeda Road, Houston 77045. Single grave 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 in the early 1800s. See HOUSTON CHRONICLE, Texas magazine section, 28 Feb 1993.

339. TETTER CEMETERY: (also spelled Tottar/Tattor/Tettar) Humble area, Tattor Cemetery Road, off Cypresswood Drive, north of FM 1960, 4 miles west of Eastex Freeway. 1866- . 2.34 acres in pine forest, one of the most beautiful surviving settlers' cemeteries. 15 graves Charpiot family plot; Fields family; 100+ graves in all. 334K

340. TETTER NEGRO CEMETERY: Black. aka Bordersville (qv). Adjoins on south side of Tetter Community Cemetery. 334K

341. THEIS FAMILY CEMETERY: North of FM 1960 in Shannon Forest subdivision on Fern Bluff Drive. Theiss Family Marker at the site of the first family cemetery. Johann Heinrich Theiss and his wife, Katherina, came from Germany in 1846. When new owners purchased property a sign on an oak tree marked the location. The new owners called their home "Katherina's Walk," in honor of one of the Theis family members. See Victorian Style Home Features Old Cemetery, HOUSTON CHRONICLE 16 Nov 1982. 330F

342. TIMBERGROVE MANOR CEMETERY: See Vollmer Cemetery.

343. TINCH CEMETERY: "Lost," near Milby & Drennan. 19th Century. 494P

Tomball, Texas 77375 is just north of FM 1960, and began in 1906 as a freight center for the Trinity and Brazos Valley railroad. On the old William Hurd survey, it was originally named Peck after a

popular chief engineer. The town was renamed Tom Ball in honor of Thomas H. Ball, prominent attorney and congressman, in 1907. Much of the area around present day Tomball was settled much earlier and a large number of community and family cemeteries are throughout the area. Once a part of the Common School District No. 31.

344. TOMBALL CEMETERY: Tomball Cemetery Road, 500 feet north of FM 2920. 287M

Tri-Cities: The three-city area of Baytown, Goose Creek and Pelly prior to their incorporation into one city known as Baytown. See THE BAYTOWN SUN, The Heritage Edition 1822-1900, Part I and Part II 1900-Today, 24 & 31 Jan 1985.

345. TRINITY LUTHERAN CEMETERY: aka German Lutheran Cemetery. 600 Sawyer, near State Street. 1883-. 3 acres. Access on Sawyer usually locked; may be accessed through Glenwood Cemetery (qv) at 2500 Washington Avenue. Some records lost in a fire at the church, 800 Houston Avenue. Rev. Oliver Harms, former pastor of Trinity Lutheran, d. 1980. RECORDED: Cemeteries of Harris County, Texas Vol. II, 1985, Lorine Brinley. 493K

346. TRINITY LUTHERAN CEMETERY: aka Westfield Lutheran and St. Matthew Lutheran. East of Hardy Road off Westfan Lane (aka Meyer Road) at Westfield, on Klein Cemetery Road. The Henry Kaiser family lost a young during the 1872 diphtheria epidemic, and buried him under a large oak tree on their own property. In quick succession two other children died and were also laid to rest beneath the same oak tree—the infant son of Mr. & Mrs. Adam Klein, Sr. and the small daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Conrad Krimmel. In 1875 the Kaiser family donated a one-acre plot, and by purchase of additional land it was later enlarged to a two-acre burial plot; enlarged again to four acres. Early families buried here included Benfer, Brill, Klein, Hildebrandt, Roth, Strack and Theiss. 455 of Trinity's members were buried here at the time of the 100th anniversary. Texas State Historical Marker, 1990. RECORDED: Partial listing found in Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, SPRING, TEXAS 100TH ANNIVERSARY 1974. See The Heritage of North Harris County 1977. 333J

347. TWILIGHT CEMETERY: Black. 12th & Adams in La Porte. ca. 2 acres.

348. VETERANS CEMETERY: See Houston National Cemetery.

349. VILLA DE MATTEL CONVENT CEMETERY: 6510 Lawndale, 77023. 713/928-6053. Not open to the public. 1928-. 2 acres; 187 graves (1992). Training school for nuns and a mother house of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. Convent property occupies 74 acres. See Serving With Gladness by Sister Mary Loyola Hegarty, 1967, for history. 534C

350. VOLLMER CEMETERY: (aka Volmer-Niemann). 6618 Cindy Lane at Foxwood in Timbergrove subdivision. Ca. 1878-. 1-1/2 acre. ca. 30 graves. Several inscriptions: Henry (1821-1878 and Kate (1820-1895) Vollmer. Other families represented are Clay, Hillendahl, Niemann, Sauer, Thiel, Hilton. RECORDED: Submitted to The Genealogical Record, 1993. 452X

LEADER 06 NOV 1988, Washington Cemetery 100th Anniversary, THE LEADER 22 OCT 1987, Paul Harasim's column, Desecration of Washington Cemetery, HOUSTON POST 04 Oct 1991. Check Vertical Files of Houston Public Library, Texas and Local History Room, for other newspapers articles regarding Washington Cemetery. RECORDED: Old Washington cemetery, researched by Carl Kenneth Sheffield, includes photocopy of the records through 1978 and many obituaries. A typescript "History" by C. W. Hickman and Lois King is in the front of this legal size book at Clayton Library; Washington Cemetery Centennial Book, with maps, selected biographies, list of veterans, 1987 by CCWC. 493J

353. WESTCOTT CEMETERY: Northeast of Schuller & McDaniel, west of HWY 59, just north of Crosstimbers. 1850-1957. 50 x 100; about 40 graves. Early settlers' cemetery, Westcott family. Brick fence and lichgate, 1930. R. D. Westcott (1807-1897); C. M. Beauchamp (1844-1901); Harriet R. Gravis (1855-1909) (see Gravis-Karcher Cemetery); other families represented include Ezell, Grissom, Kane, Madden, Sayers, Scranton, Tucker. RECORDED: Living Tree News 13:01:1986. HMRC:SC 162, Westcott Family. Box 16, Folder 2, Marker photos for Col. Richard D. Westcott and wife; also sister, Emma Westcott. See also THE EVENING AGE articles of 03 Jan 1893 and 26 Sep 1893 (85th anniversary of Col. Westcott's birth). 454J

Westfield, Texas. Founded in 1864 by German immigrant Herman Tautenhahn, near present-day Interstate 45 and Cypress Creek. After the arrival of the International and Great Northern railroad in 1873, he moved his community store to a better trackside location, at the intersection of Bammel and Hardy roads. Including both German and Anglo-American settlers, by the 1890s it had cotton gins, sawmills, gristmills and railroad tonnage in cotton, lumber, cattle and hides. Original nucleus of Common School District No. 19, now known as the Aldine Independent School District.

354. WESTMINSTER GARDENS: Old Map 0042-020. South Kirkwood, 1/2 mile north of Beechnut. Shown on old Key Maps from 1958- . 529J

355. WHITE CHAPEL CEMETERY: Originally known as White Cemetery. 1824- . 11011 Lynchburg-Crosby Road, 2 miles north of Highlands TX 77562; 426-3555. Located in the old "White's Settlement on the east side of the San Jacinto River, about ten miles above the site of Lynchburg, the settlement had been named for Walter C. White, who, at the time of Long's expedition, had burned off a canebrake and raised a crop of corn here." Original two-acre site was used as a family cemetery by the White families who received land grant as part of Austin's Old 300. 100 acres; 35 currently in use. "The settlement was composed of the immigrants who had been aboard the Revenge (sailed from Alabama in 1822), and of passengers from the *James Monroe* and other schooners that had arrived off Galveston Island. Among the families was one named Smith, which, according to Pettus, "in number were about 20 including children, negroes & all." One of their daughters was named Sally because the Smith came from Bayou Sally in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana. The Smiths had made the trip to Texas in a pirogue. William Petus named these first settlers of the Houston area: The families were two Smith, Dennis Brasere, Canielle Kentucky, Dr. Jeter, Virginia Bradly of Kentucky, Talley Kentucky, Hughes of Kentucky, Hoppensville, Pettus, Herrington, Lynch, Vincas, Picayune Smith, Dr. Hunter & Others—The unmarried men were Rankin, James & Randle Jones Mitchell & composed one family; the

Jones' had a negro man—Pettus & the Smiths had some negroes.” From HOUSTON AND ITS HISTORY. RECORDED: Cemeteries of Harris County, Texas Vol. II, 1985, Lorine Brinely. 459D

356. WHITCOMB FAMILY CEMETERY: Off FM 528, 1/2 mile east of Clear Creek. A fence enclosed a plot ca. 23 x 28 ft. and contains nine headstones, all made of polish gray granite. The surname on eight stones is Thompson and one is Whitcomb. Death dates range from 1861 to 1947. Originally granted to John R. Williams, title to the league was canceled several years later for failure to meet the requirements of Austin's Colony. The league then went to Thomas Jefferson Chambers in 1829, until he lost it in court. The sheriff sold 930 acres out of the league to James W. Henderson in 1844, who sold it to James Thompson, a native of England, on 29 Sep 1851. Thomas married Mary Thomas, dau of Nancy and Jacob Thomas and granddaughter of James Britton "Brit" Bailey who settled in TX in 1818. Married on 24 Feb 1852, they developed a small plantation and the family—as did the cemetery—grew in size. Martha Elizabeth 1858–1861, Margaret Nancy 1866–1867, George Henry 1863–1867, and eventually James Thomas and his daughters Mary Jane (1854–1902), Rose (1882–1909), wife Mary (1914). Descendants and relatives are also here: John, 1935; James, 1936; Virginia Ann, wife of James, 1938; and Josephine Whitcomb, 1947. Reference: Archeological Reconnaissance in the Second Read of the Clear Creek Flood Control Project, Galveston and Harris Counties, Texas Prewitt and Associates' Technical Report No. 8, Austin TX 1990. 657F

357. WHITE OAK CEMETERY: 27 Jun 1913. Acorn Street, off White Oak Bayou. From Klein Funeral Home personal map book, Cemetery is supposed to be located behind a church on Acorn, off Antoine. However, only one church is on Acorn, i.e., St. John's Consortium, part of the Byzantine Catholic Fellowship. Possible that the cemetery was moved or destroyed to make a parsonage; a tiny portion of land behind the parsonage has a fancy Mosaic-style border (SW corner of April Lane at Weeping Willow) with what looks like could be a headstone. Part of the old O. P. Kelton Survey; see Old Map 0572 391 on file at the County Clerk's office. 451G

358. WHITSELL CEMETERY: At De Zavala Point, to the right of the road which traverses the de Zavala property. The private cemetery is of a family who once lived on the property and the chainlink fence was probably installed by the U.S. Government when they owned the property (San Jacinto Ordinance Depot). See Archaeological Investigations at De Zavala Point for the Proposed Penn-Texas shoreline Improvement Project, 1991 UT at San Antonio, No. 203.

359. WILLIAMS FAMILY CEMETERY: Humble, Texas. 1890's. 70 yards east of Fairgrounds on Wilson Road. 376E

Willow was founded around 1837 by Frenchman Claude Nicholas Pillot. A center for the non-German it was populated by Anglos and Frenchmen. Areas once served by Common School District No. 9. Long vanished, only the Cemetery remains.

360. WILLOW CREEK CEMETERY: Willow Creek Road, Northwest Harris County, north of Willow Creek 3/4 miles south of Klein on Stuebner-Airline Road (FM 2920) west of Hooks Airport. One of

Wooster, Texas in the old Nathaniel Lynch Survey (Abstract No. 44) on Scotts Bay, recorded in Vol. 65, Page 274-275, Deed Records. The League was granted to Nathaniel Lynch by the Spanish Government on 19 Aug 1824, and was surveyed for his estate in August 1843. Now an incorporated part of Baytown, the town of Wooster was settled and laid out in 1892 (filed 20 Jan 1893) by Q. A. Wooster of New England by way of Minnesota and Iowa, and his partner, W. D. Crow. The old Wooster Common School District No. 38 was formed when Q. A. Wooster began correspondence with the County School Superintendent pre 13 May 1894. The original frame building was preserved and moved to the Republic of Texas Sesquicentennial Plaza; received a Texas State Historical marker 30 Jun 1990.

365. WOOSTER FAMILY CEMETERY: Baytown, Texas. Part of the old Wooster community, at end of Mapleton Drive in area now known as Brownwood, Lot 1, Block K, Map of Wooster (Deed Vol. 65, Pg 274-275). Prior to purchase of land a burial site with large slab marker, simply inscribed MY FATHER (qv). First family burial 08 Oct 1894, son Martin Elmer Wooster, born 11 Feb 1884. Other family burials included wife, Catharine Morella Monroe Wooster 01 Jul 1839-14 Nov 1900; Wooster subsequently deeded the plot to Harris County for use of a cemetery for whites only. Daughter, Dora Evabell Wooster Richmond 14 Apr 1878-22 Jul 1906 and later Wooster himself, 04 Sep 1839-21 Feb 1908, were buried here. Several unmarked graves, children of Wooster relatives. Grandson and Great-grandson buried here, moved to White Cemetery (qv) in Highlands when subsidence took the land: Ray Brown Wooster 22 Jan 1904-27 Aug 1960 and John Henry Wooster 15 Dec 1941-18 Apr 1962. Markers only of Q. A. Wooster and Catharine M. Wooster were placed on Wooster plot at Cedar Crest Cemetery (qv) in 1991. RECORDED: Stirpes XX:2:1980. 499V

366. WUNSCH: Northwest Harris County, 13 miles north of Houston on I-45, 2 miles south of Spring. Small plot is just to the side of highway, with a weighing station on the east side, across from the Goodyear Blimp Base. See The Heritage of North Harris County, 1977. RECORDED: Living Tree News 13:3:1987. 332B

367. YOUNG'S GRAVEYARD: See Harrington Cemetery.

368. ZAHN: Cypress, Texas. K-Z Road, east of Mueschke Road, north of Cypress Church Road. 1872- . RECORDED: The Roadrunner 3:3:1977. 326M

369. ZION LUTHERAN: aka Stuebner Cemetery. Northwest Harris County, from FM 2920 turn north on 1978, cross railroad tracks, turn right on Huffsmith Road, go to Zion-Lutheran Cemetery Road and turn left. RECORDED: The Roadrunner 8:1:1981. 249V

370. ZUBE CEMETERY. North of 2920, east of Hegar Road. 284P

LOST CEMETERIES. These may be listed under some name or location:

Hwy. 45 & Airtex, west of North Freeway (shows up on several listings, but this is a pet cemetery)

2900 block of Jones... Lockwood between Weaver and Laura Koppe. Off Jensen between Quitman and Collingsworth, a supermarket building now occupies the location at Jones & Grigsby. Assessed in 1926 as Richardson Addition; Revalued 1964. Vol. 27 Pg. 102. Old Map 2-02-00-42

Southeast of Sparta at Shawboro

Others: from Jesse Johnston's list, which may be the same as some other listed and not recognizable by the descriptions shown:

Betkard Road, east of Warren Road, South of US 290

End of Saddle Creek, NW of FM 1960

House Hall Road, South of US 290 and Cypress Mill

LaDue Lane, off Harvey Road. South of US 90 near the Liberty County line

North of 2920, east of Hegar Road

NE of Stuebner-Airline, off Clow Road

NE of HWY 90, between Lord Road and Adlong School Road.

South of HWY 90, NE of 610 Loop; north of Wallisville Road

<u>DECADE</u>	<u>NEW PLACES</u>	<u>DISAPPEARING PLACES</u>
1890s	Houston Heights La Porte	Chanayville Hockley
1900s	—	—
1910s	Bellaire Harrisburg Independence Heights Magnolia Park Park Place	Houston Heights
1920s	Goose Creek Pasadena Pelly South Houston Stewart Heights West University Place	Harrisburg Park Place Magnolia Heights Independence Heights
1930s	Galena Park Humble South Side Place Tomball	Stewart Heights
1940s	Baytown (1) Deer Park Jacinto City Katy Morgans Point Shore Acres	Goose Creek Pelly
1950s	Bunker Hill Village Hedwig Village Hillshire Village Hunters Creek Village Jersey Village Lomax Missouri City (Fort Bend County) Piney Point Village Stafford (Fort Bend County)	

	Waller (2) Webster
1960s	El Lago Seabrook Taylor Lake Village
1970s	Friendswood (2) Nassau Bay Pearland (2) (Brazoria County)

* Most of the disincorporating places were annexed by Houston.

1 Baytown formed from consolidation of Goose Creek, Pelly, and Baytown.

2 Annexed into Harris County; already existed in other counties.

It should be noted here that while the United States Post Office might deem a place as having "disappeared," the local citizenry does not. Some of these names are still referred to today in the giving of directions or in general conversation.

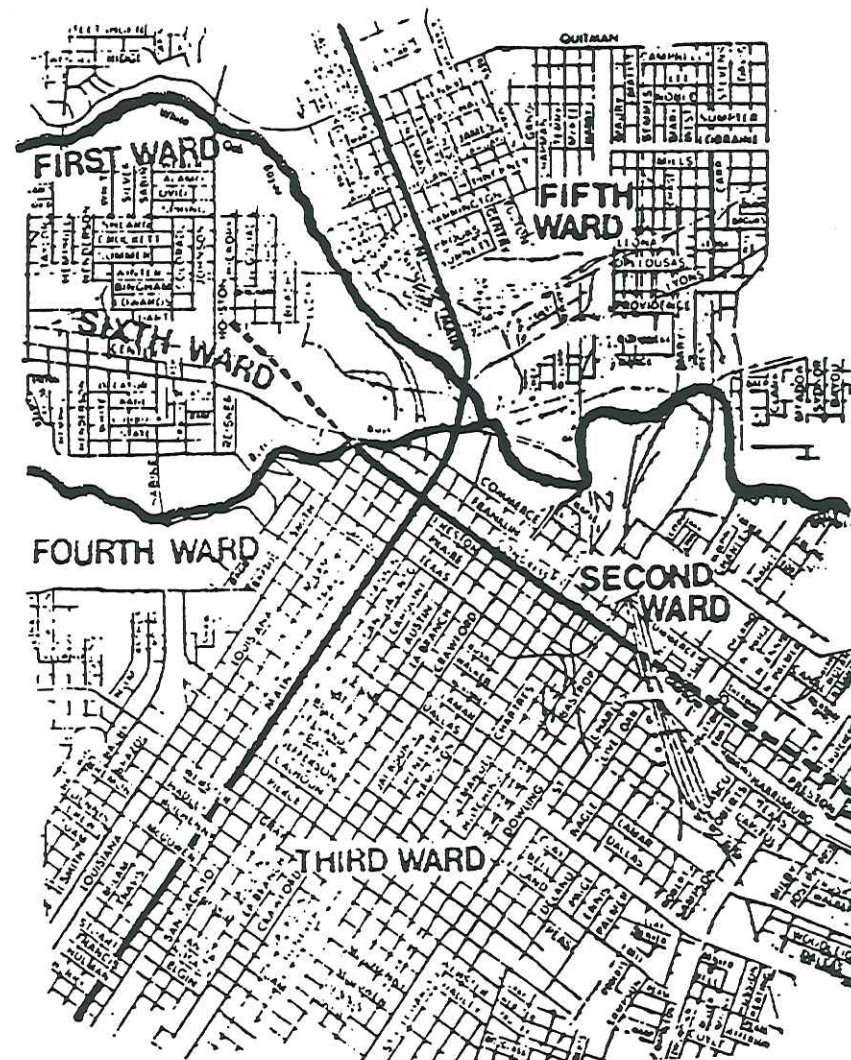
A check of early census records will lead to some of the towns and communities well known at the time, which have since disappeared. Their citizens were enumerated under these designations. Several that were noticed on the 1880 Harris County census included

White Oak Settlement
Little White Oak Bayou (Spring)
Lynchburg
Clinton
Harrisburg
Spring Branch

Cedarcrest Cemetery	Christian Simul League	OM	2902	001
Cedarcrest Cemetery	Sec S to I Ind. "	OM	0009	064
Cedarhurst Cemetery	LaPorte Johnson Hunter Sur	OM	0002	023
City Cemetery	Not Shown	OM	000X	631
City Cemetery	Not Shown	OM	0176	424
College Park Cemetery	O. Smith Survey	OM	0093	486
	filed in front office	OM	0000	000
Dorsett, T.M. Survey	North End Cemetery	OM	0010	019
Dowel, Jas. Survey	Paradise Cemetery Annex	OM	0037	025
	Paradise BLK 3-1	OM	0045	075
	Paradise BLK 6	OM	0049	064
	Paradise BLK 7	OM	0066	036
	Paradise BLK 14	OM	0056	063
	Paradise Cemetery	OM	0011	062
Goose Creek Addition	Magnolia Cemetery	OM	0005	060
Hardin, Wm. Survey	Calvary Cemetery filed in	OM	0000	000
	front office	OM	0000	000
Harrisburg Pt. BK 10, 40	Glendale Cemetery	OM	0403	183
Highland Acres Homes	Cemetery Beautiful, Vol. 99	OM	0015	061
Holland, A. G. Survey	Colored Cemetery, Spring	OM	0855	711
Holland, A. G. Survey	Colored Cemetery, Spring	OM	0855	712
Beautiful Cemetery	Vol. 998 Pg. 533	OM	0015	061
Adath Emeth		OM	0008	056
Beth Israel		OM	0018	137
Beth El	J. W. Wharton Survey	OM	0007	071
Eternity Park Cemetery	filed in office & not rec.	OM	0000	000
Evergreen Cemetery ext.	Harris & Wilson Survey	OM	0010	058
Evergreen Cemetery ext.	S. M. Williams Survey	OM	0075	172
Evergreen Cemetery ext.	Not Shown	OM	0015	056

Courtesy of Casey Wallace, County Clerk's Office, Harris County.

HOUSTON WARD MAP



A city government with a mayor and eight aldermen was in place by 1840, just a few short years after Houston was founded in 1836. The city was divided into four political subdivisions which were called "wards." Later two more Wards were added. Some report that the Wards were organized during Reconstruction, but it is more likely that this era saw a reorganization of these wards within the five-mile township, with each ward electing an alderman. These were abolished in 1906 but many—especially the Blacks—still refer to these historical areas.

First Ward was north of Congress and west of Main Street. This Ward parallels the development of the 6th, both developed by William R. Baker who was a leading 19th Century politician and mayor of Houston from 1880 to 1885. Baker had come to Houston from Baldwinsville NY in 1837 and was a director of the Houston and Texas Central Railway, and platted the early Houston additions, including the Freedman's Town grid in the 1850s.

Second Ward encompassed an area between Buffalo Bayou and Congress, east of Main Street. Populated mainly by those of Mexican descent, until recent times there was no cohesive civic group to encourage its identity, as there has been in the predominately Black wards. Note the contact for the Tejano Association in the Resource section.

Third Ward, south of Congress and also east of Main, centered around Dowling Street on its eastern boundaries. It was a thriving black business community established by college-educated professionals. The area now lies between Interstate 45 and Old Spanish Trail on the city's south side, inside the 610 Loop. The Third Ward Redevelopment Council, Inc. was formed in August 1992 with a vision toward preservation and redevelopment works.

Fourth Ward was south of Congress, west of Main, and its leader was the Rev. John Henry Yates who had been brought to Texas as a slave from Virginia's Chesapeake Bay area. He was to lay the corner stone for the Antioch Baptist Missionary Church in August 1866. When Jack Yates purchased the Clay Street property for the church, he encouraged freedmen to buy land to own their own homes. Freedmen's Town (now West Dallas Street) was the hub of the old Fourth Ward.

The Fifth Ward is the area north of Buffalo and White Oak bayous, east of downtown. The most notorious, it was called the Bloody Fifth, and was on "the wrong side of the tracks." It tried to secede twice from the city, but in 1883 Houston achieved a sort of peace with the residents when it built an iron drawbridge over the bayou at San Jacinto Street, giving the residents easier access to the city. Homes were interspersed with industrial sites, warehouses and train stations. Former slaves from East Texas congregated along the north bank of the bayou where they built closely packed lean-tos and small frame houses. Known as "the Bottoms," in a grove of trees, this area developed as American Blacks flocked to Houston to find jobs. In 1912 it was the scene of the most disastrous fire in Houston's history. Fifth Ward residents were both black and white, and most worked in the area. Mexicans began to settle in the area in the 1880s.

Sixth Ward was originally part of the Fourth Ward was south of Congress, north of Buffalo Bayou, and is located just blocks west of downtown, immediately north of Buffalo Bayou, vicinity of Lubbock and Trinity Streets. Founded January 1, 1876, it is the City's first historic district. Six homes and two businesses are 19th Century and on the national Registry of Historic Places. This has been home to German, French, Italian, Jewish, Scottish, Polish, Irish, and most recently Vietnamese and Mexican. Historic St. Joseph Catholic Church. See the Resource section for a contact to the Sixth Ward Historic District.

The 1993 telephone directory lists specific Citizens Assistance Offices for both the Third and Fifth Wards, as well as some of the other areas now known by names such as Denver Harbor, etc.

the old Fogel-west records and some of the Boulevard Funeral Home records still exist; we are still seeking the possibility that the Sid Westheimer records may yet surface. Should any reader know about existing records of any old funeral home, please contact this compiler. It is vital that such records be preserved in a controlled environment. HCD = Houston City Directory

Acres Home Funeral Home . 933 West Little York Road . 77091 . 741-0822

Aldine Funeral Home (1987 as Deer Park Funeral Home; Dec 1991-) . 9504 Airline . 77037 . 591-6055

Alief-Sharpstown Funeral Home (Nov 1987-) . 7730 Boone Road . 77072 . 561-6300

Aztec Funeral Home

Barnes & Barnes Funeral Home (1991-) . 5601 Arlington . 77076 . 699-8880

Carl Barnes (ca. 1932-) . 746 West 22nd . 77008 . 869-4529

Bedford's Funeral Home . 2915 Sampson . 77004 . 659-7043

Bill Claire Family Mortuary has taken over the Fairchild Funeral Home (see Fairchild listing) according to HOUSTON CHRONICLE 24 Feb 1993 Mortuary offers multicultural service.

Boulevard Undertaking Co. (6929 Harrisburg Blvd.; 1928 HCD listed J. V. Cossabrrom as the owner). 04 Sep 1992: 05 Oct 1990 per Paul Scott, Records Manager for Harris County TX: Harris County Records Center, Historical Files include four boxes of Boulevard Funeral Home Records, found in a filing cabinet on the third floor of the Crumpacker Building in January, 1990. Other unrelated records were found in the same area of the building. Individual Funeral Records, in some cases including obituary notices and death certificates: #0-250, 12 Dec 1961-10 Sep 1963; #251-449, 14 Sep 1963-06 Dec 1965; #452-611, 12 Feb 1965-13 Apr 1966; #1-195, 18 Apr 1966-01 Dec 1967; Miscellaneous papers associated with billing and embalming also included.

Boyd's Mortuary . 8011 West Montgomery . 77088 . 445-0971

Brookmeadow Funeral Home. Also Cemetery (qv)

Brookside Funeral Home (1974-) . 13401 Eastex Freeway . 77039 . 449-6511

Brockwood (Brookwood?)

Burges-Whisenant Co. (700 Bell Avenue; 1928 HCD)

Calloway Mortuary

Jack E. Carswell . formerly Houston Funeral Home.

Chauvin-Doherty

Citizens Funeral Home . 7512 Lockwood Drive . 77016 . 631-1393

Clay & Clay Funeral Home . 3101 Lyons . 77020 . 227-0714

Collins Funeral Home . 3102 McGowen . 77004 . 659-7608

Colonial Funeral Home . 901 South Main . Pasadena . 77506 . 472-4337

Community Chapel Funeral Home . 808 Schweikhardt . 77020 . 672-6397

Cremation Service Int'l. 5601 Arlington . 77076 . 692-5555

Crespo Funeral Home (1931- ; FIRE: 1967) . 2516 Navigation . 225-9567.

Daniels & Phillips (1010 West Dallas; 1928 HCD)

David Funeral Directors . 1814 Columbia Street . 77008 . 861-2861

Delta

Deer Park Funeral Directors . 336 East San Augustine . Deer Park . 476-4693

Direct Cremation . 864-1819

Dixon & Clay Co. (3312 Lyons Avenue; 1928 HCD)

Duncan Funeral Home . 5806 North Wayside . 77028 . 672-8782

Ray Duval. Duvall-Lezaz.

Earthman Funeral Directors . (1889-) 2420 Fannin . 77002 . 659-3000 . Multiple locations; Masterfile beginning 1909-1911. An early city directory noted that J. B. Earthman was from Fayette County where he had been a blacksmith and rancher, was now in the transfer and storage business. 1907, he and J. L. McCarty founded Earthman-McCarty Co., Funeral Directors & Embalmers.

Escort Inc. Funerals - Escort Mortician Service . 6655 Ardmore 77021. 741-0671

Fair and Johnson Funeral Service . 6807 Hoffman . 77028 . 631-2959

Forest Park Funeral Homes . 6900 Lawndale . 77023 . 928-5141

Frierson & Sons (Black) listed in 1915 City Directory on St. Felipe

Garza, Sam M.: 1980- . 716 College . South Houston . 77587 . 946-3121

Sam H. Green & Company

Golden Era Services Inc. 2727 Allen Pkwy . 77019 . 524-8881

Gooden Nixon Funeral Home . 1716 Avenue E . 77471 . 342-2010

Guillen & Sons . 923 Broadway . 77012 . 928-5496

Hammond Undertaking Co. (1018 Schwartz; 1928 HCD)

Heights Funeral Home (1926-). 1317 Heights Blvd. 77008 . 862-8844

Hilliard Funeral Home . 2412 Little York . 77093 . 697-0063

Houston Cremation . 741-0822

Houston Cremation Services . 431-1562

Houston Memorial Funeral Home . 10817 West Helms . 77037 . 692-4441

Horan & Koeh

Howard-Glendale Funeral Directors . 1015 Federal Road . 77015 . 453-6373 (formerly Howard Funeral Home in Galena Park)

Huckabay Funeral Service . 1721 Dowling . 77003 . 223-2705

Hyde Park Funeral Directors . 1324 Hyde Park . 77006 . 526-1856

Jackson Funeral Home . 5015 South Acres . 733-7411—same as next; 1992 Houston telephone book gives the Wheeler address and phone number.

Jackson Mortuary Inc. . 2517 Wheeler . 77004 . 526-4951

John-Henry Funeral Directors . 3116 Lyons . 77020 . 223-3741

E. Jackson (Black). Listed in 1915 City Directory on St. Felipe

Johnson Funeral Home . (1934-) . 5730 Calhoun Road . 77021 . 747-9604

Johnson Funeral Home . 2301 McGowen . 77004 . 659-7711

Johnson Funeral Home . 14615 Hiram Clark . 433-1546

Gus Jones Funeral Home . 2905 LaBranch . 77004 . 757-9892

Kashmere Gardens Funeral Home . 5001 Kelley . 77026 . 633-3809

King Funeral Home

Klein Funeral Home . Tomball TX . 351-7233

J. L. Kopf (1014 Prairie Avenue; 1897-98 HCD) John Kopf, cabinetmaker who made caskets by hand. In 1901 competition for Westheimer's; 1907 purchased the M. T. Jones home at 1209 Main and opened a funeral home there.

Bob Lee Chapel

Paul U. Lee Funeral Home . Baytown . Navarro; now Earthman.

Paul U. Lee Funeral Home . 201 S 3rd . La Porte . 77571 . 471-0123

Levy Funeral Directors . 7010 Chetwood . 77081 . 660-6633

George H. Lewis & Sons . 1010 Bering Drive . 77057 . 789-3005

I. S. Lewis Funeral Home . Lyons Avenue

Lockwood Funeral Home . 9402 Lockwood Dr. 77016 . 633-1421

McCoy & Harrison Funeral Home . 4918 M L King Blvd . 77021 . 659-7618

McDuffie's Funeral Home (McDuffie Mortuary) . 115 West Hamilton. 77076 . 695-8400

Metropolitan Morticians Service . 4341 Town Plaza . 77045 . 721-1831

Memorial Funeral Home (Houston Memorial?)

Palm Funeral Home (1945-1974) . See Earthman.

Paradise Funeral Home . 10401 West Montgomery Road . 77088 . 445-1201

Parnell Memorial . see Miller-Parnell

Pasadena Funeral Home . 2203 Pasadena Blvd. 77502 . 473-6206

Perry Funeral Home (formerly Wall & Stabe)

Perry-Fortinberry Company

Jimmy Pruitt Funeral Service . 215 Dennis . 77006 . 651-3119

Pruitt Mortuary . 7518 N Main . 77022 . 864-2609

Pryority Mortuary Service . 2526 Fairbanks . 77026 . 699-0310

Christo Rey Funeral Home (1991-) . 235 North Sampson . 77003 . 237-1777

Riverside Funeral Directors . 2817 Nagle . 77004 . 655-7175

Rosewood Funeral Home. (see Jack Fields) 2602 Old Humble Rd . Humble TX 77396 . 441-2171

Ross & Wright (904 Texas Avenue; 1897-98 HCD)

Ross Mortuary . 3618 Lyons . 77020 . 223-8071

Ruffin Funeral Home. 6911 Winton . 77021 . 747-1111

Sacred Hope Funeral Home. 1505 Jensen Dr . 77020 . 223-3707

San Jacinto Funeral Home [&c] . 14659 I-10 East Frwy . 77015 . 453-7114

Santana Funeral Directors (1990-) . 401 S/Sgt. Marcario Garcia Dr. 77011 . 921-3000

Settegast-Kopf (1901-) . 3320 Kirby Drive . 77098 . 526-2411. E. Ed Settegast operated a livery stable on Fannin Street and John Kopf was a cabinetmaker who made caskets by hand as a sideline. These two teamed up in 1901 and became serious competition for Westheimer.

Sharpstown-Alief (see Alief-Sharpstown)

Southwest Funeral Directors . 1218 Welch

Ben Sterling & Silver Sterling . Channelview

Stripling Funeral Service . 3911 Fulton . 77026 . 697-1779

Texas Mortuary . South Texas Mortuary

Trevino & Sons . 3911 Fulton . 77009 . 697-1779

Veterans Funeral Service . 523-1111 with Veterans Funeral Assistance at 9504 Airline . 77037 . 591-7259

Villareal

Willie G. Vollus (formerly Sid Westheimer)

Waddell's Mortuary . 6938 Westover . 77087 . 640-2100

Wall & Staub (1117-1119 Prairie Avenue; 1897-98 HCD)

Wallace Funeral Homes . 9209 N Green River . 77078 . 631-3226

Waltrip Funeral Directors . 1415 Campbell Rd . 77055 . 465-2525

Westheimer-Billig. 1866-

Sid Westheimer Company (104 San Jacinto; 1897-98 HCD) (sold to Vollus; Vollus-Westheimer sold to John T. Cooper; became Vollus-Cooper)

A. Williams (Black). Listed in 1915 City Directory on Liberty Avenue

Williams & Sons Funeral Home . 7811 Cullen . 77051 . 738-2234

Winford Funerals . 8514 Tybor . 77074 . 771-9999

Woodlawn Funeral Home (&c) . 1101 Antoine . 77055 . 682-3663

M. J. Adlof. 1898- . 2001 Telephone Road

Bill Claire Family Mortuary . 2603 Southmore . 522-9030

Brysons' . 23101 West Hwy. 6 . 331-2808

Earthman Memorials . 443-0841

Earthman Monument Co . 13102 North Fwy 77060 . 443-0063

Forest Park Memorials . 6810 Lawndale . 926-2894

Gamez Monument Co . 225 Edgewood

Hollywood Memorials . 3506 N Main . 77009 . 227-5109

Houston Monument Co . 217 N 610 Loop . 77081 . 869-6750

Independent Monuments . 814 West 19th . 77018 . 862-1746 * ca. 1984-1992, with Schlitzberger finishing up remaining work.

Lawndale Monument Co (ca. 1986-) . 2046 Alta Vista . 77023 . 923-2033

Paradise Monument Co [& c] . (1930-) 10401 W Montgomery Rd . 445-1201

Quality Monument Co . 217 North Loop

Robbins Monument Co (1925-) . 2710 Washington Ave . 77007 . 864-7918

Rose Monument Co . 3401 N Shepherd . 77018 . 880-8091

Ruffin Monuments & Markers . 3344 Sanders . 659-8668

Schlitzberger Family Craft Monument Services (1922-) 6859 Lawndale . 926-1785

L. W. Stolz Memorials Inc. . 1311 Post Oak Park Drive . Office: 626-1867 (at LaGrange TX)

South Park Monument Co . 12400 Telephone Rd . 77075 . 485-0378

Stone-Tech . 7731 Long Point . 77055 . 957-4461

HOUSTON'S HOSPITALS

In the interest of those using this Directory for genealogical pursuits, it seems prudent to include this brief historical listing. The name of the hospital may be found on a death certificate or in an obituary, and the researcher may be seeking possible records from these sources.

* 1838. City Hospital, which lasted only a few years. Then a two-story structure, was located on the corner of McKinney & Austin about 1868; during the Civil War was used as a military hospital. After the War it continued as a private hospital. The property was sold and moved to Brashear home on the city line, on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad opposite Glenwood Cemetery.

* 1839. The Morning Star reported that the City Hospital would accept no patient who had not lived in Houston at least six months.

In a report published in the Weekly Telegraph on 30 Jul 1856, Chief Clerk Henry Vanderlinder, reported numbers for the Charity Hospital for the period of 1847-1856:

136,985 admissions

121,138 foreigners

14,732 natives

21,080 deaths with 17,498 buried at the expense of the Institution

* 11 Mar 1857 Houston physicians formed the Houston Medical Association. Founders were Drs. William H. Howard, Greenville Dowell, R. H. Boxley, H. W. Waters and J. S. Duval.

* 1858. The Houston Academy had moved into a new two-story brick building, to later become a military hospital for the duration of the Civil War.

* 1861. The Houston Medical College offered to maintain a charity hospital, and fifteen acres with good buildings was purchased, but it was to be shortly used for soldiers of the Civil War.

* 1863. William Marsh Rice's first wife, Margaret Bremond Rice, died 13 Aug 1863. He left his home on Court House Square to be used as a military hospital when he went off to Matamoros and Havana to run blockade.

* 1872-1913. Houston Infirmary established across from the Glenwood Cemetery by Drs. T. J. Broyles and D. F. Stuart.

* 11 Mar 1887. St. Joseph's Infirmary, 1910 Crawford, was opened by the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word.

* 1890-1891 Pest House quarantined smallpox patients that winter in the worst to hit Houston. Located

1910. Sunset Hospital, 2015 Thomas in the Phil ward, on White Oak Bayou. Work began by the engineers and designers for the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway. The line was acquired by the Sunset Line, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

* 1912. Green Sanatorium for Nervous and Mental Diseases. 9218 Old Main Street Road (now Fannin) at Old Spanish Trail. One of the first private hospitals for mental illness in Texas. Demolished in 1951.

* 1915. A. M. Feagan was running a hospital at 3102 Providence Street; per Red Diary.

* Jan 1923. Fifteen women met and founded the Blue Bird Circle, and set out to raise money. The famous Blue Bird Easter eggs and the beautiful Easter baskets have been a major fund raiser. In 1934 they build a little white cottage next to the Methodist Hospital on San Jacinto at Rosalie where they would operate a convalescent home for the Shriners Crippled Children's Clinic. In 1949 the famous Blue Bird Children's Clinic was the first in the south for research and treatment in epilepsy.

* 1916. Houston Clinic founded by Dr. A. Philo Howard who had come to Houston in 1907 as chief surgeon of the Frisco and Rock Island System, with Dr. William Burton Thorning as his partner.

* 1923. Methodist Hospital was a gift of Dr. Oscar L. Norsworthy to the Texas Methodist Conference. Cornerstone for the new Methodist Hospital was laid on May 31, 1950.

1924. Heights Hospital founded by Dr. Thomas A. Sinclair, converting a residence into a six bed facility.

* 02 Dec 1924. Jefferson Davis Hospital, Buffalo Drive (later Allen Parkway), City-County Charity Hospital. Was at Elder & Girard on land given by the Allen brothers more than 80 years before.

* 1925. Houston Negro Hospital founded at 2100 Elgin; later at 3204 Ennis Street. Part of the entrance inscription reads "It is dedicated to the American Negro, to inspire good citizenship and for the relief of suffering, sickness and diseases among them." With a major expansion in 1961, the hospital became Riverside General Hospital. See Houston Heritage, HOUSTON BUSINESS JOURNAL 19 October 1992.

* 1926 Houston City Directory:

Baptist Hospital - 602 Lamar av. Robt. G. Jolly, supt; Mrs. Lillie Jolly, supt training school.

Blair's Sanitarium - 1212-1220 N. San Jacinto. J. M. Blair, propr.

Greenwood Sanitarium - Main St rd. James Greenwood, supt.

Hermann Hospital - Ss Hermann Park. Office 807-8 Stewart bldg.

Houston Negro Hospital - Ss Elgin av bet Paige and Ennis. Dr. I. M. Terrell, supt.

Houston Tuberculosis Hospital - W Dallas av ne cor Shepherd Drive. Trustees: R. H. Spencer chrnm; Dr. A. H. Flickwir, Dr. Ernest Wright, J. P. Hudson, W. C. Munn, Mrs. E. J. Hudges and Miss Nina Cullinan. Dr. J. W. Slaughter, sec; Miss Mae Aldrich, supt.

Houston Tuberculosis Hospital - W Dallas av ne cor Shepherd Drive. Trustees: R. H. Spencer chrmn; Dr. A. H. Flickwir, Dr. Ernest Wright, J. P. Hudson, W. C. Munn, Mrs. E. J. Hudges and Miss Nina Cullinan. Dr. J. W. Slaughter, sec; Miss Mae Aldrich, supt.

Methodist Hospital - 3020 San Jacinto. Rev. D. H. Hotchkiss, mgr.; Miss Jessie T. Bain, supt of nurses.

Municipal (Jefferson Davis) Hospital - Elder nw cor Railroad. Judge S. R. Streetman, chmn of the bd; Judge W. H. Ward, v-chmn; Dr. J. H. Wooters, resident phys.

Norsworthy Hospital - See Methodist Hospital.

Southern Pacific Hospital - 2015 Thomas. R. W. Knox, chf surg; Dr. H. K. Morrison, house surg; Mrs. J. M. Maynard, supt.

St. Joseph's Infirmary - 1910 Crawford. Under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. Sister M. Augustine, superioress.

Turner Urological Institute - 506 Caroline. Dr. B. W. Turner director and owner.

* 1927 "City Doctors Would Abandon 'Pest House'." Buffalo Drive. Jefferson Davis Hospital near Grand Central Station to be detention hospital for communicable diseases.

* 1931-32. Heights Clinic & Hospital at 1917 Ashland.

* Houston Negro Hospital . 2900 Elgin

* Memorial Hospital . Lamar & Smith

* Mexican Clinic . 1909 Canal

* Parkview Hospital . 7444 Harrisburg

* 1936. March. New Jefferson Davis Hospital for city-county broke ground.

* 1945. Texas Children's Hospital

* 1945. Navy Hospital cornerstone laid 9 Mar 1945—forerunner of the Veterans Hospital at Holcombe & Alameda Road

* Houston Infirmary Sanitarium. Washington & 10th Street.

* Herman Hospital

* St. Elizabeth

* Houston Tuberculosis Hospital

* Houston Municipal Hospital

Photographing gravestones is possibly the best way to preserve a gravestone, and in a few years may be the only legible record of it. Certainly this method is the least harmful. If the marker is quite old and has been neglected, it may be dirty or crusted over with lichen, and our first instinct is to clean it! For photographing, take along a can of shaving cream. Cover the stone then wipe away the excess; enough should be left in the indented lettering to give you somewhat of a better picture.

NO CHEMICALS OR METAL TOOLS SHOULD EVER BE USED!!!

Certainly brush, vines, and weeds may need to be trimmed away so tools will be needed to do this. When you get to the marker you'll need the items to clean it with—old terrycloth towels, washcloths and a soft bristled brush—and lots and lots of water (which you may need to take with you) will be needed. Even if there is water on the property, don't forget that you should take a bucket to carry it in.

Duplicating the gravestone image on paper by rubbing chalk, crayon, charcoal or other media on a piece of paper is a popular activity—and can really make an interesting piece of artwork to sometimes even be framed. It is, however, a controversial matter for those involved in preservation of cemeteries and should be done with great care. Novices should be aware that rubbing can cause damage—and that damage cannot be reversed.

The three types of stone most used before the turn of the century are limestone, sandstone, and marble. They were relatively soft and easy to carve, and this soft nature causes them to deteriorate more rapidly. If you are thinking of making a rubbing of a marker, examine the surface. If it flakes or chips away when pressure is applied, or if the surface is grainy and comes off when rubbed, do not use the stone for such activity.

The gravemarker becomes the focal point in most cemeteries, but consideration for care and repair of other features also need to be considered. Photographs and drawings of other features such as gates, fences, chapels, gravehouses, etc. can add "character" to your preservation record.

The Reader is referred to the following references for further information and instructions. Before you go—know what to do and what not to do. Then go prepared!

Here Lyes...The Art of Gravestone Rubbing by George Harrar. VISTA, Exxon Travel Club Magazine. Summer 1977.

"Cemeteries: Their Use and Misuse," GENEALOGY (2:Dec 1973) and "Shocking State of Cemeteries," GENEALOGY (84:Apr 1984) by Willard Heiss, publications of the Genealogy Section of the Indiana Historical Society at 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis IN 46202.

A Graveyard Preservation Primer by Lynette Strangstad available from the American Association for State & Local History or the Association for Gravestone Studies.

American Cemetery Association: Three Skyline Place, Suite 1111 at 5201 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church VA 22041. Membership Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Association for Gravestone Studies: 30 Elm Street, Worcester MA 01609. Quarterly newsletter and lending library.

American Association for State & Local History: 1400 Eighth Avenue, South at Nashville TN 37203. Membership and Publications. Leaflets of particular interest would be:

. Leaflet No. 9—Cemetery Transcribing: Preparations and Procedures

. Leaflet No. 92—Photographing Tombstones: Equipment and Techniques

Rubbing Supplies and Books:

Center for Thanatology Research: 391 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn NY 11217-1701

Bracy Brass Rubbing Center: 250 East 100 South, Salt Lake City UT 84111

Oldstone Enterprises: 186 Lincoln Street, Boston MA 02111

within many such cemeteries are a number of the smaller interpretive historical grave markers placed at the graves of individuals who made a lasting contribution to Texas history, either locally or statewide.

It is vital that any individual or group thinking of restoring a cemetery or obtaining any type of historical marker, first contact the Harris County Historical Commission, current chairman is Al Davis at 929 Waxmyrtle, 77079, as well as the State office.

Texas Historical Commission: P.O. Box 12276, Austin TX 78711. Preserving Cemeteries, Researching Cemeteries, and information regarding researching and application for Texas Historical Markers, all are available Free.

Vol. 1, No. 1, 1992 of Stones, Notes on Historic Texas Cemeteries, was issued by Gerron Hite, preservation architect with the Commission. February 9, 1993: Conversation with Mr. Hite indicates this publication has not been continued but plans are that it shortly will be. A proposed Registration of Historic Cemeteries is being planned, with registrations being made at the appropriate county clerk's office, and will possibly have a \$20 fee for this service, which would include a small medallion to display on a post to indicate that it is a registered cemetery. Notice of this and other proposed projects will be announced in Stones. Contact him at P.O. Box 12675, Austin TX 78711 and request to be placed on the mailing list.

The following TEXAS CEMETERY LAWS, briefly stated, were taken from the Commission's publication:

BASIC CEMETERY LAW - Under Texas law (Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, Title 26, Article 912a-10 and 912a-11), property dedicated as a cemetery cannot be disturbed unless the District Court for that area has formally removed its purpose of dedication.

DEFINITION OF A DEDICATED CEMETERY - Court decisions have established that an enclosed tract and evidence of burials are the two criteria that constitutes dedication of land for a cemetery.

OWNERSHIP OF CEMETERIES - Through the 1936 Smallwood v. Midfield Oil Company ruling, the Court of Civil Appeals ruled that a cemetery cannot be sold or conveyed in such a way as to restrict its designated purpose. Subsequent owners must reserve the site as a cemetery and must not use it for other purposes, such as cattle grazing.

FUNDS FOR UPKEEP - If a cemetery association is not in existence for a particular burial ground, the county commissioners' court may spend funds through the general fund for maintenance of the site. [the "may" does not mean they necessarily do or will]

CITIZEN GROUPS - House Bill 577 of 1985 provides for petition to a court for the right to administer an abandoned cemetery.

PENALTIES - (Penal Code Sections 36.01 to end) Intentional desecration of a burial site is punishable by law. If you know of a cemetery that is being vandalized or destroyed, contact the local police department or county sheriff.

Publications of the Commission also state that "A living person who has relatives buried in a graveyard does not, by that fact, own the land or plots in which they are buried. That person can, however, visit, ornament, and protect the graves from desecration. Gibson v. Berry Cemetery Assn., 250 S.W.2d600 (Tex. Civ. App. - Dallas 1952, no write)." "The fact that the remains of the dead buried in a cemetery have not been removed and that tombstones mark the places of burial is sufficient to show that the cemetery has not been abandoned."

Local laws regarding cemeteries also need to be checked when care of a specific cemetery is considered.

Catholic Cemeteries of the Galveston-Houston Diocese: 7801 Gulf Freeway, P.O. Box 965, Dickinson TX 77539. 337-1641.

College Park Cemetery. Owner: Charles Austin, attorney, 4200 Westheimer #230, 77027. Telephone: 622-3036. Also contact: The Freedman's Town Association, Gladys House at 739-8826 or 654-0834.

Crown Hill Cemetery . For information, call Chuck Messer . 475-8525

Evergreen (Cemetery) Friends: Trevia Wooster Beverly (Mrs. M.T.) . 2507 Tannehill, 77008-3052. 864-6862.

Evergreen Negro Cemetery: Margie Phelps, 7634 Langley Road, 77016-2819. 633-6293. Veronica Kelly Young, 2833 Lockett, 77021. 747-3357

Fairbanks Cemetery Association: John Francone, 1413 Packard . 77040. 462-2527

Glendale Cemetery Association: Mrs. Walter Jones, Secretary . 318 Outlook, 77034. 946-3198

Golden Gate Cemetery: Michael Hardy . 3019 Live Oak, 77004. 526-6273

Harris County Cemetery: Harris County Social Services, 9418 Jensen Drive. 77093 . 696-7900. (Mrs. Fisher, 1992).

Magnolia Cemetery: Maurice Telge, 1019 Prince, 77008 . 862-3540.

Morse Cemetery: Gale Anderson, 7 North Wynden Lane, 77056. 621-3715.

Olivewood Cemetery: Ms. Christina Chandler, 3302 Parkwood Drive, 77021. 995-6165. Also W. T. Lilly, Sr., 1312 Lakin Street, 77007 . 861-1459.

Prairie Grove: Alessia Fontenette. 6630 Navidad, 77083

Twilight Cemetery: James Gipson, Sexton. 471-4044.

Concerned Citizens for Washington Cemetery Care, Inc.: Bernice Mistrot. 12800 Briar Forest, #83, 77077-2206. 591-6262.

GENERAL RESOURCES

Selected newspaper articles of general interest, with more than one cemetery mentioned:

HOUSTON CHRONICLE: Sketches of Havens of Rest Where Slumber Is Eternal, 22 Sep 1929; A Grave Undertaking, 31 Oct 1985; Volunteers cleaning city's forgotten cemeteries, "Wrap Up" 20 May 1989.

HOUSTON POST: Louis Kemp Pays Tribute to Texas Patriots and Prominent Men of Lone Star Republic, 07 Jun 1936; Old Cemetery Care Losing Budget Battle, 10 Aug 1975; Apathy, neglect blight city's historic cemeteries, 11 Aug 1975; The History of Houston is 'more alive in cemeteries than anywhere else...', 03 Nov 1980

Series of 12 articles, Destroy Not the Landmarks of Thy Fathers, by Bess W. Scott, 1936. No newspaper reference; see SCRAPBOOKS, Houston Public Library, Texas and Local History Department.

HOUSTON BUSINESS JOURNAL, 26 Apr 1993: Volunteer efforts bring new life to abandoned cemeteries and Historical cemeteries help preserve Houston's past.

Houston Newspapers: Microfilm copies at the Houston Public Library. Houston Post, 1886-1900, Texas and Local History Department; 1901-current, in the Bibliographic Center. Houston Chronicle 1901-current, Houston Press 1914-1964, and Houston Defender (Black), 1939-1988 in the Bibliographic Center.

Houston City Directories: Microfiche at the Houston Public Library, both in the Texas and Local History Department and at Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research.

The Handbook of Texas, a Dictionary of Essential Information, 3 vols. The Texas State Historical Association, Austin, 1952.

There are an extremely large number of cemeteries in north Harris County, many began on family farms. For listings noted, as well as for background material on families and communities, see The Heritage of North Harris County, North Harris County Branch, American Association of University Women (1977).

From Klein Funeral Home Records 1929-1960 Tomball, Northwest Harris County, published by Chaparral Genealogical Society, notation made of a number of small cemeteries in the area. Many German farmers were in this area early and family cemeteries established on their land. Many, no doubt, are unaccounted for and lost.

Our Ancestors' Graves: Houston's Historic Cemeteries by Douglas Milburn, photographs by Paul Hester. 28 pp published by Houston Public Library. 53 cemeteries, most within the 610 Loop.

give the place of burial.
Historical Sites & Markers, Greater Baytown and Area, typescript (1966-67) by I. M. "Deacon" Jones.

Death Record of Baytown, Texas, Baytown Genealogical Society.

German Colonists and Their Descendants in Houston Including Usener and Allied Families, Dorothy E. Justman (1974).

Archeological Survey of Cypress Creek From Spring Branch to Kuykendahl Road, Harris County, Texas, Archeological Surveys No. 8, Texas A&M University, 1990.

Genealogical and Historical organizations; Reposorties; publishing contacts:

AMERICAN FUNERAL MUSEUM. 415 Barren Springs, Houston TX 77090 . 775-1133.

HOUSTON ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. 1245 West 18th, Houston TX 77008 . 880-3369.

Second Ward: The Tejano Association, Rolando Romo. Telephone 926-4418.

Third Ward Redevelopment Council, Inc. Rev. Manson Johnson, Chairman; Pastor of the Holman Street Baptist Church, 3501 Holman, 77004. Telephone: 741-8451.

Old Sixth Ward Historic Association . Clarence Bagby at 1803 State Street, 77007, 861-8238.

Texas State Afro-American Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 670045, Houston, Texas 77267-0045. Mrs. Althea Thompson Galloway: 820-6355

Baytown Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2468, Baytown, Texas 77521.

Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research (Houston Public Library) at 5300 Caroline, Houston, Texas 77004-6896. 713/524-0101.

Chaparral Genealogical Society, The Roadrunner: P.O. Box 606, Tomball TX 77375.

Fort Worth Genealogical Society, Footprints: P.O. Box 9767, Fort Worth TX 76102

Harris County Genealogical Society, The Living Tree News: P.O. Box 3329, Pasadena TX 77501.

Harris County Historical Commission (appointments made by the Harris County Commissioners Court): Al Davis, 929 Waxmyrtle, Houston TX 77079.

Houston Genealogical Forum, The Genealogical Record: P.O. Box 271469, Houston TX 77277-1469.

Houston Public Library: 500 McKinney Avenue . Houston TX 77002-2534.

Bibliographic Center: 236-1313.

Clayton Library, Center for Genealogical Research (see separate listing)

Houston Metropolitan Research Center: 247-1661.

Texas and Local History Department: 236-1313.

Southeast Texas Genealogical & Historical Society, Yellowed Pages: P.O. Box 3827, Beaumont TX 77704.

Texas State Genealogical Society, Stirpes: 2507 Tannehill, Houston TX 77008-3052. 864-6862.

Texas State Library & Archives. 1201 Brazos Street, P.O. Box 12917, Austin TX 78711.

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