

THE PEOPLE OF MOUNT HOPE

By

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ABSTRACT

. Mount Hope Cemetery, on the East Side of Youngstown, is surrounded by neighborhoods that started as rural outposts to a city, then expanded during the city's industrial age. Anchored to demographic statistics, event timelines, and national trends, cemeteries are a solid historic document. Mount Hope Cemetery reflects trends of the United States, in general, and the industrial rise of Youngstown, in particular.

At the height of Youngstown's steel-based economy, the communities adjacent to Mount Hope became urban, working class neighborhoods. The ethnicity of the community started as a mixture of German, Italian and Slovakian cultures with a small contingent of African Americans. Subsequently, the population shifted to predominantly African American, with a significant Hispanic contingent. The decline of Mount Hope, as an active and fully maintained cemetery, mirrored the decline of the surrounding neighbors.

Chapter One details the physical layout of the cemetery, and follows its history of ownership. Legal records, deeds, wills and topographic evidence are the foundation of Chapter One. Chapter Two is a detailed study of Mount Hope's interred. Information from headstones, grave markers, coupled with grave orientation and location, put each of the interred in proper context during the life of the cemetery. Chapter Three focuses on the neighborhoods adjacent to Mount Hope. Demographic changes in the neighborhoods were reflected by representation in the cemetery itself. Chapter Three documents the cemetery through categorization and grouping like elements within the cemetery. Chapter Four, the final chapter, is a look into the lives and circumstances of individuals interred in Mount Hope selected at random.

Approach

The investigation of Mount Hope Park Cemetery was conducted in three parts. First, ownership and changes in ownership of the property under investigation was conducted through research at local libraries, the County Clerk's Office, Youngstown Probate court records, county tax records, and any and all available charts and maps.

Second, a physical review of all Mount Hope property was conducted. The physical review began with a measurement of the entire property and included an aerial photograph of the site supplied by the Mahoning County Geographical Information Systems. The physical investigation also included the creation of a photographic record of the cemetery, its few remaining physical structures, and every visible grave marker in the cemetery. Information from each visible marker was recorded into a database searchable via last name, grave location, and/or section. The second part of the Mount Hope investigation required the removal of a considerable amount of tall grass and small bushes. This was accomplished through an exhaustive effort of several volunteers over a thirty day period. Additionally, some minor excavation was accomplished if it otherwise did not disturb the grave.

Finally, individual family and family members in the database were matched with newspaper articles, genealogical databases, local histories, and church records. Combined these records provided a more accurate overview of the cemetery, and changes to the cemetery and surrounding neighborhoods over time. The database was also used to compile statistical relevant demographics.

Dedicated to Cliff, one of the giants to whom Newton referred.

Introduction

Every nation-state has a complex history. In the case of the United States, immigration, migration, integration, politics, work, and leisure are the history of a country young in the context of world chronology. However young, the biases and the bent of human nature to highlight its angels and hide its demons, are no less prevalent in the culture, and the creation of culture, in the United States. The cemetery does not allow for that bias. The nation's cemeteries are layer upon layer of time, and evidence of life, work and leisure. Anchored to demographic statistics, event timelines, and national trends, the cemetery is a solid historic document. The history of the United States is the collective histories of cultures, life, work, and death within its borders. Cemeteries across the country are silent witnesses to events places, trends, and occurrences that complete the national story. In Chapter One of *The Demography of Racial and Ethnic Groups*, co-authored by Sociologists Frank D. Bean and W. Parker Frisbie, the writers devote themselves to the task of underscoring the complexities of demographic studies.¹ The specific problems of group identification, coupled with the fluidity of group distinctions and characteristics, especially in a multi-pluralistic environment, confound even the most conscientious scholars. Bean and Frisbie devoted an entire chapter to codify the specific definitions used in the study, which emphasizes the intricate nature of demography in the abstract. It is in the context of real-life and real-time that demography reflects the history it seeks to quantify. Careful study of burial sites is one means to that end.

¹ Frank D. Bean and W. Parker Frisbie, eds., *The Demography of Racial and Ethnic Groups* (New York: Academic Press, 1978), 1-11.

The graves of a cemetery are generations connected by common ground. Each generation stands as a testimony to the circumstances of their existence. Each generation is linked by that common ground to the neighborhoods that surround them and the generations that followed them. In the case of Mount Hope, and the east side of Youngstown, those neighborhoods started as rural outposts to a city center that expanded in the industrial age. As Youngstown grew, so did the neighborhoods adjacent to Mount Hope. Census records indicate that the southern European community had a strong Italian base from the 1910 into the 1940s. In the 1950s, the community began to reflect the large wave of African American migration from the rural south to the industrial Midwest.

The areas surrounding Mount Hope reflected the trends of the United States, in general, and the industrial rise of Youngstown, in particular. In early stages, European roots reflected European immigration. The growth of the African American population resulted from their mass migration from the rural south. The growing prosperity of the residents of Youngstown's east side resulted in movement to newer housing. The newer housing was either on another side of town, or one the burgeoning neighboring towns. However, African American movement was restricted, and directed to, specific neighborhoods within the city.

At the height of Youngstown's steel based economy, the communities adjacent to Mount Hope became urban working class neighborhoods, but retained a rural atmosphere. The ethnicity reflected in the community public high school yearbooks showed a mixture of German, Italian and Slovakian cultures with a small contingent of

African Americans. From the middle to the end of the twentieth century the population of the community shifted to predominantly African American with a significant Hispanic population. The markets and stores, which stood testament to the area's rising socio-economic status, receded with the decline of Youngstown's steel industry from 1970s to the 1990s.

The decline of Mount Hope, as an active and fully maintained cemetery, mirrored the decline of the surrounding neighbors. Job loss resulted in loss of support of community based businesses. The initial practice of limiting the areas where Hispanics and African Americans could purchase homes created African American and Hispanic neighborhoods. These neighborhoods felt the immediate impact of job losses, since their residents were junior in the workplace hierarchy and therefore the first to be let go. Finally, the removal of race based housing restrictions enabled African American and Hispanic families to relocate to newer neighbors around and out of the city of Youngstown. The families with the resources to relocate tended to be younger and/or economically stable. The neighborhoods around Mount Hope, as was the trend throughout the city, realized the consequential economic erosion common to industrial urban neighborhoods in decline.

Mount Hope Veteran's Memorial Park Cemetery's provenance is shrouded in folklore. Local residents recite a history of graves being removed as the adjacent neighborhoods transitioned from their Eurocentric roots to an African American predominance. Ownership is also a conundrum. The cemetery's origin as a potter's field, led to an unregistered burial ground, and finally to land that is in perpetual probate.

The cemetery has fallen into a state of disrepair. Minimal maintenance is accomplished through an unofficial group interested in the preservation of community history and linked to the cemetery through interred family members. Despite their efforts, headstones and grave markers have shifted due to ground movement and tree growth. The layout of plots is equally disheveled, with a one lane, dirt road still serviceable, in spite of the effort of nature to reclaim it by over growth of grass, bushes and trees.

What follows is a study of a working class cemetery in three parts. Chapter One details the physical layout of the cemetery, and follows its history of ownership. Legal records, deeds, wills and topographic evidence are the foundation of Chapter One. Presented in chronological order, and highlighting significant changes, this foundation provides guidelines and date makers for subsequent chapters.

Chapter Two is a detailed study of Mount Hope's interred. Information from headstones, grave markers, types of materials used, coupled with grave orientation and location, put each of the interred in proper context during the life of the cemetery. Additionally, with Chapter One as a guide, the types of work, education and leisure activities, and changes over time, for those who are buried there, will be identified.

Chapter Three focuses on the neighborhoods adjacent to Mount Hope. Once identified, those at rest in Mount Hope can be traced back to specific neighborhoods, and communities of origin. Demographic changes in the neighborhoods of origin will be reflected in the demographic representation in the cemetery itself. Even though demographic changes and physical structure, and restructure of neighborhoods are major

components of Chapter Three, like Chapters One and Two, the primary document under study is the cemetery itself. The people of Mount Hope, like working class communities throughout the northeast, are a significant element in the history of the United States.

Chapter Four, the final chapter, is a look into the lives and circumstances of individuals interred in Mount Hope. These individuals, selected at random, serve to demonstrate the complexity of the lives of individuals not normally selected for individual academic study. Chapter Four maintains the analytic approach established in the previous chapters, but puts that approach at the base of human study. Information used in Chapter Four was gathered from all available resources. Personal observation, interviews, and electronic databases were coupled with traditional sources to provide an accurate recreation of the individual lives depicted.

Research into Mount Hope presented several challenges. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, land ownership outside of the original thirteen states was complicated by territorial claims of states and individuals. The absence of a standardized method to record, and fully account for land transactions created gaps in the historical record. To minimize those gaps, where actual deeds were not available, county atlases were incorporated into the study to form a more complete record of transfer of properties. The cemetery itself is a hodgepodge of graves, and grave markers. Photographs, detailed data collection sheets, and physical inspection of each marked grave were used to verify dates, inscriptions and the type of markers used to identify the plot. The collected data was compiled in database form, which was supplemented by church records.

Due to the physical condition of the cemetery, and the absence of row markers, identification of grave positions was also problematic. For the purpose of this study the cemetery was divided into four sections with the access road used as a line of demarcation.² As indicated by Illustration I, standing at the cemetery entrance and facing west (facing the cemetery) the entire section on the left was labeled “A”, the front center section, in front of the first loop of the access road, was labeled “B”. The entire section on the right was labeled “C”, and the center section, between the first and second loop of the access road, was labeled “D”. Row and grave positions were sighted within each section from the vantage point of the access road. Row numbers were assigned by evidence of line formation by either, or both, sunken unmarked grave outlines, and/or grave markers. To establish grave location within a row, a rope line marked sequentially at regular intervals was laid across each row. Unmarked graves were not listed as such in the database, but were noted by unassigned numbers within the row.³

Finally, graves marked with one headstone that listed two or more people were recorded individually. Accordingly, a husband and wife listed on a single marker would be assigned two sequential numbers. Markers that listed more than one person were numbered left to right as would be read by an individual facing the marker.⁴ Every grave marker at Mount Hope has been recorded in this study. Some grave markers were not legible, and were recorded by row, and grave number, then listed as unknown. However,

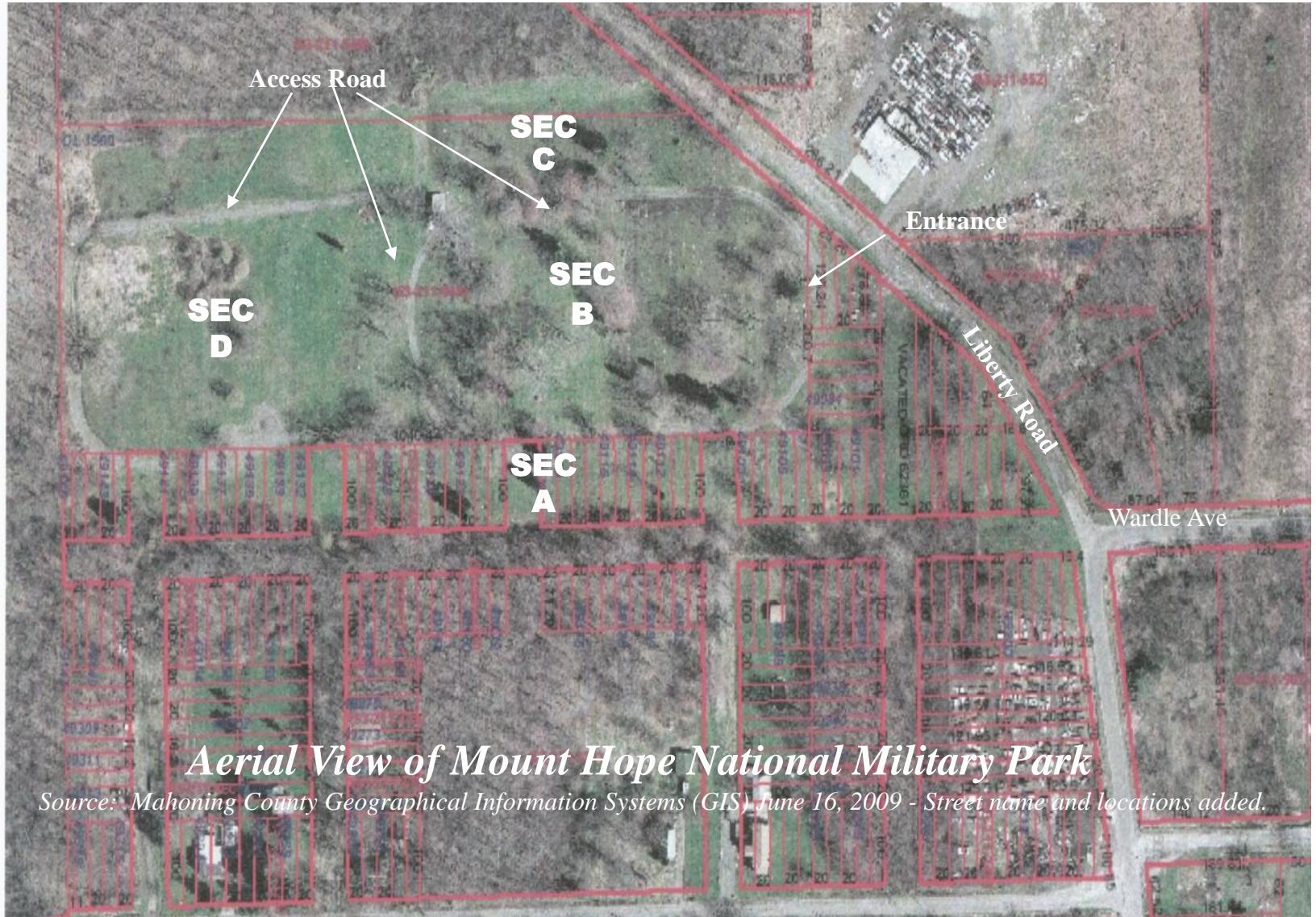
² Refer to Illustration I-A, page 8.

³ For example: Row 3, numbered sequentially from 1 to 24. Graves listed for that row number 1 through 9, 11 through 15, 17, and 19 through 24. Graves 10, 16 and 18 are unmarked.

⁴ The method of recording and reading headstone and grave markers from left to right is for convenience. The method has no significance, and does not indicate who is buried where, in relation to the headstone.

any identifying information was recorded for that grave in the database. The unmarked graves at Mount Hope exceed those that are marked. Documentation of each and every grave at Mount Hope, marked and unmarked, is a necessary undertaking. The logical beginning of that undertaking is with those graves that are marked. Accordingly, the study that follows concentrated on the marked graves.

The work of the historian is at the edge of the unknown; working dangerously close to the abyss, building a foundation of evidence to reach further into the darkness and carefully putting that which was found into its proper perspective. In the pursuit of history, any construction of the past or previously accepted fact is open to challenge. Accordingly, after investigation, formation and subsequent revision, any new construction or adaptation of historical fact will be challenged. In that way the study of history inches forward. Mount Hope is at the edge of history. It is fertile ground masked in the darkness of time. Each fact uncovered, each life revealed, every community explored has the potential to reinforce or challenge accepted historical constructions and facts. Projects, such as Mount Hope, focus on common lives, working class contributions, and socio-economic stratification, give voice to history that has too long been silent. In Mount Hope lie the people who were immigrants, who migrated, who lived worked, and became the urban industrial mid-west. It is here, standing at the edge and sifting through the unknown, that we compile the evidence that pushes us forward, into the past.



Aerial View of Mount Hope National Military Park

Source: Mahoning County Geographical Information Systems (GIS) June 16, 2009 - Street name and locations added.

Illustration I

Chapter I

Ownership of Mount Hope Property

Ownership of the land that is now Mount Hope Veteran's Memorial Park, is as complex as the settlement of the Ohio Valley.¹ In the case of land ownership and initial settlement of the Northwest Territories, two problems had to be overcome. First, the original inhabitants, Native Americans, had to be legally dispossessed of their land. Second, colonies, that had become states, had prior claims to portions of the territory.

The fate of Native Americans in North America was sealed when the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783.² After the signing of the treaty, Native American nations that sided with the British were considered conquered people by the United States and their rights to land forfeit. Additionally, in 1785 the Chipewyans, Delawares, Ottawas and Wyandots signed away their land rights in the Ohio Country. Stating that the agreement signed by the nations in 1785 was signed under duress, the four Native American nations formed the Western Confederacy, an alliance with the Shawnees, Miamis and the Potawatomis. The goal of the Western Confederacy was to defend against aggressive settlement of the Northwest Territories. The root cause of the agitation between European and Native American cultures, as far as settlement was concerned, was the way in which each group viewed land ownership.³ European mentality was ingrained with the notion of property rights. According to Euro-Americans, land was an asset to be

¹ Knepper, George W., *Ohio and Its People* (Kent, Oh: The Kent State University Press, 2003), 45-48.

² Henretta, James A., David Brody and Lynn Dumenil, *America: A Concise History*, 2nd ed., vol. 1, *To 1877*, (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's Press, 2002) 221-223.

owned, and once owned, all rights and use were reserved for the owner. Religion and religious custom, however, permeated Native American cultures' regard for land. Native Americans had and understood private property, but in Native American culture land could not be held exclusively. Land was communal; one could farm it, hunt on it, and build upon it, but the land itself could not be held owned by an individual.

Representatives of the United States negotiated from an Euro-centric view of land ownership, which was in conflict with Native American culture. Ultimately, Native Americans in the Ohio Country, as would be the case throughout westward expansion, were dispossessed of their land, including the property that became Mount Hope, through coercion, broken promises and bloody conflict.⁴

The second obstacle to settlement of the Northwest Territory was resolved prior to the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. On October 10, 1780, the United States Congress past a resolution that non-appropriated lands would be ceded to the United States. Those lands would be settled and formed into distinct states, those states could then join the Union on equal footing with the original thirteen states.

Four states claimed title to the area Northwest of the original thirteen states: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Virginia. Massachusetts and New York ceded all their lands in the Northwest Territory to the national government.⁵ Virginia and Connecticut ceded the majority of their lands; however, Virginia retained ownership of the area of Ohio designated as the Virginia Military District, for potential payment to military veterans of the state. Connecticut, via a special agreement with Congress,

³ Knepper, 17-22.

⁴ Knepper, 49-52.

reserved a section of its claimed territory in what would become the state of Ohio.

Oliver Phelps organized a group of land speculators and purchased the Connecticut Western Reserve. Out of the reserved lands, six self-governing townships were created: Cleveland, Euclid, Youngstown, Madison, Mentor and Willoughby (**Illustration II**).

In order to provide for the orderly settlement of the Northwest Territory congress passed the Land Ordinance in May 1785.⁶ In accordance with the Land Ordinance, townships were to be created in blocks of 36 square miles. The townships were laid out in rows that began at the western Pennsylvania border and continued sequentially across the territory. A liner row of townships, surveyed from North to South, was called a Range. Designated by the Connecticut Land Company as Township Two of Range Two, the land that became Youngstown was purchased by John Young.⁷ John Young was neither a resident of the state of Connecticut, nor a member of the Connecticut Land Company. He was a speculator, and also in search of a homestead at the new frontier upon which he and his family could settle. In 1796 Young purchased the township, and in 1797, he established the first permanent settlement in the Western Reserve. Young sold nearly one third of his newly purchased property to Phineas Hill and Daniel Sheehy. Part of the land purchased by Hill and Sheehy would become East Youngstown (Campbell, Ohio), what remained was the east side of the township and subsequently the east side of the city of Youngstown.

⁵ Illustration I-A Page 21: Map of ceded lands (Northwest Territory)

⁶ Knepper, 54-56; Henretta, Brody and Dumenil, 196-197.

⁷ Joseph G. Butler Jr., *History of Youngstown and The Mahoning Valley, Ohio*, vol. 1. (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1921), 89-92.

The land that became Mount Hope Veteran's Park was located at the northeastern corner of John Young's purchase, and though it remained a part of Youngstown Township, it was included in the sale to Hill and Sheehy. Mount Hope was originally bordered on the east by land purchased by Daniel Coit from the Connecticut Land Company.⁸ Daniel Coit never relocated to the Reserve. The township of Coitsville was settled initially by Uriah Tracey and others in January 1798. The northern border of Mount Hope land was on the Hubbard Township line. Joseph Barell, and William Edwards originally purchased Hubbard Township from the Connecticut Land Company. Barell sold his interest to Edwards who then sold the entire township to Nehemiah Hubbard. The Hubbard settlement was established by 1801.⁹

The Mahoning County Geographical Information System (GIS), maintained by the Mahoning County Auditor's Office, records Youngstown city lots 49077 through 40145, with the exceptions of city lots 49093 and 49092 as Mount Hope property (**Illustration III**).¹⁰ The city lots are adjacent to the larger out lots 1555, 1556 and 1560, which are also Mount Hope property. Out Lots 1555 and 1560 are the primary repositories of the Mount Hope interred. A city lot is a parcel of land of designated size by the city within which limits that land is located. City lots in Youngstown are 25 feet in width and 112.5 feet in length. Out lots are parcels of land within a city's boundaries, but are of varied widths and lengths.

⁸ Butler, 567-569.

⁹ Butler, 518.

¹⁰ Illustration I-B Page 22: Mahoning County Geographical Information Systems Plate 211, July 7, 2004.

The Atlas of Mahoning County dated 1874, indicated that Out Lot 1555 was owned by Sam Beaver, and Out Lot 1560 was owned by J. C. Vetter.¹¹ The 1874 atlas also indicated that Samuel Jackson owned Out Lot 1556. The city lots adjacent to the Vetter property, the lots that would become Mount Hope, were owned by Youngstown city pioneers Charles Dayton Arms, Abram Powers and a prominent 1800s east side landowner, George Atkinson.

Close review of the 1874 atlas underscores a significant point noted by Butler in his three-volume work. Although the original purchase of the land that made-up the east side of John Young's property was considered part of the original Young's town settlement, Daniel Coit's purchase was also Township Two in Range Two of the Connecticut Western Reserve. The 1874 atlas recorded the Mount Hope lots on the Coitsville Plat. To further complicate ownership, the 1874 atlas designated the area from what would become Landsdowne Boulevard to what would become Liberty Road, as "THORN HILL". However, the Thorn Hill designation appeared to identify an area as a matter of general information, rather than propose land ownership. Coupled with the fact that post 1874 deeds, records, and maps indicated land transfer from individual(s) to individual(s), the Thorn Hill designation is a minor complication.

Post 1874 Mount Hope land ownership is more exact. In deed number 15846 received by the Mahoning County Record Office April 18, 1903, Out Lot 1556 and 1560 was sold by Mr. & Mrs. Levi Hoffmaster to Mr. & Mrs. George Welker.¹² The Hoffmaster – Welker deed noted the purchase price of \$8,500.00, and described, in detail,

¹¹ D. J. Lake, Surveyor, *Atlas Of Mahoning County*, (Philadelphia: Titus, Simmons & Titus, 1874).

¹² Deed 15846 from Levi Hoffmaster & Wife to George C. Welker & wife, received April 18, 1903.

the extent of the property being sold. The deed also indicated that the property purchased by the Welkers was purchased by Hoffmaster from Carrie L. and Frank P. Wood in 1895.

The *Atlas of Mahoning County, Ohio and Hubbard, Liberty and Weathersfield Townships of Trumbull County*, of 1915 indicated that ownership of Out Lot 1556 transferred to Mary A. Welker and ownership of Out Lot 1560 transferred to her husband George C. Welker.¹³ Out Lot 1550 was then owned by Catherine Cole. The city lots adjacent to Mount Hope transferred to John Rush, Janice Wilson, and Mora McGuire. Issac Rush maintained ownership of his land as outlined in the 1874 atlas.

In 1927, from June to December, eleven Quit-Claim Deeds were recorded by the Mahoning County Clerk's Office.¹⁴ Significant in this flurry of deed activity are the names Cushwa, Tarantino and Wilhelm. Charles Cushwa, along with Horace Emerson, William McCullough Jr. and Willie G. Duke consolidated ownership of the city lots and Out Lot 1560. Cushwa appeared to be the primary force in acquisition or disposition of these lots. The Tarantino family maintains ownership of the lots purchased in 1927, city lots 4902 – 49094, which are at the corner of Atkinson Avenue and Liberty Road.

¹³ William J. Gutknecht, Compiler, *Atlas Of Mahoning County, Ohio and Hubbard, Liberty and Weathersfield Townships of Trumbull County*, (Youngstown: William J. Gutknecht, 1915), Plate 24.

¹⁴ Deeds recorded: deed 96829 from Frank Mackey, et al to Charles Cushwa et al, received June 11, 1927; deed 100827 from C. Gilbert James et al, to John F. Willheim, received August 16, 1927; deed 103069 from Michael J. Roche et al, to Edgio Tarantino, received September 29, 1927; deed 106373 from Chas. B. Chushwa et el, to Michael J. Roche, received November 30, 1927, deed 106414 from Michael J. Roche et al, to Charles B. Cushwa, received December 1, 1927; deed 107440 from Charles B. Cushwa et al to Michael J. Roche, received December 16, 1927; deed 107450 from Charles B. Cushwa et al, to Michael J. Roche, received December 16, 1927; deed 107735 from Michael J. Roche, to Charles B. Cushwa et al, received December 23, 1927; deed 107737 from Charles B. Cushwa et al, to C. Gilbert James received December 20, 1927; deed 107736 from Michael J. Roche et al, to C. Gilbert James received December 23, 1927;; deed 107738 from Michael J. Roche et al, to Charles B. Cushwa received December 23, 1927.

Immediately behind the Tartino's property is the entrance to Mount Hope. To properly document all transactions involving Mount Hope properties, it should be noted that the Wilhelms sold their Mount Hope property to Horace Emerson in 1947.¹⁵

Mahoning County GIS Plate 211 also indicates that Willie G. Duke, who along with R. L. Pegues, Jr., S. R. Matthews, F. Baldwin, C. Baldwin and Frauk Baldwin, Jr., incorporated under the name Truth Chapel. Truth Chapel Incorporated owned Out Lot 1555. Changes in the ownership of Mount Hope document changes in the surrounding areas. Pre-westward expansion, Native Americans held title to Mount Hope by virtue of possession. They claimed no exclusive rights, other than the right to hunt, fish and farm as the land permitted. The arrival of European settlers, who brought along with them the ideology property rights, eventually brought about deeded property. The notion of deeded property allowed the Hoffmaster's to transfer Mount Hope land to the Welker's in 1903. George C. and Mary A. Welker are significant to the changes at and around Mount Hope, because it was George C. Welker who, in 1917 stipulated in a deed that transferred ownership of his property in Coitsville that the land not be sold to "...colored people or Slavonian, Hungarians, or any other undesirable persons." Ten years later two African Americans, William McCullough Jr., and Willie G. Duke, acquired Welker's Mount Hope property through the deeded land system of transfer. By 1985 Willie Duke acquired the entire Mount Hope property, and upon his death his land holdings were passed on to his wife Kathryn Duke. Upon Kathryn Duke's death Mount Hope returned to its original status. It is no longer the exclusive property of anyone, but is the communal property of those interred there, and those who care for their graves.

Just as important as the history of ownership of Mount Hope property, is the physical location and current material condition of the cemetery. Mount Hope Veteran's Memorial Park is still located on the far east side of Youngstown, but with the annexation of Coitsville property to Youngstown in the early 1900s, it is no longer physically adjacent to Coitsville. The entrance to the cemetery is at the end of Liberty Road just beyond the Wardle Avenue intersection. The cemetery faces east and is divided into four sections by a one lane double looped dirt road that runs the length of the cemetery and the width of the center sections.

At the cemetery entrance, on the left and right sides, are two significantly deteriorated brick structures with sagging white metal gates attached. A rusted chain hanging from one of the gates indicates that the cemetery access road was secured at one time; however, the current condition of the gates, chain and brick structure suggests that they have not been used for many years. The maintained area of the cemetery is 574,560 square feet.¹⁶ The first three sections of the cemetery are immediately discernable at the cemetery entrance. For the purpose of this study the sections of the cemetery are labeled "A", "B", "C" and "D". Standing at the cemetery entrance facing west (facing the cemetery) the section to the left is Section A. Section A is 157 x 1026 feet, 171,342 square feet. Section B, the forward center section is 263 x 567 feet, 149,121 square feet. Section C, the section to the right of the entrance is 130 x 1026 feet, 133,380 square feet. The last section, Section D, is not visible from the entrance. It is directly behind the forward center section. Section D is 459 x 263 feet, a total of 120,717 square feet.

¹⁵ Quit Claimed Deed 374484 from Pauline H. Wilhelm et al, to Horace Emerson received April 12, 1948.

¹⁶ Unless otherwise indicated all measurements in this study are approximate to the nearest foot.

Access to and throughout the cemetery is via a one lane, dirt and gravel road. The access road loops around the center section to the right and left, splinters off at the rear of the center section and loops around the fourth section, then transitions back to the original loop on both sides of the grounds. Sections of the access road are in need of maintenance, however, vehicular circumnavigation of the entire cemetery is possible.

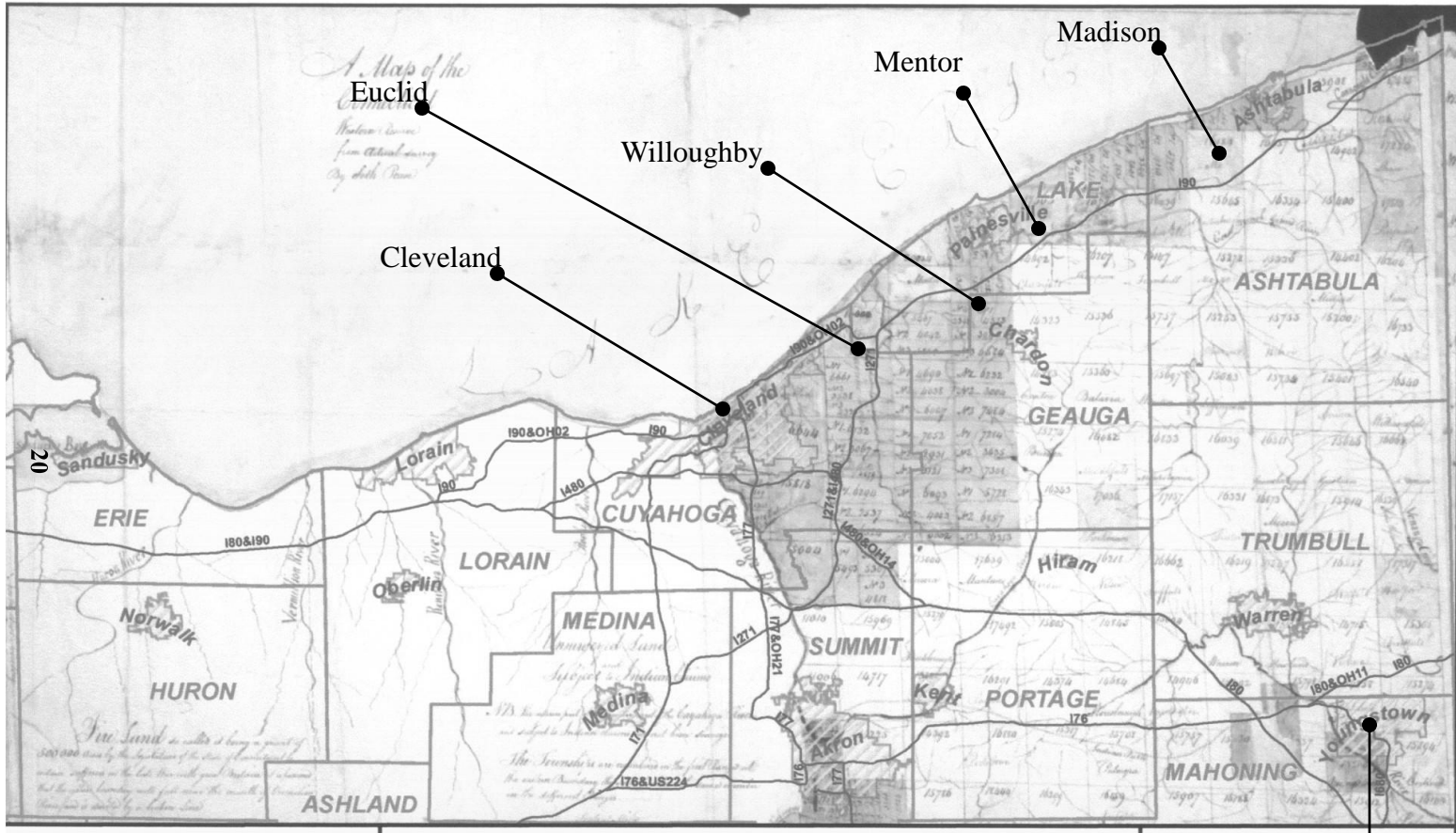
The maintained sections of the cemetery are unremarkable as far as structures are concerned with the exception of a modest pavillion of 1980 vintage that is at the end of the first loop on the inward side of Section C. A large flagpole complete with flag is at the center of section "B". To the left, right and rear of the maintained grounds of the cemetery are unfenced wooded areas. The lots recorded by Mahoning County Tax Map employees and deeds recorded by the Mahoning County Clerk's office indicate the cemetery extends into the wooded area that surrounds it. Visual inspection of the cemetery revealed numerous oblong, sunken, grave size areas among fallen trees, tree stumps, small wood, and small rock piles. Due to the low lying nature of the land, a non-existent drainage plan with the advent of the cemetery, and a lack of routine maintenance, standing water can be found on the grounds several days after any rainfall. The maintained areas have row upon row of unmarked graves, in addition to numerous unmarked graves amongst those that are identified by grave marker, headstone, or other device.

A small group of concerned citizens periodically raise funds in an effort to keep the grass cut, and fallen tree limbs cleared. Despite their efforts the grass is cut sporadically, trees have fallen in, on, and around the graves, and lay across graves and

headstones. The headstones themselves range from excellent condition, to extremely poor. Many stones have turned on their base; others have fallen off completely. Some stones and markers have been dislocated by a combination of shifting ground and standing water, others have been displaced due to the growth of trees. The headstones and grave markers range from the traditional granite and marble, to metal encased concrete. Mount Hope also contains many makeshift markers of varied materials, conditions, and workmanship.

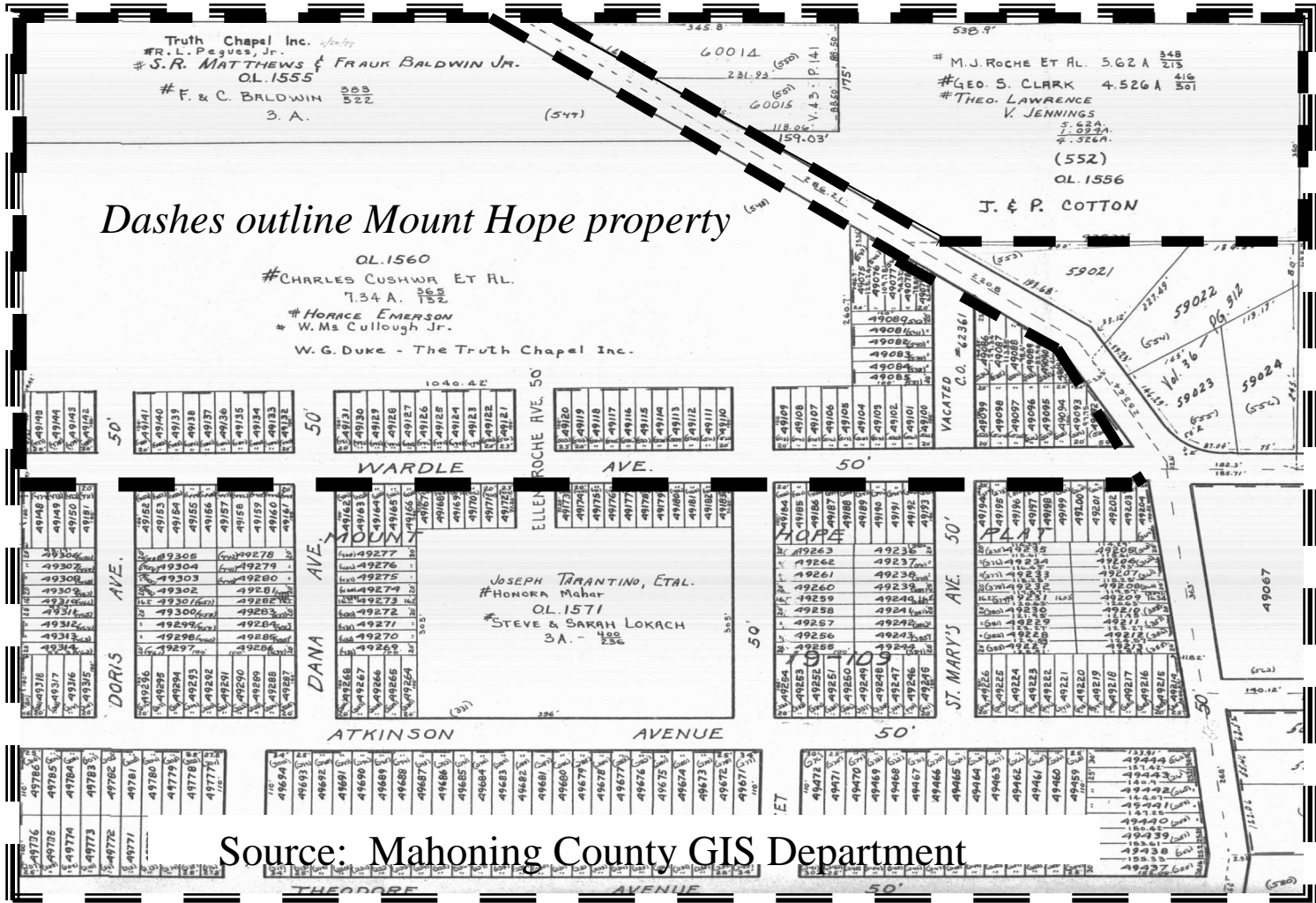
The current condition of Mount Hope National Military Cemetery is far from the vision of its last owner, Willie Duke (**Illustrations IV and V**). The flowered gardens and park-like atmosphere along with the landscaped pond area, and the exclusive section named Greenlawn Reserve, never materialized. Nor did his systemized method of organizing graves, regulation of headstone size, and types and overall proper management of the cemetery grounds. In spite of, or due to, its current condition Mount Hope is an experience. Arlington National Cemetery is no longer General Lee's grand home, but a national monument to the brave men and women who donned a uniform, or died in service to their country. Gettysburg is no longer a private farm, but is a museum, battlefield and national shrine. Mount Hope does not have the splendor of Arlington or Gettysburg, nor was it born of the blood of its interred. Yet, standing alone on the grounds, whether in the early morning, afternoon or late evening, its raw beauty and quiet dignity cannot be denied. Since there are few visitors, the silence sits atop of the sounds of life in the distance. It is as if those who lay there take pleasure in the unique window of life that is no longer theirs. After a few minutes repose, however, there is an

overwhelming sadness, that these people who had life, friends, relatives and purpose, or not, are forgotten. Plastic flowers, new and not so new, are infrequent grave decor. On Memorial Day, small red, white and blue flags, casting small shadows, are whipped gently by the breeze as they stand their solitary vigil over the military men and women, or at least those who can still be located. In less than thirty days hence, the flags, like their plastic few plastic counterparts, faded by the sun, will loose their grip on the grave they were intended to mark and scatter within the confines of the cemetery, or sink beneath its soil. Thus, in a cemetery in an ever-advancing state of disrepair, absent of flag, flower and memorial, the people of Mount Hope lay proudly in sad silent serenity.



Map of the Connecticut Western Reserve from Actual Survey by Seth Pease (1798) with Overlay of Current Data

Source: Center for Statistics and Geospatial Data, Case Western Reserve University www.case.edu



Dashes outline Mount Hope property

Source: Mahoning County GIS Department

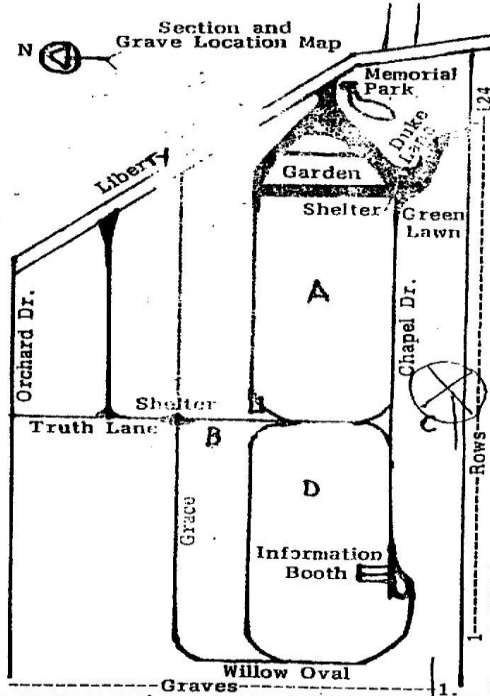
Illustration III

Greenlawn Reserve
 Greenlawn Reserve and Greenlawn Private are two of our exclusive family plotting sections. We will provide advance planning as long as space is available. Call for prices and more information.



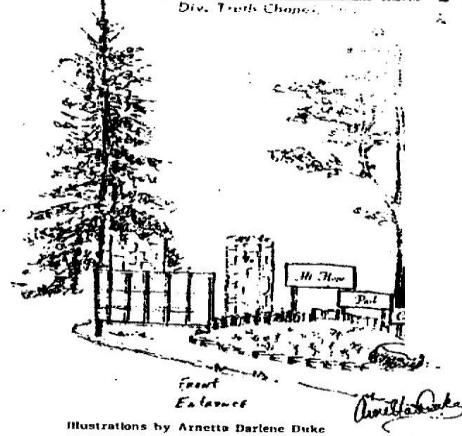
Pond Area

This is one of two pond areas to be completed in 1981. They will control surface water and allow our drainage system to work better, adding beauty to the cemetery at the same time.



Source: Arteriff
 Memorials 1731
 Oak Street,
 Youngstown, Ohio
 Warren Dietz &
 Michael J. Erdel
 proprietors.

14-7-7/74
 Beautiful



Illustrations by Arnetta Darlene Duke

1846 Liberty Road
 Youngstown, Ohio 44505

Office
 1230 McGuffey Road
 Phone 743-5055

Since 1925

Illustration IV

UPDATE 12/10/02 - LOCATIONS & FOUNDATIONS (ONLY 330-743-9644)
Mt. Hope Park Cemetery (SERIES COMMUNITY)
 1846 LIBERTY ROAD - YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO CITY OFFICE
 MEMORIAL

MT. HOPE PARK CEMETERY
 DIVISION OF TRUTH CHAPEL
 1126 DONATION AVE. EXT. 101
 YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO 44505

DISC - 743-5855
 DISC - 743-5897

TO ALL MONUMENT DEALERS:

Please be advised, effective January 1st, 1990 we will place monument RESTRICTIONS and refer to Foundation charges.

Price will be as follows:

Baby markers	9" x 16" or 18" (Green Lawn Baby)	\$27.50
Singles	12" x 24"	\$45.00
Doubles	12" x 26" to 36"	\$65.00
Doubles	12" x 42" to 54"	\$84.50
Single Bronze	12" x 24"	\$54.50
Single Bronze w/vase	12" x 24"	\$60.00
Monuments (Kard)	Percubic foot (5' Deep)	\$ 4.00

We will honor the previous price on foundations already on order, and any orders coming in before January 1st, 1990. Foundation must be paid before we can place a veterans marker or send off the application.

HEAD STORE RESTRICTIONS:

- Green Lawn Reserved & Green Lawn Private & Garden:
 Restricted to Double or Single Monuments only
- Green Lawn Garden, Green Lawn and Section A & C:
 Restricted to grass, slant, or hickey markers, and smaller monuments (18" high), singles or doubles, bases will be allowed.
- Section B & D:
 Restricted to slants, and hickey markers, singles or doubles, No Bases allowed. Attention to veteran markers (only).
- Willow Section:
 Mt. Hope grass markers only, EXCEPTION Attention to Veterans markers. We will also have, for those who are unable to afford a head store, a concrete slab with metal plates embed in them, which will give the name of the deceased, date of birth and date of death. With a charge of \$60.00 All metal rust and concrete home made markers will be removed from the cemetery and will be replaced with a red cemetery marker, with a number on it.

Source: Artcraft Memorials 1731 Oak Street, Youngstown, Ohio, Warren Dietz & Michael J. Erdel

Yours Truly,

Rev. Willie G. Duke
 President & Manager of
 Mt. Hope Park Cemetery
 -743-5855 or 743-3597

DISCONTINUED

Illustration V

Chapter II

The People Interred and Demographic Overview of Mount Hope

Any statement regarding 1874 land use in the case of Mount Hope property would be speculative. Deeds and atlases indicate ownership, but do not specify farm, rental, investment, or commercial properties. By 1911 Mount Hope was a burial ground.¹ Major Williams' grave marker indicates that he died August 16, 1911. Major Williams is of particular interest because his is the oldest visible grave marker on the cemetery grounds. The poor material condition of Williams' grave marker rendered parts illegible, however, the marker itself provided evidence of Major Williams' identity.

The upright tablet shape, domed top, and writing centered below a cross in a circle, are indicative of the "General" type of post civil war stone issued by the United States military.² Further evidence of Williams' military service is the placement of the name of the state of Virginia immediately below his name. Inclusion of the deceased place of birth is also indicative of the post-civil war type of military marker. The absence of an embossed shield, upon which his arched name and branch of service would have been centered, confirms that Williams' was not a Union Army Civil War veteran, or a Spanish American War veteran. Additionally, since the marker is domed and not slanted with a center peak, Williams was not a Confederate Civil War veteran.

The name "Williams" does not appear in any atlas or on any deed concerning ownership of Mount Hope lots. Accordingly, Major Williams was not buried on the

¹ Appendix A, page 33, Major Williams 1911.

² "Types of Headstones and Markers Available", March 12, 2009, <http://www.cem.va.gov> (01 April 2009).

family farm, and neither his family, nor Williams, held title to the property he laid to rest. Mount Hope, in the case of Williams', was a selected place of burial.

The Cross, at the top of Major Williams' stone, indicates that he identified himself as a Christian in his military records. Since Mount Hope is not a Catholic or a Jewish cemetery; Major Williams was most likely Protestant. The oldest churches near Mount Hope, The Alpha and Omega First Baptist, Reed's African Methodist Episcopal Chapel, and Triedstone Missionary Baptist Church, were founded after Williams' death.³ However, Third Baptist Church, established in 1867, and Oak Hill African Methodist Episcopal Church, established in 1869, would have been available to Major Williams if he were African American.⁴ From the inception of Youngstown as a settlement up to the time of his death, a myriad of religious outlets were available for Williams, were he not African American.

Major Williams' grave location in Mount Hope, Section: A; Row: 32; Grave: 8, fit the general the pattern of grave placement within the cemetery. The majority of the oldest graves in Mount Hope are located in Section A. The few that are not, are scattered between the remaining three sections.

Grave Distribution of Visible Markers

SEC A	SEC B	SEC C	SEC D	TOTAL
187	660	97	65	1009

³ First Baptist Alpha and Omega Church organized 1915, built 1921 and rebuilt in 1959. Church cornerstone at 3120 Winton Ave.; Reed's Chapel A.M.E. Church founded 1921 and rebuilt in 1947. Church corner stone at 1939 Jacobs Rd.; Tried Stone Missionary Baptist Church rebuilt 1949. Church cornerstone at 2045 Jacobs Rd.

⁴ Bettijane Walker, and Herbert Armstong, "African-Americans," in *Celebrate '96 Mahoning County 150 Years Youngstown 200 Years, An Ethnic Encyclopedia: The Peopling of the Mahoning Valley*, ed. George D. Beelen Martha I. Pallante, and Elaine Fowler. (Youngstown, Ohio: Ohio Cultural Alliance, 1996), 1-2.

Consolidation of the majority of Mount Hope property occurred in 1927. The forward most part of Section A is made up of city lots acquired at the time. Of the 1009 visible markers in Mount Hope, 79 are marked with markers that clearly identify a grave (rock, stone, cross with no writing, etc...), but not an individual, and/or date interred. These 79 were listed in the appendix as “UNKNOWN” with section, row, and grave location identified and a brief description of the marker. 34 of the grave markers had date(s) and/or names that were no longer legible, or did not record any dates at all. The remaining 896 markers indicate the year the individual was laid to rest.

Grave Distribution Known and Unknown

	SEC A	SEC B	SEC C	SEC D
Known	172	607	90	61
Unknown	15	53	7	4
Total	187	660	97	65

The activity in Mount Hope mirrored the ethnic history of the east side of Youngstown, and the broader history of the city. “African-Americans” an article written by Bettijane Walker and Hertburt Armstong, noted that the African American population in Youngstown between 1831 and 1865 numbered thirty.⁵ The authors went on to state that by 1910 the African American presence in Youngstown rose to 2000. In 1910 the total population of the city of Youngstown and Youngstown Township was 83,044, which means that African Americans were only 2.4 percent of the total population.⁶ One

⁵ Walker, 1-2.

⁶ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the year 1910, Volume III: Population 1910: Reports by States, with Statistics for Counties, Cities and*

individual, Major Williams, of the visible markers of the interred was buried in Mount Hope in 1911.

Between 1910 and 1940 Youngstown metropolitan area experienced a dramatic increase in population.⁷ From 83,044 in 1910, the area realized an increase in population to 372, 428 by 1940. Historians James A. Henretta, David Brody and Lynn Dumenil in, *America: A Concise History*, noted that over 400,000 African Americans moved northward from the rural south with the expansion of the industrial North.⁸ Knepper, in his work, *Ohio and Its People*, noted the same mass migration of rural southern blacks to the industrial North against the backdrop of World War I immigration. The picture created by combining Henretta's, Brody's, and Dumenil's work with Knepper's is a diverse, working class, industrial labor force that transformed cities like Akron, Cleveland, and Youngstown. That transformation, noted by Walker and Armstrong, resulted in Youngstown's rise as one of ten major African American centers by 1930. In the case of Mount Hope, the rise in the African American population in the Youngstown was marked by the rise in burials in the cemetery.

In 1962, Youngstown's City Planning Commission released a report on the city's population composition.⁹ The report divided the city of Youngstown into geographic regions; North, East, South, and West. According to the report, the North Side held 22.2 percent of the city's population, the East Side held 19.6 percent, the South Side had 42

other Civil Divisions, Nebraska-Wyoming Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, comp. William C. Hunt. (GPO, 1913), 378.

⁷ United States; Department of Commerce; *Population: The Growth of Metropolitan Districts in the United States: 1900-1940*; comp. Warren S. Thompson; GPO; 1947; 54-55.

⁸ James A. Henretta, David Brody and Lynn Dumenil, *America: A Concise History Since 1865*, 2nd ed., vol. II, (New York: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2002), 649-650; Knepper, 304-306.

percent, and the West side contained 16.2 percents of the city's total population. The report noted that Youngstown's non-white population increased at a rate of 48 percent as opposed to a nation wide increase of 25 percent during the period 1950 through 1960. The city's increase was almost entirely African American.¹⁰ Specifically, the report stated that 12 of the city's 44 census tracts contained non-white majorities. Seven census tracts were entirely white, four of which were located on the south side of town. The highest concentration of the non-white population was on the city's east side, 36 percent. The north side was 29 percent non-white, the South Side was 13 percent, and the west side was 1 percent. Since Mount Hope is located on the east side of Youngstown, the geographic community would suggest a mixed Mount Hope population, this was not the case.

A review of local newspapers, city directories, and area high school yearbooks revealed that visible markers in Mount Hope are overwhelmingly African American.¹¹ Additionally, *Youngstown Vindicator* Death Record and Obituaries, and Youngstown City Directories indicate that individuals in Mount Hope also resided on Youngstown's south and north sides of town, as well as the city's east side.¹² Several of the interred resided outside the Youngstown metropolitan area, and were returned to Mount Hope for burial. Census data, coupled with written sources indicate that Mount Hope evolved into

⁹ Youngstown; City Planning Commission; *Population Trends: A Report On the Changing Number, Distribution, And Composition Of Youngstown's Population*; Report Number 62-3; June 1962; 3-10.

¹⁰ Less than one tenth of one percent of the increase was other than African American.

¹¹ *Youngstown Vindicator (Telegraph)*, August 1911 - June 2006; Youngstown City Directory, 1951 – 1980; (Youngstown) North High School Yearbook, 1954, 1957, 1962, 1966, 1971 and 1975; (Youngstown) East High School Yearbook 1957, 1973; (Youngstown) South High School Yearbook 1969.

¹² Mr. Jimmie Blackmon resided at 3240 Wilson Ave. (South Side); Mr. Nelson Bines resided at 2308 W. Federal (Central City); Mr. James A. Beverly resided at 720 Williams (South Side); Mr. John S. Beverly

where activity rose from the 30s, 40s, and 50s, peaked in the 60s and 70s, then declined from the 80s forward. Spatially the children also differ from their adult counterparts. Unlike the adult visible markers, the children number greater in Section A, than in Section B. The few children that were interred in Sections C and D, were equally divided between the two sections. The equal distribution among Sections C and D was most likely unintentional.

Children Activity by Decade

1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
12	7	9	7	12	2

Child Gravesite Distribution

SEC A	SEC B	SEC C	SEC D
21	14	7	7

Oldest child's grave: Eddie Lambert Jr.
September 9, 1941
Sec A; Row 38, Grave 12

Youngest age interred: "Infant" Jackson Eddie Lambert Jr.
(within 24 hrs of birth) June 9, 1958 September 9, 1941
Sec A; Row 51, Grave 1 Sec A; Row 38, Grave 12

Oldest age interred: Clarence Herian
(18 days shy of 18th b'day) October 21 1922 – November 8, 1939
Sec A; Row 25, Grave 8

Last child to be laid to rest in Mount Hope: Sharron White
September 30, 1975 – October 11, 1984
Sec D; Row 19, Grave 9

There are 205 veterans interred in Mount Hope Cemetery. 15 of the 205 veterans markers have deteriorated significantly, therefore, his or her branch of service cannot be identified. 79.5 percent of the Mount Hope military were United States Army veterans.

9.2 percent were United States Navy veterans, 2.9 were United States Air Force, and the remaining .97 percent was United States Marine Corps.

Military Grave Site Distribution

	SEC A	SEC B	SEC C	SEC D	TOTAL
AIR FORCE	1	4	1	0	6
ARMY	11	136	3	13	163
MARINES	0	0	2	0	2
NAVY	0	19	0	0	19
TOTAL	12	159	6	13	190

United States military service, in the case of African Americans, began with the Revolutionary War. *The Right To Fight*, a historical account of African American military experience authored by Gerald Astor, and *American Patriots*, authored by Gail Buckley are in-depth examinations of the African American military experience. Through their investigations, both Astor and Buckley demonstrated the struggle of African American military men and women from the Revolutionary War to Desert Storm. Both historians note that acceptance of African Americans in the military was a long and sometimes brutal process.¹⁴

Visible markers in Mount Hope indicate that there are no Civil War era soldiers interred there, Union or Confederate. Fifty-nine of the military interred grave markers in Mount Hope indicated service in the Great War, and 78 eight indicated service in World War II. During this period, and through the Korean War, African American service men and women continued to face segregation and discrimination. In a directive from General John J. “Black Jack” Pershing, Commander, American Expeditionary Forces during World War I, to the French Military Mission stationed with the American Army dated

August 17, 1918 attitudes towards, and treatment of, African American forces was delineated Pershing. General Pershing instructed the French forces to keep the black service men serving under the French flag, at arm's length. He warned the French officers about the lascivious nature of the "black man", the custom of separation within the United States and the United States military, and the menace of black and white intimacy.¹⁵

Out of the official Army combat units that saw service overseas in two world wars, there were several notable African American units.¹⁶ The 92nd Infantry Division, "Buffalo Division", the 93rd Infantry Division, the 369th Infantry Regiment, "Harlem Hell Fighters", the 371st Infantry Regiment, and the Air Force's 332nd Fighter Squadron, "Tuskegee Airmen", were the most famous. In the case of Mount Hope, the majority of the grave markers indicated the Quartermaster Corps, Pioneer Infantry, Depot Brigades, Labor Battalions and Engineer Regiments. These units served mostly in the United States during World War I and when deployed they were used as general labor. As Buckley noted, the majority of African Americans served in support or service units, generally categorized as non-combatant.¹⁷ Buckley also noted that the non-combatant support and service personnel saw as much actual fighting as their more celebrated counterparts.

¹⁴ Gerald Astor, *The Right To Fight: A History of African Americans in the Military*, (Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1998), 6-11, 27-31; Gail Buckley, *American Patriots: The Story of Blacks in the Military from the Revolution to Desert Storm*, (New York: Random House, 2001), 4, 7-22.

¹⁵ In this sense, Pershing was using the word "intimacy" to warn against close relationships between white and black military men in the form of eating together, bestowing awards or praise upon black service men and or being in their company outside of the requirements of military needs. However, further on in his directive Pershing also warns against relations between white women and black men.

¹⁶ Astor, 108-124.

¹⁷ Buckley, 276-280.

In the case of African Americans the names of Army units such as Artillery, Engineer, Ordnance Anti-Aircraft Field Unit, did not necessarily denote combat, or in case of service units, non-combat. Astor noted that employment of African American divisions and specifically, African American officers World War I and World War II was problematic.¹⁸ African Americans deployed overseas, unless allotted to the French forces, were relegated to labor intensive assignments. African American officers who, by rank and position, would have normally assumed commands and positions of authority, were not allowed those positions when white servicemen would have been under their charge. In the case of the Navy, African Americans, like all non-white sailors, were limited to food service or ship steward positions. The Marine Corps did not accept African Americans until 1943, and the first African American Marines did not deploy until September 1944.¹⁹ In 1948, President Harry Truman issued Executive Order 9981, which established the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces.²⁰ Although the 17 veterans of the Korean and Vietnam wars more than likely still endured segregation and discrimination, they were much further up the ladder of equality of treatment. That they were ahead of their counterparts was due to the sacrifice of those who lay by their side in Mount Hope.

Military interred categorized by war service

	WWI	WWII	KOREA	VIETNAM	TOTAL
AIR FORCE	0	0	2	1	3
ARMY	58	71	10	4	143
MARINES	0	0	1	1	2
NAVY	1	9	2	1	13
TOTAL	59	78*	12	5	162

¹⁸ Astor, 109, 112.

¹⁹ Astor, 259-260.

²⁰ Harry Truman, "Executive Order 9981," July 26, 1948, <http://www.trumanlibrary.org> (26 July 2009).

* Includes Elijah Thompson Jr. whose branch of service could not be determined

Indicative of the overall activity of internment in Mount Hope, burial of veterans peaked in the 60s and 70s, and then subsequently subsided. In spite of its name, Mount Hope Military Veteran’s Park, the military population in Mount Hope constitutes only one-fifth of the cemetery’s visible markers interred. The type of units indicated on the visible markers suggest the national trends established during the period, overall, the number of military interred are too small to establish a neighborhood, or greater local community demographic.

Military Activity In Mount Hope

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	00
0	0	0	0	0	4	7	13	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	8	6	11	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	7	13	2	0	0
3	0	0	1	0	3	4	2	4	0	0
4	0	0	0	1	2	8	4	2	0	0
5	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	6	0	0
6	0	0	0	2	4	9	1	2	0	0
7	0	0	1	1	5	4	4	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	2	7	13	1	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	4	10	5	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	2	7	36	74	51	28	1	1

Oldest veteran grave marker:

Major Williams
August 16, 1911
Sec A; Row 33, Grave 8

Oldest veteran at time of internment:

Willie Graham
United States Army
September 11, 1885 – May 24, 1974
Sec A; Row 13; Grave 8

Youngest veteran at time of internment:

Robert Carter
United States Army
June 7, 1940 – December 4, 1959

Last veteran interred:

Isom Little Jr.

United States Army

July 28, 1930 – September 4, 2001

To know a thing, even to a minute detail, does not automatically lead to understanding. Knowledge and understanding are two separate and distinct aspects of historic investigation. Certainly early workmen who employed the wheel or the lever had knowledge of circumference, diameter, force and counterforce. The terms used to describe them may have differed from those in use currently, but the basic knowledge was the same. Those workmen who, realized that the use of the wheel in one instance, or the employment of the lever in another, created advantage, and that advantage translated to impact on the world around them, understood the wheel. A demographic overview of Mount Hope, complete with groupings and logical conclusions, are akin to knowledge and the wheel. The connection of Mount Hope Cemetery with Mount Hope communities, and applying the demographics uncovered are the path to understanding the people of Mount Hope.

Chapter III

Mount Hope Communities

Historian Marc Bloch in his work, *The Historian's Craft*, provided firm ground for the use, intent, interpretation and value of historical observation and evidence.¹

Bloch's complex monograph does not lend itself to substantive abridgment. However, two points made by Bloch are applicable to the study of cemeteries in general, and Mount Hope in particular.

First, Bloch stated that expert historical observation is always indirect. Whether the study concerns time, place, or event, the historian is usually not present or linked to the event through direct evidence. Bloch noted, that even when present, the direct observer cannot account for the event in total, only from his or her specific vantage point. Even firsthand interviews conducted after the fact are separated from the study by time.

Second, in the case of evidence, Bloch noted that it is direct or indirect. Specifically, when evidence is left intentionally and solely for the sake of later investigators and finders of fact, it is direct evidence. Diaries, notes, monographs, essays, etc., are direct evidence. Indirect evidence, artifacts, institutions, organizations, etc., testify to the conditions and circumstances of the time, but were not intended as testimonies of a certain time, place, people, or event.

Taken in total, Bloch described Mount Hope's niche in the historic mosaic. The study of the dead, always included in historical research, is the act of uncovering

¹ Marc Bloch, *This Historian's Craft*, Caravelle Edition, trans. Peter Putnam (New York: Vintage Books, 1953), 49-78.

communities. Cemeteries are part of the community. Community can be defined as geographic, an ethnic group or groups, or an overriding socio-economic dynamic. No matter what the definition, a community is a living, breathing organism. The people interred in Mount Hope were mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers and friends. Whether they were part of the community due to geography, group identity, or economic condition, their lives were expressed in the work they did, the organizations they created, and the neighborhoods they left behind.

Geographically, Mount Hope Cemetery is located in census tract 8004. The major arteries that run through the adjacent community are Lansdowne Boulevard, Atkinson Road, Wardle Avenue, Jacobs Road and McGuffey Road. Notable landmarks are Thorn Hill School on Wardle Avenue, Science Hill area, on Liberty Road and the former Geography Hall School at the corner of State Route 616 and McGuffey Road. These landmarks existed prior to Youngstown's annexation of the area from Coitsville.² In recounting the history of Coitsville, Butler referenced many area landmarks. Scienceville, synonymous with Science Hill, the area of the east side that centered around Liberty Road from approximately McKelvey's Lake to McGuffey Road is a dated reference to some Mount Hope area neighborhoods. The "Sharline," as Butler noted, was changed to the Sharonline and is still in use to denote a specific area of the east side of Youngstown. The Sharonline acquired its name from the Youngstown & Sharon

² Butler, 569-570; Thorn Hill School went through several cycles of modernization and has since been purchased by Rising Star Baptist Church; The original site of Science Hill, at the corner of Liberty Road and Fairfax Avenue, is now a vacant lot, the name Science Hill being adopted by a new building erected across the street, which was subsequently a high school (renamed North High School when it was relocated to Mariner Avenue), then a dual purpose building of junior high and elementary schools that kept the name Science Hill; Geography Hall at the corner of McGuffey Road and State Route 616 was acquired by a

electric line which established a trolley car route that ran along Youngstown-Hubbard Road, and continued along Jacobs Road, then turned west along McGuffey Road and finally ended in downtown Youngstown. Butler stated that as late as 1900, the areas of Scienceville, the Sharonline, and Geography Hall were river bottom or grain fields. These areas, taken in total, are the geographic roots of the Mount Hope communities.

The increased activity during the periods of the 1930s and 1940s in Mount Hope neighborhoods was reflected by the increased activity in Mount Hope Cemetery.³ The coal mining industry at Thorn Hill was no longer viable, but the roots of the steel age of Youngstown were firmly planted. Increased employment opportunities through the industrialization of the city drew African Americans, mainly from the rural south, to the Youngstown area. In his work, *Steelworker Alley*, educator and author Robert Bruno, a Struthers, Ohio native, stated that in the 1940s Youngstown's integrated neighborhoods began to fall by the wayside.⁴ It should be noted that Bruno did not imply that segregation did not exist prior to 1940, only that the working class nature of many Youngstown neighborhoods had the effect of diversity. Bruno attributed the more blatant segregation that increased in the 1940s, and continued through the 1960s, to bank lending policies and real estate practices. Retired educator and historian Frederick J. Blue writing in concert with fellow historians William D. Jenkins, H. William Lawson and Joan M. Reedy focused on Ohio history. In, *Mahoning Memories*, they noted that in Youngstown, African Americans were forced to concentrate in neighborhoods on the East Side and

private company and turned into a agricultural nursery. Currently the site is used for storage of carnival equipment.

³ Refer to "Activity in Mount Hope year by year from 1911 to 2000, Chapter II, page 30.

⁴ Robert Bruno, *Steelworker Alley: How Class Works in Youngstown* (Ithaca, NY: ILR, Press, 1999), 33-34.

sections of the South and North side adjacent to the city's center.⁵ Additionally, Blue noted that through the 1960s African Americans were not welcomed in white owned downtown eateries, including Youngstown icon, the Isaly Dairy Company.

As noted by author, historian and Youngstown State Professor L. Diane Barnes, when African Americans were not accepted into white organizations they created and/or mirrored those organizations within their own communities.⁶ Even though Barnes focused on the Old South, the phenomenon of isolated communities that created their own organizations, institutions and networks that mirrored and/or replaced those of the greater society was reflected in Mount Hope communities. Accordingly, the Mount Hope community extended beyond geographic borders and was formed through ethnic survival necessity.

The best explanation of the recreation of organizations within the African American communities discovered by Barnes in nineteenth century Petersburg, Virginia, and mirrored by the Mount Hope ethnic community of twentieth century Youngstown, was put forward by Sociologist Martin N. Marger.⁷ Marger described three models of power in the social structure of the United States: the Class Model, the Power Elite Model, and the Pluralist Model. In the Class Model, according to Marger, power originates from property. In the Power Elite Model, power emanates from elite groups within society. These power elite groups can be monied, academically inclined, or

⁵ Frederick J. Blue et al., *Mahoning Memories: A History of Youngstown and Mahoning County* (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 1995), 174.

⁶ L. Diane Barnes, "Fraternity and Masculine Identity: The Search for Respectability among White and Black Artisans in Petersburg, Virginia," *Southern Manhood: Perspectives on Masculinity in the Old South*, eds. Craig T. Friend, and Lorri Glover (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2004), 84-86.

⁷ Martin N. Marger, *Social Inequality: Patterns and Processes*, 2nd ed., (New York: McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2002), 350-355.

politically empowered, or any combination thereof. Their power is derived from group identification. Last, in the Pluralist Model, as Marger explained, power is not the possession of a cohesive few, but is derived from factions, wherein the non-monied, non-proprieted masses affect societal outcomes.

Using Barnes' uncovered organizations, coupled with Marger's three models of power, the people interred in Mount Hope from the 1930s until the end of its active life can be more accurately defined. Jack Miskell, a 60 year old Educational Program Director for Community Corrections Association of Youngstown, is a lifelong resident of the Youngstown, Ohio area.⁸ Born on the North Side of the city in 1949, Miskell attended private schools from elementary through high school. Miskell's father was a steelworker, employed at Youngstown Sheet & Tube. His mother who worked occasionally outside of the home, considered herself a full time homemaker. Miskell is a sixty year old white male of Irish descent. He graduated from Ursuline High School in 1967. As Miskell recalled, his graduating class of over 400 students included 7 non-whites.⁹

Miskell remembered a busy downtown in the Youngstown 1950s and 1960s where, as a reward for good behavior, he and his siblings would be treated at a downtown restaurant. He also recalled that his early neighborhood on the North side of Youngstown resembled his family experience, third and fourth generation United States citizens of European ancestry. The Miskell family moved from their North side home to Austintown, Ohio in the early 1950s. The Miskell family move reflected the changing

⁸ John "Jack" Miskell, personal interview by author, 7 November 2007.

⁹ Miskell stated that there were 4 African Americans and 3 Hispanics.

dynamic of Youngstown's population during that period. The change in working class neighborhoods diversity is what Bruno referred to when he documented the process of increased segregation that mirrored the rise in worker's income in a more prosperous 1940s industrial environment.

Clifford Johnson, a 73 year old retired educator and an active Warren-Youngstown area community leader, was born and raised on Youngstown's east side.¹⁰ Johnson lived within walking distance from Mount Hope until he graduated from North High School in 1953. He recalled a very positive school atmosphere from his attendance at Thorn Hill School through his Science Hill and North High School years.¹¹ Johnson displayed his 1953 high school yearbook, *The Silhouette*. Its pages reflected a student body that was predominantly white, but with a significant non-white population. A tally of senior class photos indicated the entire graduating class number 56 persons, 22 of which were non-white.¹² Johnson remembered that even though they attended the same school, the neighborhoods along Jacobs Road were predominantly African American, while those around Liberty Road, adjacent to the high school, were predominantly Italian. Johnson added that none of these east side neighborhoods were exclusive. Through his entire experience living on the east side of town, Johnson recalled no major incidents occurred that centered around race or ethnicity.

¹⁰ Clifford O. Johnson, personal interview by author, 10 November 2007.

¹¹ Johnson's Thorn Hill School was the rebuilt school noted by Butler. Though he attended Science Hill and North High School, the physical structure was the same Science Hill School building that migrated across Liberty Road from the original red school house that was in Butler's history. The North High School on Mariner Avenue was built after Johnson's graduation at which time the Science Hill school building recalled by Johnson as North High School returned to its original name and was dual purposed as a junior high and elementary school.

¹² Clifford Johnson, ed., *Silhouette* (Youngstown, Ohio: The Mueller Art Cover & Binding Co., 1953), 70-77.

Like Miskell, Johnson's family was working class. His father was also a steelworker and mother worked mostly inside the home. Johnson recalled a busy downtown 1950s and 1960s Youngstown that was inhospitable to non-whites. He noted a specific incident where he and his mother found themselves in a downtown restaurant and waited to be recognized by the staff. After all of the white customers were waited on, then the waitress turned to them and asked them what they wanted. Johnson recalled that his mother stood her ground and ordered ice cream. When the waitress finally returned, his mother refused to accept the order, turned and left the restaurant with him in tow. Johnson stated that the boy in him wanted that ice cream, but he was proud of the lesson his mother taught him that day on how not to be a victim or accept second class citizenship.¹³

What played out in the lives of Jack Miskell and Clifford Johnson, and therefore in the neighborhoods in and around Youngstown, was documented in David Roediger's work, *Working Towards Whiteness*.¹⁴ Roediger described in great detail the employment of restrictive covenants by real estate agents and bank officers, and how the practice resulted in segregated communities. The Miskell family, a typical white working class family, left the North side of Youngstown for Austintown, Ohio. Non-whites who began to benefit from the opportunities of work in a thriving industrial economy could not follow. Johnson's family, who occupied a majority African American neighborhood within a geographical area that began as predominantly white at his birth and became non-white by the time of his adult life.

¹³ Clifford O. Johnson, personal interview by author, 10 November 2007.

It is within the changed dynamic of neighborhood and community that Mount Hope reflected the history around it. Johnson recalled being one of the select few African American children who attended pre-school in Birdie Welcher's home. Birdie Welcher was an active Mount Hope community member, and was a force in the creation of McGuffey Centre.¹⁵ McGuffey Centre served the community through a myriad of activities that ran the gamut of political, social, and academic. As demonstrated through Barnes work, McGuffey Centre provided an outlet for Mount Hope communities that mirrored organizations in the greater community.

Walker and Armstrong cited many African American notables who were pioneers during the life of Mount Hope and in and around Mount Hope communities.¹⁶ Dr. Syretha (French) Cooper, the first African American female to graduate from Youngstown College in 1952 (Youngstown State University), who eventually became a professor at the university was born and raised on Orrin Avenue. As an adult, and through her professional teaching career, she made her home on Edgar Avenue. Both Orrin and Edgar Avenues are well within the geographic boundaries of Mount Hope communities.

Hugh Frost, Youngstown State University's first minority administrative assistant, was also Director of McGuffey Center. Harold Davis, the first African American to coach a city high school sports team, was a 1953 graduate of North High School along with Clifford Johnson. Lucille Seldon, R.N., the city's first school nurse was assigned to Thorn Hill, Science Hill and North schools, and made her home on the east side's Stocker

¹⁴ David R. Roediger, *Working Towards Whiteness: how America's Immigrants Became White* (New York: Basic Books, 2006), 157-162, 170, 173.

Avenue. Dr. Earnest Perry, a South High School graduate, was one of the first African Americans to serve on Youngstown State's board. Perry volunteered as team doctor for all of McGuffey Center's sports teams, in addition to serving as team doctor for Science Hill Jr. High and North High School from the 1960s through the 1990s. However, none of these individuals nor their immediate families are interred in Mount Hope. Their connection to Mount Hope Cemetery is through their service to the community. Their influence on the Mount Hope community is due to their derived power from group identity, as defined by Marger's Power Elite Model.

As evidenced by the Youngstown City Planning Commission's April 1963 report, Mount Hope communities (census tract 8004) realized a 74.2 percent increase in non-white housing and dwelling units.¹⁷ The report also documented a 41.8 percent increase in owner-occupied housing units in census tract 8004. These new homeowners were Marger's Class Model. They influenced the community through payment of property taxes, support of area businesses, and donations to civic, religious and school events. They worked as laborers in the steel industry or ancillary industries, or ran the small businesses such as night clubs, neighborhood markets, or service stations. They also extended the Mount Hope community through participation in, or support of, various city-wide groups.¹⁸ These are the bulk of the interred in Mount Hope.

Walker and Armstrong noted that historically the church was at the center of the Youngstown area African American community. In the case of Mount Hope community

¹⁵ Walker and Armstrong, 5.

¹⁶ Walker and Armstrong, 3-5.

¹⁷ City Planning Commission Report 63-1, Appendix B and Appendix C.

¹⁸ There are several visible markers with the Mason's symbol on them in Mount Hope like Willie Stephens Section B, Row 49, Grave 8, and Ezell Pete Sr., Section B, Row 33, Grave 14 are two examples.

the three oldest churches are Alpha and Omega First Baptist Church, Reed's Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Triedstone Missionary Baptist Church. Among the visible markers in Mount Hope are several significant East side church members. Perhaps the most notable is Reverend Sarah D. Reed.¹⁹ Described in *Celebrate '96* as an Evangelist, Reed's headstone notes her as the church's founder and first Pastor. Bloch's observation concerning the indirect nature of historic investigation is an acknowledgment of unavoidable historical conundrums. Inscribed on Reed's headstone is "MOTHER REED". The term is connotative. Reed was born in 1853 and died in 1954. Taken in the context of the time, "MOTHER REED" could have been a term of endearment, or an adoptive term to denote a social position, or, in a colloquial sense, been born out of the desire for the greater community not to acknowledge her as Miss, Misses, or Reverend.

Reverend Alfonso Steele, Pastor of Triedstone Missionary Baptist Church was also interred at Mount Hope along with his successor Reverend J. H. Britt.²⁰ Steele was born in 1889 and died in 1937, and Britt was born in 1900 and died in 1970. Several of Triedstone's Trustees listed on its corner stone were also laid to rest in Mount Hope. Triedstone's long standing service to Mount Hope communities and its relationship to Mount Hope Cemetery reinforces that strong bond that extended from individuals, to church, and to community. That bond is documented through the interred in Mount Hope Cemetery.

¹⁹ Section D, Row 4, Grave 21; Walker and Armstrong, 4.

²⁰ Section B, Row 7, Grave 4.

Butler, in the chapters of his work centered on Coitsville history, noted several churches founded and formed as early as 1820 and as late as 1919.²¹ He also noted the strong anti-slavery-pro-slavery anxiety, which erupted into violence and caused the destruction of a Coitsville church in 1847. Butler went on to note that pro-slavery sentiment was prevalent enough in Coitsville, Poland and Canfield, that abolitionist speakers were threatened. Left out of Butler's history is The Alpha and Omega First Baptist Church organized in 1915 and erected in 1921. Butler does note a First Baptist Church on the "Sharline" organized in 1919. Butler listed Reverence J. H. Canada as its pastor. The Alpha and Omega First Baptist Church cornerstone clearly lists a Reverend Blackman as its pastor. Butler also stated that the Free Methodist Church was established on the Sharline in 1918 with Reverend C. G. Sayer as its pastor. The Reed's African Methodist Episcopal Chapel, also on the Sharline and on Jacobos Road, whose first pastor was Reverend S. D. Reed, was not mentioned. It appears that there was a separate African American community that existed along side the greater community, and can be traced through Mount Hope visible markers.

The church members are a significant clue to the people of Mount Hope, since, as Walker and Armstrong stated, the church was at the social center of organism that was Mount Hope communities. These members straddle the line between Marger's Power Elite, and Class Model organization of community power. Just as noteworthy these church leaders do not comprise the bulk of the interred in Mount Hope.

As stated before, selecting the representative model in Marger's three, the people of Mount Hope are best identified by the Class Model. However, an accurate depiction

²¹ Butler, 569-570.

of Mount Hope communities, as well as Mount Hope Cemetery, is a combination of Marger's Class and Pluralist Models. The prevailing occupation for those interred at Mount Hope was steelworker.²² The neighborhood economies spun off the steel industry by providing goods and services to the community.²³ They, or their recent ancestors, migrated from the rural south in search of employment opportunities. Many were homeowners, and many of them first time homeowners, and were relegated to the neighborhoods adjacent to Mount Hope. However, the high number of occupiers of housing units or dwellings, noted in the City Planning Commission Report 63-1, was indicative of extended families. In the Pluralist Model, these individuals would also have been actors in the Mount Hope communities. They wielded power through the persons they supported, the organizations they created and/or joined, and the traditions they fostered through church, through home, and through the generations they reared.

In, *Manifest Destinies*, author and historian, Laura Gomez documented the "making of the Mexican American Race."²⁴ First Gomez documented the route to United States citizenship for Mexican Americans, then she detailed their complicated states as legally white, but socially non-white. Gomez's work documented racial separation, segregation, and the creation of a sub-culture on the grand-scale in New Mexico's quest for statehood. Post *Brown v. Board of Education*, those same elements played out in microcosm in the communities of Mount Hope.²⁵ Like their earlier Mexican American

²² A complete review of those listed in Appendix is pending, however, research into occupations thus far reveal general laborers, steel workers.

²³ *Mahoning Valley Minority 1996 – 1997 Business Directory* (Youngstown, Ohio: Mahoning , Trumbull and Western PA County Urban League, 1996); North High School yearbooks from 1953 to 1975.

²⁴ Laura E. Gomez, *Manifest Destinies: The Making of the Mexican American Race* (New York: New York University Press, 2007), 43-45, 83-87.

²⁵ Edward W. Knappman, ed., *American Trials of the 20th Century* (New York: Visible Ink, 1995), 242-246.

counterparts, African Americans formed communities and developed community support systems that enabled them to exist in a reality where they were legally citizens but social outcasts. Accordingly, the people of Mount Hope are central to understanding the historical aspects of separate, or sub-cultural development. Mount Hope history was not been recorded through major works like Butler's, because no one historian or history can tell a complete story. Recently deceased Robert L. Pegues Jr., the first African American Superintendent of Youngstown City Schools, grew up in an area of Youngstown nearer to the downtown area, but still geographically on the east side of town. His family is buried in Mount Hope, a part of Mount Hope's extended family.²⁶ Local newspapers and local historians can report Pegues's history of service to the community, but Mount Hope contains his ancestry. Robert L. Pegues' accomplishments are laudable, but it is through his ancestry that history is better understood.

In Mount Hope there are row upon row of sunken graves and forgotten people, but there are also the visible markers. They are not city founders, or African American firsts. They are the several generations that peopled the mills, sat in the schoolrooms, and survived when it was not easy to do so. Individually, there were laborers, small shop owners, craftsmen, artisans, and someone's father, daughter, sister or mother. Collectively, they are proud owners of a small patch of land in Township Two of Range Two of the Connecticut Western Reserve; forgers of history, tellers of stories untold, and finally, the people of Mount Hope.

²⁶ Section B, Rows 7 and 23, Graves 13, 30, 29; Section A., Row 10, Grave 25.

Chapter IV

The Lives of Mount Hope

Every cemetery is a study in triumph, tragedy, and greatness overlooked, even if those triumphs, tragedies and that greatness are a long time uncovered. The macro-view of large events, mass movements, and monumental achievements recorded by Annalist historians is anchored in micro view of lives, times and events uncovered by Social historians. Neither the macro view nor the micro view of history stands alone. They are joined at the hip, occupy the same flesh; while one is the heart, the other is the soul of history.

It is through connection of the macro and micro of history that the names of George C. Welker and Sarah L. Reed are forever linked. Welker, an early landowner of what was to become Mount Hope property, stipulated in another piece of deeded property in 1917 his desire that the land not be sold to people whose ethnicity he regarded as undesirable. Welker's attitude towards ethnicity was rooted in the greater history of the United States and the formation of Ohio as a state.¹ In 1917, *Plessy v. Ferguson* was the foundation for race relations in the United States. As noted by Knepper, the laws enacted by the Ohio General Assembly in 1804, a year after Ohio statehood, often referred to as the "Black Codes", created guidelines for cultural interactions and attitudes that were passed down from generation to generation. On that backdrop Welker was neither villain nor foe, just a man of his time.

¹ Maryiln Miller and Marian Faux, eds., *The New York Public Library American History Desk Reference* (New York: MacMillian, 1997), 119; Knepper, 196-199.

If Welker was simply a man of his time, then Sarah L. Reed was a woman ahead of hers. Reed rests in grave 41, row 4 in section D of Mount Hope Cemetery on the property that was formerly owned by Welker. Reed's headstone recorded her birth year as 1853, seven years before the Civil War. As indicated by the 1930 census, Reed was born in Virginia and by 1930 had under her care two girls, Ethel F. Coleman, 11 years old, and Mary H. Coleman who was 8.² Reed was recorded as head of household that was established in Youngstown, Ohio. Since, at the time of Ethel's birth, Reed was 53; it is likely that she took in both Ethel and Mary. Any suggestion put forward concerning the reason the two girls found themselves in Reed's care would be speculative.

Also noted on Reed's headstone is the fact that she founded Reed's African Methodist Episcopal Chapel in 1921, and served as the church's first pastor. In Mount Hope lies an African American woman born before the Civil War who migrated to the industrial north took responsibility for rearing two girls at age 64, founded a church at age 68, and lived to be 101 years old. In the year Reed died, 1954, *Brown v. the Topeka, Kansas Board of Education* replaced *Plessy v. Ferguson* as the law of the land. History is best taught through presentation. Lucky is the historian who could bring his or her students to Mount Hope and teach beside the grave of Sarah L. Reed. That historian could speculate on the conditions in which Reed was born, the circumstances that she faced as the Civil War dawned, then faded. He, or she, could also draw a picture of Reed's world in a country where separate, but equal, with all its inequalities, was the law of the land. Perhaps it would be a lesson on the strength of women, and how a few great women like Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Stanton, Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth are rightly

² Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Washington, DC: National Archives and Records

recorded in textbooks. Yet there are many great women, like Sarah Reed, who lie silently in cemeteries like Mount Hope. They rest in land once denied to them, at the fingertips of young men and women who have in their neighborhoods a study of spirit, strength and ultimate triumph.

Certainly Sarah Reed's story, even partially uncovered, is remarkable; however, the many stories of Mount Hope are the ordinary lives that attest to the times. The oldest visible grave marker in Mount Hope belongs to Major Williams. The type of stone indicates his military service. His birthplace, Virginia, is etched into the stone along with his date of death, August 10, 1911. What is not on Williams' stone is the fact that he had a son, also named Major, who was born in Raleigh, North Carolina on March 20, 1900.³ The elder Williams married Debby Oel, also from North Carolina; the younger Williams married Viola (no maiden name given). While the older Williams spent time in the military, the younger Williams listed occupation was laborer in the Family Research database. The Williams' story is of a father who was born in Virginia, married and had a child in North Carolina. Eleven years after his son's birth the elder Williams was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery. The young Williams resided at 1159 W. Federal Street and died August 16th, 1941 in Broadview Heights, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His body was returned to Youngstown, Ohio and he too was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery. Unlike his father, the young Major Williams' grave marker is no longer visible, nor is there any indication of its location, other than Mount Hope, in the Ohio Death record database.

Administration, 1930, p. 34A. www.search.ancestrylibrary.com (accessed September 18, 2009).

³ Family Research, *Ohio Deaths 1908-1953*, Image no. 844 references no. fn 47430 <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com> (accessed September 17, 2009).

Another piece of history verified through research of Mount Hope is the practice of cohabitation of newly arrived people from the rural south into the Youngstown area. Rudolph Adair, whose graves is number 17, in row 6 of section B, was five years old at the time fifteenth census in 1930.⁴ In the Adair household at the time of the census 15 people were recorded. Rudolph's mother and father, Thomas P., and Mannie Adair, and his five siblings shared the residence with Lun H., and Laura L. Clarect and their five children. None of the other Adairs, nor are any of the Clarects are among the visible markers of Mount Hope. Rudolph Adair's bronze military marker indicates that he served in the United States Air Force in Korea and died at age 57, July 8, 1972. Grave 17 is the hint of 14 lives yet to be uncovered that are connected to Mount Hope.

Ira W. McCarter, who died July 7, 2008, is not buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.⁵ As indicated in his obituary, he was born May 22, 1921 in Campbell, Ohio. He was a member of Reed's Chapel AME Church, graduated from Scienceville High School in June 1940. During World War II he served in the 3405 Quartermaster Truck Company in Europe. Ira W. McCarter is part of the Mount Hope story not only because of his connection through the spirit of Reed's Chapel, but also because his mother and father were interred in Mount Hope. His father, Willie McCarter, was born in December 28, 1898 in Columbus, Mississippi the son of Ira and Luella Cox McCarter.⁶ His mother, Marie McCarter, grave 9, row 3, section B, was born September 10, 1903 in Hideway, Alabama, she was the daughter of Willie and Elizabeth Garrett Gamble. Willie and

⁴ Fifteenth Census of the United States, Youngstown, Mahoning, Ohio, roll 1843, page 8b, image 189.0.

⁵ "Ira W. McCarter, 87", *The Vindicator*, July 9, 2008, sec B, Obituaries.

⁶ "Willie McCarter Rites Monday; Was Churchman", *The Youngstown Vindicator*, July 7, 1974, sec B, Deaths; "Marie McCarter, 90", *The Vindicator*, January 12, 1994, sec B, Deaths, Ohio Deaths 1908-2002, Certificate 041770, vol. 32414, Certificate 093063, vol. 27945, Certificate 004986, vol. 29692 and Certificate 046713, vol. 21739, <http://search.ancestry.com> (accessed September 18, 2009).

Marie McCarter married in 1917, and came to Youngstown, Ohio in 1920. He worked for The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company for 44 years, she was a homemaker.

McCarter's ties to Reed's Chapel church were strong. Willie McCarter was a trustee and church secretary. Marie (Gamble) McCarter served as a trustee-helper and was a member of the senior choir. She was also sister to Pastor Ira J. Gamble, Reed's Chapel minister in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Ira McCarter was a long-time member of Reed's Chapel. Ira's McGuffey Road home, as well as his parents, Seifert Street address are within walking distance of Reed's Chapel and Mount Hope Cemetery.

Vindicator staff reporter John W. Goodwin, Jr., conducted an interview with Howard Faison, Sr., which appeared in the *Vindicator*, March 26, 2000, by April 12, 2001 Howard Faison was dead.⁷ Goodwin recounted Faison's journey from Hubbard High School graduate, through his stint in the U. S. Navy where he attended Thompson Plumbing School in San Francisco, CA. Faison stated he returned to the Youngtown area determined to get a master plumber's license. Faison's initial efforts were countered with prejudice; he eventually took a job at Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company as a plumber. Faison stated that when he was caught doing plumbing work without a license the inspector challenged him to pass the test and all charges would be dropped. Faison first passed the test and was licensed to work in Trumbull Country, but Youngstown took two years to finally accept his application. In 1957 Howard, and his brother Robert Faison formed the plumbing company Faison and Faison and are credited with the first black

⁷ John W. Goodwin Jr., "Man overcomes racial barriers to succeed in plumbing", *Vindicator*, sec B, March 26, 2000; Mr. Howard L. Faison, Sr., *The Review*, August 2, 2001, <http://www.zoominfo.com> (accessed September 21, 2009)

owned and operated plumbing company in the area. Howard Faison Sr., was also the first black master plumber in Mahoning and Trumbull counties.

What Goodwin's article did not cover was Howard Faison Sr.'s ancestry. His father, Robert Faison Sr., was born in 1903 in Clinton, North Carolina, while his mother, Frances (Stubblefield) Faison was born in 1908 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.⁸ They are interred in graves 4, 5, and 6, in row 16, in section B.⁹ Frances Faison passed away in 1956, while Robert Faison Sr., died in 1969. The Faison family under scores connections between the Mount Hope interred. Howard Faison's mother, formerly Frances Stubblefield, has a brother, Charles Stubblefield buried in Mount Hope in grave 40, row 40, in section B. Charles's partially sunken military grave marker indicates that he served in World War II and attained the rank of TEC5. He was assigned to the 3419 Ordnance Company. His life spanned from September 12, 1912 to December 10, 1950. Charles died at ages 38 in Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to Charles, Frances had at least two sisters and another brother. Martha and Mary Stubblefield were both born on February 8, 1914. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the two sisters resided on Ashler Avenue, in Hubbard Township, Ohio. Both women were domestics; Mary died October 17, 1937, while Martha died a little over a year later on November 3, 1938. Neither Mary, nor Martha married. Martha and Mary are among the unmarked graves in Mount Hope.

⁸ Ohio Deaths 1908-1953, reference no: fn 34907 image no: 1546, reference no: fn 67886, image no: 2423, references no: 65754, image number 3122, reference no: fn 31000, image no: 1062, reference no: cn 58037, image 2629, reference no: fn 49244, image no: 1855 and reference no: 73636, image no: 01970. <http://searchancestry.com//> (accessed September 19, 2009).

⁹ The grave marker indicates that Howard Faison's, Frederick Faison, 1930-1966, shares the joint grave with his mother and father.

Frances Stubblefield's remaining brother, Fred Stubblefield, was born June 10, 1918 in Pennsylvania, he died May 19, 1939 in Gallipolis, Ohio as an "inmate" in the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics. The Ohio Death record indicates that Fred was buried seven days after his death, since his home of residence was listed as Hubbard, Ohio, he was most likely interred in Mount Hope in one of the many unmarked graves.

Faisons are also connected to Mount Hope interred Elizabeth and Jeremiah Alli. Howard Faison Sr.'s spouse, Helen E. Faison's maiden name was Alli. Elizabeth Alli, grave 2, row 8 in section B, was Helen Faison's mother. Elizabeth was born December 12, 1907 in Apollo, Pennsylvania. She resided on Rosser Avenue, in Hubbard, Ohio. Elizabeth died August 14, 1942 and was survived by her spouse, John Alli. Helen Faison's brother was laid to rest in grave 49, row 18, in section B. He was born February 27, 1930, attained the rank of Sergeant in the U. S. Army, and died January 18, 1968. He lived in Youngstown at 506 Cleveland Street, then at 452 Cleveland Street.¹⁰ Jeremiah's listed occupation was Wholesaler at Century Farmer's Market. His spouse's name was Ruth F. Alli.

Through the Stubblefield family line, Mount Hope is connected to La Grange, Texas.¹¹ Jane Stubblefield, who was born in Ohio, was the offspring of Abraham and Julia Becks. Her spouse's name was not indicated in the Texas Deaths index, but her estimated year of birth was 1828. She died December 10, 1930 at the approximate age of 102 years. She was buried in La Grange, Texas two days later.

¹⁰ Youngstown City Directory 1957 – 1959 vol. 50, and 1961 – 1962 vol. 52.

¹¹ Texas Deaths, 1890-1976, "Jane Stubblefield", reference no: cn 58037 image no: 2629 <http://www.searchancestry.com/> (accessed September 22, 2009).

The visible markers of Mount Hope indicate that there are family lines buried in the cemetery. There are seven members of the Britt family buried in Mount Hope. Oge Britt, a 55 year old Nelson Avenue homer owner, and lifetime Mount Hope community resident, stated that all the Britts in Mount Hope are related.¹² Britt also referenced man names in the Britt family, including his estranged father, who were not among the visible markers in Mount Hope. Oge Britt could shed little light on the oldest Britt among the visible markers, Fred Britt. Fred Britt's vertical marker has fallen off its partially sunken base, but is in otherwise good condition. The marker indicates that Fred was born in 1896, but did not indicate the date on which he died. Oge Britt remembered fondly two Britts, George and the Reverend J. H. Britt. George and J. H. were brothers. J. H., grave 47, row 11 in section B, was the older of the two, born in 1900 was minister of Tiedstone Missionary Baptist Church at the time of its rebuilding in 1949. His unusual metal grave marker is oxidized and pitted and its italicized block letters partly weathered behind a cloudy Plexiglas insert. Besides the dates "1900 – 1970", the words, "IN MEMORY OF OUR BELOVED REV J H BRITT" are still clearly visible. The picture to the left of the letter has suffered severe water damage and is no longer recognizable as a photo.

George Britt, grave 11, row 20, in section B, preceded his brother in death. George was born in 1910. His double headstone, shared with his first wife Thedasia, 1915-1966, gives not indication of year of his death. Oge Britt could not recollect the year of his passing, only that he survived his wife and brother. George's headstone fared much better than his elder brother's. The granite vertical stone is bluish-gray in color,

¹² Oge Britt, personal interview by author, 10 March 2009.

with an open book resting on a leafy branch at the top. Immediately below the book is the surname Britt in large block letters centered in a gray single lined insert. Atop of a gray insert at the lower right (facing the stone) is the word "HUSBAND" the insert contains the George and the date of birth 1910. "WIFE" centered above Thedosa's name, which is in the opposite lower corner, her name and dates are contained within the insert. While his brother was minister of Triedstone Missionary Baptist church on Jacobs Road, two streets over and around the corner on Winton Street, George Britt was Chairman of the Board of Trustees at the of Alpha & Omega First Baptist Church.

The Colvin family is in the front of Mount Hope, forward of section A, and as close to the northern border of the cemetery as possible. Keith Colvin, at 49 years old, is one of the two surviving family members. The Colvin family consisted of a mother, a father, and five children. Keith recalled a father who migrated from the south, could not read or write, but owned a small construction business. Willie C. Colvin, Keith's father, was born in 1938, he built the east side home on Nelson Avenue that Keith grew up in.¹³ In 1983, at age 45, Willie C. Colvin was felled by a heart attack. His wife, Lois M. Colvin, who shares a headstone and grave, was born in 1940, and in 1994, at age 54, she too died after suffering a heart attack. Willie C. Colvin Jr., Keith's brother, was born in 1959, and at age 19 he also suffered a massive heart attack. Willie Jr. died in 1978. Keith's last surviving brother, Mark Colvin, murdered by a neighbor, was born in 1962, and died at age 22 in 1985. Keith Colvin's older sister, Vickie Colvin Smith, born 1958, married Jessie Smith in California. Jessie died of a degenerative nerve disease in 1993. Three years later Vickie Colvin, similar to her father, mother, and brother, suffered major

¹³ Keith Colvin personal interview with the author 10 March 2009.

heart failure. Her remains were returned to Youngstown in a few days after her death. At age 33, she was laid to rest beside her family in the edge of Mount Hope Cemetery. Gail, Keith's only remaining sibling and Mark Colvin's twin, still resides in Youngstown.

Like the Faisons and Stubblefields, the Littles and Murphys are linked families in Mount Hope.¹⁴ The 1920 U.S. federal census recorded Isom Little was born in Morven, North Carolina, his estimated date of birth was 1895. Isom Little is in grave 33, row 7 in section B. His headstone indicates his birth date as 1892. In 1920 Isom was in his mid twenties and head of household. The questions, "Able to read?" and "Able to write?" were answered, "Yes". In 1942 he was assigned number WWII-2251556 by Youngstown, Ohio's local draft board. He died in 1955. Isom's wife, Annie Little was listed in the same census with an estimated date of birth of 1898. Annie is in grave 32, row 7 in section B. Her gravestone agrees with the 1920 census and indicates a year of birth of 1898. Annie was also born in Morven, North Carolina and able to read and write.

Isom and Annie's son, Albert "DUCK" Little, lays beside his wife, Jackie M. Little, in graves 33 and 32, row 7, section B. Albert Little was born September 10, 1923 in Ohio. The date of death was not recorded on the double headstone. Jackie M. Little was born May 15th, 1934 and died January 7, 2002. Isom and Annie's daughter, Sarah Little Phillips, was born March 24, 1918 in Moren, North Carolina. She died July 7, 1983 in Youngstown, Ohio. Isom Little Jr., was born in Youngstown, Ohio July 28, 1930. He was a Private First Class in the U. S. Army and a World War II veteran. The

¹⁴ *Vindicator*, "Isom Little Jr., 71", September 7, 2001, Obituaries, sec B; U.S. Public Index, Ancestry.com <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com/> (accessed September 19, 2009); National Archives and Records Administration, "U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1936-1938, <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com> (accessed September 19, 2009); 1920 Census Place: Morven, Anson, North Carolina, enumeration district 13, image 976, 10b <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com/> (accessed

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Record, 1938 – 1946, indicated the Isom Jr., was single with dependents and had attended 1 year of high school. The U. S. Public Records Index indicates that in 1979 Isom Little Jr. resided at 1472 Woodcrest Avenue in Youngstown, and in 1986 he lived at 630 W. Delason Avenue, in Youngstown. However at the time of his death, September 4, 2001, Isom Little Jr. had moved to 10701 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio. He was returned to Mount Hope for burial. Isom Little Jr., bronze military marker is at grave 28, row 7 section.

Not present among the Little visible markers was Robert B. Little. In the 1920 census conducted in Morven, North Carolina, Robert B. Little was listed as 2 years old. He preceded Isom Little Jr., in death. Robert B. Little is mostly likely one of Mount Hopes unmarked grave interred. .

The Littles of Mount Hope are connected to the Murphys of Mount hope through the sisters Ida Mae (Little) Murphy and Deloris Murphy. Deloris, along with another sister, Lucille (Little) Harris, are still alive. Ida Mae Murphy is buried beside an empty grave reserved for her son Kevin J. Murphy. Ida occupies grave 9 or 10, row 4, section C. She was born October 28, 1921 in Morven, North Carolina and died April 16th 1995 in Youngstown, Ohio. Ida's profession listed in the Ohio Deaths, 1958 2002, was social services.

Carl J. Murphy, Deloris (Little) Murphy's husband, is in grave 12 or 11, row 4 section B. The other grave, as indicated by the double headstone, is reserved for Delores. Carl J. Murphy lived for 53 years, from 1933 until 1986. Ohio Deaths recorded his occupation as a laborer in the steel industry, and the *Vindicator* noted he worked for the

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. Also noted by the *Vindicator*, Carl J. Murphy served in the U. S. Army and was a Korean War Veteran. Carl was not given a military marker. Instead his service was attested to by President Ronald W. Reagan through a declaration signed by the then president and affixed to the back of the stone and shielded with Plexiglas. After returning to Youngstown he served as a precinct committeeman for the 2nd Ward, was active in Veteran's of Foreign Wars Post 6488, American Veterans Association and the Foreign Legion.

Like the Murphys and Littles, military service in the families of Mount Hope weaves throughout the lives of the people interred. Even though the military presence, as far as the visible markers is concerned, is only approximately 20 percent, the people who are at rest there, the Navy, Army, and Air Force have several representatives. The Marines are a different case. Out of the 202 military interred visible markers only one served in the United States Marine Corps.¹⁵ Jacob Louden Jr., is in grave 10, row 56 in section C. His military grave marker indicates that he was a Vietnam veteran, a review of the Ohio Deaths database indicates he was born in Youngstown, Ohio on September 6, 1960. He was a South High School graduate and had attended Youngstown State University for one year. His occupations were listed as painter and construction maintenance. Jacob Louden Jr. never married and died of pneumonia May 10, 1985.

Jacob Louden Jr.'s parents were Margaret Young Louden and Jacob Louden Sr. At the time of Jacob Jr.'s death his mother's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young were listed as his legal guardians. Jacob Sr. was a World War II veteran and is among the

350.0, 10b <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com/> (accessed September 19, 2009).

¹⁵ *Vindicator*, "Jacob Louden Jr., 34; self-employed painter", May 13, 1985, Deaths, sec B; Ohio Deaths, 1958 – 2002, certificate 038487; Social Security Death Index, Ohio 1963-1965 & pre-1951, 286-46-9299

Mount Hope visible markers. His military headstone indicates he was born October 1, 1915. Jacob Sr. was not married at the time of his enlistment in the Army on November 13, 1945, but his record indicates he had dependents. Jacob Sr. was born in Trumbull County, in Pennsylvania; he served in the Quartermaster Corps as a Private First Class. His education was listed as Grammar school. Jacob Sr. was laid to rest in grave 12, row 21 in section C. Jacob Sr.'s wife, Margaret Loudon, is not among the visible grave markers in Mount Hope. Jacob Sr.'s two brothers, Robert and Albert Loudon, who at the time of Jacob Jr.'s death resided in Youngstown, are also not among the visible markers in Mount Hope. Phyllis (Louden) Pearce, Jacob Jr.'s sister, resided in Greensboro, North Carolina at the time of his death.

U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records recorded Jacob Loudon Sr.'s race as "Negro, citizen (BLACK)", while Ohio Deaths recorded Jacob Loudon Jr.'s race as "Non-white (White)". The question of ethnicity, or more exactly, the indication of bi-racial unions surfaced in several Mount Hope interred families as indicated by the Arthur J. and Irene Norwood.¹⁶ Irene and Arthur J. Sr. were interred in graves 18, 19, or 20 of row 3, in section A¹⁷. Arthur J. Norwood Sr., was born August 17, 1917 in West Virginia, he died July 23, 1996. He was an Army veteran, a Machine Operator employed by U. S. Steel, and a 32nd degree Mason. Arthur Sr.'s mother, Victoria, maiden name was McKissic. Arthur Sr.'s father's given name was Doc. Arthur Sr. came to

and 293-16-8649; U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946, Record Group 64. <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com/> (accessed September 19, 2009).

¹⁶ *Vindicator*, "Arthur Norwood, 78", July 27, 1996, "Mrs. Arthur Norwood; Services Are Monday", December 15, 1979, Deaths; Ohio Deaths, 1958-2002, Certificate 091433 vol. 23891 and Certificate 091433 vol. 23891.

¹⁷ The Norwoods occupied a triple plot, Irene and Arthur Sr., are interred, Arthur J. Norwood Jr., is presumably still alive.

Youngstown in 1945, and after the passing of his first wife, Irene, he married Olive Brown in 1989. Ohio Deaths lists Arthur Sr.'s race as "African American (Black)".

Irene Norwood was also born West Virginia. She was born in 1922. The *Vindicator* indicated that she arrived in Youngstown, in 1948. She was a member of St. Thomas AME Zion Church, a missionary, and class leader. She was also a matron of Serenity Chapter 6224 of the Eastern Star. Irene Norwood's race was recorded as, "Non-white (White), in the Ohio Deaths database. The Norwoods resided at 2142 Melvina Avenue at the time of their deaths.

In the case of Irene Norwood, the 1930 U. S. Federal Census recorded her father, Marshel A. Norwood, as head of household, birthplace West Virginia and race, "White".¹⁸ The census recorded Irene's mother as Bertie F. Norwood, and her only sibling as Marshel E. Norwood. At the time of the census Marshel A. Norwood was 39, Bertie was 29, Irene was 8, and her brother, Marshel E, was between 10 and 12 months old.

In the case of race and ethnicity, Mount Hope Cemetery cannot be cast in one mold. At grave 10, row 18 of section A, is a slightly sunken and discolored headstone. At the top of the arched insert is the word, "FATHER". The marker indicates that Casimer Zyskowski, born 1861, died 1941 is at rest there. As indicated in Ohio Deaths, 1908-1953, Casimer Zyskowski, and his son Louis, were born in the country of Poland. Louis Zyskowski was born February 8, 1896 from the union of Casimer Zyskowski and

¹⁸ 1930 United States Federal Census Online Database, "Marshel A Norwood", Place: Welton, Mineral, West Virginia, enumeration district 14, image 245.0., <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com/> (accessed September 25, 2009)

Frances Zyskowski.¹⁹ In the Ohio Deaths database Casimer's occupation was left blank, and his wife's, Frances's, was listed as, "Unable to learn". Whether Frances Zyskowski was merely unable to speak English, suffered from a learning disability, or categorized as unable to learn as a rest of bias against Polish immigrants is unclear.

Louis's spouse was Mary Oleski. Casimer's grandchildren through the union of Louis and Mary were Edward C. and Louis J. Zyskowski. At the time of the 1930 census, Louis and Mary were 34 years old, Edward C. was 14 and Louis J. was 9. The Zyskowski home was listed as Youngstown, Ohio; Louis's race was listed as "Caucasian", while his children's race was listed as "White".

Marie (BURNS) Vandream's, grave 9, row 58, section A; ancestry trail is not as straightforward as the Zyskowskis.²⁰ The 1920 United States Federal Census database listed Marie Verdream of the 2nd Ward in Youngstown, Ohio was born in Pennsylvania, and as of 1920 was married with three children. According to the 1920 census, Marie's mother and father were born in England. However, the Ohio Deaths database recorded Marie Verdream birthplace as Arts Chaster, New York. The dates in the Deaths database agree with her grave marker, January 31, 1895 – October 4, 1931. Both databases agree Marie's father's name was William Burns, but her mother's given name was Margaret in the Deaths database and Mary in the 1920 census database. The Ohio Deaths database lists Marie's parents' place of birth as Ireland.

¹⁹ Ohio Deaths, 1908-1953, "Louis Zyskowski", references no. 36369, image no. 00709; 1930 United States Federal Census Online Database, "Edward C. Zyskowski", Place: Youngstown, Mahoning, Ohio, enumeration district 42, image: 219.0. <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com/> (accessed September 25, 2009)

²⁰ Ohio Deaths, 1908-1953, 1938-1944, and 1958-2002, Certificates: 039508, vol. 30684, 082270, vol. 31717, 001099, vol. 32698, 004734, vole 28010 <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com/> (accessed September 25, 2009); 1920 United States Census Online Database, "Marie Verdreain (Marie Verdream)", "Toni Verdreain (Toni Verdream)", "Sam Verdream", "Margaret De Pietro", "Magarethe Verdream", "Paul Verdream", and

Marie's husband was Toni Vedreain on the 1920 census, then re-spelled "Toni Verdream" in parenthesis below. Toni Verdream's given name was recorded as Anthony in the case of their children when the name of father was given. The discrepancy aside, the route to Mount Hope Cemetery originated with her parents in Europe. Marie's husband, born in approximately 1886, in Italy, which was recorded as the birth place of his mother on the 1920 census, was head of house who rented a home in Youngstown's 2nd Ward.

Toni and Marie Verdream had six children. The oldest son, Paul Verdream, was born in Youngstown, December 25, 1913. He worked as a supervisor of fabricated metal products. Married with twelve years of education, Paul died in his Youngstown home at age 82, on May 19, 1996. Margaret (Verdream) De Pietro was born May 27, 1916 in Youngstown. She had an eighth grade education and died a widow in a Mahoning County nursing home also at age 82, October 10, 1998. Sam Verdream was born November 27, 1917. He worked in the steel industry as a blast furnace operator. Like his two older siblings he lived and died in Youngstown. Sam died at home twenty days short of his eightieth birthday, November 7, 1997. He too was married with an eighth grade education. Anthony P. Verdream died in St. Elizabeth Hospital January 2, 1990. He was born in Youngstown, February 2, 1920. Anthony's occupation was machinery repairman, and he also was employed by the local steel mills. Anthony was married and had an eleventh grade education. Carolyn (Verdream) Merline was born to Marie and Toni Verdream December 29, 1925 while they resided in Youngstown, Ohio. Carolyn

"Anthony P Verdream", Place: Youngstown, Mahoning, Ohio, enumeration district 165, image 283 and 282. <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com/> (accessed September 25, 2009).

had a tenth grade education, married, moved to North Olmstead, Ohio and died in a Cleveland hospital January 2, 2001. She was 75 years old.

There was a tragedy in the Verdream household. Between Sam and Anthony, Marie gave birth to another Verdream child, William. William was born August 23, 1919, then died six months and twenty-one days later. At the time of William's death the Verdreams were living at 935 Valley Street in Youngstown. William Verdreams lies at rest in Tod Cemetery on Belmont Avenue in Liberty, Ohio. All the Verdreams were listed as either White or Caucasian in all databases.

Cemeteries are often times the repositories of tragedies; Mount Hope is no exception. Some of those tragedies remain to be revealed. In section A at and around row 37 are the graves of several children. At grave 6, row 37 of section A, Wade J. Johnson Jr. who lived from May 5, 1957 to September 1, 1960 was laid to rest. At the top of his marker is the word "SON". To the left of Wade is Precell Dunelape Jr. His marker has slid off its base and leans backward on it. At the top of the sandstone marker is the body of a lamb sitting, the head and tail have long since gone. Below the words "OUR SON" is Precell's full name, and centered below that his life's span, November 13, 1953 to July 13, 1960. Wayman Crenshaw's marker has fallen backwards and now faces the setting, he died at age 5 October 8, 1959.

The last visible marker in row 37 of section A, is at grave 12, Judie Ann Cornwell. She was born April 2, 1955, at age two she was riding on Jacobs Road in her father's car.²¹ Judie's father, Roshella Cornwell was age 25, and with Albert (Jackson) Cornwell, made their home at 2766 Miltonia Street. The *Youngstown Vindicator and*

Telegram reported that Roshella Cornwell was drag racing along Jacobs Road when a head-on collision occurred. Along with Roshella and his daughter Judie, the accident claimed the lives of a friend Eugene Martin, age 26, of 1734 Dudley Avenue, in Youngstown and another small child, Patricia Gilbert, age 14 months, of 928 Rosser Avenue in Hubbard Township. Three other passengers in the Cornwell car, including Judie's mother Alberta, and aunt Mary Lee Gilbert were treated for severe injuries at St. Elizabeth Hospital. Roshella Cornwell and Patricia Gilbert died instantaneously, while Judie Cornwell died an hour after arrival at St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Judie's father's history was typical of that of the industrial north. He migrated from the rural south, Monticello, Georgia where he was born, December 23, 1931, the son of Marcus and Odessa Cornwell. He arrived in Youngstown in 1953, two years before his daughter Judie was born. He and Alberta were married in 1955. Roshella was an Army veteran of the Korean War and a member of Triedstone Missionary Baptist Church. He was employed by the National Mattress Company, in Youngstown. Though the only visible marker with the last name Cornwell is Judie's, both Judie and her father were laid to rest by the Linton Funeral Home. He was survived by his son, Roshella Cornwell, Jr., and his wife of Youngstown. The remainder of his family resided elsewhere.

Eugene Martin's, story was much like Roshella's.²¹ He was born in Marion, Alabama in 1921. His father and mother, James and Janie Martin, moved to Youngstown in 1954. Eugene was employed at Valley Mold and Iron Corporation in Hubbard, Ohio.

²¹ "4 Die in Head-on Crash Here; Probe Reports of Drag Race", *The Youngstown Vindicator and the Youngstown Telegram*, July 3, 1957 sec A, City Edition.

²² "Eugene Martin", *The Youngstown Vindicator and the Youngstown Telegram*, July 4, 1957, Deaths.

He was survived by his wife, May Martin, his mother, Janie Underwood (formerly Martin) and a brother. Eugene's daughter, Patricia, was the 14 month old girl who also perished in the crash.

Judie Cornwell, at age 2, died in a roaring crash so horrific that emergency workers on scene were shocked that there were any survivors. Through a child's eyes, the flying glass, thunderous roar of crumbling metal of a car wreck, which were your last few minutes of life is unbelievably dolorous. However, the saddest story of the people interred at Mount Hope may well be the Hall children.²³

At the rear of section B, in row 52, graves 18, 19, 20 and 21 are marked by one headstone. At the top of the headstone is, "THE HALL CHILDREN", it marks the final resting-place of Joshua, age 12, Josephine, age 7, Brenda Jean, age 4 and Deveita age 12 months. On the left and right borders of the stone are small oval pictures of the children. Joshua was wearing a suit finished off with a bow tie. As often was the case with modest income 1960's era children, the only professional pictures available were those taken through the school system. Children, urged by the parents, would wear their Sunday best. Joshua's bow tie and Josephine's and Brenda Jean's colored dresses are indicative of that. The pictures attached to the headstone, and those displayed in the *Vindicator* were taken by the Ramsey Studio as group class pictures from Thorn Hill Elementary, a few yards from Mount Hope Cemetery. The Hall's 3021 Seifert Avenue home was also within walking distance of Mount Hope Cemetery.

The *Vindicator* reported that early morning on December 31, 1963, teenagers, in the Hall home, were awakened by flames. Three children and the mother and father

escaped the flames by leaping from a porch. Joshua and Mary Hall's daughter, Gladys, woke and found her room filled with smoke. Gladys went to her parents bedroom and woke them up, Joshua, the father, led his wife, Gladys, who had grabbed another baby, and a younger son, Fred, age 8, to the front of the house. The father broke glass and leaped from the house, Gladys, clutching the baby did the same, and Fred followed. The father then pulled a car along side the house and his wife jumped on to it, to safety.

The father went to the back of the Siefert Avenue home, broke in a window and tried to gain access to the house to find his other children, but was denied access due to the smoke, intense heat, and flames. When fireman arrived on scene to they found the only available fire hydrant frozen, which hindered their efforts to control the blaze. In the aftermath of the fire, emergency responders found the bodies of the four children burnt beyond recognition. Joshua, Josephine and Brenda Jean were found in positions that indicated they had tried to escape the flames through the bedroom door. The youngest of the Hall children, Deveita, who had not learned how to walk, was found in her bed. The coroner, Dr. Nathan Belinky, stated that the three children nearest the door died of asphyxiation, and the youngest of third and fourth degrees burns.

The cause of the fire was originally thought to an overheated coal furnace. Coal was abundant in the Youngstown area, and throughout Ohio, and coal furnaces were the main heating source for many 1940s and 1950s era Youngstown homes. However, the father, Joshua Hall, stated that he had checked the coal furnace at approximately 10:30 that evening and decided to let the fire burnout in spite of the sub-zero temperatures outside.

²³ "4 Children Perish in Fire, 5 E. Siders Leap to Safety", Youngstown Vindicator, December 31, 1963, sec.

There were four pictures displayed in the *Vindicator*, two of the remains of the Seifert Avenue home, one of the family after the fire, and the other of three of the four children who perished in the fire. The pictures of the home shows a pile of rubble and concrete stairs that led to what once was a porch. The picture of the survivors was front page. Fred, 8, stood to the right of his sister, Gladys, with his arm draped over her shoulder. Gladys, 14, sat holding the youngest Hall in her arms despondently looking into her mother eyes who sat slumped slightly below her and to her left. Joshua, the father, was sitting behind the others. His eyes are half closed, his face had a stern expression, but appeared emotionally drained. He stared directly into the camera.

While most depiction's of late 1950s and early 1960s Youngstown are of a vibrant economy, and an east side of growing African American communities that provided for their families, even if it was at the bottom rung of the labor ladder. The Hall family shed light on another aspect of Youngstown's history. Hall was an unemployed auto mechanic. His family survived through public assistance and his ability to perform odd jobs, often at his home. The house on Siefert was rented from his 3039 Myron Street neighbor, Zora Prisby. Joshua Hall stated that he had sometimes replaced as many as three fuses a night to keep the lights on. As a result of Joshua's statement and subsequent investigation, faulty wiring was found to be the likely cause of the fire.

Nine Halls lived in the unsafe Siefert Avenue home. They were not a part of the thriving steel economy, nor the strong local economy of the east side. Four Halls died, five were left homeless, because they were poor. The *Vindicator* reported the actions of the local chapter of the Red Cross, who provided assistance for the Halls, an outpouring

of goodwill, and temporary housing with a relative who lived a block away. Services for the children were held at the Alpha and Omega First Baptist Church on Winton Avenue, just off Jacobs Road. Eventually the Red Cross left, the goodwill faded, and the Halls had to fend for themselves. The look on the elder Joshua Hall's face was the look of devastation. He and his family lived on the margin, and when the margin evaporated he found himself standing on a porch in sub-zero weather. All he could do was watch the smoke and flames and wait.

The lives of Mount Hope are the many histories of the United States, Ohio, and Youngstown. The stories are not bounded by race, religion or ethnicity, but encompasses all as did the lives the people of Mount Hope led. Some of those histories are more local legend. Callie Agee, Milliner by trade and reputation, lies in grave 15, row 12 of section A. Women who found themselves in First Baptist, Triedstone, or Reed's Chapel church on a Sunday morning not adorned with an Agee creation, was akin to being naked.²⁴ Some of the histories are those to be uncovered. Is James Mackey Sr., grave 22, row 21 of section C, a descendent of the Mackey, that surveyed early Trumbull and Mahoning counties, purchased Hopewell Blast Furnace in 1807, and were Youngstown street car company pioneers?²⁵

It appeared that towards the end of his life, Mount Hope's last owner, Willie Duke, decided to turn the cemetery into a military park that honored veterans.²⁶ If that was his intent, then much work is left undone. Eddy T. Matchette, grave 23, row 23 of section B, was an enlisted man in the United States Navy Reserve as indicated by his

²⁴ Britt, 10 March 2009; Johnson, 10 November 2007.

²⁵ Butler, 174, 368.

military marker. An Aviation Machinist's Mate, Petty Officer Third Class, Matchette was a veteran of World War II. Matchette was born June 12, 1925 and died March 11, 1964. His birthplace, as indicated by the marker, was Ohio. The information garnered on Eddy T. Matchette was taken from his military marker, which was covered by dirt and debris. The marker's white marble surface was pitted and chipped. Since it was uncovered in early 2009, by the summer 2010 it will most likely be no longer among the visible markers of Mount Hope.

A few feet away from Matchette lies Walter Williams, grave 41, row 23, section B. Private Fourth Class Williams was born in Alabama, July 1, 1889. He was a World War I veteran, and served in Company 155 Depot. Only the top left edge of Williams military marker was above ground. The mud encased, granite stone could not be dislodged, righted, or even totally uncovered. The military marker has almost certainly slid entirely into the grave it was supposed to memorialize. Williams died June 25, 1961.

July 1, 2009, volunteers from East High School scanned the grounds of Mount Hope Cemetery in search of military graves.²⁷ They were armed with U. S. Flags provided by Veteran's of Foreign Wars. Volunteers also scanned Mount Hope for the graves of veterans on Veteran's Day, and Memorial Day of 2009. Despite their diligent efforts, approximately two-thirds of the military markers were not decorated with a flag. None of the civilian graves that contained veterans were marked, except for Carl J. Murphy. The volunteers could not have seen, or known about Graddis L. Potts, grave 24, row 27 of section D. Potts was a Corporal in the U. S. Army during World War II, and

²⁶ On the approach to the park is a large white sign with black lettering and military insignias. The sign was designed and executed by Willie Duke's daughter and the name, "MT HOPE VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK". The sign is in addition to burial instructions that made exceptions for veterans.

the Korean War.²⁸ He was born August 26, died May 14, 1972 and earned a Bronze Star medal for his military service. Potts was born in Mississippi, enlisted in Alabama and died in Ohio. Potts's marker bronze covered with a black background and bronze raised letters and border. His marker rests at the mid-point of section D, and was covered by bushes and overgrowth approximately four feet high. The people who cleared section D, and cut the grass of Mount Hope for study were armed with lawnmowers, weed whackers, hand-held garden sheets and long knives. All the tools were employed over the three weeks it took to clear section D. The first visible letters of Potts marker were, "BELOVED FATHER" at the bottom, which flickered in the setting sunlight June. Potts' is the only marker at Mount Hope that indicates a service medal winner. There was no obituary in the *Vindicator* for Potts. The circumstances that surrounded the award, and the story of Potts' life, are still covered by time.

There was an obituary for Shirley Cooper, grave 53, row 24, section B. His seven lines were dwarfed by entries that surrounded it.²⁹ The only information concerning Cooper in the notice was in lines 3 and 4. He died at age 65, and lived at 370 East Wood Street. The obituary failed to mention that he served as a Private in the U.S. Army assigned to Company B, 802 Pioneer Infantry in World War I. Nor was it mentioned that he was born in Winchester, Kentucky, May 23, 1892. In addition to his World War I service, at age 49, Potts filled out World War II Draft Registration Card, serial number: 1335. Neatly penned was his 332 Elk Street, Youngstown, Ohio address. Written on line

²⁷ Conversation between Deloris Murphy, Mount Hope Preservation Group and author 25 July 2009.

²⁸ "Graddis L. Potts", World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946, database; U.S. Veteran Gravesites, ca 1775-2006 database <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com/> (accessed September 10, 2009).

²⁹ "Shirley Cooper", Youngstown Vindicator, July 3rd, 1957, City edition, Deaths; "Shirley Cooper" U. S. World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942, <http://www.ancestrylibrary.com/> (accessed September 18, 2009).

7 was, “Wife – Mary – same –“. It is obvious that Cooper only signed the card. The neatly written information is contrary to the deliberate signature that appeared at the bottom of the card. That Shirley Cooper was indicative of his service in the Pioneer Infantry, a fact made certain by the entry, “Negro (Black)” in the World War II Draft Registration Card database. The *Vindicator* obituary indicated no family, surviving or dead. However, the seven scant lines that were meant to stand testament to a life that spanned 65 years, survived one war and registered for another, started in Kentucky, moved through Alabama and ended in Youngstown, are indicative of an individual who died without someone to stand witness. The obituary will be the last remaining echo of Shirley Cooper’s life. His military stone returned a firm report when poked by a steel rod used in an effort to discover markers less than twelve inches from the surface. Like Matchette and Williams in the same row, Cooper’s marker will return to the non-visible markers of Mount Hope.

Shade and shadows are different things. Shade, cast by tall buildings, or tall trees, block out the sun. Shade is stationary, to realize its protection, one must remain stationary and therefore be limited by the expanse of the shade. Shadows are mobile, like the beings they are cast by. They can come and go, or move with their charge as they see fit. Shadows are temporary shelters offered by the protector. Every fortunate child is allowed a shadow to stand-in. Under the shade trees of Mount Hope, the interred remain a testament to a past yet to be uncovered. In that sense, Mount Hope casts a large shadow. It is in that fertile ground that the lessons of lives, lived well, lived short, lived ill, but always lived, planted a history for those who thought they had no future. With the realization of that history comes understanding, appreciation, pride and respect. That

history, and those lives, are Mount Hope. They lie at the end of Liberty Road, at the dividing line of the East side and Hubbard, on the far end of Youngstown, and at the edge of history. It is there at the edge of knowing, with piece built upon piece, standing in those shadows, that the next generation of understanding begins.

In the final analysis the study of Mount Hope is an important adjunct to any examination of Youngstown, through it a more accurate depiction of life and work in the industrial age can be drawn. Historian and author Joseph G. Butler, Jr.'s monumental work, *History Of Youngstown and the Mahoning Valley Ohio*, recounted the life and work of notable pioneers of the area, and in doing so, he provided an overview of the settling of the Northwest Territory. By documenting the ownership of the land that became Mount Hope, Butler's work was made more complete. The Chipewyans, Delawares, Ottowas and Wyandots were legally dispossessed of their lands, and even with their alliance with the Shawnees, Miamis and the Potawatomis, which formed the Western Confederacy, were eventually overcome. In Butler's work, except for being the antagonists in retold tales of the exploits of James Hillman, Native Americans in the Ohio Valley were largely ignored. The overall effect colored Native Americans as victims in history, rather than the true actors of history that they were.

Additionally, in Butler's work, the minute population of African Americans present in the Ohio Valley was invisible. However, through the lives of the Mount Hope interred it is evident that the small enclave of African Americans in the Valley provided a firm foothold upon which an African American community was built. The absence of Latino graves in Mount Hope prohibits the same conclusion to be drawn for that population group. As evidenced by Mount Hope, further investigation into the growth of

Youngstown's, and by extension, the industrial age's Latino population growth, formation of community, and contributions to life and work in the industrial age is warranted.

The study of Mount Hope also brought to light the diverse and fluid origins of Youngstown's east side. Not as urban as the more populated south side, or affluent as the north side, and much larger than the burgeoning west side, the east side of Youngstown had a distinct grouping of cultures. From its initial Irish roots, the east side encompassed eastern Europeans, African Americans, and Latinos. Juxtaposed against one of the most important works about Youngstown and life and work in an industrial city during rise and fall of the industrial age, Robert Bruno's, *Steelworker Alley: How Class Works in Youngstown*, which posited that segregation limited the cultural diversity of many neighborhoods, the study of Mount Hope revealed that these cultures lived peaceably side-by-side. Yearbooks of Science Hill/North High School of the 1940's and 1950's also provided evidence of diversity that could be realized from reading Bruno's work.

The study of Mount Hope also challenged the accepted spatial constructions of community. The persons interred in Mount Hope did not attend one church, or subscribe to one religion. They did not live solely on the east side of Youngstown, but resided on the north and south sides of town as well. Not only does the Mount Hope model of community elude the geographical sense of neighborhood, but through generational connections, it extended the definition of community through time.

Investigation into the military people of Mount Hope did not uncover evidence of Civil War veterans, either Union or Confederate among the interred. The search through the lives and service of Mount Hope veterans did uncover a tradition of service to country

in every theater of conflict from World War I through Vietnam. The military men and women in Mount Hope were not well known heroes, but were instead the day-to-day military, who served in support units, on the frontlines, remained stateside, or traveled overseas to serve their country.

The people interred in Mount Hope reach back well into the rural south of the eighteenth century and maintain a strong family bond that extended into the new millennium North, South East and West. The communities of Mount Hope are the individual stories reported by BettiJane Walker and Herbert Armstrong through the *Youngstown Vindicator*; however, they are more than that. They are the lives lived by those who now lay silent on the city and out lots designated Mount Hope, who forged ahead and made the stories that Walker and Armstrong reported, possible. Sir Isaac Newton wrote in a letter to Dr. Robert Hooke, “If I have seen further it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.”³⁰ Newton’s giants were the scientists and philosophers that he studied and whose works he found himself the benefactor of. The people of Mount Hope are not lesser giants, just giants lesser known. They were not pioneers of science, but pioneers were nonetheless. The people of Mount Hope are the firm foundation upon which was built generations and generations of offspring who extended their reach further than they themselves could ever have imagined.

³⁰ Isaac Newton letter to Dr. Robert Hooke, February 5, 1675, *Isaac Newton’s Papers & Letters on Natural Philosophy and related documents*, I. Bernard Cohen and Robert E. Schofield, eds., (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1958).

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People of Mount Hope Alphabetically – Appendix A

L/NAME	F/NAME	M/NAME	SEC	ROW	BIRTH/YR	DEATH/YR	AGE
	JESSE		B	40	0	0	0
ABRAMS	HERMAN		B	23	1912	1961	47
ADAIR	RUDOLPH	V	B	6	1925	1972	47
ADAMS	AARON		B	18	1915	1967	52
ADAMS	HATTIE		A	45	1865	1936	71
AGEE	CALLIE	M.	A	12	1922	1979	57
ALLEN	MARTHA	R. BRITT	B	31	1910	1956	46
ALLI	ELIZABETH		B	8	1907	1942	35
ALLI	JEREMIAH		B	18	1930	1968	37
ANDERSON	CLAUDE		B	17	1912	1971	58
ANDERSON	ELDRIGE	S	B	48	1888	1957	68
ANDERSON	SAMUEL	J.	B	16	1903	1970	67
ANDERSON	THEODORE	G.	B	49	1905	1958	52
ANNIE	L.		B	32	1941	1944	3
ARNOLD	V.		B	41	1868	1943	75
BAIN	KARI	EDWARD	B	25	1919	1946	26
BANCS	FRANK		A	67	0	0	0
BANKS	HENRY	S.	B	40	1902	1949	46
BANKS	MARTHA		A	56	1909	1984	75
BARNES	ESTELL		D	11	1885	1968	83
BARNES	GEORGE		B	39	1894	1964	70
BELL	ISSAC		B	21	1927	1967	40
BELL	OPHELIA		B	27	1910	1943	33
BELL	THEOLIS		C	47	1926	1961	34
BELL SR.	JOHN	L.	C	46	1898	1959	60
BENNETT	JAMES	A.	B	21	1902	1966	64
BERCH	EDGAR	D.	C	47	1895	1961	66
BERRY	THURMAN		B	17	1926	1971	44
BETHEL	JAMES	H.	B	51	1927	1958	30
BEVERLY	JAMES	A.	B	13	1933	1970	37
BEVERLY	JOHN	SHERMAN	B	21	1922	1964	41
BEVLY	FRED	PHILLIP	B	23	1940	1960	19
BINES	NELSON		D	15	1898	1978	80
BLACKMON	JIMMIE		B	11	1927	1970	43

BLAIR	HENRY		B	18	1896	1966	69
BLAKNEY	MATILDA		B	24	1879	1967	88
BLAKNEY	WILLIE	MAE	B	23	1901	1952	51
BLOCK	SILVERSTER		B	23	1924	1958	33
BOATWRIGHT	NANNIEL		C	54	1918	1982	44
BOHANON	ROBERT	C.	B	6	1912	1970	57
BOHANON	THOMAS		B	6	1935	1972	36
BONDS	JOHN	L.	A	7	1923	1978	53
BOOKER	MILDRED		B	20	1906	1969	62
BOONE	KATIE		B	13	1919	1969	50
BOONE	MACK		B	50	1902	1960	58
BOSKSTYERS	ANNA		B	32	1909	1940	31
BOSWELL	DEED		B	17	1894	1970	75
BOSWELL	RUTH		B	14	1905	1971	65
BOSWELL SR.	HENRY		B	5	1898	1977	79
BOUDREY	LOUIS		D	2	0	1955	0
BOWMAN	TENNIS		B	22	1891	1967	75
BOYD	JOSEPH		D	19	1886	1984	98
BOYNTON	SHELTON		B	50	1885	1964	79
BOYNTON	VIOLA		B	50	1911		
BOYTON	EMMA		A	53	1906	1934	28
BRACY	WILLIE		A	20	0	0	
BRANCH	PRESTON	T	D	19	1899	1983	84
BRASSFIELD	FLORENCE	F.	B	44	1890	1952	62
BRAWLEY	JESSE	C	B	24	1891	1959	67
BRAXTON	CHARLES	S	B	23	1913	1960	57
BRAZIL	BOSSIE		B	49	1886	1960	74
BREWER	CHARLES		B	48	1906	1957	51
BRIGGS	MORIE		C	20	1894	1963	69
BRIGGS	SARAH		A	13	1898	1974	76
BRITT	ELIZABETH		B	19	1900	1981	81
BRITT	FRED		B	50	1896	0	0
BRITT	GEORGE		B	20	1910	0	0
BRITT	J.	H.	B	11	1900	1970	70
BRITT	JAMES	F	B	19	1926	1974	48
BRITT	THEDOSIA		B	20	1915	1966	51

BRITT	THEODORE		B	41	1908	1951	43
BROOKS, SR	LUTHER	M.	A	9	1915	1985	65
BROWN	ANNA		A	54	1920	1934	13
BROWN	ANTWAN		D	23	1973	1978	5
BROWN	ARTHUR		B	37	1906	1963	57
BROWN	CELIA	M.	B	29	1885	1968	82
BROWN	CLARENCE	H.	B	13	1893	1971	78
BROWN	EFFIE	D.	C	10	1972	0	0
BROWN	EFFIE	L	B	18	1935	1972	37
BROWN	GEORGE	W.	B	21	1888	1964	76
BROWN	ISAIAH		B	33	1935	1969	34
BROWN	JAMES	BENNIE	B	21	1897	1964	66
BROWN	LEROY		B	15	1893	1971	76
BROWN	LOUSIDNEY		C	46	1880	1965	85
BROWN	LUTHER		B	39	1912	1940	27
BROWN	MARGARET		B	44	1914	1953	38
BROWN	MARY		B	46	1909	1955	45
BROWN	ROBERT		C	22	1894	1962	68
BROWN	VIOLA		C	22	1894		0
BROWN JR	BENNIE	L	B	16	1918	1972	54
BROWN JR	WILLIAM		B	17	1917	1969	51
BROWN SR.	BENJAMIN L.		C	46	1871	1960	89
BROWN SR.	WILLIAM	E.	B	5	1895	1973	78
BRYANT	DELLA		A	19	0	1941	
BRYANT	LOLA	HOLSTON	C	21	1904	1962	58
BUNKLEY	THORTON		B	24	1923	1957	53
BURKE	THEODORE		B	3	1907	1972	65
BURKE	ZELMA	H.	B	3	1907		
BURKES	LELA	J.	B	40	1913	1956	43
BURKS	BETTIE		B	15	1868	1947	79
BURNEY	JAMES	M	B	22	1928	1968	39
BURNEY	WILLIAM	R	B	17	1932	1972	40
BUSTON	EMMA	L.	B	9	1901	1984	83
BUSTON	WILLIE		B	9	1900	1967	67
BUTLER	CHARLES	HENRY	C	54	1910	1982	71
CAMPBELL	JOSEPH		A	6	1924	1994	70

CAMPBELL	LUCILLE		A	6	1926	1983	57
CARLOCK	EUGENE	N.	A	8	1925	1975	50
CARR	WILLIAM		A	8	1914	1977	63
CARSON	L.	B.	A	6	1908	1979	71
CARTER	MALLIE	I.	B	21	1902	1965	63
CARTER	NUGGIE	ANNA	B	18	1896	1973	77
CARTER	ROBERT		B	21	1896	1963	67
CARTER	ROBERT		B	23	1940	1959	18
CARTER	RONALD		B	19	1938	1966	27
CARTER	WILLIAM	M.	A	9	1907	1985	78
CARTER SR	CURTIS		B	18	1896	1982	86
CARTER SR	OTIS		B	18	1897	1974	77
CARTER, SR.	NORMAN		A	7	1930	1978	58
CASH	BETTY		B	6	1900	1972	72
CASH	JULIA		D	1	1904	1966	62
CASH	KATIE		D	4	1869	1954	85
CHANEY	MARY	EMMA	B	30	1926	1943	17
CHATMAN	ELNORA		B	5	1897	1973	76
CHIVERS	J.	W.	B	7	0	0	0
CLARK	DAN		B	21	1894	1963	68
CLARK	EUGENE		B	23	0	0	0
CLARKSON	WILLIAM	H.	B	25	1890	1967	77
CLAY	ROSIE		B	30	1900	1968	68
CLEVELAND	EMMA		B	3	1898	1979	80
CLEVELAND	GROVER		B	24	1895	1959	64
COBB	LEON		C	23	1937	1983	46
COBB JR.	WASH		C	22	1909	1962	52
COBBIN	JOHN		B	7	1893	1986	93
COBBIN	LYDIA	B	B	7	1897	1986	89
COBBIN	WILLIAM		B	7	1869	1945	76
COBBINS	GEORGIA		B	3	1910	1978	68
COLE	GENIE	BELL	B	24	1928	1957	0
COLEMAN	ALICE	M.	A	6	1909	0	
COLEMAN	JOHN	W.	A	6	1892	1982	89
COLES	DARRIES	E	B	24	1907	1955	48
COLVIN	LOIS		A	0	1940	1994	54

COLVIN	MARK		A	0	1962	1985	22
COLVIN	WILLIE	C	A	0	1938	1983	45
COLVIN JR.	WILLIE	C.	A	0	1959	1978	18
CONE	CALLIE		B	29	1869	1944	75
CONYER	SHAWN	W.	C	6	1969	1974	5
COOK	JULIA		B	46	1891	1953	62
COOPER	SHIRLEY		B	24	1892	1957	65
CORBETT	EDWARD		B	29	1889	1969	70
CORNWELL	JUDIE	ANN	A	37	1955	1957	2
COSBY	LEON		B	17	1922	1970	47
COX	PAT	O.	B	2	1932	1980	48
CRAWFORD	VIDA		B	48	1888	1956	68
CRENSHAW	WAYMAN		A	37	1954	1959	5
CRIDER	FRANK		B	44	1895	1953	57
CROCKER	JAMES	J	B	19	1897	1970	72
CROOM	CHERRY		C	16	1879	1964	85
CROSTON	MARGARET	E.	D	21	1918	1981	83
CUMBERLAN D	WILLIAM		B	24	1893	1956	62
CUNNINGHA M	FRANKIE	A	A	40	1956	1957	1
CURRY	FANNIE	BOSWELL	A	36	1873	1936	63
CURRY	IDA	B.	B	50	1875	1959	85
CURRY	LEORA		C	15	1910	1964	54
CURRY	WILLIAM		A	60	1875	1933	58
CURTIS	THEODORE		B	22	1905	1967	62
DANIEL	GEORGE		D	23	1896	1979	82
DANIELS	CELESTIA		C	31	1895	1935	40
DANIELS	ENDIA	S	A	28	1890	1966	76
DANIELS	FANNIE		C	31	1876	1930	54
DANIELS	JOANNA		B	10	1866	1944	78
DANIELS	MAJOR	H.	B	11	1886	1970	55
DANIELS	MAMIE	B	A	31	1892	1940	48
DANIELS	PHILLIP		C	31	1855	1940	85
DANIELS	WILL		B	34	1884	1939	55
DANIELS III	JAMES		B	18	1964	1971	7
DATCHER	MAJOR		B	21	1893	1963	70
DAVIS	KEMPER	A	B	6	1895	1972	76

DAVIS	MAGGIE	C.	B	51	1897	1961	64
DAVIS	MANONA	S.	B	2	1910	0	0
DAVIS	MARGUERITE		B	6	1906	1979	72
DAVIS	R.	P.	B	2	1908	1980	72
DAWSON	CELESTINE		B	40	1922	1949	27
DAWSON	SUSIE	M.	B	14	1908	1971	63
DAY	FRANK		A	9	1907	1977	70
DEMERY	EDDIE		B	44	1881	1980	99
DEMERY	EDWARD		A	28	1903	1938	35
DEMERY	HATTIE		B	44	1879	1953	74
DEMERY	HATTIE		A	29	1879	1953	74
DENNIS	AUBREY	B	B	24	1895	1953	57
DENSON	ARTHER		A	8	1911	0	
DENSON	ESSIE		A	8	1917	1982	65
DENSON	EUGENE		A	8	1950	1981	31
DENSON	RICHARD	E.	D	13	1927	1973	46
DIGGS	SUNNIE		B	23	1897	1962	65
DINSON	LANDERS		D	6	1889	1956	67
DISMUKES	ISAIAH	S.	B	15	1897	1971	74
DISMUKES	WILLIAM		B	23	1890	1961	71
DIXON	REBECCA		A	12	1904	1975	71
DOBBS	CORNELIUS		A	6	1919	1981	61
DONALDSON	JAMES		A	30	0	1937	0
DOSEY	GEORGE		A	28	0	1935	0
DOUGLAS	ROBERT		A	37	1888	1936	48
DOZIER	CHARLES	W	A	11	1916	1975	59
DOZIER	ETTA		A	9	1915	1977	62
DUBOIS	LOUANNA		D	11	1894	1968	74
DUBOSE	EARL		B	46	1906	1953	46
DUKE	ODESSA		A	1	1908	2002	94
DUKE	WILLIE	A	1	1901	1998	96	
DUNELAPE JR.	PRECELL		A	37	1950	1950	2
EDWARDS	KENNETH	DERRYL	A	12	1938	1985	47
EDWARDS	RUBY	L.	A	12	1913	1975	62
ELAM	PETER		B	30	1897	1944	47
ELAM	WILLIAM	D	B	21	1895	1968	73

L/NAME	F/NAME	M/NAME	SEC	ROW	BIRTH/YR	DEATH/YR	AGE
ELEY	ERVIN		B	22	1939	1961	22
ELEY	GEORGE		A	3	1927	1986	61
ELLIES	MAGGIE		D	14	1889	1979	90
ELMORE	ODELL		B	5	1915	1974	59
ELY	CONNIE		B	10	1902	1980	77
ELY	WRIGHT		B	10	1898	0	0
EMPTY BASE			B	7	0	0	0
EPPS	MATTIE	BLANT	A	28	1891	1962	71
ERVIN	FERDINAND	S.	B	22	1931	1960	29
EUBANKS	WESLEY	K	B	12	1920	1970	50
EVAMS	MAUD	E.	B	21	1899	1965	66
EVANS	HENRY	H.	B	46	1900	1954	54
EVANS SR.	GETHSEMANI E		B	21	1890	1960	70
EWELL	ZENO		B	5	1906	1974	68
FAISON	EDWARD	L	A	12	1915	1975	59
FAISON	FRANCES E.		B	16	1908	1956	48
FAISON	FREDERICK		B	16	1930	1966	36
FAISON	ROBERT J.		B	16	1903	1969	66
FEAGIN	LEM		B	21	1891	1965	73
FEAGINS	FRANK		C	17	1902	1965	63
FEGUSON	SAMUEL		B	22	1890	1962	71
FENNEY	CLEVELAND		B	16	1913	1973	60
FERGUSON	C.	J.	C	26	1858	1937	79
FINLEY	NELLIE		B	13	1886	1946	60
FLEMING	WILLIE	J.	B	16	1899	1961	62
FLETCHER	NELL		A	10	1919	1976	56
FLETCHER	WALTER	J.	A	7	1921	1979	58
FLOWERS	RICHARD	J	B	27	1888	1947	82
FORD	ANDREW	B	B	17	1932	1972	39
FORD	DEZZIE		D	7	1895	1960	65
FORD JR.	JOHN	H	B	2	1936	1981	45
FORE	ELIZABETH		B	19	1922	1976	53
FORTNER	MENTIE A.		B	16	1901	1982	82
FORTUNA	ESTHER		B	48	1915	1957	42
FORTUNE	JOHN		A	9	1907	1985	78

FORTUNE	MARSHALL		B	44	1920		0
FORTUNE	SUSIE		B	6	1898	1977	79
FRANKLIN	WILLIE		B	16	1904	1961	57
FREBUS	DANIEL	C	D	1	1934	1936	2
FREEMAN	ALBERT	M.	C	55	1933	1984	50
FREEMAN	HERMAN	L.	B	14	1920	1971	51
FRENCH	VIRGINIA		D	12	1886	1971	85
GADDIS	WILL		B	10	1890	1969	79
GAPEL	WALKER	MAE	A	42	1921	1936	15
GARDNER	JOHN	PAUL	B	43	1916	1948	32
GARY	LEONA		B	30	1912	1940	37
GARY	NANCY		C	19	1900	1964	64
GHILLOUS, JR.	DANIEL	C	A	5	1914	1979	65
GIBBS	LEWIS	A.	B	33	1927	1981	53
GIBSON	JOSEPH		C	54	1901	1982	81
GILFORD	CHARLES	R.	B	26	1909	1956	47
GILFORD	HENRY	L.	B	41	1900	1951	51
GILLIAM	SADIE	L.	B	11	1911	1970	59
GILLIAM	WILLIAM		B	43	1902	1948	46
GILLIAMS	TESSIE		B	39	1882	1940	68
GILMORE			A	64	0	0	0
GILYARD	LILLIAN		B	28	1915	1944	29
GLOVER JR	JOHN		B	17	1927	1969	41
GOODE	AYASHA		A	9	1918	1985	68
GOODWIN	DAVID		B	47	1884	1955	71
GORDON	BENNIE		A	5	1900	1995	95
GORDON	ELVIE		B	10	1922	1969	47
GORDON	ISABELLE		B	33	1881	1969	88
GORDON	R.	C.	A	5	1903	1983	80
GORDON	THORDO???		B	48	1911	1958	47
GRAHAM	LENA		B	30	1888	1968	72
GRAHAM	ROSE	ANNA	B	30	1893	1942	49
GRAHAM	WILLIE		A	13	1885	1974	89
GRANT JR.	EDDIE		B	29	1929	1968	38
GRAY	WILLIE		B	20	1939	1966	27
GRAYS	FRED		B	20	1918	1964	46

GREEN	JOHN		B	19	1893	1965	71
GREENE	MATTIE	L.	B	7	1897	1962	65
GREER	IRENE	B.	A	4	1901	1981	80
GREGORY	ROBERT	L.	B	5	1954	1973	19
GRIFFIN	OSCAR		B	47	1886	1955	69
GRIFFIN	WILLIS		B	8	1876	1940	65
GRIGGS	LILLIE	FRIENDLY	B	19	1889	1974	85
GRISSETT	GUSS		A	29	1856	1937	81
GRISSETT	ROBERT		B	50	1899	1960	61
GRISSETT	TESSIE	L	A	5	1899	1979	80
GROOM	HENRY		B	14	1903	1971	68
GROVE	ELBERT		B	11	1913	1970	53
GUSS	DAVID	L.	D	18	1949	1985	46
HAGER	HARRY	R.	D	28	1908	1968	60
HAIRCROW	PAIRLEE		B	49	1900	1958	58
HALE	FRANK	F.	B	16	1909	1974	64
HALL	ALBERTA	M.	B	12	1950	1970	20
HALL	BRENDA	JEAN	B	52	1959	1963	4
HALL	DEVEITA		B	52	1962	1963	1
HALL	JENNIE		D	11	1900	1968	68
HALL	JESSE		C	21	1907	0	0
HALL	JOSEPHINE		B	52	1956	1963	7
HALL	JOSHUA		B	52	1951	1963	12
HALL	RICHARD	W.	C	21	1946	1959	13
HALL	SALLIE	F.	C	23	1902	1985	83
HALL	VIRGINIA	F.	C	21	1906	1965	59
HALL JR.	FRANK	M.	C	23	1941	1982	41
HALLMAN	ELLA	NORA	A	11	1882	1975	93
HALLMAN	THOMAS	LANZIA	C	58	1915	1985	70
HALLMAN	WILLIAM	L.	B	22	1880	1965	85
HAMILTON	ETHEL	M.	C	22	1901	1963	62
HAMLETT	GREEN	T.	B	50	1892	1960	67
HARKNESS	EARL	L.	A	6	1927	1983	56
HARKNESS	MAEBELL		A	6	1925	0	
HARLEY	BRIDGETTE	DANIELLE	B	14	1968	1972	4
HARRIS	ALLEN		B	15	1914	1972	58

HARRIS	CLAY		A	3	1903	1985	81
HARRIS	ED		D	23	1890	0	0
HARRIS	ESTERLEAN	VIVIAN	C	13	1917	1972	55
HARRIS	HOWARD		B	33	1914	1969	55
HARRIS	JIM		B	37	1866	1949	83
HARRIS	LEROY		B	21	1919	1966	46
HARRIS	MINNIE		B	12	1902	1970	68
HARRIS	NORMAN		D	25	1936	1983	46
HARRIS	PINKIE		B	25	1891	1950	59
HARRIS	WALTER		B	13	1923	1973	49
HARRIS	WALTER		B	25	1919	1943	24
HARRIS	WILLIAM		B	44	1920	1966	46
HARRIS	WILSON		D	7	1895	1962	67
HARRISON JR	LEE		B	20	1913	1969	55
HARRISON JR.	DEXTER		C	27	1888	1936	48
HART	HERMAN		B	18	1910	1966	56
HART	WILLIAM		B	12	1886	1941	55
HARTON	JEAN	LOUISE	B	7	1933	1945	11
HARVEY	DAISY	M.	D	29	1913	0	0
HARVEY	MATILDA	S.	B	9	1879	1952	73
HARVEY	W.	G.	B	9	1903	1942	39
HARVEY SR.	HOMER	M.	B	9	1875	1967	92
HARVEY JR	HOMER		B	17	1913	1970	56
HARVEY JR	JOHN	A	B	20	1943	1967	24
HATCHETT	HATTIE	W.	C	20	1916	1963	46
HAYES	CLADYES		B	6	1908	2001	92
HAYES	EMMA		B	6	1911	1972	60
HAYES	JOHNATHAN		B	6	1972	1972	0
HEARD	BEATRICE		C	21	1920	1959	39
HEARD	WILLIAM		C	21	1907	1981	74
HEARD	WILLIAM	PONNIE	C	21	1937	1984	46
HEFLIN	BEULAH		B	20	1869	1967	98
HEIGHT	JOHN		B	18	1904	1966	62
HENDERSON	ALLAN		C	13	1935	1972	27
HENDERSON	AUTRY		B	24	1893	1958	64
HENDERSON	CARLOS	LUIS	C	7	1974	1974	0

HENDERSON	FLORENCE		B	34	1927	1947	20
HENDERSON	FLOYD	A.	B	18	1894	1971	77
HENDERSON	JULIUS		B	10	1897	1945	48
HENDERSON	LOUIS		B	16	1897	1972	75
HENDERSON	MORRIS	E	B	21	1925	1967	41
HENDERSON	OLIVE		B	11	1900	1970	70
HENDERSON	PHILLIP	L.	A	5	1955	1979	24
HENDERSON	SUSIE	LEE	A	28	1922	1937	15
HENDERSON	WILLIE	B.	A	29	1903	1959	56
HENRY	ROBERT		B	16	1920	1973	53
HERIAN	CLARENCE	W.	A	25	1922	1939	17
HEZEN??	CL??		A	29	0	0	0
HICKS	ELWOOD		B	47	1898	1967	69
HICKS	MARLA	COLENE	D	23	1974	1978	4
HIGHTOWER	BOSSIE	JOHN	B	18	1903	1973	72
HIGHTOWER	KENNETH	DARRELL	A	41	1963	1964	1
HIGHTOWER	PATRICIA	LOUISE CLARK	B	16	1948	1974	25
HILL	CLINTON	A.	B	5	1922	1974	52
HILL	EDGAR		B	6	1896	1971	74
HILL	IRENE	BROWN	B	36	1914	1939	24
HILL	LIZZIE		A	9	1918	1979	61
HILLS	ETHEL		C	32	1896	1932	36
HILLS	JESSE	W.	A	1	1897	1984	87
HILLS	MATTIE	D.	A	1	1911	1998	86
HINES	CORA		C	25	1917	1983	66
HOBARD	BANNIE	M.	C	55	1920	1982	61
HOBARD	EDDIE		C	21	1905	1963	58
HOLL	ZADOCK		B	42	1870	1949	79
HOLLOWAY	ODA		B	48	1898	1956	58
HOLLOWAY	THOMAS		B	51	1888	1959	70
HOLMES	CLUSTER		A	11	1900	1975	75
HOLT	LATTIE		B	38	1878	1940	62
HOOD	JOHN	J	B	46	1891	1954	62
HOOPER	DARYL	WAYNE	A	14	1957	1958	1
HOPKINS	ANNIE		D	21	1904	1979	75
HOPKINS	MERRIEL		B	37	1925	1940	15

HORVATICH	ALBERT		B	28	1886	1945	59
HOSEY	HURTIS		B	18	1919	1967	48
HOWARD	FLESSIE		B	45	1902	1952	49
HOWARD	FRED		B	14	1906	1946	40
HOWARD	ISAAC		B	46	1879	1956	77
HOWARD	JESSIE		C	54	1902	1982	80
HOWARD	PINKIE		B	32	1877	1942	75
HOWEL	OTHA	E.	B	53	1965	1965	0
HOWELL	ARNOLD	W	A	13	1878	1974	96
HOWELL	CATHERINE	E	B	1	1883	1986	93
HOWELL	OLDEN		A	11	1914	1975	61
HUBBARD	CALVENIA		B	48	1882	1957	75
HUBBARD	CLARA		C	47	1895	1965	70
HUBBARD	GEORGE	A	B	17	1950	1969	19
HUBBARD	GEORGE	L.	A	4	1919	1982	63
HUBBARD	THOMAS		A	32	1881	1938	57
HUCKELBY	FREELove		A	14	1919	1988	68
HUCKLEBY	ARTHUR		B	9	1912	1968	48
HUFFMAN	THOMAS		B	11	1911	1970	59
HUGHES	WALTER		A	13	1904	1974	70
HUMPHREY	SAMUEL		A	66	1872	1934	52
HUNTER	ELIZABETH		B	48	1868	1958	90
HUNTER	WILLIAM		B	14	1905	1946	40
HUNTER SR.	HOWARD		B	48	1904	1958	54
IVORY	CORA		D	5	1878	1956	78
JACKSON			B	36	0	0	0
JACKSON	CLARA		B	29	1919	1965	46
JACKSON	HENRY		A	5	1904		
JACKSON	INFANT	SON	A	38	0	1958	0
JACKSON	J.	T.	A	5	1931	1985	58
JACKSON	JIM	D.	C	13	1904	1973	69
JACKSON	LIZZIE		A	7	1904	1984	80
JACKSON	LOVIES		B	15	1910	1971	61
JACKSON	MARTHA		A	5	1908	1985	77
JAMES	MATILDA	COBB	C	22	1911	1965	54
JAMILL	HAMEEDA	A	B	18	1898	1983	84

JAMILL	SALIM		B	18	1900	1972	72
JARMON	CYNTHIA	B.	A	37	1949	1958	9
JARMON	JESSE	L	B	20	1942	1964	21
JARMON III	CLEO		A	8	1956	1977	21
JEFFERSON	ROBERT		B	26	1892	1967	75
JENKINS	CAROLINE		B	4	1924	1982	58
JENKINS	CATHERINE	E.	A	9	1925		
JENKINS	JAMES		B	4	1903	1982	79
JENKINS	JOHN	F.	B	51	1925	1962	37
JENKINS	LUCY		B	19	1873	1974	100
JENKINS	WILLIE	MAE	B	49	1936	1984	48
JENNINGS	EULEE		B	23	1918	1960	41
JENNINGS	WALTER		C	10	1882	1948	66
JIMERSON	LYDIA		B	50	1896	1960	64
JOHNSON	CARRIE	L.	B	33	1894	1950	56
JOHNSON	DAVID		A		1885	1952	67
JOHNSON	DAVID	LEE	B	17	1948	1970	22
JOHNSON	ELLA		B	43	1900	1948	48
JOHNSON	HARRISON		D	19	1916	1984	88
JOHNSON	HOUSTON	H	B	17	1922	1971	48
JOHNSON	JONNIE	MAE	B	17	1926	1967	41
JOHNSON	LONNIE		B	18	1930	1966	36
JOHNSON	MELVIN	H.	C	54	1928	1983	55
JOHNSON	SAMUEL		B	23	1926	1961	34
JOHNSON	WILLIAM	M	B	24	1931	1957	25
JOHNSON JR.	WADE	J.	A	37	1957	1960	3
JON?	MABLE		B	49	1904	1960	56
JONES	CAROLYN	ELAINE	B	3	1956	1978	22
JONES	CHESTINA		B	15	1904	1972	68
JONES	EARNEST		B	11	1887	1970	83
JONES	ELIZABETH		D	1	1885	1966	80
JONES	FRED		B	42	1898	1948	50
JONES	JEANNETTE	R.	C	54	1949	1981	32
JONES	LACE		B	6	1921	1971	49
JONES	LAWRENCE		C	13	1893	1972	79
JONES	LEE	EDWARD	B	19	1942	1966	23

JONES	MARY	J.	C	16	1887	1965	78
JONES	MERRY	C.	C	13	1895	1973	77
JONES	NORMAN	G	B	18	1955	1973	18
JONES	ROBERT			17	1910	1964	54
JONES	RONALD	E	A	5	1950	1984	33
JONES	ROSALIE		B	13	1892	1946	54
JONES	THOMAS		B	21	1914	1967	53
JONES	WAYMON		B	26	1901	1967	66
JONES	WILLIAM	HENRY	B	23	1913	1962	48
JONES	WILLIE		B	22	1898	1962	63
JONES	WILLIE	CANADA	B	26	1904	1967	63
JORDAN	JOHN		B	45	1894	1952	57
JOVANOVIC	KOSTA		D	12	1900	1971	71
KEELS	RAYMOND		B	10	1903	1945	42
KELLY	MAC	EDWARD	B	23	1940	1962	21
KELSO	CHARITY	V.	B	13	1900	1944	44
KIMBROUGH	ANNIE		B	21	1889	1967	78
KING	FRANK		A		1894	1960	66
KING	MAUDE	M.	D	8	1863	1963	70
KING	WALTER		B	27	1881	1967	86
KIRKLAND	BESSIE	L.	B	45	1904	1953	49
KIRKLAND	MARGIE		B	11	1899	1970	70
LAMBERT JR.	EDDIE	WILL	A	51	0	1941	0
LANE	ROSCOE	S	B	17	1912	1969	56
LANEY	HENRIETTA		B	20	1898	1967	69
LANGLEY	ROBERT	E.	B	47	1909	1954	45
LARDIN JR.	E.	PAUL	D	19	1966	1983	16
LATUSCHA	JOSEPH		D	10	1900	1969	69
LAWRENCE	ALGIE	DANIELS	C	31	1898	1956	58
LAWRENCE	BERTIE		B	15	1889	1972	83
LEE	CORA		C	58	1916	1985	79
LEE	JANIE		C	18	1871	1964	93
LEE	LARRY	D	D	27	1960	1979	18
LEE	LOBELIA		D	12	1885	1970	84
LEONARD JR	BENNIE		B	20	1925	1966	40
LETT SR.	JOHN		B	2	1929	1980	51

LEWIS	ANTHONY	HARRIS	B	31	1907		0
LEWIS	JAMES	CLAUDE	B	10	1910	1969	58
LEWIS	JIMMIE		B	30	1914	1968	54
LEWIS	KENNTH	R.	B	16	1943	1973	30
LEWIS	ROBERT	LEE	B	21	1900	1968	68
LITTLE	ALBERT	"DUCK"	B	7	1923	0	0
LITTLE	ANNIE	JANE	B	7	1898	1970	72
LITTLE	ISOM		B	7	1892	1955	63
LITTLE	JACKIE	M.	B	7	1934	2002	65
LITTLE JR.	ISOM		B	7	1930	2001	71
LONGMIRE	CHESTER		B	42	1904	1964	60
LONGMIRE	COSTELLA		B	40	1913	1950	37
LOTT	GUSSIE		B	16	1908	1974	66
LOUDEN JR	JACOB	M.	C	56	1950	1985	34
LOUDEN SR.	JACOB		D	21	1915	1979	64
LOVE SR	WILBUR	L.	B	33	1915	1969	54
LOWE	JENNIE		B	27	1865	1960	95
LOWE	THOMAS	H	B	27	1865	1953	88
LUCILE	P.		B	32	1943	1944	1
LUNDY	EUGENE		B	24	0	0	0
LUNSFORD	ELEANOR		B	25	1890	1948	57
LUNSFORD	LEWIS		B	27	1896	1944	48
LUNSFORD	THOMAS		B	14	1887	1971	84
LYNN	GERTRUDE		B	12	1883	1970	86
MACK	MAGGIE	L	B	52	1878	1972	79
MACK	ZACHARIAH	C	B	52	1885	1964	79
MACKEY SR.	JAMES		C	21	1899	1962	63
MACULLOP	HATTIE		B	28	1896	1944	48
MAJOR	CALLIE	SHIELDS	B	13	1889	1971	82
MALLETT	HELEN	E.	A	5	1925		
MALLETT	WILLIE	L.	A	5	1913	1989	76
MARLOWE	PERRY		B	21	1925	1968	43
MARSHALL	DOC	HENRY	B	18	1935	1968	32
MARSHALL	JOHN		D	1	0	1956	0
MARTIN	DONALD	BRYANT	A	9	1950	1976	26
MARTIN	JOHN		A	9	1913	1976	62

MARTIN	JOSEPH	L.	D	18	1950	1984	34
MARTIN	WORTH		B	32	1940	1944	4
MASSENGILE	ALBERTA		B	30	1886	1968	82
MATCHETTE	EDDY	T	B	23	1925	1964	39
MAYS	FREDRICK	L	D	21	1933	1979	46
MAYS	S.	T.	B	25	1905	1966	51
MCCAIN			B	43	1895	1945	50
MCCAIN	DENNIS	D.	B	49	1909	1958	49
MCCARLEY	HENRY		B	10	1903	1969	63
MCCARLEY	HOWARD		B	24	1922	1955	33
McCARLEY (REV.)	JAMES		B	2	1896	1980	83
McCARTER	MARIE		B	3	1903	1994	91
McCARTER	WILLIE		B	3	1898	1974	76
MCCLENDON	HERERT		B	24	1931	1950	19
MCCOLLUM	JOHN	H	B	24	1900	1957	57
MCCOTTRY	EMANUEL	H.	A	9	1905	1977	71
MCCOTTRY	LEONA		A	10	1919	2006	87
MCCREARY	JAMES		A	43	1881	1930	49
MCCREARY	LEANNA		A	43	1871	1943	72
MCELROY	CORA		C	29	0	0	0
MCELROY	THADDEUS	J	B	46	1930	1954	24
McELROY	WILLIAM		B	3	1900	1979	79
MCINTOSH	ERNEST		B	37	1891	1951	60
MCINTOSH	JOHN	O.	B	16	1895	1960	65
MCINTOSH	REBY		B	17	1895	1964	69
MCLEAN	MOLLIE	BETHA	B	47	1907	1956	49
MCNAIR	VERNELLE	DUCKETT	B	7	1947	1980	33
MCQUEEN	ELLA	BELL	A	7	1882	1980	98
MELTCALF	ROSE		B	48	1905	1956	51
MIDDLETON	LOUISE		B	48	1906	1958	52
MILES	JOHN		B	24	1897	1958	61
MILES	RICHARD		B	5	1898	1977	79
MILLER	CHESTERFIEL D		B	18	1913	1968	54
MILLER	JAMES		B	44	1904	1951	46
MILLER	RAVANNA	C	B	22	1935	1962	27
MITCHELL	CHARLES	W	A	17	1899	1983	84

MITCHELL	HENDERSON	L	A	7	1901	1978	76
MITCHELL	HURLEY		B	40	1908	1949	39
MITCHELL	OLIVER		B	23	1898	1961	62
MITCHELL SR.	CLARENCE		B	19	1926	1974	48
MIXON	FRANK		B	40	0	0	0
MONCRIEF	DAVID		B	30	1923	1969	65
MONROE	FRANK		B	16	1899	1974	75
MONTCREE	CLIFF		B	27	1888	1966	77
MONTGOMER Y	MARY	E	B	39	1872	1940	68
MONTGOMER Y	PHYLLIS		D	1	1930	1935	5
MONTGOMER Y SR.	OLIVER		B	6	1906	1972	66
MOON	WILLIAM	S	B	17	1893	1969	75
MOORE			A	52	1921	1935	14
MOORE	A	L	B	35	0	0	0
MOORE	ALVIN	G	B	18	1906	1973	67
MOORE	JESSIE	M.	B	8	1906	1947	41
MOORE	KELLEY		B	21	1890	1963	73
MOORE	MARY	L	A	47	1888	1935	47
MOORE	REGINIA		A	40	1955	1956	1
MOORE	THOMAS		B	8	1873	1956	83
MORRIS	TESSIE		B	27	1911	1944	33
MORRISON	AUGUSTA		B	29	1909	1942	32
MORRISON	IRRIE		A	14	1897	1982	85
MORRISON	MARIAN	A	B	18	1907	1967	60
MOUTRY	CLEVELAND		B	51	1909	1962	53
MOXLEY	MARGARET		A	10	1921	1976	55
MURPHY	CARL	J.	B	4	1933	1986	53
MURPHY	DELORIS	J.	B	4	1936	0	0
MURPHY	IDA	MAE	B	4	1921	1995	73
MURPHY	KEVIN	J	B	4	1956		
MURPHY	MARY		C	22	1913	1962	51
MURRAY	WILLIAM	B	B	18	1920	1966	46
NAPIER	REGIS		D	15	1900	1978	78
NEWMAN	J.	E.	A	9	1929	1986	57
NICHOLSON	ANNIE	V.	B	9	1898	1968	70

NICHOLSON	EMERSON	H.	B	9	1894	0	0
NICHOLSON	ETHEL		C	27	1921	1936	24
NORWOOD	ARTHUR		A	3	1917	0	0
NORWOOD	ARTHUR	L.	A	3	1960	0	0
NORWOOD	IRENE	M.	A	3	1922	1979	57
O'NEAL	ESTELL	HARRIS	A	13	1904	1974	70
OATES	CYNTHA		B	46	1888	1954	66
ODOM	DOCK	L	B	24	1891	1956	63
OLES JR	FORD		B	30	1926	1968	41
OLIVER	SAM		B	24	1891	1953	62
OREE	GRACE		B	49	1892	1958	66
ORR	HURA	(BUDDY)	B	11	1911	1970	59
OUSLEY	BESSIE		B	29	1904	1940	36
OWENS	JOHNE	L	B	23	1924	1959	34
OWENS	MACK		B	6	1902	1970	68
OWENS	MACK		B	6	1902	1970	68
OWENS	VASHTI		B	6	1904	0	0
PAIGE	ELIZABETH		A	10	1907	1977	76
PARDUE	LUEMMER		A	39	1902	1936	33
PARDUE	MAGGIE		B	48	1878	1957	79
PARDUE	RICHARD	H.	B	27	1902	1967	65
PARKER	ROBERT	B.	B	6	1901	1970	69
PATHER	SAM	DENP	D	1	1934	1936	2
PATTON	VERA	M	A	16	1916	1982	66
PAYNE	CHARLES		B	17	1936	1972	36
PEACE	JOHN	HENRY	B	11	1898	1970	71
PEARCE SR.	LEONARD	H.	B	3	1925	1974	49
PEARSON	CALLIE		B	27	1894	1943	48
PEGUES	ANNA	BELL	A	10	1900	1976	75
PEGUES	DUDLEY		B	23	1897	1958	60
PEGUES	HUGH		B	23	1889	1958	69
PEGUES	SELENA	C.	B	7	1919	1959	39
PENDLETON	WILLIAM	JAMES	B	47	1933	1955	22
PENICK	ELNORA		A	46	1889	1936	47
PENN	EDWARD	LAMARR	B	17	1953	1972	19
PENNINGTON	ELLIOTT		C	16	1890	1964	73

PERRY	ETHEL	MAE	B	10	1926	1969	42
PETE	CHARLIE		B	2	1923	1980	56
PETE SR.	EZELL		B	33	1914	1969	55
PHILLIPS	SARAH	LITTLE	B	7	1918	1983	64
PHILLIPS, JR.	NORMAN	R.	A	10	1959	1976	23
PICKETT	OSCAR		D	18	1921	1985	64
PINSON	MATTIE	B	A	7	1916	1984	68
POTTS	GRADDIS	L	D	27	1920	1972	51
POWELL	MARY		A	9	1911	1977	66
PUGH	MINNIE	O	B	6	1895	1986	91
PURDUE	JOHN		B	9	1921	1967	46
PURVIS	JOHN		B	17	1918	1970	51
RAGLAND	MARY	J.	B	13	1874	1946	72
RAMBO	VIRGINIA		B	6	1877	1972	75
RANDALL	JANIE		B	22	1894	1950	56
RANDALL	MATTHEW		B	22	1890	1964	74
RANDALL	SILVAN		B	53	1892	1968	76
RANDOLPH	SYLVESTER	W.	B	20	1919	1967	48
RAY	PRISCILLA		B	40	1897	1942	45
REDMOND	SYLVESTER	J.	B	22	1894	1956	62
REED	SARAH		D	4	1853	1954	101
REESE	DEZZIE	B	B	25	1893	1956	63
REEVES	CURTISS		A	28	1922	1935	12
REEVES	LILA	H.	B	1	1899	1982	83
REVERE	JAMES	L	B	20	1940	1968	28
REVERE	ROXIE		B	33	1899	1964	65
RHODES	JEAN		B	10	1927	1969	42
RHODES	VALERIE	Y.	C	10	1971	1972	0
RICHARDSON	CEMO	(LEN)	B	13	1901	1970	69
RICHARDSON	DONALD		B	21	1934	1964	30
RICHARDSON	MAY		C	20	1898	1961	63
RICKS	WILLIAM		B	44	1895	1933	37
RILEY	JAMES		B	17	1903	1965	62
RIVERS	ALVIN		B	26	1922	1944	22
RIVERS	ALVIN		B	28	1894	1962	78
RIVERS	ELBE		B	26	1918	1944	26

RIVERS	ESSIE		B	27	1893	1944	51
RIVERS	GEORGIA		B	34	1919	1939	20
ROBERTSON	ROXIE		B	2	1902	1980	78
ROBINS	EDWARD		D	4	1882	1953	71
ROBINSON	CORA	JEAN	B	6	1934	1972	37
ROBINSON	DELLA	WILKERSON	B	48	1896	1958	61
ROBINSON	EDWARD		B	5	1926	1972	46
ROBINSON	ELLA		A	13	1888	1974	86
ROBINSON	IOLA		C	14	1909	1973	64
ROBINSON	JAMES	W.	B	52	1900	1970	70
ROBINSON	JOSEPH	T	B	23	1925	1961	35
ROBINSON	JOSIE	MAE	B	19	1914	1974	69
ROBINSON	KING		B	24	1895	1956	61
ROBINSON	MATTHEW		B	28	1911	1944	33
ROBINSON	MINNIE		D	7	1891	1959	58
ROBINSON	PATSY		B	50	1896	1962	66
ROBINSON	PAUL	F.	B	46	1896	1954	58
ROBINSON	THEODORE		B	19	1931	1965	34
ROBINSON	WILLIE	B.	B	15	1910	1972	62
ROBISON	MINNIE		A	26	1881	1939	58
RODGERS	JENNIFER		B	27	1865	1943	78
ROEBUCK	CALLIE		B	33	1901	1963	62
ROEBUCK	REBECCA		B	49	1884	1959	74
ROLAND	JAMES		A	6	1936	1979	43
RONEL	MARY	JEAN	B	32	1902	1942	40
ROSS	MATHA	ANN	B	41	1913	1950	36
ROUSE	ANNABELLE		B	30	1918	1942	24
ROYAL	JOHN	H.	B	48	1897	1957	59
RUBY			A	56	0	0	0
RUPERT	EMMA	L.	B	16	1891	1970	79
RUPERT	ROSE		B	2	0	0	0
RUPERT	THOMAS	S,	B	16	1875	1962	87
RUPERT	WILTON		B	2	1919	1980	61
RUSSELL	CLYDE		B	17	1932	1969	66
SAGUI	ALEX		A	60	1886	1932	46
SANDERS	EDDIE		C	56	1927	1983	66

SATTERWHIT E	HARRY		B	17	1918	1972	53
SAUNDERS	JOHNNIE	MAE	B	17	1910	1967	57
SAUNDERS	WILLIE		A	58	1907	1982	75
SCOTT	CATHRINE		B	12	1930	1970	40
SCOTT	CRUTIS		B	49	1903	1958	55
SCOTT	LILLE		A	3	1907	0	0
SCOTT	WARREN	MOSES	A	3	1908	1986	78
SHANNIEHAN	HORACE		A		1891	0	0
SHANNON	WILLIAM	B	B	18	1922	1965	44
SHAW	W.	W.	B	29	1887	1964	77
SHERROD	FANNIE		B	40	1891	1949	58
SHEWOOD	EVERLY		C	43	1917	1932	15
SHIELDS	LOUISA		B	43	1855	1950	95
SHIVES	WILLIAM	E	A	62	1930	1933	2
SHIVIK	ANDY		D	6	1892	1958	65
SHORTER	AMANDA		A	10	1970	1976	6
SHORTER SR.	MCKINLEY		B	46	1893	1955	62
SHOWER	EDDIE		B	53	1947	1969	22
SIMMONS	CLAIN		B	47	1880	1956	76
SIMMONS	EVA		B	5	1919	1975	56
SIMMONS	ODIS	A.	C	54	1963	1983	20
SIMMS	TIKII	ROCHELLE	C	2	1974	1976	2
SIMS	GEORGE	E	B	30	1893	1943	50
SIMS JR.	GEORGE	F.	B	13	1921	1945	24
SLAUGHTER	EUGENE		B	15	1901	1971	70
SMALLWOOD	LULA		B	11	1899	1969	70
SMITH	CHARLES	E	A	10	1924	1976	52
SMITH	CHARLOTTE		B	14	1899	1972	73
SMITH	CLEVELAND	R	B	45	1927	1952	24
SMITH	FANNIE		B	37	1868	1956	88
SMITH	HAMILTON		B	46	1898	1953	55
SMITH	HENRY	CASEY	B	16	1918	1980	62
SMITH	IRENE	H.	B	17	1898	1988	90
SMITH	J.	D.	B	29	1858	1941	83
SMITH	JAMES	HENRY	B	23	1888	1962	73
SMITH	JOHN		A	15	1879	1944	64

SMITH	JOHN	B.	B	17	1888	1963	75
SMITH	JOSEPH	J.	B	16	1922	1972	50
SMITH	LEE		B	23	1888	1960	71
SMITH	LUCY		A	9	1894	1978	84
SMITH	LUCY	B.	B	25	1902	1950	48
SMITH	M		A	63	1918	1933	15
SMITH	MARIE		B	5	1941	1974	33
SMITH	ROBERT	E	C	28	1932	1983	50
SMITH	ROBERT	S.	A	52	1913	1935	22
SMITH	THESSALONI AN		B	25	1924	1950	26
SMITH	VICKIE	COLVIN	A	0	1958	1996	38
SMITH	WILLIAM	A	C	19	1903	0	0
SMITH	WILLIE		B	22	1899	1966	67
SMITH	WILLIE	A.	B	29	1888	1968	80
SMITH JR	CHARLES	E.	C	17	1944	1963	19
SMOTHERMO N	IVA		A	53	1889	1934	45
SNIPES	EDIE		D	9	1912	1964	52
SNIPES	LULA		D	7	1878	1962	84
SQUARE	FRANK		B	19	1919	1967	47
STAFFNEY	JAMES		B	12	1904	1971	67
STALLWORT H	ETHEL		B	26	0	0	0
STANLEY	SHARON		A	11	1968	1976	8
STEELE	ALFONSO		B	7	1889	1937	48
STEPHENS	ANNA		B	49	1893	1975	82
STEPHENS	ELLA		B	24	1865	1950	85
STEPHENS	GILBERT		B	25	1863	1945	82
STEPHENS	LUKE		B	50	1886	1964	78
STEPHENS	WALKER		B	34	1892	1941	48
STEPHENS	WESLEY	JESSE	B	50	1931	1983	52
STEPHENS	WILLIE		B	49	1909	1958	49
STEPHENSON	WALTER	W.	C	48	1887	1961	74
STEVENSON	AARON		B	15	1902	1972	70
STEVENSON	ANNIE	L.	B	14	1918	1971	53
STEVENSON	BULA	MAE	A	7	1938	1978	50
STEVENSON	CHARLES		C	19	1915	1965	50
STEVEYSON	CLYDE		B	5	1908	1975	67

STEWART	RUTH	E.	B	5	1910	1974	64
STEWART	JUDGE	PETER	B	29	1898	1968	70
STINSON	MAUDIE		B	3	1911	1981	70
STINSON	ROSEVELT		C	13	1902	1972	70
STOKES	JOE	B	B	17	1890	1970	80
STONE	ALBERT		B	21	1898	1964	65
STROZIER	ISOM		B	20	1881	1946	65
STUART	ROSELEE		B	12	1906	1947	41
STUART	WILLIE		C	13	1905	1972	67
STUBBS	ANNIE	K.	B	51	1911	1961	50
STUBLEFIELD	CHARLES	M	B	40	1912	1950	38
SUBER	MOSE		B	9	1918	1968	50
SUMLER	RUBY		B	16	1922	1974	51
SUMRALL	ORETON		B	24	1914	1960	45
TARPLEY	JOHNNIE		B	17	1924	1970	46
TARPLEY	WILLIAM		B	17	1886	1970	84
TATE	WILLIE	C.	B	52	1935	1970	35
TAYLOR	?ARS?LE		A	65	1907	1934	27
TAYLOR	CHARLES		B	33	1893	1969	76
TAYLOR	CHARLOTTE	J.	B	7	1956	1993	37
TAYLOR	DAISY		B	7	1896	1971	75
TAYLOR	ERMA	J.	C	54	1937	1982	45
TAYLOR	EUNICE		D	12	1887	1971	84
TAYLOR	JOHN	ALFRED	B	17	1940	1969	28
TAYLOR	JOHN	J. T.	A	4	1904	1984	80
TAYLOR	ROBERT	L	B	7	1925	1990	64
TAYLOR	ROSSIE		B	7	1894	0	0
TAYLOR JR	ROSSIE		B	7	1919	1938	19
TERRELL SR.	CHARLES	P.	B	11	1904	1970	66
TESYK	GEORGE		D	6	1934	1958	24
THARPE SR.	THADE		C	18	1890	1963	73
THOMAS	AMBER	DANNY	A		1958	1977	19
THOMAS	CATHERINE		A	68	1871	1934	63
THOMAS	EDDIE	L	D	17	1914	1985	70
THOMAS	JACKSON		A	68	1861	1934	73
THOMAS	JAMES		B	13	1882	1971	89

THOMAS	LLOYD	L.	B	49	1886	1958	72
THOMAS	MARY	A.	B	21	1872	1965	93
THOMAS	PEARL	B.	B	14	1895	1975	80
THOMPSON	WYCIE		B	44	1910	1952	42
THOMPSON	MOSE		B	50	1890	1978	88
THOMPSON	THOMAS		B	24	1897	1958	61
THOMPSON JR.	ELIJAH		B	3	1907	1979	71
THORNTON	LOLA		B	9	1888	1967	78
TONEY	JACOB	C	B	15	1909	1972	63
TONEY	PAULINE		A	8	1915	1977	62
TOOMER	FLORINE	FOSTER	D	21	1911	1979	68
TOOMER	JOHN	FRANK	C	19	1913	1963	50
TOWNER	WILLIAM		B	34	1887	1942	55
TOWNSEND	DELLA		B	12	1901	1970	69
TOWNSEND	LILLIE	BELL	B	51	1920	1963	42
TOWNSEND	OLLIE		B	12	1890	1975	85
TOWNSEND	WILLIAM		B	51	1917	1969	72
TREMBLE	ADELL		B	38	1918	1949	31
TRIBBLE	SOPHFRONIA		B	17	1963	1967	44
TRIGGS	ALBERT	S.	B	14	1895	1946	51
TUCKER	ADDICUS		B	29	1886	1969	83
TUCKER	ALICE	B.	B	49	1893	1959	65
TUCKER	EARL		A	2	1902	1991	89
TUCKER	HERBERT		A	2	1904	1985	81
TUPLEFIELD	MARY		A	30	1913	1935	24
TURNAGE	CHARICE		A	3	0	1979	0
TURNAGE	MAURICE		A	3	0	1979	0
TURNER	STEVEN	E	B	18	1961	1965	4
TUROVICH	JOHN		B	24	1911	1958	46
UNDERWOOD	EMMETT		B	9	1909	1995	86
UNDERWOOD	LESSIE	V.	B	9	1917		
UNKNOWN			A	25	0	0	0
UNKNOWN			A	34	0	0	0
UNKNOWN			A	30	0	0	0
UNKNOWN			B	19	0	0	0
UNKNOWN			B	28	0	0	0

UNKNOWN	B	28	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	27	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	27	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	D	17	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	47	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	25	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	24	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	C	5	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	48	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	30	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	19	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	19	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	22	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	45	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	D	19	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	23	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	18	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	17	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	17	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	47	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	38	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	45	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	45	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	45	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	44	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	43	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	46	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	42	1900	1949	48
UNKNOWN	B	41	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	41	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	28	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	41	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	30	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	35	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	34	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	33	0	0	0

UNKNOWN	B	47	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	32	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	32	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	47	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	31	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	D	17	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	46	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	9	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	A	53	0	1934	0
UNKNOWN	B	4	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	C	31	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	10	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	9	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	11	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	A		0	0	0
UNKNOWN	C	31	0	0	0
UNKNOWN		4	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	7	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	C	44	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	12	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	12	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	C	45	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	A	58	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	14	0	0	0
UNKNOWN		16	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	A	1	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	15	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	A	43	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	C	28	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	A	56	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	D	29	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	A	53	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	A	48	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	A	49	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	B	14	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	A	52	0	0	0

UNKNOWN			A	52	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	FRED/FRA		B	7	1902	1936	34
UNKOWN			B	30	0	0	0
VERDREAM	MARIE	BURNS	A	58	1895	1931	35
VICCHIO	DIEGO		D	8	1879	1963	84
VLASICH	GEORGE		D	11	1891	1968	77
WAFFORD	JAMES	D.	B	48	1863	1957	94
WALKER	DORA		C	48	1910	1962	50
WALKER	LEROY		B	27	1912	1954	42
WALKER SR.	CHARLES	SILAS	A	8	1923	1977	54
WALLACE	NORA	L.	C	16	1917	1965	48
WALSH	EDWARD		C	22	1868	1951	83
WARD	B. E. T.		B	28	0	0	0
WARREN	ALBERTA		B	9	1908	1968	60
WASHINGTON	ANDREW		B	9	1886	1945	59
WASHINGTON	CATHERINE		A	0	1904	0	0
WASHINGTON	CLAUDE		B	23	1928	1960	31
WASHINGTON	EUNICE		B	47	1903	0	0
WASHINGTON	FRED		A	0	1906	0	0
WASHINGTON	GEORGE		A	42	1907	1936	29
WASHINGTON	IDA		B	10	1894	1969	75
WASHINGTON	LUTHER		B	20	1894	1967	73
WASHINGTON	NANNIE	SNIPES	B	47	1879	1950	71
WATERS	MARIE		C	31	1892	1965	73
WATKINS	CHARLES		B	3	1903	1975	71
WATKINS	INEZ		C	45	1903	1985	82
WATKINS	SHAW		B	47	1900	1957	57
WATSON	HENRY		B	24	1891	1960	68
WATSON	RICHARD	L	B	18	1944	1973	29
WATSON	WARREN		B	25	1886	1942	56
WEST	JAMES	B.	B	33	1894	1969	75
WHITE	CLAUDE		B	50	1900	1962	62
WHITE	CLYDE		D	17	1942	1986	43
WHITE	SHARRON		D	19	1975	1984	9
WHITESIDE	JEWEL		B	47	1906	1956	50

WIGGINS	JONATHAN	C.	C	4	1975	1976	1
WILEY	RUFUS		B	48	1916	1958	41
WILHITE	ELMER		B	45	1886	1952	65
WILLIAM	ANNA	B	B	22	1892	1965	73
WILLIAMS	BABE		B	26	1882	1948	66
WILLIAMS	EDDIE		C	19	1910	1964	54
WILLIAMS	EUDORA	S.	B	13	1922	1971	49
WILLIAMS	EVELYN	D.	B	33	1944	1969	25
WILLIAMS	GERTRUDE		A	13	1906	1982	76
WILLIAMS	HAZEL	P	B	2	1920	1980	60
WILLIAMS	J.	W.	A	13	1909	1974	65
WILLIAMS	JOHN	N	B	24	1891	1958	66
WILLIAMS	JULIA	M.	B	35	1914	1949	35
WILLIAMS	LUZE		B	5	1910	1975	64
WILLIAMS	MAJOR		A	32	0	1911	0
WILLIAMS	MARY	E.	B	14	1913	1972	59
WILLIAMS	MATTIE		B	2	1906	1994	83
WILLIAMS	NINE	MAE	B	31	1912	1968	56
WILLIAMS	TOM	A.	B	26	1896	1967	71
WILLIAMS	VANCE	A	B	14	1901	1971	70
WILLIAMS	VANCE	A	B	14	1909		70
WILLIAMS	WALTER		B	23	1889	1961	71
WILLIAMS JR.	ELBERT		C	19	1904	1964	63
WILLIAMS JR.	JOHN		B	38	1936	1949	13
WILLIS	FLORA		B	16	1881	1956	75
WILLIS	PERCY		B	41	1891	1950	59
WILSON	JOE		B	46	1885	1962	77
WILSON	SALLIE		C	47	1875	1961	86
WOLFE	HARMON		B	21	1914	1968	54
WOMACK	LARRY		D	30	1948	1965	47
WOODARD	LONNIE	B.	A	9	1908	1977	69
WORMLEY	MARY		B	16	1870	1961	91
WRIGHT			A	43	1859	0	0
WRIGHT	CURTIS	A	D	19	1957	1984	27
WRIGHT	ELIZABETH		B	17	1893	1963	70
WRIGHT	ISRAEL	L.	B	7	1915	1937	22

YOUNG	FRANK		B	43	1890	1948	57
YOUNG	MARY	E.	D	27	1949	1971	22
YOUNG	SALLY		B	21	1893	1963	70
YOUNG	WALTER		B	15	1891	1972	80
YOUNG JR.	WALTER	A	B	15	1932	1980	47
ZYSKOSKI	CASIMER		A	18	1861	1941	80

Appendix B
CHILDREN OF MOUNT HOPE

<u>AGE</u>	<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>BORN (MO, DA, YR)</u>			<u>DIED (MO, DA, YR)</u>		
0	JACKSON	INFANT	0	0	0	6	9	1958
0	LAMBERT JR.	EDDIE	0	0	0	9	9	1941
0	RHODES	VALERIE	12	29	1971	2	28	0
0	HENDERSON	CARLOS	9	9	1974	11	12	1974
0	HAYES	JOHNATHAN	12	1	1972	12	3	1972
1	HOOPER	DARYL	8	24	1957	12	25	1958
1	LUCILE	P.	0	0	1943	0	0	1944
1	HIGHTOWER	KENNETH	9	12	1963	11	12	1964
1	MOORE	REGINIA	11	18	1955	6	25	1956
1	HALL	DEVEITA	0	0	1962	0	0	1963
1	WIGGINS	JONATHAN	1	7	1975	6	27	1976
1	CUNNINGHAM	FRANKIE	0	0	1956	0	0	1957
2	CORNWELL	JUDIE	4	2	1955	7	2	1957
2	PATHER	SAM	0	0	1934	0	0	1936
2	FREBUS	DANIEL	0	0	1934	0	0	1936
2	SIMMS	TIKII	6	7	1974	11	3	1976
2	DUNELAPE JR.	PRECELL	7	13	1950	11	13	1950
2	SHIVES	WILLIAM	2	22	1930	4	8	1933
3	ANNIE	L.	0	0	1941	0	0	1944
3	JOHNSON JR.	WADE	5	5	1957	9	1	1960
4	HARLEY	BRIDGETTE	0	0	1968	0	0	1972
4	TURNER	STEVEN	0	0	1961	0	0	1965
4	HICKS	MARLA	0	0	1974	0	0	1978
4	MARTIN	WORTH	0	0	1940	0	0	1944
4	HALL	BRENDA	0	0	1959	0	0	1963
5	BROWN	ANTWAN	0	0	1973	0	0	1978
5	CRENSHAW	WAYMAN	3	22	1954	10	8	1959
5	CONYER	SHAWN	11	12	1969	12	13	1974

Appendix B

<u>AGE</u>	<u>LAST NAME</u>	<u>FIRST NAME</u>	<u>BORN (MO, DA, YR)</u>			<u>DIED (MO, DA, YR)</u>		
5	MONTGOMERY	PHYLLIS	0	0	1930	0	0	1935
6	SHORTER	AMANDA	0	0	1970	0	0	1976
7	HALL	JOSEPHINE	0	0	1956	0	0	1963
7	DANIELS III	JAMES	0	0	1964	0	0	1971
8	STANLEY	SHARON	6	30	1968	8	3	1976
9	WHITE	SHARRON	9	30	1975	10	11	1984
9	JARMON	CYNTHIA	0	0	1949	0	0	1958
12	REEVES	CURTISS	9	22	1922	9	24	1935
12	HALL	JOSHUA	0	0	1951	0	0	1963
13	BROWN	ANNA	0	0	1920	0	0	1934
13	HALL	RICHARD	0		1946	0	0	1959
13	WILLIAMS JR.	JOHN	0	0	1936	0	0	1949
14	MOORE		0	0	1921	0	0	1935
15	HOPKINS	MERRIEL	0	0	1925	0	0	1940
15	GAPEL	WALKER	0	0	1921	0	0	1936
15	SHEWOOD	EVERLY	0	0	1917	0	0	1932
15	HENDERSON	SUSIE	0	0	1922	0	0	1937
15	SMITH	M	1	31	1918	5	26	1933
16	LARDIN JR.	E.	11	9	1966	9	6	1983
17	CHANNEY	MARY	2	14	1926	7	7	1943
17	HERIAN	CLARENCE	10	21	1922	11	8	1939

Appendix C
Military People of Mount Hope

BRANCH	AGE	WAR	L/NAME	F/NAME	BORN	DIED
	0		UNKNOWN		0	0
	0		UNKNOWN		0	0
	0		HEZEN??	CL??	0	0
	0		DONALDSON	JAMES	0	1937
	0		DOSEY	GEORGE	0	1935
	0		UNKNOWN		0	0
	24		MCELROY	THADDEUS	1930	1954
	47		ELAM	PETER	1897	1944
	71	WWII	THOMPSON JR.	ELIJAH	1907	1979
AIR FORCE						
	19	VIETNAM	PENN	EDWARD	1953	1972
	27		MILLER	RAVANNA	1935	1962
	27	KOREA	HENDERSON	ALLAN	1935	1972
	34		ROBINSON	THEODORE	1931	1965
	47		EDWARDS	KENNETH	1938	1985
	47	KOREA	ADAIR	RUDOLPH	1925	1972
ARMY						
	0		BOUDREY	LOUIS	0	1955
	0	WWII	LUNDY	EUGENE	0	0
	0	WWII	LEWIS	ANTHONY	1907	194
	0	WWI	SHANNIEHAN	HORACE	1891	0
	0	WWI	ELY	WRIGHT	1898	0
	0	WWI	HARRIS	ED	1890	0
	0		MARSHALL	JOHN	0	1956
	18		CARTER	ROBERT	1940	1959
	19	VIETNAM BS	HUBBARD	GEORGE	1950	1969
	19	KOREA PH'	MCCLENDON	HERERT	1931	1950
	19		BEVLY	FRED	1940	1960
	19		THOMAS	AMBER	1958	1977
	21		JARMON	JESSE	1942	1964
	21		KELLY	MAC	1940	1962

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BRANCH	AGE	WAR	L/NAME	F/NAME	BORN	DIED
	22		ELEY	ERVIN	1939	1961
	23		JONES	LEE	1942	1966
	24		SIMS JR.	GEORGE	1921	1945
	24	WWII	SMITH	CLEVELAND	1927	1952
	25	WWII KOREA	JOHNSON	WILLIAM	1931	1957
	27		WRIGHT	CURTIS	1957	1984
	28	VIETNAM	TAYLOR	JOHN	1940	1969
	28		REVERE	JAMES	1940	1968
	30	KOREA	RICHARDSON	DONALD	1934	1964
	31		WASHINGTON	CLAUDE	1928	1960
	32	VIETNAM PH	MARSHALL	DOC	1935	1968
	32	WWII	GARDNER	JOHN	1916	1948
	33	WWII	MCCARLEY	HOWARD	1922	1955
	34	WWII	OWENS	JOHNE	1924	1959
	34	WWII	BELL	THEOLIS	1926	1961
	35	WWII	ROBINSON	JOSEPH	1925	1961
	36		PAYNE	CHARLES	1936	1972
	37	WWII	ALLI	JEREMIAH	1930	1968
	37	WWI	RICKS	WILLIAM	1895	1933
	38	WWII	STUBLEFIELD	CHARLES	1912	1950
	39	KOREA	FORD	ANDREW	1932	1972
	39		BURNEY	JAMES	1928	1968
	40		HUNTER	WILLIAM	1905	1946
	40	KOREA	BURNEY	WILLIAM	1932	1972
	41	WWII	BEVERLY	JOHN	1922	1964
	41	KOREA	GLOVER JR	JOHN	1927	1969
	41	WWII	JENNINGS	EULEE	1918	1960
	43	VIETNAM	WHITE	CLYDE	1942	1986
	44	WWII	BERRY	THURMAN	1926	1971
	44	WWII	SHANNON	WILLIAM	1922	1965
	45	WWII	SUMRALL	ORETON	1914	1960
	46	WWII	HARRIS	LEROY	1919	1966
	46		HARRIS	NORMAN	1936	1983
	46	KOREA	MAYS	FREDRICK	1933	1979
	46	WWII	TUROVICH	JOHN	1911	1958
	46	WWII	GRAYS	FRED	1918	1964

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BRANCH	AGE	WAR	L/NAME	F/NAME	BORN	DIED
	46	WWII	DUBOSE	EARL	1906	1953
	46	WWII	MURRAY	WILLIAM	1920	1966
	47	WWII	COSBY	LEON	1922	1970
	47		SQUARE	FRANK	1919	1967
	47	WWII	ABRAMS	HERMAN	1912	1961
	48	WWII	JOHNSON	HOUSTON	1922	1971
	48	WWII	COLES	DARRIES	1907	1955
	48	WWII	HUCKLEBY	ARTHUR	1912	1968
	48	WWII	JONES	WILLIAM	1913	1962
	48	WWII	HOSEY	HURTIS	1919	1967
	48		BRITT	JAMES	1926	1974
	49	WWII	HARRIS	WALTER	1923	1973
	49	WWII KOREA	JONES	LACE	1921	1971
	50	WWII	SUBER	MOSE	1918	1968
	50	KOREA	FREEMAN	ALBERT	1933	1984
	50	WWII	EUBANKS	WESLEY	1920	1970
	51	WWII KOREA	POTTS	GRADDIS	1920	1972
	51	WWII	PURVIS	JOHN	1918	1970
	51	WWII	BROWN JR	WILLIAM	1917	1969
	52		HILL	CLINTON	1922	1974
	52	WWII	ADAMS	AARON	1915	1967
	53	WWII	HENRY	ROBERT	1920	1973
	53	WWII	SATTERWHIT E	HARRY	1918	1972
	53	WWII	BUNKLEY	THORTON	1923	1957
	53	WWII	FORE	ELIZABETH	1922	1976
	54	WWII	WALKER SR.	CHARLES	1923	1977
	54	WWII	BROWN JR	BENNIE	1918	1972
	54	WWII	MILLER	CHESTERFIEL D	1913	1968
	54	WWII	WOLFE	HARMON	1914	1968
	56	WWII	PETE	CHARLIE	1923	1980
	56	WWII	LANE	ROSCOE	1912	1969
	56	WWII	HARVEY JR	HOMER	1913	1970
	56	WWII	HART	HERMAN	1910	1966
	57	WWII	BRAXTON	CHARLES	1913	1960
	57	WWI	DENNIS	AUBREY	1895	1953
	57	WWI	JORDAN	JOHN	1894	1952

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BRANCH	AGE	WAR	L/NAME	F/NAME	BORN	DIED
	57	WWI	CRIDER	FRANK	1895	1953
	57	WWI	MCCOLLUM	JOHN	1900	1957
	57	WWI	YOUNG	FRANK	1890	1948
	58	WWII	HARRIS	ALLEN	1914	1972
	58	WWII	ANDERSON	CLAUDE	1912	1971
	59	WWII	ELMORE	ODELL	1915	1974
	59	WWI	WILLIS	PERCY	1891	1950
	60	WWI	PEGUES	DUDLEY	1897	1958
	60	WWI	MCINTOSH	ERNEST	1891	1951
	61	WWI	MILES	JOHN	1897	1958
	61	WWII	JACKSON	LOVIES	1910	1971
	61		DOBBS	CORNELIUS	1919	1981
	61	WWI	THOMPSON	THOMAS	1897	1958
	61	WWI	ROBINSON	KING	1895	1956
	62	WWI	CUMBERLAND	WILLIAM	1893	1956
	62	WWI	HOOD	JOHN	1891	1954
	62	WWI	MITCHELL	OLIVER	1898	1961
	62	WWII	HEIGHT	JOHN	1904	1966
	63		JONES	WILLIE	1898	1962
	63	WWI	ODOM	DOCK	1891	1956
	64	WWII	PICKETT	OSCAR	1921	1985
	64	WWI	HENDERSON	AUTRY	1893	1958
	64	WWII	TAYLOR	ROBERT	1925	1990
	64	WWI	CLEVELAND	GROVER	1895	1959
	64	WWII	LOUDEN SR.	JACOB	1915	1979
	65	WWII	MONCRIEF	DAVID	1923	1969
	65	WWI	COOPER	SHIRLEY	1892	1957
	65	WWI	WILHITE	ELMER	1886	1952
	65	WWII	BROOKS, SR	LUTHER	1915	1985
	65	WWI	STONE	ALBERT	1898	1964
	65	WWI	DIGGS	SUNNIE	1897	1962
	66	KOREA	RUSSELL	CLYDE	1932	1969
	66	WWII	WILLIAMS	JOHN	1891	1958
	67	WWI	SMITH	WILLIE	1899	1966
	67	WWI	CARTER	ROBERT	1896	1963
	67	WWI	BRAWLEY	JESSE	1891	1959

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BRANCH	AGE	WAR	L/NAME	F/NAME	BORN	DIED
	68	WWII	OWENS	MACK	1902	1970
	68	WWII	LEWIS	ROBERT	1900	1968
	68	WWII	OWENS	MACK	1902	1970
	68	WWI	CLARK	DAN	1894	1963
	68	WWI	WATSON	HENRY	1891	1960
	69	WWI	BLAIR	HENRY	1896	1966
	70	WWI	BARNES	GEORGE	1894	1964
	70	WWI	DATCHER	MAJOR	1893	1963
	70	WWI	STEWART	JUDGE	1898	1968
	70	WWII	THOMAS	EDDIE	1914	1985
	71	WWI	FEGUSON	SAMUEL	1890	1962
	71	WWII	BUTLER	CHARLES	1910	1982
	71	WWI	GREEN	JOHN	1893	1965
	71	WWI	DISMUKES	WILLIAM	1890	1961
	71	WWI	SMITH	LEE	1888	1960
	71	WWI	WILLIAMS	WALTER	1889	1961
	71	WWII	LITTLE JR.	ISOM	1930	2001
	71	WWI	PEACE	JOHN	1898	1970
	71	WWII	MCCOTTRY	EMANUEL	1905	1977
	72	WWI	CROCKER	JAMES	1897	1970
	73	WWI	MOORE	KELLEY	1890	1963
	73	WWII	FEAGIN	LEM	1891	1965
	73	WWI	SMITH	JAMES	1888	1962
	73	WWI	ELAM	WILLIAM	1895	1968
	74	WWI	HILL	EDGAR	1896	1971
	75	WWI	MOON	WILLIAM	1893	1969
	75	WWI	BOSWELL	DEED	1894	1970
	75	WWI	BOWMAN	TENNIS	1891	2967
	76	WWI	DAVIS	KEMPER	1895	1972
	76	WWI	MITCHELL	HENDERSON	1901	1978
	76	WWI	BROWN	LEROY	1893	1971
	78	WWII	CARTER	WILLIAM	1907	1985
	79	WWI	BOSWELL SR.	HENRY	1898	1977
	80	WWI	YOUNG	WALTER	1891	1972
	80	WWI	STOKES	JOE	1890	1970
	82	WWI	FLOWERS	RICHARD	1888	1947

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BRANCH	AGE	WAR	L/NAME	F/NAME	BORN	DIED
	82	WWI	DANIEL	GEORGE	1896	1979
	84		BRANCH	PRESTON	1899	1983
	84	WWII	MITCHELL	CHARLES	1899	1983
	85	WWI	MORRISON	IRRIE	1897	1982
	89		GRAHAM	WILLIE	1885	1974
ARMY(?)			BRACY	WILLIE	0	0
ARMY-A/F	61		HOWELL	OLDEN	1914	1975
MARINES	34	VIETNAM	LOUDEN JR	JACOB	1950	1985
	50	KOREA	SMITH	ROBERT	1932	1983
NAVY	22	VIETNAM	JOHNSON	DAVID	1948	1970
	26	WWII	SMITH	THESSALONIA N	1924	1950
	26		BAIN	KARI	1919	1946
	27		CARTER	RONALD	1938	1966
	33	WWII	BLOCK	SILVERSTER	1924	1958
	34		JOHNSON	SAMUEL	1926	1961
	36		BOHANON	THOMAS	1935	1972
	39	WWII	MATCHETTE	EDDY	1925	1964
	40	WWII	LEONARD JR	BENNIE	1925	1966
	41	WWII	HENDERSON	MORRIS	1925	67
	41	WWII	OLES JR	FORD	1926	1968
	43	WWII	MARLOWE	PERRY	1925	1968
	46	WWI	TARPLEY	JOHNNIE	1924	1970
	47	KOREA	YOUNG JR.	WALTER	1932	1980
	53	KOREA	GROVE	ELBERT	1913	1970
	55	WWII	HARRISON JR	LEE	1913	1969
	58	WWII	LEWIS	JAMES	1910	1969
	66	WWI	BROWN	JAMES	1897	1964
	67		STEVERSON	CLYDE	1908	1975
NOT NOTED-	53		MURPHY	CARL	1933	1986