

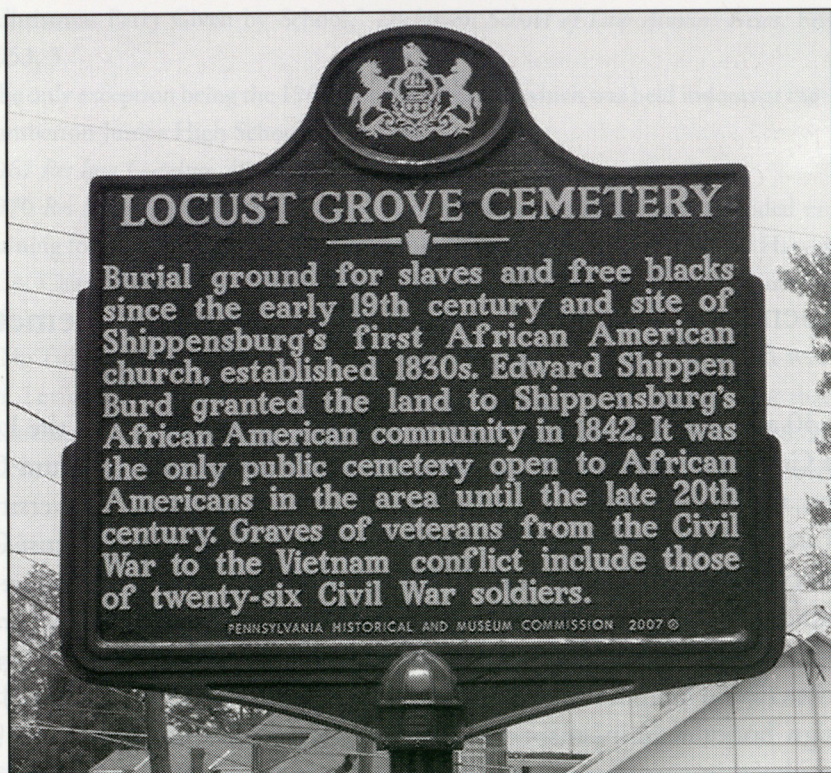
Shippensburg's Locust Grove African-American Cemetery

by Steven B. Burg

At 10:30 a.m. on Memorial Day, May 28, 2007, representatives of the Locust Grove Cemetery Committee, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the Shippensburg Historical Society, and Shippensburg University unveiled an official blue and gold Pennsylvania Historical Marker at Locust Grove Cemetery on North Queen Street in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.¹ More than two hundred people gathered to dedicate the first new historical marker erected in Shippensburg in thirty-seven years (the last one, erected in 1970, recognized the "One Room School House" on the Shippensburg University campus). The new sign honored Shippensburg's historic African-American cemetery, a site that has been in continuous use since its inception as a slave burial ground in the late eighteenth century, and a place that offers a unique vantage point for discovering Cumberland County's rich African-American history.²

Five Shippensburg University students—James Bollinger, Sasha Makuka, Charles Evans, Eric Folio, and Cara Holtry—completed the nomination application for the marker as part of a class project in the course Introduction to Public History. The students submitted the application on December 15, 2005, on behalf of the Locust Grove Cemetery Committee and the Shippensburg Historical Society. In March 2006, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission approved the marker, and the following year the dedication ceremony took place in coordination with the cemetery's annual Memorial Day observance.

The sign's text begins by noting Locust Grove Cemetery's connection to the long history of slavery in Pennsylvania. The cemetery began its existence as a slave burial ground, and as such, it offers a place to reflect on the lives of Pennsylvania's enslaved men and women. For example, at the front of the cemetery stands the tombstone of "Our Father Richard Baker." Baker was born into slavery in Shippensburg on March 27, 1797, son of Nell, a slave owned



Historical marker showing the commemorative text

Photo by author

by Shippensburg's richest resident, David Mahan.³ According to his obituary, Baker was "of Spanish or Creole descent" and he was described as a "respected colored citizen" who was "upright in his dealings, a consistent Christian, and respected by all."⁴ Baker gained his freedom sometime before his twenty-eighth birthday in 1825, and chose to stay in Shippensburg where he worked as a barber. Upon gaining his freedom, he enjoyed the right to vote for thirteen years until the state constitution of 1838 stripped him of the franchise. More than thirty years later, the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution restored his right to vote. Baker also led the African-American church that once stood at the front of the cemetery along North Queen Street. When he died, he was buried along the east wall of his beloved congregation's home. The church underwent renovations in the 1880s, and then was rededicated in 1886 as the Richard Baker A.M.E. Church in his honor.⁵ Baker's life serves as a testament to not only the cruel history of slavery, but also the resilience and achievements of the men and women born in bondage who then chose to build new lives of freedom in Cumberland County.

The marker also notes the construction of Shippensburg's first African-American church, a symbol of the local community's connection to the growing African-American religious movements of the early nineteenth century. As early as 1817, one year after the official founding of the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church, Shippensburg was named as one of the "preaching places" included in the A.M.E. Church's Harrisburg-to-Frederick circuit.⁶ Shippensburg residents were thus early participants in a new religious organization dedicated to providing African-Americans with a place where they could worship free from discrimination. The A.M.E. Church also became a vocal advocate for racial equality, civil rights, and the abolition of slavery. The vitality of Shippensburg's A.M.E. congregation is visible in an account given by Jarena Lee, the A.M.E. Church's first female minister, who visited Shippensburg in 1825: "There was great success at this place; fifteen joined the Church; some of the most hardened sinners became serious and reformed. I was astonished at the wonderful operations of the Spirit, and the immense congregations."⁷ Sometime before 1834, the Shippensburg A.M.E. congregation erected a log church building along North Queen Street.⁸ Later, that building would be replaced by a 25' x 35' single-story brick structure. Though the Richard Baker A.M.E. church ceased operation sometime between 1904 and 1910, it had served as the "mother church" for two other African-American churches in Shippensburg: the Mount Pisgah A.M.E. Zion Church that operated from 1878 to 2005, and St. Peter's A.M.E. Zion Church that has operated continuously since 1892.⁹

The African-American community established its church and cemetery on property owned by the descendants of the town's original proprietor, Edward Shippen. In 1842, Edward Shippen's grandson, Philadelphia lawyer and philanthropist Edward Shippen Burd, decided to give the land to the town's African-Americans.¹⁰



Richard Baker's grave marker at
Locust Grove Cemetery
Photo by author

The deed reads:

Now be it known to all people whom it May Concern that I said Edward Burd hereby agrees and binds himself his Heirs and Assigns forever to Leave undisturbed said piece of ground for the Consideration of twenty cents a year and yearly forever which is to be and for the purpose of erecting a place of worship and Burying the Dead of the black people of Ship

This lot became Ocean Street Colored Cemetery and was 64' 4" wide at front in 1844. Know all men by these presents that whereas the black people in the Town of Shipensburg in the state of Pennsylvania have been in the habit of burying their Dead in a certain piece of ground in said Town without first obtaining any written grant from the former proprietor or proprietors of said Town. And whereas Joseph Burd by deed did purchase the propertys interest in said Town of Shipensburg and is willing to confirm to the black people the Right to said piece of ground for said purpose and also for the purpose of erecting a place of worship there on and whereas said black people are not a Corporate Body for any purpose as a Congregation or otherwise so as to enable them to receive a deed for said Lot. And Whereas it now appears that Joseph Burd's Bargain and Contract is become full and void and I said Edward Burd has purchased of Joseph Burd's executor all his interest that has not sold out in his Lifetime.

Now be it known to all people whom it May Concern that I said Edward Burd hereby agrees and binds himself his Heirs and Assigns forever to Leave undisturbed said piece of ground for the Consideration of twenty cents a year and yearly forever which is to be and for the purpose of erecting a place of worship and Burying the Dead of the black people of Shipensburg and for no other purpose whatever. Said piece of ground is described as follows, viz. it is the same piece of ground that has been lately fenced in for a grain yard for and by

Original deed transferring title of the land for the cemetery.
Cumberland County Land Records

With that act of generosity, Edward Shippen Burd allowed the African-American residents of Shippensburg to own and control the site of their church and burial ground. As a result, North Queen Street emerged as the spiritual, social, and residential center of Shippensburg's vibrant and expanding African-American community.

By the mid-nineteenth century, Shippensburg had become a haven for former slaves seeking freedom—particularly those who migrated North from Maryland and northern Virginia. The Shippensburg area grew rapidly in the decades after 1860 as former slaves and their families relocated to the community. The African-American population living in Shippensburg Borough and Township grew from 119 in 1850, to 176 in 1860, to 241 in 1870.¹² Fully one-sixth of the African-American population living in the Shippensburg area in 1870 had been born as slaves in Maryland or Virginia.¹³ As an example, one couple buried in Locust Grove Cemetery are William Carter and Sarah Jane Rhoads Carter. Both had been born slaves and were owned by Edward C. Marshall of Markham in Fauquier County, Virginia. William Carter gained his freedom in 1861 (whether he ran away or was freed is unknown) and arrived in Shippensburg in 1862. The following year, he enlisted in the 25th United States Colored Troops. After his service, he returned to Shippensburg and married Sarah Jane Rhoads in 1866. They lived and worked in the community with their adopted son, David, for the next five decades. Sarah Carter died in 1911 and William followed her seven years later in 1918.¹⁴

As the marker notes, Locust Grove Cemetery also serves as an artifact of segregation in Pennsylvania.¹⁵ Shippensburg's cemeteries became formally segregated in 1861 when a group of local businessmen incorporated the Spring Hill Cemetery as a new public burial ground. As part of its by-laws, the cemetery corporation would only allow the burial of "such *white persons* [emphasis added] as they may choose to admit."¹⁶ Thus the informal racial separation that had existed in the early nineteenth century became a formally defined system of exclusion and segregation. For more than 100 years, African-Americans in the Shippensburg area had no choice but to bury their dead in Locust Grove Cemetery. Of course, segregation extended beyond the community's graveyards. Shippensburg also supported a separate African-American "colored school," Masonic lodge, American Legion post, and community baseball team. African-Americans sat separately at the town's theaters and were not welcomed as patrons in most bars, hotels, and restaurants.¹⁷ Today, that system of segregation no longer exists, and memory of it has largely faded in the region's popular memory. Young people growing up in Central Pennsylvania associate segregation with the states of the Deep South, not their own towns and institutions. By recalling its role

as Shippensburg's segregated burial ground, Locust Grove Cemetery serves as a powerful reminder of our region's segregated past.¹⁸

One other factor that makes Locust Grove Cemetery distinctive is its high proportion of military veterans. Visiting the site, one cannot help but notice the large number of government-issued veterans' grave markers on the cemetery grounds. There are at least twenty-six Civil War veterans buried in Locust Grove Cemetery. In the older section of the cemetery, 21 of 56 standing gravestones mark the graves of Civil War veterans—fully 38% of all marked graves. In total, forty-seven African American veterans rest in the two sections of Locust Grove Cemetery, including men who saw service in every major American conflict from the Civil War through Vietnam. Forty-two of those forty-seven soldiers served in segregated units.

Two of the Civil War veterans buried at Locust Grove are the brothers John and James Shirk, veterans of the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the first Northern regiments that allowed African-American men to serve in combat. Before their service, the Shirk brothers farmed and worked near the Mainsville Dam northwest of Shippensburg, producing charcoal for use at Big Pond Iron Furnace.¹⁹ In the spring of 1863, John, James, and their brother Casper traveled to Readville, Massachusetts, to be among the first African-American men to enlist. On July 18, 1863, John and James Shirk participated in the famous assault on Charleston Harbor's Fort Wagner Battery featured in the movie *Glory*. Though both survived the war, James suffered a severe injury to his back when a man leaping from the ramparts of Fort Wagner landed on him.²⁰ Their



John and James Shirk's tombstones at Locust Grove Cemetery

Photos by author

brother Casper Shirk served with the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry in Washington, D.C., Virginia, and Maryland during the war. When the conflict ended, the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry received garrison duty along the Rio Grande River in Texas. Casper Shirk died on October 31, 1865, on his unit's last day of active service. He is buried in Chalmette National Cemetery in Louisiana.²¹ Unlike their brother, John and James Shirk returned to Shippensburg after the war. They now rest side by side on a hilltop in Locust Grove Cemetery, having died within weeks of each other in the spring of 1913.

Erecting a Pennsylvania historical marker to highlight this history was just one component of a larger community effort dedicated to preserving the cemetery and educating the public about its significance. In 2005, the Locust Grove Cemetery Committee, Shippensburg Historical Society, and Shippensburg University's Applied History program launched the Locust Grove Cemetery Restoration Campaign, an effort designed to restore and protect the cemetery in perpetuity. When the campaign began, the cemetery required extensive conservation work to repair dozens of grave markers that were sinking into the ground, leaning precariously, or that had broken apart or toppled over due to erosion and weathering. Additionally, the effort sought to halt repeated incidents of vandalism and malicious trespassing on the cemetery grounds. During 2005 and 2006, more than 100 individuals, businesses, organizations, and government bodies contributed funds for the cemetery's restoration and to erect a protective fence around its grounds. Volunteers, including dozens of Shippensburg University students, Shippensburg High School students, and Boy Scouts have given hundreds of hours of labor to raise funds, repair and clean the tombstones, and conduct research to help preserve the cemetery and its history. The residents of Shippensburg and the Commonwealth rallied to restore the site and to ensure that the men and women buried in its hallowed grounds would rest in peace and dignity.²²



Volunteers from Shippensburg University and Shippensburg High School at work restoring Locust Grove Cemetery, October 2006.

Photo by author

The official blue and gold sign standing along North Queen Street now alerts those passing the cemetery to the extraordinary history to be found in this simple burial ground. For those wishing to discover the long and rich history of African-Americans in Cumberland County, Locust Grove Cemetery provides a place where one can reflect on the bitterness of slavery, the joys of freedom, the injustices of segregation, and the honorable service of generations of African-American veterans. One can also appreciate the cemetery as a unique African-American cultural landscape—one of the few sites in the region that has been used and maintained by African Americans for over two hundred years. A visit to Locust Grove Cemetery thus offers a special sense of connection to the African-American experience in Central Pennsylvania by bringing visitors to a place where they can recall the lives of the African-American men and women who contributed so much to our region and nation.



Locust Grove Cemetery, North Queen Street, Shippensburg
Photo by author

I would like to thank the many, many people and organizations that have contributed to the restoration of the Locust Grove Cemetery. In particular, I am deeply grateful to my students at Shippensburg University who enthusiastically adopted the cemetery and gave countless hours to research, document and restore the site. I would also like to acknowledge the tireless work of the Locust Grove Cemetery Committee, Nancy Hodges, Mai Baltimore, Carl Bell Jr., and Carole Smith, and the many dedicated cemetery volunteers who lovingly care for the cemetery grounds. Last but not least, I would like to thank Erica, Sam, and Lucy Burg for their support throughout this project.

Tombstone Listing for both sections of Locust Grove Cemetery

North Queen St. Section	Birth-Death		
Addison, Geary	1871-1887	Draper, Dawson	1826-1904
Addison, Mary	1813-1881	Fletcher, Mary H.	1880-1905
Addison, Sarah	1816-1897	Galloway, Henry J.	1840-1905
Armstrong, Mary	1845-1897	Green, Richard	1809-1885
Arter, Brainard Mckinley	1897-1897	Green, Robert	1835-1894
Arter, Charles Edward	1859-1902	Gross, Rebecca E.	1892-1893
Arter, John	1829-1895	Gross (infant)	1892-1892
Baker, Edward N.	1850-1899	Harrison, William	1846-1917
Baker, Hannah	1803-1896	Hill, Louise	1837-1902
Baker, James H.	1847-1882	Hill, Martha	unknown
Baker, Richard	1797-1879	Hinton, Elizabeth	1871-1893
Baker, Richard S	1832-1899	Holiday, J. E.	1824-1881
Barnes, Ellen R. Davis	1818-1893	Holms, Lewis (Holmes, Louis)	1836-1914
Barnes, George A. Senior	1830-1899	Johnston, Henry	1843-1918
Barnett, Jane	1830-1895	Juniper, John	1842-1917
Barnett, Jesse	1894-1894	Landey, George	1823-1895
Boles, John	1834-1882	Lane, Irene	unknown
Boles, Mary B.	1894-1895	Lane, Joseph	1845-1894
Brown, George W.	1878-1896	Lane, Joseph William	1894-1894
Burke, Barney Augustus	1856-1906	Lane, Mary Helen	1834-1894
Burke, Henry Montrose	1853-1899	Lewis, Eliza	1844-1919
Bushrod, Cyrus	1847-1912	Lewis, Mary	1846-1901
Bushrod, Mary Ann	1846-1896	Massey, Elizabeth	1876-1895
Carmichael, Wilson	unknown	Massey, Jessie	1874-1894
Carter (infant daughter)	1895-1895	Miller, Charles E.	1870-1918
Carter, Sarah Jane Rhodes	1845-1911	Richardson, Hattie	1875-1897
Carter, William	1841-1918	Richardson, Levi	1836-1904
Coleman, Anna Elizabeth	1919-1919	Rideout, Emma	1869-1919
Cotton, Amy Emma	1856-1896	Rideout, Joseph	1841-1920
Cotton, Samuel	1845-1901	Rinker, Benjamin T.	1857-1918
Curtis, Robert	1836-1906	Robinson, Anna May	1907-1922
Deadford, Eliza Jones	1822-1869	Robinson, Joseph L.	1844-1899
Dixon, Marshall	1845-1915	Robinson Washington	1823-1893
		Russ, Isaac	1878-1897

Shirk, Alice	unknown	Boles, Leonard Conrad, Jr.	1910-1971
Shirk, James H.	1840-1913	Boles, Mary E.	1853-1943
Shirk, John	1843-1913	Boles, Viola Rebecca Burke	1931-1967
Smith, Mary E.	1843-1918	Branson, Frank	1864-1926
Smith, Preston	1843-1900	Burl, Margaret	1904-1992
Spencer, Kezia H.	1834-1885	Burls, Clarence O.	1905-1937
Stephenson, Joseph	1844-unkn	Carter, Alice	1887-1957
Washington, Benjamin	1862-1918	Carter, David F	1877-1955
Washington, Bettie	1859-1919	Carter, Sarah C.	1913-1935
Washington, Howard Jones	1893-1894	Carter, William	unknown
Webb, Letitia	1836-1901	Chase, Romaine D.	1890-1945
Williams, Jane	1820-1910	Clark, Lizzie L.	unkn-1932
Wilson, Jesse	1833-1884	Coleman, Alexander	1892-1945
Wilson, Mary C.	1873-1890	Coleman, Alonzo J.	1909-1956
Wilson, William	1832-1868	Coleman, David F.	1904-1981
Wright, Daniel	1842-1878	Coleman, Harriet Shirk	1881-1950
Wright, Louisa Watson,	1846-1915	Coleman, James A	1881-1962
Wright, Samuel	1836-1920	Coleman, Theodore F.	1884-1940

Locust Grove Section	Birth-Death		
Armstrong, Margaret Barnett	1872-1950	Collins, Daniel	1877-1960
Arter, Nannie M.	1861-1934	Collins, George Charles	1894-1957
Arter, Sadie	????-1934	Collins, Mary Wright	1902-1965
Arter, Samuel Nelson	1856-1922	Corbin, Stephen D.	1950-1975
Baker, Anna B.	1871-1936	Collins, Norah E. Lane	1879-1942
Baker, David H.	1866-1937	Daniels, Rev. John T.	1894-1936
Baker, Mary Ellen	1862-1927	Dorsey, June A.	1920-1996
Baker, Nannie A.	1867-1928	Draper, Albert	1885-1937
Ballard, William Henry	1877-1935	Draper, William Henry	1869-1932
Barnett, David	1881-1949	Fry, George W.	1874-1858
Barnett, John A.	1845-1925	Fry, Sarah S.	1889-unkn
Barnett, John Howland	1863-1935	Green, Ruth A	1861-1927
Barnett, Lucy Massey	1872-1944	Hamilton, Zelda L.	1923-1980
Barnett, Margaret Armstrong	1872-1950	Harper, Eugene W.	1913-1973
Beasley, Ernest F.	1893-1966	Hill, Barney	unknown
Boles, John	1848-1940	Hill, Charles	unkn-1945
		Hill, Charles, Sr.	1883-1957
		Hill, Harry Henry	1902-1962

Hill, Lillian Mae	1897-1945	Nocho, Elnor Bessie Lane	1911-1988
Hinton, Ernestine	1900-1957	Nocho, Helen M.	1926-1997
Hinton, John W.	1843-1932	Nocho, Paul Clement, Sr.	1900-1967
Hinton, Laura B.	1876-1939	Nocho, Paul Clement, Jr.	1924-1984
Hinton, Richard L.	1891-1957	Peyton, Dorothy M.	1914-1972
Holman, Rev. Edward	1880-1952	Peyton, Robert S.	1917-1975
Holmes, James William	1904-1977	Pickens, Clara M.	1897-1947
Holmes, Rachel	unknown	Pickens, Isabella	1899-1917
Jackson, Ethel M.	1890-1927	Pickens, Samuel S.	1891-1973
Jackson, Homer I.	1914-1961	Richardson, Ellen Coleman	unknown
Jackson, Marian Hill	1907-1954	Richardson, William	1889-1951
Jenkins, Susan	1886-1974	Rideout, John A	1932-2002
Jones, J. C. Senior	1940-2001	Rideout, Joseph	1894-1968
Kiser, Margaret S.	1863-1942	Rideout, Margaret A Moore	1899-1972
Lane, Avis	1885-1966	Robinson, Frank	1885-unkn
Lane, Bessie	1886-1962	Robinson, Vinia N. Boles	1888-1941
Lane, Garfield J.	1884-1936	Robinson, Rev. Joseph	1866-1963
Lane, Palmer	1891-1961	Robinson, Naomi M.	1916-1994
Lane, Sarah A	1886-1932	Robinson, Robert Joseph III	1932-1955
London, Catherine	1888-1983	Russ, George	unknown
London, Eleanor K	1912-1999	Russ, Lila Jane	1886-1923
Massey, Lucy Barnett	1872-1944	Russ, Maria	1851-1929
Massey, Virginia Snively	1876-1949	Russ, Nelson	1893-1948
Massey, Walter	1876-1945	Russ, Rhonda	unknown
Meily, Gladys E.	1911-1929	Russ, William	1884-1977
Meily, Mary	1883-1968	Shadney, Nellie B. Russ	1891-1950
Meily, William C.	1880-1951	Shaffer, Harry Hoyt	1877-1968
Moore, Thomas E.	1916-2003	Shaffer, Samuel	1881-1953
Moseley, Sarah Burk	1871- unkn	Shaffer, Jennie	1886-1935
Mosley, William. Sr.	1904-1955	Sheaffer, Margaret	1889-1960
Murphy, Sarah K "Teen" Nocho	Burke	Sheaffer, Margaret I	1908-1936
	1930-1995	Shepherd, Charles	1864-1926
Nocho, Carl	1902-1968	Shepherd, George B.	1908-1928
Nocho, Clement B.	1871-1947	Shepherd, Fannie Hester Russ	1881-1964
Nocho, Elizabeth Stark	1895-1957	Shirk, Casper	1866-1952
Nocho, Ella Mae Shirk	1871-1966	Shirk, Sarah J.	1848-1927

Smith, Alice C.	1908-1993	White, Florence R	1881-1954
Smith, Myrtle Armstrong	1887-1959	White, Rev. James L.	1888-1952
Smith, William	1877-1940	White, Rev. James Robert	1867-1952
Snavely, Jennie	1844-1932	Whiting, Charles H.	1923-1994
Thomas, Danelle R	1981-1998	Wilson, Catherine	1843-1944
Thomas, David R.	1936-2007	Wilson, Eliza Russ	1875-1938
Tondee, Paul Alexander	1939-1963	Wilson, George S.	1868-unkn
Washington, George	1897-1980	Winters, Elizabeth M.	1870-1954
Washington, Lucy D. Lane	1907-1984	Wright, Emma M.	1882-1943
Westcot, Alexander	1889-1967	Wright, Howard A.	1905-1975
Westcot, Luke	1849-unkn	Wright, Mary	1902-1965
Westcot, Martha B.	1878-1936	Wright, Samuel A.	1865-1939
Westcot, Sarah J.	1848-1924	Wright, Sarah C.	1913-1954
White, Esther K.	1889-1939		

ENDNOTES

- 1 Joya Ellertson, "'Proud Moment' for Shippensburg," *Shippensburg Sentinel*, May 30, 2007.
- 2 The Locust Grove Cemetery consists of two distinct cemeteries: the older North Queen Street Cemetery that was established in the eighteenth century and that was closed to new burials in 1922, and the newer Locust Grove Cemetery that opened in 1922 and continues to accept new burials. The Locust Grove Cemetery Committee is responsible for the care and maintenance of both cemeteries and it has become common practice to refer to the two cemeteries collectively as the Locust Grove Cemetery.
- 3 John Alosi, *Shadow of Freedom: Slavery in Post-Revolutionary Cumberland County, 1780-1810* (Shippensburg, PA: Shippensburg University Press, 2001), 81.
- 4 "Death of Richard Baker," *Shippensburg News*, September 27, 1879.
- 5 Steven Burg, "Introduction" in Steven B. Burg, ed., *Black History of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, 1860-1936* (Shippensburg, PA: Shippensburg University Press, 2005), 10-11; "Repairs to a Church," *Shippensburg News*, February 13, 1886.
- 6 Daniel Alexander Payne, *History of the African Methodist Episcopal Church* (Nashville, Tenn.: Publishing House of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, 1891), 42.
- 7 Jarena Lee, *Religious Experience and Journal of Mrs. Jarena Lee, Giving an Account of Her Call to Preach the Gospel* (Philadelphia: self published, 1836), 42. Accessed via *Digital Schomburg: African American Writers of the Nineteenth Century*, http://digilib.nypl.org/dynaweb/digs/wwm9716/@Generic__BookView (Accessed June 8, 2007).
- 8 Entry for Joseph Burd, Esqr.'s heirs, Shippensburg, Cumberland County Tax Rates, volume 1835, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
- 9 *Digital Sanborn Maps, 1867-1970*, Maps for Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, 1904 and 1921, <http://sanborn.umi.com> (Accessed on February 1, 2007). The church is shown on the 1904 map, but the 1910 Sanborn insurance map indicated that it was "Old & vac." [old and vacant]. By 1921 no trace of the Richard Baker A.M.E. building remained on Sanborn maps. For the history of Shippensburg's African-American congregations, see William Burkhart, *Shippensburg in the Civil War* (Shippensburg, PA: News-Chronicle Co., 1964, reprint edition 2003), 247-249; Jessica Nourse, "Shippensburg's African American Churches in the Nineteenth Century," in Burg, *Black History of Shippensburg*, 75-94.
- 10 *Ibid.*
- 11 *Ibid.*
- 12 The exact percentage in 1870 was 9.8%, or 241 African-Americans in a total combined Shippensburg Borough (population 2065) and Shippensburg Township (population 381) population of 2446. See the Ninth Census of the United States (1870), "The Statistics of the Population of the United States," volume 1, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872), 248. For a demographic study of the Shippensburg African-American population in 1870, see Krista Hoffman, "Shippensburg's African Americans—1870," (unpublished paper

- in the possession of the author, 2004). US Federal Census 1870. The Census used was for the 179th district of Shippensburg Township and Borough taken by Samuel Shearer, Asst. Marshal, from July 11, 1870–August 27, 1870.
- 13 This is based on the manuscript census. Due to the possibility that census takers missed African-American residents, the number could be higher. U.S. Census 1870 accessed via *HeritageQuest Online*, <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com> (Accessed February 16, 2005).
 - 14 See Deposition A, November 4, 1913, William Carter Civil War Pension File, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland. Death dates are taken from their tombstones.
 - 15 It is important to note that segregation in Pennsylvania was different from Jim Crow in the American South. Segregation in Central Pennsylvania was largely a matter of social custom enforced through public pressure rather legislated system maintained by government authorities and vigilantes. Attempts to separate the races were not consistent or uniform, and many African-Americans and whites interacted and socialized regularly. There were instances of government-sponsored segregation, most notably the segregated public schools that existed in many communities into the twentieth century in clear defiance of Pennsylvania law that had prohibited segregated schools starting in 1881. According to long-time Shippensburg resident John Rideout who trained in Mississippi during World War II, Shippensburg's practice of segregation was qualitatively different from Jim Crow which he called "the real thing." Steven Burg interview with John Rideout, May 21, 2005, transcript in possession of the author.
 - 16 Charter and By-Laws of the Spring Hill Cemetery, January 18, 1861, Shippensburg Historical Society.
 - 17 For studies of segregation in Shippensburg, see John Bland's "Select Brotherhood" and Erin Overholtzer's "Shippensburg's Segregation and Education" in Burg, ed., *Black History of Shippensburg*, 95-152. Also, Steven Burg interview with John Rideout, May 21, 2005, transcript in possession of the author.
 - 18 Though African Americans could be buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery by the late 1960s, the first African-American burial did not take place until February 13, 1996. Based on a conversation with Edward Sheaffer, author of *Records in Stone*. The first African American burial in the Spring Hill cemetery was Edna Bradberry, an elderly African-American woman who froze to death in her South Penn Street home when her furnace ran out of oil. She was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery on February 13, 1996. See "Woman Dies of Hypothermia" and "Edna C. Bradberry" in *Shippensburg News-Chronicle*, February 12, 1996.
 - 19 William Burkhart, *Shippensburg in the Civil War* (Shippensburg, PA: News-Chronicle Co., 1964), 219.
 - 20 See John Shirk, Civil War Pension file certificate # 767-164, and James Shirk, Civil War Pension file certificate #760-472, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland.

- 21 Marisa Fenice, "Shippensburg's Black Soldiers in the Civil War" in Burg, ed., *Black History of Shippensburg*, 19-44; William Burkhart, *Shippensburg in the Civil War* (Shippensburg, PA: News-Chronicle Co., 1964, reprint edition 2003), 225-228.
- 22 For newspaper coverage of the campaign, see "Historical Society Supports Efforts to Preserve Cemetery," *Shippensburg Sentinel*, February 1, 2006; "Historical Society to Aid African-American Cemetery," *Chambersburg Public Opinion*, February 8, 2006; "Caring for a Cemetery: Shippensburg University Professor Heads a Restoration Project" *Carlisle Sentinel*, August 2, 2006, Section B, 1; "Preserving the Past: SU Prof, Students Restoring Locust Grove Cemetery," *Shippensburg Sentinel*, August 5, 2006; "Grant Pays for Cemetery Work," *Chambersburg Public Opinion*, August 7, 2006.