## FNational Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property				
Historic name Shady Grove Cemetery				
Other names/site number N/A	<u> </u>			
Name of related Multiple Property Listing <u>N/A</u>				
2. Location				
Street & number 502 Country Road 211	N/A	not for publication		
City or town Gordonville	x	vicinity		
State Missouri Code MO County Cape Girardeau Code 031	_ Zip co	de <u>63701</u>		
3. State/Federal Agency Certification				
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,         I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination request for determination of eligibility meets to for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedure requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.         In my opinion, the property X_ meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.         property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:         national statewideX_local         Applicable National Register Criteria: _X_A B C D         Signature of certifying official/Title         Missouri Department of Natural Resources         State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government         In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.         Signature of commenting official	ral and pro	fessional		
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Gover	nment			
4. National Park Service Certification				
I hereby certify that this property is:				
entered in the National Register determined eligible for the	National Reg	ister		
determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National	l Register			
other (explain:)				
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action				

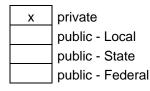
United States Department of the Interior NPS Form 10-900

Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property

#### 5. Classification

#### **Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)



6. Function or Use

	building(s)
	district
х	site
	structure
	object

**Category of Property** 

(Check only one box.)

## National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB No. 1024-0018

Cape Girardeau, MO County and State

#### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	_
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total
		=

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)
FUNERARY: Cemetery	FUNERARY: Cemetery
<u> </u>	

7. Description

## Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Cemetery

Х

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)		
founda	tion:	N/A
walls:	N/A	
roof:	N/A	
other:	STO	NE, METAL, CONCRETE

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUTATION PAGES

#### Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property

#### 8. Statement of Significance

#### **Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

	х	A
--	---	---

В

Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.



Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.



Х

D

Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

#### Property is:

'	,
A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
В	removed from its original location.

- C a birthplace or grave.
- x D a cemetery.
  - E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
  - F a commemorative property.
  - G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUTATION PAGES

#### 9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data: preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been x State Historic Preservation Office requested) Other State agency previously listed in the National Register Federal agency previously determined eligible by the National Register Local government designated a National Historic Landmark University recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #\_ x Other recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_ Name of repository: Cape Girardeau County Archives recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB No. 1024-0018

Cape Girardeau, MO County and State

#### Areas of Significance

Ethnic Heritage - Black

#### Period of Significance

1891 - 1961

#### **Significant Dates**

N/A

#### **Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

#### **Cultural Affiliation**

#### Architect/Builder

N/A

United States Department of the Interior NPS Form 10-900 Shady Grove Cemetery				National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB No. 1024-0018 Cape Girardeau, MO				
Name of Pr		3			County and State			
10. Geog	graphical Da	ata						
Acreage	of Property	1.25						
Datum if	<b>Longitude</b> other than W ordinates to	/GS84:						
1 <u>37.26</u> Latitud		-89.6259 Longitude:		3	Latitud	e:	Longitude:	
2 Latitude	e:	Longitude:		4	Latitude	:	Longitude:	
•			ntinuation shee	,				
1					3			
Zone	Easting		Northing		-	Zone	Easting	Northing
2					4			
Zone	Easting		Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing
Verbal B	oundary De	escription (	On continuat	ion she	et)			
Boundar	y Justificat	ion (On con	tinuation she	eet)				
11 Form	Prenared F	Rv						

name/title Robert Blythe, Rachel Kincy, and Jenna Winchester		
organization	date February 12,	2022
street & number 4449 North Monticello Avenue	telephone 773-463	-1840
city or town Chicago	state IL	zip code 60625
e-mail <u>bob@rwblythe.com</u>		

#### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps:
  - A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
  - A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Continuation Sheets
- Photographs
- Owner Name and Contact Information
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB No. 1024-0018

Cape Girardeau, MO County and State

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

#### Photo Log:

Name of Property: Shady Grove Cemetery			
City or Vicinity: Gordonville			
County: Cape Girardeau		State:	Missouri
Photographer:	Robert Blythe		
Date Photographed:	November 3, 4, and 5, 2021		

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 of 17. Shady Grove Cemetery. View to north.

- Photo #2 of 17. Carriage road on west boundary of Shady Grove Cemetery. View to north.
- Photo #3. of 17. Land use to the south of Shady Grove Cemetery. View to south.
- Photo #4 of 17. Shady Grove Cemetery. View to south from within cemetery.
- Photo #5 of 17. Northern section of Shady Grove Cemetery. View to west.
- Photo #6 of 17. Bell Busch tombstone. View to west.
- Photo #7 of 17. Walter Lee tombstone. View to west.
- Photo #8 of 17. Stacked footstones. View to north.
- Photo #9 of 17. Robert Martin tombstone. View to west.
- Photo #10 of 17. Henry Dowdy, Celia Lee, and Lottie Lee tombstones, lying flat. View to west.
- Photo #11 of 17. Altha Green tombstone. View to west .:
- Photo #12 of 17. Railroad rail grave markers. View to east.
- Photo #13 of 17. Washington Giboney tombstone. View to west.
- Photo #14 of 17. Orlean Elizabeth Brassfield tombstone. View to west.
- Photo #15 of 17. Millie Meredith tombstone. View to west.
- Photo #16 of 17. William and Agnes Dowdy tombstone. View to west.
- Photo #17 of 17. Mary M. Bullinger tombstone. View to west.

United States Department of the Interior NPS Form 10-900

Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB No. 1024-0018

Cape Girardeau, MO County and State

#### Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

- Figure 1. Google Maps satellite image from 2021
- Figure 2. Location Map: Portion of USGS topographic 7.5-minute series, Gordonville Quadrangle
- Figure 3. 2021 Survey of Shady Grove Cemetery
- Figure 4. Site Plan of Shady Grove Cemetery
- Figure 5. Key to Site Plan, Shady Grove Cemetery
- Figure 6. Circa 1940 photograph of Shady Grove School
- Figure 7. Detail from 1901 Hennessey and Bridges Map of Cape Girardeau County showing location of Shady Grove Cemetery and School and Elmwood
- Figure 8. Old Appleton African Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery, 2014
- Figure 9. Map of photograph locations

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Shady Grove Cemetery
Name of Property
Cape Girardeau, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

#### Summary

Shady Grove Cemetery is located at 502 County Road 211 in an unincorporated area of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, approximately 3-1/2 miles southeast of the Village of Gordonville and 6 miles southwest of the City of Cape Girardeau (figures 1 and 2). Within Cape Girardeau County, Shady Grove is the only nondenominational cemetery established by African Americans in the last third of the nineteenth century. It is the only remaining resource associated with a late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century center of community life for rural African Americans in the southern portion of the county. The cemetery was likely established during the Reconstruction Period (1865-1877), but was not deeded to three trustees until 1891.<sup>1</sup> The earliest documented burial dates to 1892 and the most recent to 1961.<sup>2</sup>

The cemetery is a slightly irregular parallelogram of 1.25 acres (figure 3) and contains 182 documented burials. The cemetery has 31 tombstones with legible names, a number of footstones with engraved initials (photo 8), three segments of railroad rail marking graves (photo 12), and scattered pieces of stone and concrete that likely once marked graves. Most tombstones are single slabs with the name and dates of the deceased inscribed on them, sometimes with a simple engraved image. Two tombstones are the type supplied by the U.S. government for veterans. The tombstones are arrayed in an uneven, roughly linear pattern, from south to north, with a notable concentration of tombstones at the north end of the cemetery (see figure 4 and photo 5).

Although its integrity is somewhat compromised, Shady Grove Cemetery retains strong integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The loss of some tombstones and the relocation of others have weakened integrity of design and materials. The cemetery, with its remaining tombstones in an unchanged secluded, wooded rural setting, provides a tangible link to a vanished community of rural African Americans. The lack of other physical resources and written records linked to this community makes the cemetery all the more significant.

#### Setting

Shady Grove Cemetery lies in a rural area of southeastern Cape Girardeau County. The Village of Gordonville is 3-1/2 miles to the northwest, the City of Cape Girardeau is approximately 6 miles to the northeast, and the unincorporated crossroads community of Dutchtown is 2 miles west. The cemetery is at the end of county road 211, which runs north for about one-half mile from east-west running Missouri Route 74 (figure 2). The gently rolling countryside surrounding the cemetery is largely devoted to row crops and pasturage, with a few woodlots interspersed. There are several private residences on county road 211, and Dalhousie Golf Club is about two miles to the east. Just south of the entrance to the cemetery is a metal-sided, gable-roofed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cape Girardeau County Deed Book 4, page 119.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Diana Steele-Bryant and Sharon K. Sanders, *Dark Woods and Periwinkle: A Glance Back at Shady Grove*, rev. ed. (Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Steele-Bryant and Sanders, 2009), 2-3, 68, 95.

United States Department of the Interior	OMB No. 1024-001
National Park Service	Shady Grove Cemetery
National Register of Historic Places	Name of Property Cape Girardeau, Missouri
Continuation Sheet	County and State N/A
Section number <u>7</u> Page <u>2</u>	Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OMB No. 1024 001

agricultural outbuilding, the only structure visible from within the heavily wooded cemetery (see photo 3).

Shady Grove Cemetery has wire fencing on its west, north, and east sides, and there is an abandoned unpaved carriage road along the western boundary (photo 2). The cemetery itself and adjacent areas to the west, north, and east are wooded. Most of the cemetery is relatively level, with a sharp drop-off on the eastern side. The cemetery probably was considerably more open before burials ended in 1961. Most of the trees within the cemetery likely are volunteers that grew up after the cemetery was largely abandoned. Some of the trees surrounding the cemetery appear to be older growth. A nonhistoric identifying sign reading "SHADY GROVE CEMETERY," erected between 2012 and 2016, is in place at the entrance to the cemetery (photo 1).<sup>3</sup>

#### **Property Description**

NPS Form 10 000

According to a now lost inventory and family lore handed down to Louise Cardwell Duncan (1931-2021), Shady Grove Cemetery has 250 or more burials.<sup>4</sup> The earliest documented burial dates to 1892, but the cemetery likely was established some decades earlier, possibly even during slavery days. Because the cemetery served an African American population of limited means, many burials were never marked in a permanent fashion. Some graves were marked with uninscribed pieces of fieldstone or blocks of concrete. Others received temporary metal markers, supplied by a funeral home, which have been removed or discarded. A total of 182 burials are documented from funeral home records, death certificates, or inscribed headstones. The earliest documented burial dates to 1892, and the most recent is 1961. The cemetery contains 31 tombstones with legible inscriptions; the earliest death date on an existing tombstone is 1893. Extant tombstones by decade of death are shown in Table 1, Extant Shady Grover Tombstones, page 7-3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The date range for the sign is based on photo comparisons. Marybeth Niederkorn, Director, Cape Girardeau County Archives, personal communication, January 14, 2022.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Louis Cardwell Duncan, interview by Judy Humphrey, May 25, 2019. An inventory of about 240 burials is included in Diana Steele-Bryant and Sharon Sanders, *Dark Woods and Periwinkle: A Glance Back at Shady Grove*, rev. ed. (Cape Girardeau: Steele-Bryant and Sanders, 2009). This inventory was based on a list of burials that has been lost. Some 182 of the burials listed by Steele-Bryant and Sanders are documented by death certificates, funeral home records, or tombstones. The analyses in this nomination are based on those 182 documented burials.

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Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property Cape Girardeau, Missouri County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

 Table 1. Extant Shady Grove Tombstones

Decade	Tombstones
1890s	11
1900s	5
1910s	6
1920s	3
1930s	0
1940s	1
1950s	3
1960s	2
TOTAL	31

The cemetery contains three pieces of railroad rail planted in the ground to mark graves (photo 12) and scattered pieces of concrete that likely once marked graves.. A number of footstones with inscribed initials and one broken headstone have been stacked near the cemetery entrance (photo 8). Older burials are concentrated at the north end of the cemetery (photo 5), with more recent burials to the south (figures 3, 4, and 5; photo 4). A single-story wood frame school (demolished c. 1940s, figure 6) was known to have existed in the area and may have at least partially occupied the southeastern portion of the cemetery lot, which may account for the lack of marked graves in that area.

Reflecting the limited financial resources of the surrounding African American population of agricultural laborers, most of the inscribed tombstones are simple stone slabs with rounded tops. A handful have more distinctive profiles. An example is Millie Meredith's marker, a circular stone on a scrolled base (photo 15). There is one polished granite headstone of more recent date marking the grave of Bell Busch (1901-1959) (see photo 6). Washington Giboney, who served in the 102<sup>nd</sup> United States Colored Troops during the Civil War, has the standard marble marker provided to veterans by the U.S. government (see photo 13). A World War II veteran, Walter Lee, also has a veteran's stone marker (see photo 7). A few tombstones record the name of a lodge or mutual aid organization, such as "Silver Link Chamber 850" (see photo 11, Altha Green tombstone). Others are inscribed with a sentiment, and a few have inscribed images, such as a cross, an open book, or clasped hands (photos 9, 14, and 17).

Sample inscriptions include:

As a wife, devoted As a mother, affectionate As a friend, ever kind and true

- Marie Martin, 1899 – 1944

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Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property Cape Girardeau, Missouri County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

In labor and love allied In death they are sleeping side by side

- Harriet Miller, 1844 – 1904

Circa 2009, when vegetation was cleared from the overgrown cemetery, some tombstones were temporarily set aside and stacked within the grounds. These markers seem not to have been consistently relocated to their original positions (photos 8 and 10). Many of the tombstones are weathered, and two are broken. In November 2021, several headstones were lying flat on the ground (photo 10); others were propped against their foundation stone, against another tombstone, or against a tree trunk (photo 16).

#### Integrity

Shady Grove Cemetery is the sole remaining resource from a community center that was of critical importance to the surrounding African American population of mostly agricultural laborers and tenant farmers and their families. For many years, families in the area gathered at the cemetery on Memorial Day to clean the gravestones and enjoy fellowship and a picnic lunch. Because the cemetery was abandoned for some decades and subject to vandalism, a number of grave markers have been lost. Others have been replaced in inaccurate locations. Nonetheless, the cemetery strongly retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The loss and relocation of some headstones has lessened integrity of design and materials. Integrity of workmanship is clearly present in the inscriptions and carved designs on the remaining tombstones. The cemetery remains in the same landscape of fields and woodlots that existed in the late nineteenth century when it was established. Walking among the remaining headstones in this wooded, rural setting provides compelling testimony of the lives of the African Americans who buried their dead here and gathered to honor them year after year. Overall, Shady Grove Cemetery provides a strong link to a vanished rural African American population that has left few other tangible reminders of its existence.

Shady Grove Cemetery
Name of Property
Cape Girardeau, MO
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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#### Summary

The Shady Grove Cemetery, 502 County Road. 211, near Gordonville, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, is locally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage – Black. Shady Grove was a community center for newly freed African Americans and their descendants. An analysis of manuscript census records and death certificates indicates that this was a dispersed rural community living within a three- to four-mile radius of Shady Grove. The cemetery was established by emancipated African Americans, probably during the post-Civil War Reconstruction Period (1865-1877), but was not officially deeded until 1891. The cemetery meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration D as the only surviving resource from a community of rural African Americans in the difficult period following emancipation. The cemetery reflects the determination of this population to create a space of autonomy and agency in the period of Jim Crow segregation. It is one of the very few resources that testifies to the existence of this historic Black population. The period of significance is 1891 – 1961, beginning with the conveyance of the cemetery to three cemetery trustees and ending with the last documented burial.

#### Narrative

General farming was established as the principal economic activity in what became Cape Girardeau County by about 1800. White settlers from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky began arriving in the Cape Girardeau area in the 1790s when it was under Spanish rule. This migration continued after the Louisiana Territory became part of the United States in 1803.<sup>5</sup> Most of these immigrants established farms, and some brought their bondspeople with them. Enslaved people did much of the work of clearing the forest, establishing farms, and planting crops; their labor made permanent settlement possible.<sup>6</sup> Some farms in the area were large, but all practiced general agriculture, raising mostly corn, wheat, and oats and producing livestock. Cape Girardeau County never had large plantations producing a staple crop like cotton, tobacco, or hemp.<sup>7</sup>

A notable early arrival in the area from Kentucky was Alexander Giboney. The Spanish gave a large land grant to Giboney in 1797, and other family members joined him in the area. Alexander Giboney died in 1804.<sup>8</sup> His widow, Rebecca Ramsay Giboney, and her sons employed a slave labor force to build an impressive brick and stone mansion, known as Elmwood, between 1808 and 1835 (location indicated on figure 7). Elmwood still stands at 898 Elmwood Lane, less than

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> David D. March, *The History of Missouri* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1967), 100.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Frederick B. Mumford, "A Century of Missouri Agriculture," *Missouri Historical Review* 15/2 (January 1921), 281.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Robert S. Douglass, *History of Southeast Missouri* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1912), 180.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Douglass, 77.

Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property Cape Girardeau, MO County and State

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two miles northeast of Shady Grove.<sup>9</sup> Alexander and Rebecca's son, Andrew Giboney (1792-1875), was the proprietor of Elmwood in the antebellum period, and the 1850 census shows him as owning 21 slaves. Two of these bondsmen were Washington Giboney and Lewis Giboney, who later served in the Union Army in the Civil War. Washington Giboney is buried at Shady Grove, and many other Shady Grove burials are former Giboney slaves and their descendants.<sup>10</sup> Like many newly emancipated African Americans, Lewis and Washington adopted the surname of their former owner.<sup>11</sup>

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

As of 1860, Cape Girardeau County had a population of 13,961 whites, 53 free Blacks, and 1,533 enslaved individuals.<sup>12</sup> The Civil War (1861-1865) greatly disrupted the agricultural economy of Missouri, and many slaves took advantage of the chaotic conditions to free themselves. An 1863 report of the Missouri state auditor recorded 73,811 slaves in the state, a decline of more than 41,000 from the 114,931 reported in the 1860 federal census. After the U.S. Army began accepting African American enlistments for Civil War service, many black men left Missouri to join black regiments in Iowa, Illinois, and other states.<sup>13</sup> At least 13 African American men from southeast Missouri, including Washington Giboney, made their way to Michigan and enlisted in the 102<sup>nd</sup> United States Colored Troops.<sup>14</sup>

Before the Civil War, the area surrounding Shady Grove contained a number of large farms with significant slave populations. Having few other employment opportunities postwar, many freedmen stayed in the area after 1865 and found work as laborers for, or tenants of, these white land owners, performing much the same sort of work that they did as slaves. The wives of the freedmen often found employment as laundresses or cooks for white families. These African American families established the Shady Grove Cemetery. Census records indicate that this was a dispersed rural population living within a three- to four-mile radius of Shady Grove. Almost all the Black households in this area are shown in census records as renting, and it is likely that each family resided on or near the property of the white farmer who provided employment. In manuscript census returns from 1870 through 1900, a group of Black households with family names of Giboney, Dowdy, Brassfield, Renfroe, Lewis, and Davis appear near each other and near white households (Houck, Keller, Suedekum, Robert Giboney) that surrounded Shady Grove. These are the families that lived closest to Shady Grove, and they are among the most

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Cheryl Evans, "El Bosque De Los Almos," Southeast Missourian, November 1, 1975.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Lewis Giboney died in May 1881, and the place of his burial is unknown. Denise Lincoln, "Michigan USCT Soldiers with Personal Histories from Southeast Missouri," unpublished manuscript, 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Margaret Mates and Edison E. Shrum, *The Slaves and Slave Owners of Cape Girardeau County* (Cape Girardeau: Mates and Shrum, 1985), 9.

 $<sup>^{12}</sup>$  Federal Census, Cape Girardeau County, 1860, Missouri, Table 2, Population by Color and Condition, 286.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Harrison A. Trexler, *Slavery in Missouri, 1804-1865* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1914), 206.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Lincoln, "Michigan USCT Soldiers," 1-2.

United States Department of the Interior	OMB N0. 1024-001
National Park Service	Shady Grove Cemetery
National Register of Historic Places	Name of Property Cape Girardeau, MO
Continuation Sheet	County and State N/A
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OMB No. 1024 001

common names among documented burials.<sup>15</sup> The rural Black population declined after about 1920, and by the 1940s, there were only one or two Black families living near the cemetery.<sup>16</sup>

On December 11, 1891, Henry and Louise Suedekum conveyed a parcel of 1.25 acres for the consideration of \$25 to William Martin, Forest Renfroe, and Scott Davis, as trustees for the Shady Grove Cemetery (see figure 3, survey).<sup>17</sup> A 1901 map of the county shows the Shady Grove Cemetery and School at the southern end of Henry Suedekum's 233-acre property (see figure 7).<sup>18</sup> It is probable that burials had been occurring on the property for some time before this, quite possibly before emancipation, but this cannot be documented. Former slaves and their children living within a three- to four-mile radius and working for white farm families established the Shady Grove, adding to the location's importance to the area's Black families.<sup>19</sup>

Some 44 of the documented Shady Grove burials are of individuals born before emancipation, almost certainly people who were born into slavery, because Cape Girardeau County had only 53 free African American residents in 1860.<sup>20</sup> One tombstone, that of Darkeys Cato, shows that he died in 1899 at age 90, giving him a birth date of 1808 or 1809, just a few years after the Louisiana Territory became part of the United States. Some 46 of the documented burials are of infants and children younger than five, evidence of the very high rate of infant mortality and lack of access to adequate medical care experienced by this rural Black population. Almost certainly there are many more unmarked infant interments at Shady Grove. As shown in Table 2, Documented Burials by Decade, the cemetery was most active in the 1910s and 1920s, and received few interments after 1940.

	Documented
Decade	Burials
1890s	14
1900s	14
1910s	63
1920s	43
1930s	20
1940s	18
1950s	7
1960s	2
TOT	AL 182

Table 2. Documented Burials by Decade

NPS Form 10 000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Missouri State Census, 1876; Federal Census, Cape Girardeau County, 1870, 1880, and 1900.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Silas Cardwell Jr., telephone interview by Robert Blythe, Sep. 19, 2021.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Cape Girardeau County Deed Book 4, page 119.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Map of Cape Girardeau County, compiled and published by Hennessey & Bridges [no place of publication indicated], 1901.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Steele-Bryant and Sanders, 5-6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Federal Census, Cape Girardeau County, 1860.

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The Shady Grove Cemetery represents the determination of newly freed African Americans to establish a place of their own and control the rituals surrounding death. The large cemeteries in the City of Cape Girardeau had "colored" sections, demonstrating that segregation was imposed even beyond this mortal life. As historian Carroll West has noted, in the Jim Crow period, "African-American cemeteries represented independence and reinforced African American identity."<sup>21</sup> Shady Grove Cemetery was entirely under the control of African Americans, a place where Black identity and customs could be enacted. Interments were important events that brought the Black community together and cemented its ties. Few of the families who interred their loved ones at Shady Grove could afford a professionally inscribed tombstone. Many graves were marked with piles of fieldstone, pieces of concrete, or sections of railroad rail. Few or none of the unmarked stones and concrete pieces have remained in their original locations. The presence of vernacular markers—railroad rail—provides evidence of a folk practice in this community (photo 12).

Obituaries and funeral home records indicate that a number of the burials at Shady Grove were "from" two Cape Girardeau Black churches: St. James AME [African Methodist Episcopal] Church and Second Missionary Baptist Church.<sup>22</sup> St. James remains an active congregation, housed in its historic 1875 church building at 516 North Street, Cape Girardeau.<sup>23</sup> From the 1870s until 2005, the Second Missionary Baptist congregation had its sanctuary at 428 South Frederick Street, Cape Girardeau. This building is extant, while the congregation has relocated to 835 Beaudean Lane, Cape Girardeau.<sup>24</sup> Louise Cardwell Duncan and Silas Caldwell Jr. recalled hearing from their father and other community elders that Sunday services were at times conducted in the nonextant Shady Grove School; it is not known whether these services were connected to a particular denomination.<sup>25</sup>

#### A Notable Individual and Notable Organizations

Washington Giboney, formerly enslaved at nearby Elmwood and a veteran of the 102<sup>nd</sup> United States Colored Infantry (102<sup>nd</sup> USCT) during the Civil War, is buried in the northeast section of

https://mostateparks.com/sites/mostateparks/files/St.%20James%20AME%20Church.
pdf, accessed February 1, 2022.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Carroll West, "Sacred Separate Places: African American Cemeteries in the Jim Crow South," in *The Changing World Religion Map: Sacred Spaces, Identities, Practices and Politics,* edited by Stanley D. Brunn (New York: Springer, 2015), 670.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> "Funeral of Negro Woman Will Be Held Sunday," Southeast Missourian, April 4, 1914.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>Celine Finney and Steven J. Hoffman, "St. James AME Church" National Register of Historic Places Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2013), 7-1,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Callie Clark Miller, "City Shaped by Black History," Southeast Missourian, February 13, 2006.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Silas Caldwell Jr. interview; Steele-Bryant and Sanders, 5.

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the Shady Grove Cemetery (photo 13). The 102<sup>nd</sup> was organized February 17, 1864, as the First Michigan Colored Infantry, then renamed on May 23, 1864.<sup>26</sup> Washington Giboney enlisted in the 102<sup>nd</sup> at Buchanan in Berrien County, southwest Michigan, on September 1, 1864.<sup>27</sup> No information has been discovered concerning how and under what circumstances Washington made it to Michigan; certainly it had to have been an arduous and dangerous journey. It is also uncertain when Washington Giboney first arrived in Michigan. In his pension application, Washington Giboney stated that he "left to Michigan after the war of 1861 began." The death certificate of Washington's daughter Delia, however, records that she was born in Michigan in 1859, suggesting that Washington and his family might have left Missouri before the Civil War began.<sup>28</sup>

The 102<sup>nd</sup> USCT served in South Carolina and Georgia while Washington Giboney was in its ranks, engaging Confederate forces at Honey Hill, November 30, 1864, and Deveaux's Neck, December 6-9, 1864. The unit was mustered out in Charleston, South Carolina, September 30, 1865. The regiment's men returned to Detroit, where they received their final pay in October or November.<sup>29</sup> Washington Giboney remained in Michigan for a period of time, but was back in Cape Girardeau County by 1870. The Washington Giboney family and the family of his former owner Andrew Giboney are adjacent entries in the 1870 Census. Washington gave his occupation as farm hand, and it seems probable that he was working on Andrew Giboney's farm.<sup>30</sup> Washington Giboney died in 1903, and his standard issue veteran's tombstone reads "Wash. Giboney, Company G, USCT" (see photo 13).<sup>31</sup>

Four of the gravestones at Shady Grove bear the inscription "Silver Link Chamber 850" and the initials and emblem of the Mosaic Templars of America (photo 11, Altha Green tombstone).<sup>32</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Michael O. Smith, "The First Michigan Colored Infantry: A Black Regiment in the Civil War" (Master's thesis, Wayne State University, 1987), 44, 77. Five regiments of black troops were raised in Missouri, and at least 8,344 men saw service in them. See John W. Blassingame, "The Recruitment of Negro Troops in Missouri During the Civil War," *Missouri Historical Review* 58 (April 1964): 326-338.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Denise Lincoln, "Michigan USCT Soldiers," 7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Ruth Randal, "Washington and Lewis Giboney, Company G, 102<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, United States Colored Troops: Runaway Slaves or Free Men of Color?," National Genealogical Society Quarterly 99 (September 2011), 228-231.
<sup>29</sup> Smith, 126-128, 132.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Federal Census, Cape Girardeau County, 1870.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Lincoln, "Michigan USCT Soldiers," 11. Fifteen other Black Civil War veterans are buried at Fairmount Cemetery in Cape Girardeau; see Denise Lincoln, African American Civil War History at Fairmount Cemetery (Cape Girardeau: Denise Lincoln, n.d.).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> The Mosaic Templars of America was founded in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1882, and had 100,000 members at the onset of the Great Depression in 1930. The term "Mosaic" links the group with the Biblical figure of Moses, who led his people out of captivity, a story that resonated deeply with Black Americans. The crossed staffs in the center of the emblem are a reference to

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Two tombstones are inscribed "Mt. Horeb Temple 771." These inscriptions refer to local chapters of African American mutual aid societies, which played an important role in African American life in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although whites as well as Blacks joined these organizations in large numbers, they played a different role in the Black community. Denied participation in white-run organizations, Blacks were able to develop organizational and leadership skills in their own mutual aid societies. In addition, the funeral ceremonies developed by these organizations were important expressions of African American identity.<sup>33</sup> The Cape Girardeau area had 21 such organizations in 1921, with a total membership of 505. The Knights of Pythias had the largest membership at 85; the Silver Link and Mount Horeb had 40 members each.<sup>34</sup> The presence of the initials and emblem of the Mosaic Templars of America on four tombstones is a reminder of the important role mutual aid organizations played in the Black community.

#### Shady Grove School (Nonextant)

The first reference to the segregated Shady Grove School dates to 1892, and it ceased operations. in 1921.<sup>35</sup> The one surviving photograph of the school (figure 6) indicates that is was a one-room rectangular frame building with weatherboard siding and a shingle roof. The school was burned in the 1940s by Silas Cardwell Sr. (1898-1976), volunteer caretaker of the cemetery. The debris left from the fire was pushed over the slope on the eastern side of the cemetery. Investigations at Shady Grove in 2009 found mortar remnants, nails, and a piece of a desk, indicating that the school was located just inside the southern boundary of the cemetery or just beyond that boundary.<sup>36</sup> No above-ground remnants of the school building survive.

At the Shady Grove School, a single teacher taught pupils ranging in age from 6 to 19, classified into grades one through eight. Many of the family names appearing on the rosters of the school—Abernathy, Cardwell, Davis, English, Giboney, Morrison, Young—match the names of the documented burials in the cemetery.<sup>37</sup> Of the 11 families represented in the 1903 school roster, nine appear in the 1900 or 1910 census, all with household heads employed as tenant

<sup>37</sup> Steele-Bryant and Sanders, 26-33.

the staffs of Moses and Aaron. See Kathleen H. Cande, Michael Evans, and Jared S. Pebworth, *Mapping and Documentation of Three Historic African-American Cemeteries, Helena, Phillips County, Arkansas* (Fayetteville, Ark.: Arkansas Archeological Survey Project 99-03, 1999).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Theda Skocpol and Jennifer Lynn Oser, "Organization Despite Adversity: The Origins and Development of African American Fraternal Association," *Social Science History* 28/3 (Fall 2004): 418-420.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> "Sociological Survey of the Colored Citizens of Cape Girardeau, Mo.," in Biennial Report of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission (Jefferson City: Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, 1922), 21.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 35}$  Steele-Bryant and Sanders, 5-8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Elroy Kinder, "Shady Grove Cemetery, a Glance Back: Dark Woods and Periwinkle," unpublished report (Cape Girardeau County History Center, 2009), 3-5.

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farmers or day laborers. From time to time, religious services were conducted in the school building.<sup>38</sup>

#### The Cemetery in Later Years

Interments at Shady Grove Cemetery became fewer after 1920, reflecting the decline of the rural African American population. In 1870, two-thirds of Missouri Blacks were farm laborers, but by 1900, 55 percent of Missouri's black population was urban.<sup>39</sup> Beginning in the 1920s, death certificates and funeral home records for Shady Grove burials more frequently show the deceased residing in Cape Girardeau City than in a rural area.<sup>40</sup> The absence of any extant Shady Grove tombstones from the 1930s may be a reflection of the limited financial means of Blacks during the Great Depression. A few burials occurred in the 1940s and 1950s, and they ceased after 1961. Most of the documented burials from the 1930s through 1961 were of residents of the City of Cape Girardeau, showing that the link to this space of African American autonomy remained strong even after the rural population declined. Silas Cardwell Sr. (1898 - 1976) served as volunteer caretaker of the cemetery for decades before his death. His children, Louise Cardwell Duncan (1931-2021) and Silas Cardwell Jr. (born 1937) have told of playing in the cemetery as children.<sup>41</sup> Louise described the cemetery as a beautiful place, carpeted with blooming periwinkle in season. She and her brother have told of families gathering at the cemetery every Memorial Day to picnic and maintain the cemetery. Louise recalled, "It was a big thing on Memorial Day. We'd pack a picnic lunch, some Kool-Aid, soda and have a graveyard cleanup. That was a tradition back in those days."42

In 1998, Diana Steele-Bryant and Sharon K. Sanders published Dark Woods and Periwinkle: A Look Back at Shady Grove, bringing attention to an important historic site that few then remembered. Beginning in 2009, Louise Cardwell Duncan, Elroy Kinder, and Dr. Frank Nickell began an effort to clear the cemetery of the vegetation that had taken it over. The cemetery currently is mown or bush-hogged on a regular schedule.<sup>43</sup>

#### Significance

The Shady Grove Cemetery derives its significance under Criterion A as the only surviving resource connected with a dispersed community of African American families who lived and worked on surrounding farms in the southern portion of Cape Girardeau County in the late 19th

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Louise Cardwell Duncan interview; Silas Cardwell Jr. interview.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Lorenzo J. Greene, Gary R. Kremer, and Antonio F. Holland, Missouri's Black Heritage, rev. ed. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1993), 92, 108. <sup>40</sup> Sparks Funeral Home Records, Cape Girardeau County Archives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> Louise Cardwell Duncan interview; Silas Cardwell Jr. interview. <sup>42</sup> Tristram Thomas, "Shady Grove: Abandoned Cemetery Is All That's Left of

Rural Black Community," Southeast Missourian, July 2, 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Dr. Frank Nickell, telephone interview conducted by Robert Blythe, September 1, 2021.

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and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The period of significance is 1891-1961, beginning with the conveyance of the property to cemetery trustees and ending with the last documented burial. The Shady Grove Cemetery represents the determination of newly freed African Americans to make a place of their own and control the rituals surrounding death. The homes of these individuals do not survive. Also, this population was largely illiterate—Missouri law made it a crime to teach slaves to read and write—and has left few written records. The cemetery derives added significance from this lack of other tangible evidence of this struggling, lower income population. Kept illiterate and without property during slavery days, African Americans after 1865 had few employment opportunities beyond agricultural labor and work as domestics in white households. Granted freedom by the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution, Blacks were eager to establish their own institutions and create environments that they alone administered, free from white observation and control. The most important institutions for freedpeople and their children were schools, churches, and cemeteries; all three were represented at Shady Grove. The Shady Grove Cemetery is the locally significant resource embodying the history of this rural African American community.<sup>44</sup>

#### Comparisons

African Americans have been buried in various cemeteries in Cape Girardeau County beginning around 1800 when white settlers started to arrive in the area, some bringing their enslaved bondspeople. Before 1860, slaves often were buried in unmarked or impermanently marked graves on the farms of their owners. Old Lorimier Cemetery was established in the City of Cape Girardeau in 1808 and had a section for African American burials. Fairmount Cemetery, established in Cape Girardeau City in 1882, also had section for Black burials.<sup>45</sup> In Jackson, the county seat of Cape Girardeau County, Jackson City Cemetery was established in 1894 and Russell Heights Cemetery in1917. Both cemeteries had sections reserved for African American burials until the 1960s or 1970s.<sup>46</sup> Burial records for African Americans in the 19<sup>th</sup> century are sporadic or nonexistent, making it impossible to determine when the first Black burials occurred in the county.

Between 2007 and 2014, staff from the Cape Girardeau County Archives surveyed as many cemeteries within the county as they could identify, compiling inventories of more than 250. In addition to the African American sections of the major cemeteries noted above, Black burials were identified at the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church Cemetery at Old Appleton in Apple Creek Township on the county's northern border (figure 8); Shady Grove Cemetery,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> West, 669.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Terri L. Foley and Brenda Schloss, "Old Lorimier Cemetery" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2005), 8-9, 8-10, <u>https://mostateparks.com/sites/mostateparks/files/Old%20Lorimier%20Cemetery.p</u> <u>df</u>, accessed February 1, 2022.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> "Cemetery," City of Jackson, Missouri, website, <u>http://www.jacksonmo.org/Cemetery/</u>, accessed February 1, 2022.

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Walker Cemetery and Slave Cemetery, and Horrell Slave Cemetery.<sup>47</sup> The Walker Slave Cemetery has six burials of individuals born into slavery and interred in the cemetery between 1864 and 1891.<sup>48</sup> The Horrell Slave Cemetery has three documented burials dating from 1837 to 1869.<sup>49</sup> Undoubtedly there are undocumented African American burials at other places in the county that have not been identified.

Within Cape Girardeau County, the Shady Grove Cemetery is the only known nondenominational cemetery established and maintained by African Americans following the Civil War. The only similar resource, the AME Church Cemetery at Old Appleton (figure 8), served a similar rural population of Black farmers and farm laborers in the northern portion of the county. The AME church and cemetery at Old Appleton were established following the Civil War, and an African American school existed at this site until the early 1960s. The African American school was moved to a site in downtown Old Appleton in the 1960s. <sup>50</sup> From 1972 to 2014, a limestone company, Farmer's Limestone, operated on a 49-acre tract adjacent to the AME Church Cemetery on the cemetery, and an unknown number of gravesites were undermined and lost in these quarrying operations.<sup>51</sup> At present, only four tombstones survive at the Old Appleton Cemetery. <sup>52</sup> With its 31 extant tombstones and a largely unaltered rural setting, Shady Grove Cemetery is the best example in Cape Girardeau County of a cemetery established by African Americans in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Conclusion

The Shady Grove Cemetery amply conveys its significance at the local level under National Register Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage – Black as the sole surviving resource documenting the existence of the surrounding rural African American population in the southern portion of Cape Girardeau County during the difficult Jim Crow Period following the Civil War. The cemetery operated throughout the decades of legal and customary racial segregation in Missouri. The only comparable cemetery is located in the far northern section of the county and has substantially less integrity. Established by former slaves and their children, Shady Grove included the institutions most important to freedpeople: a cemetery and a nonextant school that also served as

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> Lyle Johnson, Assistant Archivist, Cape Girardeau County Archives, personal communication, January 25, 2022.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> "Cemeteries of Cape Girardeau County," typescript in Cape Girardeau County Archives, 1977, 311.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> Cemetery inventory in Cape Girardeau County Archives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers, "Appleton Colored School Missouri Historic Property Inventory Form," June 30, 2002,

https://mostateparks.com/sites/mostateparks/files/AA%20Schools%20PIV%20Survey
%5D.pdf, accessed January 24, 2022.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Records of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, supplied to the Cape Girardeau County Archives, March 7, 2022.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 52}$  "Cemeteries of Cape Girardeau County," typescript in Cape Girardeau County Archives, 1977, 6.

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a church. Deprived of educational opportunities and property under slavery, Blacks in the last third of the 19<sup>th</sup> century were eager to express their identity and culture in spaces they could call their own. In a white-dominated, racially segregated society, cemeteries and churches were the primary institutions that embraced Black identity and agency. By the 1940s, there were only one or two African American households near the cemetery, but the children and grandchildren of the freedpeople who created Shady Grove Cemetery continued to bury their dead there, even as late as 1961. Legal and customary racial separation did not begin to diminish in Missouri until the 1960s. The Shady Grove Cemetery operated throughout this period, justifying the 1891-1961 period of significance.

The Shady Grove Cemetery fully meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration D, being eligible for the evidence it provides of a nonextant community of marginalized late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century African Americans. Despite lost and relocated gravestones, the cemetery retains more than sufficient integrity to convey its significance. In a largely unchanged rural setting, the cemetery provides a tangible link to the history of Cape Girardeau County's rural Black citizens.

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*Shady Grove Cemetery*. Google Maps. <u>https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shady+Grove+Cemetery/@37.2648676,-</u> <u>89.6263598,171m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x887820cd59736cc5:0x6f624c3362555</u> <u>bab!8m2!3d37.2647777!4d-89.625923</u>.

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Shady Grove School. Photograph. Files of Sharon Sanders, Cape Girardeau.

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#### Boundary

That part of the southeast corner of United States Survey 2280, Township 30 North, Range 13 East, described as follows (figure 3):

Beginning at the southeast corner of the United States Survey 2280, thence north 84°55'34" west 213.14 feet; with the south line of United States Survey 2280 thence leaving said south line; thence north 11°56'43" west 264.02 feet; thence south 86°12'39 east 201.17 feet to a point on the east line of said U.S. Survey 2280, thence with said east line south 14°05'16" east 272.04 feet to point of beginning, containing 1.214 acres more or less.

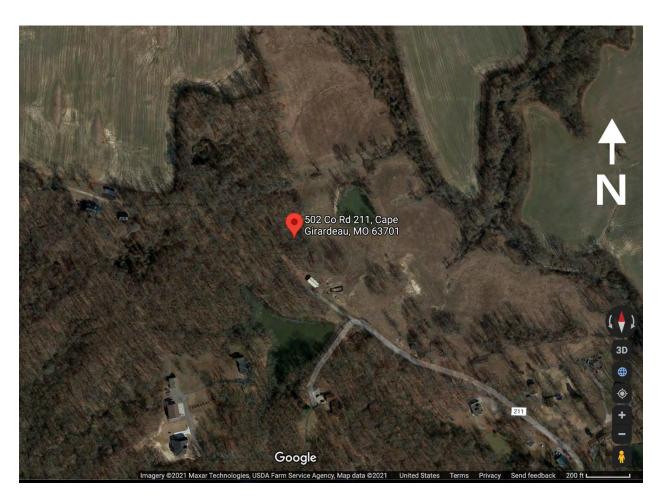
#### **Boundary Justification**

The boundary corresponds to the boundary of the parcel conveyed in 1891 by Henry and Louise Suedekum to William Martin, Forest Renfroe and Scott Davis as trustees of Shady Grove Cemetery.

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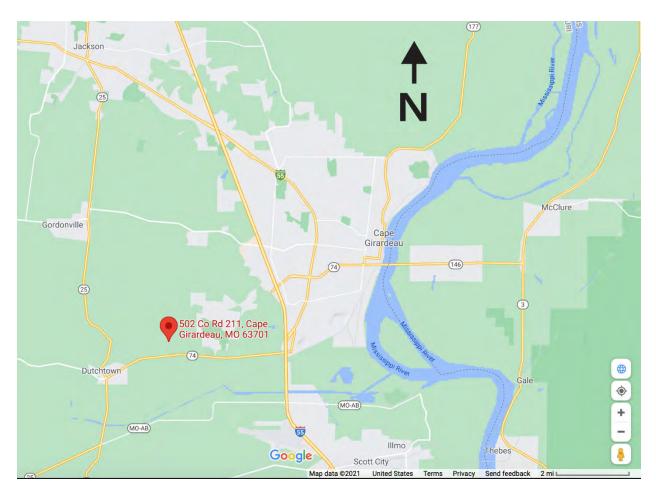
Source: Google Maps. <u>https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shady+Grove+Cemetery/@37.2648676.-</u> 89.6263598,171m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x887820cd59736cc5:0x6f624c3362555bab!8m2!3d37.2647777!4d-89.625923

> Figure 1. Google Maps satellite image Latitude 37.265066 Longitude -89.625949

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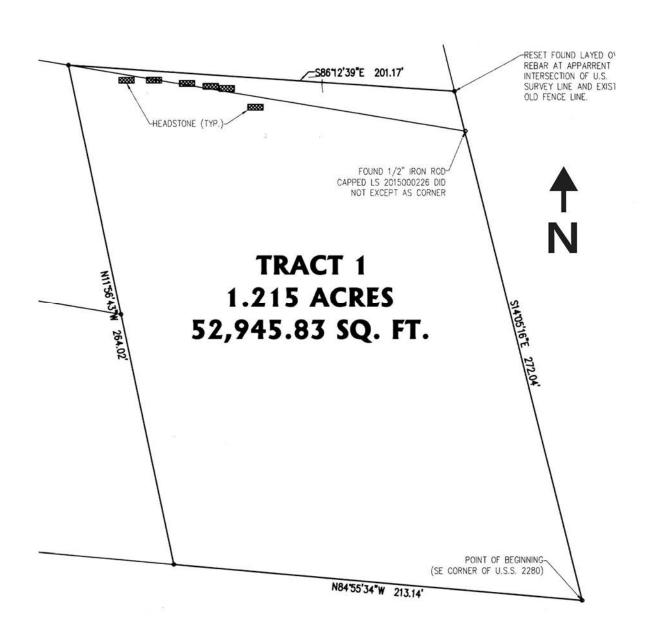
Source: Google Maps. <u>https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shady+Grove+Cemetery/@37.2648676,-</u> 89.6263598,171m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x887820cd59736cc5:0x6f624c3362555bab!8m2!3d37.2647777!4d-89.625923

Figure 2. . Location Map from Google Maps

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Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property Cape Girardeau, MO County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Source: Koehler Professional Engineers & Land Surveyors. *Property Survey for Shady Grove Cemetery*. Cape Girardeau: Koehler Professional Engineers & Land Surveyors, November 3, 2021

Figure 3. 2021 Survey of Shady Grove Cemetery (headstone positions very approximate)

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Shady Grove Cemetery
Name of Property
Cape Girardeau, MO
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
Name of Property Cape Girardeau, MO County and State N/A

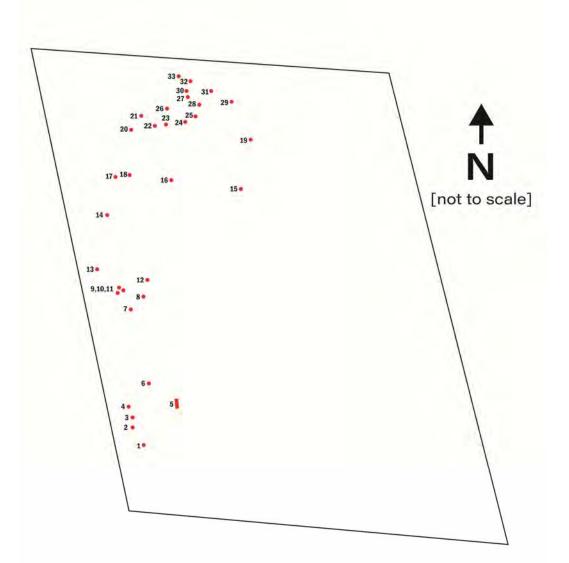


Figure 4. Site Plan of Shady Grove Cemetery

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Shady Grove Cemetery
Name of Property
Cape Girardeau, MO
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

#### Figure 5. Key to Site Plan, Shady Grove Cemetery

- 1. J. Spaulding, 1886-1960
- 2. Bell Busch, 1901-1959
- 3. Fred Cato, 1895-1956
- 4. Walter Lee, 1908-1961
- 5. Stacked footstones
- 6. Robert Martin, 1868-1954
- 7. Henry Wilkerson, circa 1861-1917
- 8. Marie Martin, 1899-1944
- 9. Hendry Dowdy, 1866-1915
- 10. Celia Lee, circa 1862-1926
- 11. Lottie Lee, 1855-1916
- 12. Altha Green, circa 1867-1915
- 13. Jennie Johnson, circa 1865-1915
- 14. Isaac Miller, circa 1844-1899; Harriet Miller, 1844-1901
- 15. J. E. Patrick, 1868-1914
- 16. Three railroad rail markers
- 17. Darkeys Cato, circa 1809-1899
- 18. Matilda English, 1863-1921
- 19. Wash[ington] Giboney, circa 1842-1903
- 20. Darb Cato, circa 1848-1920
- 21. Francis Thomas, 1873-1893
- 22. Orlean Elizabeth Brassfield, circa 1875-1896
- 23. Eugene Anthony, 1882-1897
- 24. Millie Meredith, 1825-1899
- 25. Edna Miller, 1897-1901
- 26. William Dowdy, 1892-1895; Agnes Dowdy, 1890-1895
- 27. Addie Wilkerson, 1896-1898
- 28. Annie Wilkinson, 1896-1898
- 29. Delia Wilkinson, 1875-1900
- 30. Millie Wilkinson, 1862-1898
- 31. Infant son of H & A Wilkinson, dates unknown
- 32. Harry Wilkinson, 1900-1901
- 33. Mary M. Bullinger, 1876-1893

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Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property Cape Girardeau, MO County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



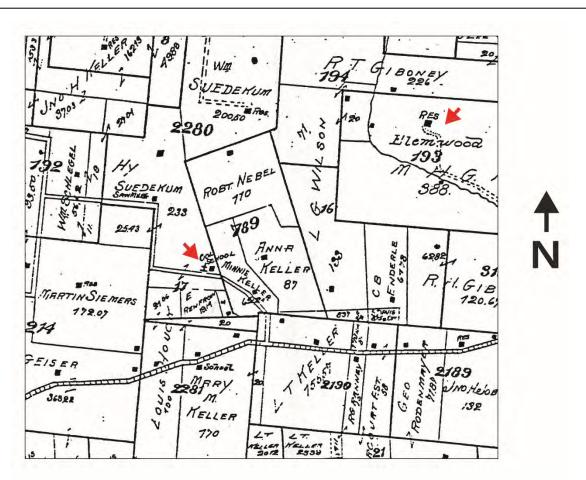
Source: Files of Sharon Sanders, Cape Girardeau

Figure 6. Circa 1940 photograph of Shady Grove School, a copy print made from the original photograph supplied to Diane Steele-Bryant and Sharon K. Sanders by Alberta Loos of Cape Girardeau. Pictured are Wilma Schrader-Grossheider, Frances Keller-Allison, Geraldine Keller Johnson, and Gladys Keller-Nebel.

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Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property Cape Girardeau, MO County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Source: *Map of Cape Girardeau County,* compiled and published by Hennessey & Bridges [no place of publication indicated], 1901

Figure 7. Detail from 1901 Hennessey and Bridges Map of Cape Girardeau County showing location of Shady Grove Cemetery and School and Elmwood, \ the Giboney-Houck estate and birthplace of Washington Giboney

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Shady Grove Cemetery

Name of Property Cape Girardeau, MO County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Source: © Ken Steinhoff - All Rights Reserved

Figure 8. Old Appleton African Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery, 2014

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OMB No. 1024-001

Shady Grove Cemetery Name of Property Cape Girardeau, MO County and State N/A Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

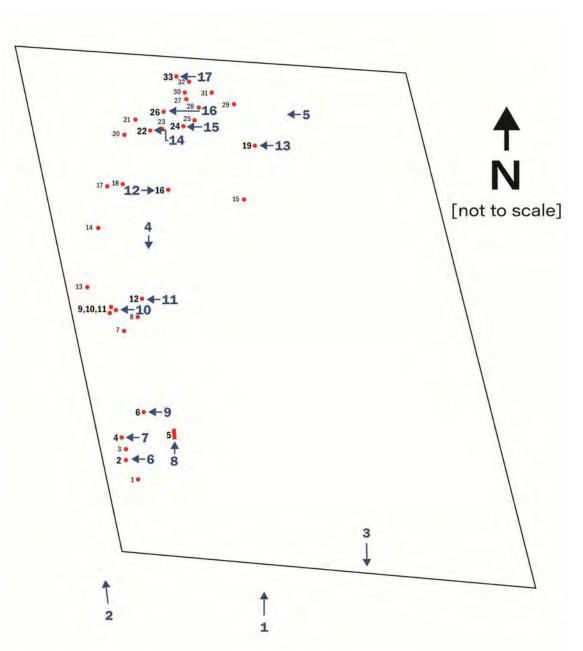


Figure 9. Map of photograph locations



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