

ORDINANCE NO. (2018) 802

AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING THE **CITY CEMETERY** IN THE PLANNING JURISDICTION OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, A HISTORIC LANDMARK

WHEREAS, the property located at 519 E Hargett Street, Raleigh, NC, is owned by the City of Raleigh; and

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina authorized the creation of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission for the City of Raleigh and otherwise provided for the preservation of certain historic sites and buildings by the passage of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 of the North Carolina General Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Raleigh Historic Development Commission has made an investigation and recommended the following property be designated a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources has made an analysis and recommendation that the following property be designated a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, on the 6th day of February 2018, a joint public hearing was held in the Council Chamber of the Avery C. Upchurch Municipal Complex, Raleigh, before the City Council of the City of Raleigh and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission to determine whether the hereinafter described property should be designated a historic landmark; and

WHEREAS, all requirements of Part 3C, Chapter 160A, Article 19 of the North Carolina General Statutes, preceding the adoption of this ordinance, have been complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA THAT:

Section 1. The property designated as City Cemetery, in the planning jurisdiction of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, be and is declared a Raleigh Historic Landmark. Said property being more particularly described as follows:

The property located at 519 E Hargett Street, Raleigh, NC, owned by the City of Raleigh, that property described in the Book of Maps 2007, page 02597 recorded in Wake County Registry, comprising approximately 7.43 acres.

Section 2. Those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological and/or cultural significance or any combination thereof are as follows:

Raleigh's City Cemetery is historically and culturally significant as the City's main burial ground for its citizens until the late 19th century. Established in 1798, it is one of the earliest municipal cemeteries in North Carolina and includes many prominent local citizens as well as eminent North Carolinians, including governors, military heroes, ministers, doctors, attorneys, bankers, newspaper editors, and members of Raleigh's earliest families. The original four-acre cemetery was laid out in four squares and is one of the few municipal cemeteries to provide space for African Americans until

ca. 1900, when its lots were sold out. The cemetery increased in size over the decades to 7.43 acres before it diminished in importance with the opening of Oakwood Cemetery.

City Cemetery also has one of the finest collections of nineteenth century funerary sculpture in the state: head and footstones, box tombs, obelisks, and mausolea cut by professional artisans, including William Stronach, an expert stonecutter who also worked on the State Capitol Building in the 1830's. In 1898, the cemetery's dilapidated wooden fence was replaced with the cast iron one that had previously surrounded Capitol Square.

Given the age of the cemetery, unmarked graves may be present. Should unmarked human skeletal remains be encountered during any ground disturbing activities, the provisions of North Carolina General Statute Chapter 70, Article 3 apply, and the State Archaeologist should be contacted immediately

A detailed architectural description and history is found in the 2017 Raleigh Historic Designation application and report and is hereby referenced.

Section 3. No portion of the exterior features of any building, site, structure, or object (including windows, doors, walls, fences, light fixtures, signs, steps, pavement, paths, or any other appurtenant features), trees, nor above ground utility structure located on the hereinbefore described property that is designated in this ordinance may be altered, restored, moved, remodeled, or reconstructed so that a change in design, material or outer appearance occurs unless and until a certificate of appropriateness is obtained from the Raleigh Historic Development Commission or its successors; provided however that the Raleigh Planning Director or designee may approve certificates of appropriateness for minor works as listed in the Bylaws and Rules of Procedure of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission.

Section 4. No building, site, structure, or object (including windows, doors, walls, fences, light fixtures, steps, pavement, paths, signs, or any other appurtenant features), trees, nor above ground utility structure located on the hereinbefore described property that is designated in this ordinance may be demolished unless and until either approval of demolition is obtained from the Raleigh Historic Development Commission or a period of three hundred sixty-five (365) days has elapsed following final review by the Commission of a request for demolition (or any longer period of time required by N.C.G.S. 160A-400.14 as it maybe amended hereafter); provided however, that demolition may be denied by the Raleigh Historic Development Commission in the event that the State Historic Preservation Officer determines that the building, site, or structure has statewide significance as provided by N.C.G.S. 160A-400.14.

Section 5. The Raleigh Historic Development Commission shall have no jurisdiction over the interior features of the property.

Section 6. All owners and occupants of the property hereinabove described, whose identity and addresses can be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence shall be sent by certified mail a copy of this ordinance.

Section 7. This ordinance shall be indexed after the property owner's name in the grantor and grantee indexes in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County.

Section 8. City administration and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have erected an appropriate sign on the site hereinabove described setting

forth the fact that said site has been designated a historic landmark by action of the Raleigh Historic Development Commission and the City Council of the City of Raleigh provided, should the owners of the hereinabove described property not consent to the erection of said sign on the described premises, City administration and the Raleigh Historic Development Commission are hereby authorized and directed to have said sign located on the public right-of-way adjacent to said property.

Section 9. In the event any building, site, structure, or object designated by this ordinance is demolished in accordance with the ordinances of the City of Raleigh, this ordinance shall automatically be null and void.

Section 10. Any violation of this ordinance shall be unlawful as by law provided.

Section 11. This ordinance has been provided to the North Carolina Capital Commission as required by law.

Adopted: March 6, 2018

Effective: March 6, 2018

Distribution: Department of City Planning
Development Services Department
Raleigh Historic Development Commission
Wake County Tax Assessor
Property Owner and Occupant (if not the owner)
Register of Deeds

Raleigh Department of City Planning
One Exchange Plaza
3rd floor
Raleigh, NC 27602
919-516-2626

www.raleighnc.gov/planning

Fee	_____
Amt Paid	_____ <u>N/A</u> _____
Check #	_____
Rec'd Date:	_____ <u>8/30/17</u> _____
Rec'd By:	_____ <u>TGT</u> _____
Completion Date:	_____

(Processing Fee: \$266.00 - valid until June 30, 2011 - Checks payable to the City of Raleigh.)

RALEIGH HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

This application initiates consideration of a property for designation as a Raleigh Historic Landmark by the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (RHDC) and the Raleigh City Council. It enables evaluation of the resource to determine if it qualifies for designation. The evaluation is made by the Research Committee of the RHDC, which makes its recommendation to the full commission which in turn makes its recommendation to the City Council. Procedures for administration by the RHDC are outlined in the Raleigh City Code, Section 10-1053.

Please type if possible. Use 8-1/2" x 11" paper for supporting documentation and if additional space is needed. All materials submitted become the property of the RHDC and cannot be returned. Return completed application to the RHDC office at One Exchange Plaza, Suite 300, Raleigh or mail to:

Raleigh Historic Districts Commission
PO Box 829 Century Station
Raleigh, NC 27602

1. Name of Property (if historic name is unknown, give current name or street address):

Historic Name: City Cemetery
Current Name: City Cemetery

2. Location:

Street Address: 519 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, NC 27604
NC PIN No.: 1703983554
(Can be obtained from <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>)

3. Legal Owner of Property (If more than one, list primary contact):

Name: City of Raleigh Parks, Recreation and Cultural Resources- Cemeteries Division
Address: PO Box 590
City: Raleigh State: NC Zip: 27602
Telephone No: (919) (996)-(3285) Fax No. () ()-()
E-Mail: _____

4. Applicant/Contact Person (If other than owner):

Name: Wayne Schindler, Assistant Director-Parks Division, City of Raleigh Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Resources
Address: 222 W. Hargett Street Rm 608
City: Raleigh State: NC Zip: 27601
Telephone No: (919) (996)-(4844) Fax No. () ()-()
E-Mail: Wayne.Schindler@raleighnc.gov

5. General Data/Site Information:

Date of Construction and major additions/alterations: 1798

Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings: None

Approximate lot size or acreage: 7.43

Architect, builder, carpenter, and/or mason: N/A

Original Use: Cemetery

Present Use: Cemetery

6. Classification:

A. Category (check all that apply):

Building(s) Structure Object x Site

B. Ownership

Private
 Public Local State Federal

C. Number of contributing and non-contributing resources on the property:

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	0	1
Structures	4	0
Objects	203	17

D. Previous field documentation (when and by whom): M. Ruth Little, Longleaf Historic Resources, April 2008

E. National Register of Historic Places Status:

Check One:

Entered <input type="checkbox"/> Date: 9/12/2008	Nominated <input type="checkbox"/>
Determined Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Date:	Determined Not Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Date:
Nomination Not Requested <input type="checkbox"/>	Removed <input type="checkbox"/> Date:
Significant changes in integrity since listing should be noted in section 10.C. below.	

7. Reason for Request: City of Raleigh Historic Cemeteries Advisory Board wishes to preserve and recognize City Cemetery through local landmark designation.

8. Is the property income producing? Yes No

9. Are any interior spaces being included for designation? Yes No

10. Supporting Documentation (Attach to application on separate sheets. Please type or print):

A. Photographs/Slides:

At least *two sets of current exterior archival-grade photographic prints* (minimum print size 5"x7") of all facades of the building and at least one photo of all other contributing and non-contributing resources. If interior spaces of the property are being considered for designation, please include two sets of photos for these features. Prints may be created by using archival-grade black and white film photography and processing or digital photography. The minimum standard for a digital print is 5x7 at a resolution of 300 pixels per inch (ppi). This translates into a pixel dimension of 1950 x 1350. Digital images must be printed with an acceptable ink and paper combination as determined by the National Park Service Go to: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/photopolicy/index.htm>. All photographs must be labeled with the name of the structure, address and date the photograph was taken with pencil or archival-approved photo pen. In addition to prints, all digital images should be submitted on a CD-R in TIF format. Any additional exterior or interior views and views of other structures on the property (color, black and white, or slides) will be helpful.

B. Boundary Map:

Please include a map showing the location of the property. A sketch map is acceptable, but please note street names and number. Any other structures on the property should also be shown. Please include a "North" arrow. Map should be no larger than 11" x 17". A tax map with boundaries marked is preferred, which can be found at: <http://imaps.co.wake.nc.us/imaps/>.

C. Architectural Significance:

Describe the property, including exterior architectural features, additions, remodelings, and alterations. Also describe significant outbuildings and landscape features. If the owner is including interior features in the nomination for the purpose of design review protection; describe them in detail and note their locations. Include a statement regarding the architectural significance of the property.

D. Historic Significance:

Note any significant events, people, and/or families associated with the property. Include all major owners. Note if the property has ever been recorded during a historic building survey by the City of Raleigh or by the NC State Historic Preservation Office. If so, who and when? (See application item 6.D.) Please include a bibliography of sources. Information regarding prior designations can be found by contacting the Survey and Planning Branch of the NC State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO) at 919-807-6570, 919-807-6573 or at: <http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us/spbranch.htm>.

E. Special Significance Summary:

Include a one to two paragraph summary of those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural importance.

Statement of Significance

City Cemetery

Raleigh's City Cemetery is historically and culturally significant as the City's main burial ground for its citizens until the late 19th century. Established in 1798, it is one of the earliest municipal cemeteries in North Carolina and includes many prominent local citizens, including members of the Lane family. The original four-acre cemetery was laid out in four squares: the northern squares were dedicated for citizens, the southwest square for strangers, and the southeast one for "Negroes and persons of color," making it one of only a few that provided space for African-Americans. The cemetery increased in size over the decades to 7.46 acres before it diminished in importance with the opening of Oakwood Cemetery.

City Cemetery exhibits many fine examples of 19th century funerary sculpture; head and footstones, box tombs, obelisks, and mausolea cut by professional artisans, including William Stronach, an expert stonecutter who also worked on the State Capitol Building in the 1830's. In 1898, the cemetery's dilapidated wooden fence was replaced with the cast iron one that had previously surrounded Capitol Square. William Stronach constructed its granite foundation and the city's first ironmonger, Silas Burns, crafted the iron work.

A detailed description and inventory of landscape design, funerary monuments, and historical background can be found in the 2008 National Register of Historic Places application and report.

Note- Update June 2017

In April 2011, a tornado struck Southeast Raleigh, including City Cemetery. The storm created extensive damage resulting in the loss of numerous trees, fencing, and damage to many monuments. With help from FEMA, and volunteers from the friends group, Raleigh City Cemeteries Preservation, Inc., and under the guidance of the City of Raleigh Historic Cemeteries Advisory Board, the City was able to create a thoughtful work plan and complete repairs and restoration work over a period of approximately one year.

All work was done using the guidance of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties.

The original nomination submitted by Historian Ruth Little, dated September 2007, contains a detailed description and inventory of the cemetery. One historically erroneous fact found on page 38, Section B, second paragraph states that Jacob Johnson, father of President Andrew Johnson, is identified as father of President James K. Polk.

Local Designation Application: Photos from City Cemetery



Above: Main Entrance along S. East Street



Above: Entrance adjacent to Fire Station #3 (on left) along S. East Street



Above: Peace Plot (restoration completed summer 2017)



Above: Tabletop and above ground tomb located inside Peace Plot



Above: Monuments located in City Cemetery, facing west (Fire Station #3 is brick building on right)



Above: Picture taken facing West-South West



Southeast Section, overall view



Southeast Section, overall view
Free Church of the Good Shepherd in background



Monuments located within City Cemetery

City Cemetery

Special Park 7.43 Acres



City Cemetery

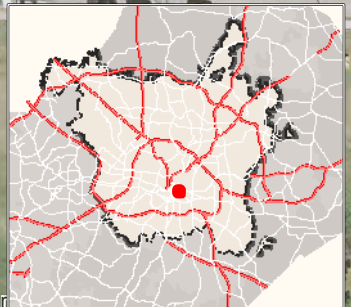
Highways

Major Roads

Streets

0 40 80
Feet

4/1/2014



Proposed Planting Plan for City Cemetery



City Cemetery
1 in = 40 feet

New Bern Avenue

Little Leaf Vinca or other ground cover

Nellie R. Stevens

Upright Hornbeam

Nellie R. Stevens Holly (Single Stem)



Source: <http://msucares.com/news/print/sgnews/sg10/images/sg100114winter200.jpg>

Little Leaf Vinca



Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/de/Vinca_minor_001.JPG

East Street

Upright Hornbeam (3)

Deciduous Tree (Unidentified)

(2)

Upright Hornbeam (2)
American Holly (1)



Source: http://drsnellwholesale.biz/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/f/r/frans-fontaine-hornbeam_15.jpg

Brodie Eastern Red Cedar (3)

American Holly



Source: http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/American_Holly.jpg

American Holly (1)

Arborvitae (3)

Nellie R. Stevens (2)

Deciduous Tree (Unidentified)

Arborvitae (3)

Purpleblow Maple



Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fa/Purpleblow_Maple_Acer_truncatum_Tree_2448px.jpg

Purpleblow Maple (3)

Nellie R. Stevens (2)

Deciduous Tree (Unidentified)

Eastern Red Cedar

Arborvitae (3)
Brodie Eastern Red Cedar (5)

Arborvitae



Source: <https://davernfarm.files.wordpress.com/2009/03/dsc005961.jpg>

Hightower Willow Oak



Source: http://www.heirloomtreeandgarden.com/files/inventory_images/813306_1.jpg

Purpleblow Maple (4)

Hightower Willow Oak (3)

Deciduous Tree (Unidentified)

Nellie R. Stevens (2)

Deciduous Tree (Unidentified)

American Holly (2)
Brodie Eastern Red Cedar (7)

Brodie Eastern Red Cedar



Source: <https://www.plantant.com/supplierimages/image.php/uniperus-virginiana-brodie-eastern-red-cedar-1000461111-1416511134.jpg?width=1000&height=1000&image=/public/supplierimages/plants/1000461111-1416511134.jpg>

Little Leaf Vinca or other ground cover

Hargett Street

Hightower Willow Oak (6)



NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

City Cemetery

Raleigh, Wake County, WA3905, Listed 9/12/2008

Nomination by M. Ruth Little

Photographs by M. Ruth Little, September 2007



Main Entrance, East Street



Northeast Section, overall view

Historic Cemeteries Advisory Board

Landscape Committee

February 9, 2015 (Revised February 11, 2015 and August 7, 2015)

Landscape Guiding Principles and Concepts for City Cemetery

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- A. Random Planting of Trees: Disregard trees and other plants that may have volunteered and were allowed to grow. Historically there were a small number of random trees planted as “memorial trees.” Magnolias may have been memorial trees. There was not a plan executed that provided for a formal planting of trees within the cemetery. The intention is to introduce a small number of random trees for shade and comfort in locations that can be confirmed as unencumbered by graves and where doing so will not damage cemetery structures. The period of significance for City Cemetery (1798-ca. 1900) should be considered in the selection of tree species for planting.
- B. Screen Plantings along Cemetery Boundaries: Over time new elements have been introduced immediately adjacent to the cemetery: the fire station to the north and the residential development along Monie Lane in particular. There is evidence of past attempts to screen these elements – existing cedars along the eastern property boundary. It was suggested that screen plantings may be appropriate however; consideration should be given to the importance of visibility into the cemetery to deter vandalism and inappropriate behaviors.
- C. Site Conditions and Maintenance: Severe slopes along New Bern Avenue and Hargett Street are problematic for maintenance operations. Soil has washed over time and collected on the stone base of the perimeter fence. Maintaining turf on these slopes would be challenging and would require trimming with a weedeater. It was suggested that perhaps planting of groundcovers might be an appropriate solution. The cemetery entrances should undergo an initial landscape refurbishment to create a more inviting and safe environment for visitors.
- D. Planting Outside of Cemetery Proper: Area around the cemetery is redeveloping, i.e. – the new residential development across Hargett Street – and becoming more urban in character. Establish “urban form” sidewalks along East Street and Hargett Street as part of the long range landscape plan for City Cemetery. This would mean pushing the sidewalk to the fence and installing trees in pits with tree grates. Given the cost, it may not be a high priority for HCAB, but could be phased over time as the City improved streetscapes in the area surrounding City Cemetery. Trees species should be identified for inclusion in this future effort.
- E. Fencing: Refurbishment of the historic perimeter fence should be a funding priority for the City and HCAB. Replacement of the “non-historic” boundary fencing (northern boundary between the cemetery and the existing fire station) should not replicate the historic fence. It is

recommended that a fence type comparable in size, materials and color; distinguishable from the historic perimeter fence be considered.

LANDSCAPE CONCEPTS (Principles Applied)

Cemetery Boundaries

New Bern Avenue boundary: Identified severe slopes, organic matter collecting under the perimeter fence, problematic maintenance.

Option #1: Raise the foundation wall to reduce the slope. This would involve removal of the fence. Question as to whether this approach would impact the existing gate columns at the entrance. It was suggested the walls could be turned and allowed to meet existing grade. This might also mean having to rehab the existing fence foundation. All this considered, this appeared to be an expensive undertaking.

Option #2: Remove the excess organic matter from under the fence and reestablish the existing grade on the slope to the extent possible; install a metal edge (to complement the metal perimeter fence) and replant with an appropriate groundcover. Install landscape fabric to help reduce erosion. (This option was preferred).

Hargett Street boundary: identified slope issues similar to those on New Bern Avenue; employ Option #2 above as preferred solution.

Eastern Boundary: Provide some screening along the eastern boundary (Monie Lane residences). Planting should be spaced to provide visual openings (not a solid screen or hedge). Red Cedar or Arborvitae might be appropriate for this planting. Do not cut off views into the cemetery or create hiding places.

Cemetery Entrances

Hargett Street entrance: Overgrown plant: removing the Chinese Hollies and severely prune the Yaupon hollies to reduce their height. It was also suggested that the existing trash receptacle be relocated to the opposite side of the driveway. Add additional groundcover plantings to hold slope. Existing Japanese Maples to remain.

East Street entrances: Similar approach as Hargett Street entrance.

New Bern Avenue entrance: Similar approach as other entrance with the exception of removal of Japanese Maples due to condition.

Street Tree Planting

Recommended species are identified on the landscape plan for City Cemetery (see attached).

Interior Tree Planting

Six potential planting sites have been identified based on the post April 2011 tornado archaeological investigation performed by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. in August of 2011.

These sites were selected based on lack of evidence burial vaults, caskets and/or human remains. These sites will need to be investigated and assessed further to confirm available space for tree planting.

The species of one of the six trees removed has been confirmed with a level of certainty – location #4: Red cedar; the others were identified only as “unidentified deciduous.” Selection of tree species will be based on confirmation of the site being available, space available and the identified period of significance for City cemetery (1798ca. 1900).

Perimeter Fencing

A recent assessment of the perimeter fence conditions was completed by RCCP, Inc. This assessment builds on the original fence repair investigation completed by Dean Ruedrich in 2011. This report will serve as a basis for costing the rehabilitation of those sections not repaired as a result of the April 2011 tornado damage.

A replacement fence type for the non-historic fence between the cemetery and the existing fire station (northern boundary) has been identified. Cost estimates will be secured and funding will be considered as part of the HCAB capital expenditure plan.

OTHER COMMENTS

It was recommended that the CAC be informed of any proposed landscape improvements.

It was suggested implementation of the planting plan might be a volunteer opportunity once material size is identified.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name City Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 17 South East Street not for publication N/A

city or town Raleigh vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27604

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination
 ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
 Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets
 ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 ___ nationally X statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
 State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional
 comments.)

 Signature of commenting or other official Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
___ entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
___ determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
___ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
___ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
___ removed from the National Register	_____	_____
___ other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

City Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, N. C.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>203</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>208</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: Funerary Sub: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: Funerary Sub: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation N/A
roof N/A
walls N/A
other gravemarkers: granite, marble, brownstone, concrete
fences: cast-iron, brick, granite

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

City Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, N. C.
County and State

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)

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

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

C 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.

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.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Other: Funerary Art

Period of Significance

1798-ca. 1900

Significant Dates

1798, 1819, 1849,

1856, 1898

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder -Stonecutters

Stronach, William

Grier, Thomas

Cayton & Wolf

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

City Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, N. C.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 7.46 ac.

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 714000 3962000
2 _____

Zone Easting Northing
3 _____
4 _____
____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M. Ruth Little

organization Longleaf Historic Resources date April 15, 2008

street & number 2312 Bedford Avenuet telephone 919.412.7804

city or town Raleigh state N.C. zip code 27607

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Raleigh Parks & Recreation Department

street & number 4225 Daly Road telephone 919.831.6548

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27604

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**Section 7 Page 1
City Cemetery, Wake County, N.C.**

Section 7: Description

The City Cemetery is the oldest public cemetery in Raleigh, North Carolina. Bounded by New Bern Avenue on the north, East Street on the west, Hargett Street on the south, and an irregular boundary adjacent to dwellings on the east, the 7.46-acre cemetery is the burying ground of many of the early settlers and significant persons in Raleigh's and North Carolina's history.

Cemetery Site. (Contributing Site): The original cemetery, established in 1798 at the east boundary of the town, comprised a rectangular four-acre tract. Its quadrilinear design, apparently original, designated the two northern sections for white city residents; the southwest section for strangers, and the southeast section for African Americans. Narrow driveways separate these four sections. Main Drive extends east from East Street and is bisected in the center of the original cemetery by an unnamed drive extending north from Hargett Street. Main Drive turns ninety degrees at the rear of the cemetery and exits on New Bern Avenue. Morgan Drive bounds the original cemetery on the north side. The cemetery has level, grass-covered terrain, shaded by mature oaks, cedars, and pines that create a verdant setting within the larger formal layout. The network of driveways has granite curbstones, granite paving blocks, and center medians that have been paved with pebbledash concrete in recent years. All graves are oriented east-west.

City Cemetery reached its current 7.46 acre size gradually. The boundaries expanded to the north and east in 1819; further to the north about 1849, and in 1856 one-third acre was added at the northeast corner. The expansion area is known as the annex. East Avenue, never paved, extends east-west through the north annex section. The north and east annex areas match the original cemetery in landscaping. The cemetery does not extend to the intersection of New Bern Avenue and East Street in the northwest corner. Fire Station Number 3, built in 1951, stands northwest of the cemetery at the intersection of New Bern Avenue and East Street, with a large adjacent parking lot. A small commercial building and three houses face New Bern Avenue beside the parking lot.

Cemetery Fence and Gates, 1850s, 1898, ca. 1950 (one Contributing Structure): Along the East, New Bern, and Hargett streets sides of the cemetery, a tall handsome cast-iron fence creates a visually dramatic enclosure. It is set upon a quarried granite block retaining wall from one to three blocks high. The fence has fluted posts, rails set on the diagonal with fleur-de-lis tips, and a decorative lower iron border. Entrance gates stand at the main entrance on East Street, a secondary entrance on East Street at Morgan Drive, a secondary entrance on Hargett Street, and a secondary entrance on New Bern Avenue. All four gates consist of identical brick gateposts, painted white, and simple cast-iron gates. Along the east (rear) boundary is a tall chain link fence.

Plot Enclosures, ca. 1800-ca. 1900 (one Contributing Structure): Grouping of nearly all of the graves into square or rectangular family plots forms a major visual feature of City Cemetery. The network of plot enclosures count as a single contributing object. The hierarchy of enclosures of the family plots corresponds to family wealth and status. The simplest boundary marker for a nineteenth-century family plot is granite corner posts,

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such as the Poole plot (**NW17**). Many are defined by low masonry borders. The most popular boundary is a full granite border, sometimes with granite corner posts. An example is the McPheeters plot (**NW32-NW34**). Blacksmith Silas Burns's plot (**NE69-NE70**). Burns (d. 1876) has a finely cut granite border with his name inscribed into one side of the border. Between the granite posts are iron rods. The wealthiest families enclosed their plots with substantial granite walls and cast-iron fences and gates. Fourteen plots, primarily in the Northeast Section have decorative cast-iron fences set on granite borders. Some are small, containing space for only a few graves, while others are quite large. The largest one, the Haywood plot (**NE131**), contains approximately twenty monuments. The plot of stonemason Eleazer Colburn (d. 1861) (**NE71, 72, 74**) has a granite border, tall granite posts, and a lovely cast-iron fence. The plot of David W. Stone (d. 1848) (**NW35**) is enclosed by a Gothic Revival-style iron fence. The plot of William Polk Plot (d. 1834) (**NE103-108**) has a high granite border with a cast-iron fence, much of which is missing. It is one of the largest family plots, containing about twenty box-tombs, headstones, and obelisks. The Pollock-Devereux plot (**NE135-137**) contains fifteen monuments enclosed by a granite border with a tall decorative cast-iron fence. Most of the graves are of antebellum date. Daniel C. Fowle's plot (**A209**) is enclosed by one of the most decorative iron fences. Its gate features a weeping angel carrying an upside down torch and the monogram "D. C. F. 1860." The plot of William Boylan (d. 1865), enclosed by a quarried granite block wall (**NE121-126**) contains some ten box-tombs, obelisks, and headstones. It probably had an iron fence that has been destroyed. William Peace (d. 1865) (**NE90**) has a plot with a high quarried granite wall with steps that ascend over the top of the wall, known as a stile. The Brockwell plot (**A215**) has a fine granite border, polygonal granite gate posts, and a very decorative iron fence and gate of late 1800s date. By the early twentieth century, concrete borders became more common than stone ones.

A number of plots belonged to groups affiliated with government, occupational, religious, or charitable entities, such as the Stonecutters Plot in the Southwest Section for the stonecutters that built the State Capitol in the 1830s (**SW 148-155**); the Senate plot (**NW37-39**) for members who died while in Raleigh in the early 1800s; and the House of Commons plot (**NE62-65**) for members who died while in Raleigh between 1817 and 1834. The St. Luke's Home for Women Plot (**NE68**) in the Northeast Section contains the graves of six women who died from 1936 to 1958 while living at the St. Luke's Home on New Bern Avenue. A concrete step in the concrete plot border includes the name "St. Luke's Home."

Mausolea, 1844, ca. 1850 (two Contributing Structures): Two mausolea (**A210-211**) are located in the annex at the east terminus of Morgan Drive. The Saunders Mausoleum is a handsome Neoclassical-style quarried granite structure built in 1844. The Watson Mausoleum is an adjacent similar structure built about 1850.

Storage Shed, ca. 1965 (Noncontributing Building): Small concrete block side-gabled shed. The only building in the cemetery, this stands in the southeast corner.

Monuments: The total number of burials in the cemetery is 2,100, with death dates from 1795 to 2006. An estimated 1,800 monuments mark these burials. An estimated 934 monuments (approximately 44%) post-date

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ca. 1900. Only the most significant monuments are counted as contributing resources and keyed to the district map. These are significant for their early date, significant sculptural design, as a good example of a monument type, or for a historically significant individual. A total of 203 monuments are counted as contributing objects (O). An addition twenty-two early twentieth century monuments are included in the inventory list because of significant design, although they are listed as noncontributing objects (O) because they post-date the period of significance. All post-c.1900 non-contributing monuments are counted collectively as one non-contributing object.

Monuments are not distributed evenly throughout the cemetery. The northwest and northeast sections contain the densest collection of monuments and the majority of the walled and fenced family plots. The southwest and southeast sections have expanses of grass that appears to have no burials because the graves either never had monuments or have lost them. The annexes to the east and north have a moderately dense coverage of monuments, generally headstones and family monuments.

The four major types of monuments at City Cemetery are headstones, box-tombs, obelisks, and family monuments. Headstones and box-tombs of marble and granite dominate during the antebellum era. One quite distinctive group of monuments stand in the Stonecutters Plot, where English and Scots stonecutters who died while building the State Capitol in the 1830s are buried. The tall headstones are cut of the same granite used in the building. During the second half of the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, obelisks commemorate some of the most distinguished or affluent individuals, but headstones are most common. Obelisks have granite bases and marble shafts that tower over monuments. Family monuments are most common from the 1930s to the present. These are thick, low polished granite blocks generally inscribed with the family surname. Each family member's individual grave is marked with a low granite tablet containing name and dates. For example, the Barham plot (NW 8) is bounded by a granite border, with a monument inscribed "Barham" and four tablets for Alex A. (1870-1941), Emma E. (1874-1947), Lillian M. (1908-1988), and Sarah Emma (1901-1989). The majority of monuments date from the nineteenth century because City Cemetery largely reached its capacity in the late 1860s and a new suburban cemetery, Oakwood Cemetery, opened in 1869.

Resource Integrity: Many of the older monuments are weathered and somewhat fragmentary. A number of the older headstones have been laid flush in the ground; some of these are in pieces. Inscriptions on some marble monuments are nearly indecipherable due to "sugaring," while those on some granite monuments have disappeared because of surface de-lamination. The names and dates in the inventory of significant monuments have been carefully transcribed, but may not be completely accurate due to the wear and tear of the years. Even though weathered and sometimes fragmentary, the monuments contribute to City Cemetery's significance as vital elements of its overall character as a museum of funerary sculpture.

Inventory List: The following inventory represents only significant burial plots and monuments. It is arranged in the following section order: NW (northwest), NE (northeast), SW (southwest), SE (southeast), and A (annex) and numbered consecutively. The second number (in parentheses) is the number assigned to the monument or

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plot in the Shaw/Blunt Database of all monuments in the cemetery, compiled in 2007 by Betsy Shaw and Charlie Blunt from an inventory prepared by cemetery superintendent Joe Beam in 1970, an inventory conducted by Betsy Shaw in 1979, and various other sources. Illegible data is indicated by _____. Data that is guessed at is followed by a question mark (?). All monuments dating before ca. 1900 are contributing objects. There are twenty-two post-ca. 1900 monuments in the inventory, listed as noncontributing objects.

Northwest Section, bounded by East Street, Morgan Drive, Main Drive, and unnamed drive			
Section & Number	Name	Dates	Description/History
NW1 (D116)	Lizzilla Vaughan	1831-1870	Marble headstone with hand with index finger pointing upward.
NW2 (D116)	Jane Betts	1802-1879	Segmental-top marble headstone, flush in ground
NW3	illegible		Granite obelisk
NW4 (D114)	Bethel Upchurch	1869-1883	Rectangular concrete tablet, flush in ground
NW5	illegible	d. 1807	Neoclassical marble headstone
NW6 (D19)	Patrick Larimour	1819-1862	Marble headstone set flush in ground. Inscription reads "of Co. Intrim, Ireland. Died, a Flint, aged 43 yrs." A "Flint" is said to be a member of an Irish labor union.
NW7 NC (O) (D17)	Clyde Moore Revere	1890-1935	Polished granite headstone with Masonic symbol
NW 8 (D15)	Barham plot		Granite border, granite family monument. 4 granite tablets to women who died 1864-1989
NW9 (D11)	Mary A. Butts	1821-1870	Marble headstone with a rose branch. She was born in Lincolnton, N.C.

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NW10 NC(O) (D126)	John C. Mangum	1845-1929	Marble government-issue headstone: Co B, 44 NC INF, CSA
NW11 NC (O) (D125)	Otho Crabtree	1850-1907	Rustically carved granite family monument, also includes wife Mary A. Bryan 1855-1913.
NW12 (D120)	Jacob Johnson	1778-1812	Crumbling granite obelisk with Gothic Revival ornament. Inscription reproduced on bronze tablet reads in part: "Died January 4, 1812 from disease caused by an over-effort in saving the life of his friend. Father of Andrew Johnson, 17th President of the United States. Raleigh Historic Sites Commission. 1967"
NW13 (D117)	Mary Wesley Boone	1859-1878	Tall decorative marble headstone for daughter of W. S. and Mary A. Boone
NW14 NC(O) (D117)	Sallie Boone Pope	1863-1925	Thick marble monument
NW15	illegible	d. 1861	Very old granite child's headstone with illegible inscription
NW16 (D135)	Louisa H. Broughton	1842-1886	Tall decorative marble headstone with a cross and a crown in relief at the top.
NW17 NC(O) (D133)	Richard C. Poole	1862-1930	Raised marble ledger. Family plot has granite posts with iron poles set between them.
NW18 (D131)	Edward Rowlet	1814-1854	Marble headstone with a weeping willow in relief at top, set into a granite ledger. Headstone now broken and laid flat.
NW19 (D146)	Yancy Bailey	1802-1845	Box-tomb with granite foundation and granite ledger
NW20 (D157)	John Rex	1771-1839	Box-tomb with granite foundation, marble ledger. Bronze tablet in front reads in part: "Pennsylvania born tanner whose will provided for the freedom of his slaves and funds and land to establish a hospital

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			for the sick and afflicted poor belonging to the city of Raleigh. Rex Hospital Guild 1979.”
NW21 (D158)	Julia Montfort?	illegible	Small child’s granite box-tomb with marble ledger
NW22 (D172)	Oel A. Buck	1820-1852	Inscription includes “A captain in the N.C. Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico.” A later inscription reads “One of Raleigh’s earliest and best teachers. May 19, 1916 by an admirer”
NW23 (D172)	Rev. Henry L. Greene	1821-1860	Marble Gothic-arched headstone. Inscription includes “Born in Esperance NY”
NW24 (D172)	Rev. Erastus B. Foote	1811-1847	Neoclassical marble headstone set in a granite ledger, now broken on ground. Inscription states that he was born in Fairfield Co., Conn. And died in the 8 th year of his ministry.
NW25 (D169)	John J. Jenkins Jr.	1862-1882	Marble urn-and-willow headstone in granite base
NW26 (D169)	Levin R. Long	1805-1852	Marble headstone. Inscription states that he was born in Washington Co.
NW27 (D169)	James W. Jenkins	1841-1851	Marble urn-and-willow headstone. Son of Thomas and Selenia Jenkins
NW28 (D169)	Selenia Jenkins	1818-1855	Marble urn-and-willow headstone. Inscription states that she was born in Pasquotank County, NC and died in Raleigh.
NW29 (D160)	Willie L. Blake	1860-1868	Oval marble urn with the inscription on a tablet. The lid of the urn is a lily in relief. Son of W.R. and S.C. Blake. Died aged 7 years.
NW30 (D145)	William Lucious Clark	1841-1859	Decorative marble headstone, now flush in ground, for 18-year-old whose inscription reads in part “erected by his shopmates.”

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NW31 (D151)	Elam Alexander	1794-1827	Beautiful marble obelisk bearing the epitaph: "By strangers hands his dying eyes were closed. By strangers hand his decent limbs composed. By strangers hands his humble grave adorned. By strangers buried and by strangers mourned."
NW32 (D148)	William McPheeters D.D.	1778-1842	Large granite obelisk whose inscription includes his wife, Margaret Ann McPheeters 1794-1862.
NW33 (D148)	Margaret Ann Wilson	1817-1842	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger for wife of John Wilson of Milton and daughter of Rev. Wm. McPheeters of Raleigh.
NW34 (D148)	Susan McPheeters	1821-1843	Tall marble obelisk. Inscription reads in part "Susan the beloved orphan wife of James G. McPheeters." On rear is additional inscription: "to the memory of John and Elizabeth Thorowgood parents of Susan McPheeters who died Feby 12 th and March 4 th 1824 aged 27 and 25 years. And who with their only son are buried at the family seat, Church Point, Princess Ann County, Virginia." Signature of carver is below this: "Struthers, Phila."
NW35 (D191)	David W. Stone	1800-1848	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger with relief carving of Masonic book. Inscription reads in part "This tomb is erected by his affectionate wife"
NW36 (D181)	Samuel Sloan	1787-1815	Marble ledger set atop another ledger. Inscription states that he was born in Somerset County, New Jersey.
NW37 (D190)	Absalom Tatom	1742-1802	Neoclassical marble headstone with top broken off. Bronze plaque placed 1976 by Micajah Bullock Chapter DAR indicates that he fought in Revolution. Member of Senate who died in Raleigh while attending a session. Oldest known grave in the cemetery.

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NW38 (D194)	Ephraim Mann	c. 1834	Tall Neoclassical headstone whose inscription reads in part "a Senator from the County of Tyrell." He died aged 34 years.
NW39 (D194)	Gen. Frederick Grist	d. 1811	Wide marble headstone whose inscription reads in part: "of Beaufort County, who departed this life while attending the Legislature as a member of the Senate." He died aged 44 years.
NW40 (D195)	Columbus Jones	1820-1830	Tall granite headstone. Inscription indicates that he was the son of Calvin Jones and Temperence Williams. He was born in Raleigh and died at Wake Forest.
NW41 (D1104)	Martha Brickell	1778-1852	Small marble headstone. Granite tablet set in front by the Wake County Historical Society in 2000 indicates that Martha Lane was the daughter of Joel and Mary Hinton Lane. Her first marriage was to Dugald McKethan; second marriage to Jonathan Brickell. Her two children, Martha Alexander (d. 1821) and Alexander McKethan (d. 1819) have tall marble headstones nearby.
NW42 (D1104)	Grizelle Lane Ryan	1793-1868	Original monument is gone. Granite tablet placed by Wake County Historical Society in 2000 indicates that she was the daughter of Joel and Mary Hinton Lane and the wife of George L. Ryan.
NW43 (D1107)	Grizza Shaw	1774-1854	Marble headstone whose inscription states that she was a native of Scotland who died at age 80. Wife of William Shaw, early Raleigh postmaster.
NW44 (D1111)	William Peck	1772-1851	Tall Neoclassical marble headstone set in granite ledger for an early Raleigh postmaster.
NW45 (D1111)	Winifred Peck	1784-1808	Tall Neoclassical marble headstone (only top half survives) for the wife of W. Peck. Epitaph reads: "Died easy & happy in full assurance of endless life"

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NW46 (D1108)	James Gorman	1772-1818	Tall Neoclassical granite headstone with Masonic symbol in relief at top. Inscription reads in part: Erected by Thomas Gorman in memory of his father James Gorman a native of Lurgan County Ireland & Raleigh." He died at 46 years.
NW47 (D1116)	Ferebee Williams Hall Jane Davis Williams	1785-1808 d. 1818	Pair of marble ledgers set on a double granite box-tomb for a mother and daughter. Jane Davis Williams, widow of Col. John Pugh Williams, d. 1818. Her daughter Ferebee of Brunswick County died in 1808 in Raleigh on a visit.
NW48 (D197)	Ann Elizabeth Gales	1797-1822	Neoclassical marble headstone signed by carver "T. Walker, Charleston S.C."
NW49	illegible	1785-1820	Neoclassical marble headstone for a person who was born in Charleston, S.C. Signed by carver "T. Walker, Charleston, S.C."
NW50 (D197)	Thomas Lockhart West	1793-18_1	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger for editor Thomas Gales' son-in-law, from Bertie Co., N.C.
NW51 (D197)	Joseph Gales	1761-1844	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger. Gales, an Englishman, established the <i>Raleigh Register</i> , one of N. C.'s most important newspapers in the 1800s.
NW52 (D197)	Love S. Gales	1807-1842	Tall granite monument with a column cut off as a symbol of death.
NW53 (D197)	Weston R. Gales	1802-1848	Tall granite obelisk. Epitaph reads "He died without an enemy."
NW54 (D197)	Weston R. Gales Jr.	d. 183_	Small granite box-tomb with marble ledger for infant son of Weston R. and Love Gales.
NW55 (D1123)	John Faires	d. 1819	Marble headstone erected by his wife Mary Faires.

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Northeast Section, bounded by Morgan Drive, Main Drive, and unnamed drive			
NE56 (E210)	G. Ruth	no dates	Thick granite headstone and footstone with no inscription, except the name. Likely date is antebellum.
NE57 (E28)	Robert Harrison	d. 1854	Thick granite ledger with marble headstone. He was born in Amelia Co., Va. And died in Raleigh aged 67 years.
NE58 (E28)	Alexander Campbell	1803-1839	Marble headstone set into a granite ledger
NE59 (E24)	James W. Thomson	1786-1816	Large marble headstone set into a low box-tomb with a brownstone ledger. The footstone calls him "Reverend."
NE60 (E227)	Anne T. Spruill	1793-1845	Large granite box-tomb with marble ledger
NE61 (E227)	Virginia Ann Spruill	1837-1838	Child's box-tomb for daughter of Samuil E. and Ann T. Spruill
NE62 (E26)	William Adams	d. 1834	Neoclassical marble headstone. Inscription states that he was "A member of the House of Commons from the County of Guilford" and died aged 57 yrs.
NE63 (E26)	Leonard Martin	c. 1827	Tall Neoclassical marble headstone. Inscription states that he was "A Member of the House of Commons from the county of _____"
NE64 (E26)	John J. Bonner	d. 1827	Tall Neoclassical marble headstone. Inscription states that he was "A Member of the House of Commons from the County of Hyde" and died aged 47 yrs.
NE65 (E26)	John B. W. Smith	d. 1817	Tall Neoclassical headstone whose inscription states that he was "A Member of the House of Commons from the County of _____"

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NE66 (E1)	Mrs. Mary Smallwood	1758-1826	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger.
NE67 (E26)	Mrs. Harriet Whitaker	1812-1873	Marble headstone with clasped hands carved in relief and ornate top border. Inscription states in part "erected by her devoted daughter Nora." She was aged 61 yrs.
NE68 (E2) NC 6(O)	St. Luke's Home plot	1930s- 1950s	Six identical granite tablets for women who died while living at St. Luke's Home on New Bern Avenue. The "IHN" emblem of the home decorates the tablets.
NE69 (E242)	Silas Burns	1804-1876	Thick marble monument carved in relief with an arm holding a hammer. Inscription states that he was born in Andover, Mass. and died in Lockville, N.C. He operated one of Raleigh's first iron foundries.
NE70 (E242)	Lydia P. Burns	1813-1901	Granite monument to the wife of Silas Burns. Inscription states that she was born at Northbridge Mass. and died in Raleigh.
NE71 (E229)	Eleazer Colburn	1796-1861	Marble headstone with a willow tree in relief. Inscription states that he was born in Massachusetts and died in Raleigh. Colburn was superintendent of the granite quarry that supplied the stone for the state Capitol.
NE72 (E229)	Phoebe H. Colburn	1811-1878	Tall thick marble headstone with a finely-carved willow tree at the top. Inscription states that she was the wife of Eleazer Colburn, and was born in England. The carver may have been W. O. Wolfe.
NE73 (E1384)	Helen Peden Murdoch	1841-1843	Lovely Neoclassical marble headstone for the daughter of William and Sarah Murdoch.
NE74 (E229)	Miriam Colburn	d. 1834	Thick Neoclassical granite headstone for daughter of Eleazer and Mary H. Colburn, aged 8 mos.

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NE75 (E237)	Mrs. Sarah Hill	d. 1833	Tall Neoclassical marble headstone with delicate relief willow tree at top. She died at 58 yrs.
NE76 (E236)	William Hill	1779-1857	Tall marble headstone with willow tree in relief at top. Inscription states that he was "Secretary of the State of N. Carolina."
NE77 (E237)	William Geddy Hill	1806-1877	Black polished granite obelisk. Inscription states that he was a medical doctor. His wife, Rachel P. 1825-1907, is inscribed on the north face, and a child, Adelaide V. Hunter 1809-1864, is inscribed on the south face.
NE78 (E240)	Mary Beasle	d. 1834	Granite monument consisting of two coped slabs that form a shelter over the grave, along with a Neoclassical granite headstone. William Stronach may have carved this stone.
NE79 (E241)	Martha J. Stephens	1836-1896	Tall Neoclassical marble headstone with willow in relief and curved volutes at the top for the wife of James Stephens.
NE80 (E248)	Daniel Dupre Sr.	d. 1858	Round-arched marble headstone. He was 80 yrs. old.
NE81 (E253)	Carolina Virginia Bragg Richardson	d. 1857	Polygonal brownstone base with a polygonal marble monument containing the inscription on a shield. The daughter of Wm. R. and Ellen Richardson was 5 mos. old.
NE82 (E258)	Jacob Anton Karrer	1816-1871	Tall marble obelisk with a cross on top. Inscription states that he was born in St. Gall, Switzerland and died in Raleigh. His wife, Katherine D. Ziegler, 1831-1877, is inscribed on the other side.
NE83 (E331)	Miss Elizabeth Geddy	1771-1843	Tall Neoclassical marble headstone with a willow tree in relief at top.

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NE84 (not in Shaw/Blunt Database)	Alexander M. Gorman	1820-1855	Thick marble headstone with a deeply carved torso of an angel. Very damaged. Signed by the carver "Stronach."
NE85 (E270)	Howard Littleton Gorman	no date	Lovely marble monument with a sleeping baby with a long nightgown draped across the top. The inscription reads "He is not dead but sleepeth." Signed by the carver "Grier & Co."
NE86 (E11)	Martha A. Maynard	1781-1857	Neoclassical marble headstone with a willow tree in relief at the top. She was born in Surry Co., Va.
NE87 (E13)	William Bryant Gulley	d. 1862	Tall marble headstone that is broken and laid on the ground. The inscription states that he was "Captain of Co. C 24 th Reg. N.C. and fell in defense of his country in the battle of Malvern Hill Va. July 1 st , 1862 aged 55 yrs."
NE88 (E1266)	Jacob Marling	d. 1833	Granite ledger with headstone missing. The Wake County Historical Society placed a bronze plaque in 1869 identifying the grave. He was 59 yrs. old. Marling was the earliest known Raleigh artist.
NE89 (E1278)	Martha Ann Elizabeth Tench	illegible	Thick Neoclassical granite headstone for the 1-yr.-old daughter of Andrew? And Elizabeth Tench.
NE90 (E113)	William Peace plot	1773-1865	Peace's marble tomb table with turned balusters has been destroyed. The high granite wall and steps around the plot are still in place. Peace, an early merchant, was a benefactor of Peace College.
NE91 (E)	Ann Augusta Holden	1819-1852	Marble obelisk with fluted column on top, but the column has toppled over. She was the wife of Gov. W. W. Holden. Signed by the carver "W. Stronach."
NE92 (E113)	Mrs. Ann Young	1791-1822	Neoclassical marble headstone to the young mother and her son Joseph William, aged 6 yrs.

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NE93 (E114)	Robert Kyle	1790-1855	Paneled marble and granite box-tomb with inscription that reads in part: "A merchant of Fincastle, Virginia, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He died at Raleigh July 31, 1855 aged ____ while on a visit of consolation to his brother's widow Far from his home & from those who most loved him"
NE94 (E114)	Hazlett Kyle	d. 1855	Paneled marble and granite box-tomb for "A merchant of this city who departed this life July 5, 1855 in the 42 nd year of his age. He sleeps far from the land of his father _____ in Ireland."
NE95 (E116)	Jessie Dupuy Louisa Dupuy	1837-1838 1834-1835	Small solid granite box-tombs for the children of Bernard and Matilda Dupuy.
NE96 (E111)	Jane Helen Brunkard	ca. 1821- 1838	Very large granite headstone with a pointed arch lintel with a molding. The inscription states that she was a native of South ____ and the consort of William Brunkard, a native of Ireland.
NE97 (E18)	Sarah Johnson Rowe	no date	Marble monument with a column intentionally broken off, and draped with a garland. Inscription indicates that she was born in Edgefield District, S.C. and died in Raleigh aged 12 yrs.
NE98 (E13)	Lawrence O'B. Branch	1820-1862	Large marble obelisk on a granite base. Inscription indicates that he was born in Enfield, N.C., was a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army, and fell on the battlefield at Sharpsburg, Md. The other face of the obelisk is inscribed to Nancy H. Blount 1817-1903.
NE99 (E13)	Gen. William A. Blount	1792-1867	Large marble obelisk on a granite base to the son of John C. Blount. He was born in Washington, N.C. and died in Raleigh.
NE100 (not in	Martha White	1804-1824	Neoclassical marble headstone with volutes at the top. She was the daughter of William and Anna

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Shaw/Blunt database)			White.
NE101 (E14)	William White	1762-1811	Neoclassical marble headstone with volutes at the top. Inscription states that he was "Secretary of the State of N.C."
NE102 (E14)	Anna White	1766-1850	Neoclassical marble headstone with volutes at the top. Inscription states that she was the daughter of Richard and Sarah Caswell and the relict of William M. White.
NE103 (E131)	William Polk	1758-1834	Large granite obelisk with inscription on a marble plaque. Inscription states that he was born in Mecklenburg Co., N.C.
NE104 (E131)	Mrs. Sarah Polk	1784-1845	Similar granite obelisk to William Polk, although smaller. Inscription indicates that she was the daughter of Philemon and Lucy Hawkins and the relict of William Polk.
NE105 (E131)	Alexander Hamilton Polk	1810-1830	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger. Inscription indicates that he was the son of Wm. and Sarah Polk, was born in Tennessee, and died in Raleigh.
NE106 (not in Shaw/Blunt database)	Lucy Polk	unknown	Small granite box-tomb with marble ledger
NE107 (E137)	Sherwood Haywood	1843-1851	Tall marble headstone with willow in relief at top. Inscription states that he was the son of Francis P. and Ann C. Haywood
NE108 (E137)	Francis Philemon Haywood	1809-1900	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger of unusually late date for this type of monument. Inscription states that he was the son of Sherwood and Eleanor Hawkins Haywood.

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NE109 (E137)	Eleanor Williams	1822-1844	Tall Neoclassical marble urn-and-willow headstone set into a granite ledger for the daughter of William and Delia Williams.
NE110 (E137)	Mary Brown Badger	1808-1833	Large Neoclassical marble headstone and footstone with volutes at the top set into a granite ledger. Inscription states that she was the daughter of William Polk and wife of George E. Badger.
NE111 (E137)	Eleanor Haywood	1776-1855	Granite and marble box-tomb for the wife of Sherwood Haywood.
NE112 (E1)	Annie Polk Rayner	1851-1855	Child's box-tomb.
NE113 (E131)	Kenneth Rayner	1810-1884	Ornate polished marble obelisk. Inscription states that he was born in Bertie Co. and died in Washington City, D.C. aged 74 yrs. Rayner was a U.S. Congressman.
NE114 (E136)	John S. Bryan	1797-1848	Granite and marble box-tomb.
NE115 (E136)	Alice Bryan James Bryan	1835-1836 1840-1840	Marble headstones with ornate inscriptions and flowers in rondels at the top, set on granite bases. These are apparently the children of John and Lucy Bryan.
NE116 (E135)	Amelia McKimmon	1817-1861	Lovely marble obelisk for the wife of James McKimmon.
NE117 (E145)	Dr. William R. Scott	1809-1851	Tall marble headstone with relief carving of 3 columns and the Odd Fellows symbol. Inscription reads in part that he was born in Rockingham County, died in Raleigh, and "This tomb erected as a tribute for his many virtues by the members of Manteo Lodge No. 8_I O O F." The carver's signature is "Grier & Co."

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NE118 (E147)	Ann Maria Clark	1800-1822	Neoclassical marble headstone with ornate decoration at the top.
NE119 (E144)	Mrs. Sarah J. Palmer	d. 1855	Tall marble headstone with relief carvings of doves and volutes at the top set into a granite ledger, but now flat. The inscription reads: "Mrs. Sarah J. Palmer the lovely and much loved wife of Charles W. Palmer, youthful but sincere Christian whose gentle spirit passed _____ March A D 1855 aged 19 years giving birth to her first born babe."
NE120 (E144)	Irena G. Finch	1819-1842	Tall Neoclassical granite headstone and footstone for the wife of Richard P. Finch.
NE121 (E143)	William Boylan	1777-1861	Marble obelisk whose inscription indicates that he was the son of Eleanor Hodge and John Boylan, was born in Somerset Co., New Jersey, and moved early to N.C. Boylan was the first editor of the Raleigh <i>Minerva</i> newspaper.
NE122 (E143)	Eleanor Eliza Boylan	d. 1849	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger for the daughter of William Boylan and Betsey McCulloch, who died aged 39 yrs.
NE123 (E143)	Jane Boylan	1791-1870	Granite and marble box-tomb for the wife of William Boylan.
NE124 (E143)	Benjamin Mc. Boylan Sarah Boylan	d. 1809 d. 1821	Double box-tomb for two infants
NE125 (E143)	John Hodge Boylan	1805-1870	Tall marble obelisk for the son of William Boylan and Betsy McCulloch
NE126 (E143)	William Montford Boylan	1822-1899	Marble obelisk for the son of William Boylan and Betsy McCulloch.
NE127 (E142)	Narcissa McKee Hutchings	1812-1872	Marble headstone with garland in relief at the top. She was the wife of C. W. D. Hutchings. C. A. Goodwin probably carved it.

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NE128 (E142)	C. W. D. Hutchings	1805-1888	Marble headstone with relief carving of ferns at the top. Signed by the carver "C. A. Goodwin."
NE129 (E142) NC(O)	Julia Hutchings	1838-1904	Marble headstone for the daughter of C.W.D. and Narcissa Hutchings. Signed by the carver "Cooper's".
NE130 (E140)	Peter Browne Esq.	d. 1833	Marble tomb table on a granite ledger. The posts are missing. Inscription states that he was a "Counsellor at Law, Native of Killelandoch in the Shire of Aberdeen, North Britain, Resident for over 40 years of the state of N.C." He died aged 67 yrs.
NE131 (E160)	Stephen Haywood	1772-1824	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger. His wife, Mrs. Delia Haywood, d. 1851; another relative Benjamin Haywood (1802-1824), his daughter Sarah Blount Haywood (1822-1917), and Lucinda D. Haywood and her husband John W. Sasser are buried under similar box-tombs, as are 7 infants, each under their own small box-tomb.
NE132 (E38)	Rev. Thomas Meredith	d. 1850	Handsome marble obelisk with an inscription "This monument erected by the Baptists of North Carolina." A bronze plaque at the base erected by the Meredith College Class of 1973 is inscribed: "Advocate of Higher Education for Women-The Baptist Female University chartered in 1891 was renamed Meredith College in 1909." Meredith was editor of the <i>Biblical Recorder</i> .
NE133 (E152)	William Gray Kilkelly	d. 1856	Tall marble headstone with an urn in relief at the top. The inscription states "William Gray Kilkelly Express Agent who perished on the 10 th March 1856 In the burning of the cars, on the Seaboard Road Aged 33 years and 7 months, erected by his affectionate Mother." Signed by the carver "Grier."
NE134 (not in	Susannah Rabote	d. 1829	Thick granite headstone for the wife of John S. Rabote. He is buried beside her with an identical

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Shaw/Blunt database)			headstone.
NE135 (E149)	George Pollock	1772-1839	Majestic obelisk with granite base and marble upper sections, elegant fluted corner posts and corner anthemions.
NE 136 (E149)	George Pollock Devereux	1793-1837	Elegant granite column with upper ¼ intentionally broken off to symbolize the end of life. He was 41 yrs. old.
NE137 (E149)	John Devereux and Frances Devereux	1761-1844 1771-1849	A pair of collapsed tomb tables with thick granite corner balusters for a husband and wife. John Devereux was a prominent early citizen.
NE138 (not in Shaw/Blunt database)	Martha Bryant Guion	d. 1839	Classical-style granite obelisk that has a Scottish style, for the wife of E. P. Guion.
NE139 (E36)	William T. Hopkins	1808-1849	Handsome marble obelisk. Inscription states that he was born in Camden Co., Ga. and died in Raleigh.
NE140 (E345)	Edward Yarborough	1795-1862	Ornate marble headstone, now broken. Inscription states that he was born in Salisbury, N.C.
NE141 (E345)	Sarah Elizabeth Yarborough	1812-1845	Box-tomb for the wife of Edward Yarborough, who was born in Salisbury and died in Raleigh.
NE142 (E347)	John Robert Donnell	d. 1864	Large, Classical-style marble obelisk signed by the carver "Gaddy Bros."
NE143 (E345)	Charles Manly	1793-1871	Granite box-tomb with paneled sides and marble ledger for the governor of N. C. from 1849-1851. Signed by the carver "Cayton & Wolf." Similar tombs in the plot for Eliza Dudley, wife of Edward Dudley, d. 1810?, and Ann Haywood, wife of Henry Haywood, d. 1866.

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NE144 (E341)	Rev. Josiah J. Finch	1814-1850	Large upright marble monument with a paneled front containing a relief sculpture of an open bible at the top. Inscription includes "For several of the last years of his life, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Raleigh."
Southwest Section, bounded by East Street, Main Drive, unnamed drive, and Hargett Street			
SW145 (A135) NC(O)	L. D. Spears Arenda R. Clifton Spears	1848-1942 1850-1916	Large rustically carved granite monument with "Papa Mama" carved on the top; the inscription is written on a relief carving of an open book.
SW146 (not in Shaw/Blunt database)	J. E.	no date	Thick, nicely shaped granite headstone. Stronach may have carved this antebellum stone.
SW147 (A137) NC(O)	Gillie Blake	1851-1912	Small Victorian-style marble obelisk for the wife of John M. Blake.
SW148 (A179)	Donald Campbell	1808-1885	Rustically-finished granite monument of mid-20 th century date. Inscription states that he was born in Nairin, Scotland and died in Wake County. Located in "Stonecutters Plot."
SW149 (A179)	Christina Falconer Campbell	1811-1840	Tall granite headstone. She was aged 29 years. Located in "Stonecutters Plot."
SW150 (A177)	George Page	d. 1836	Tall thick granite headstone. Inscription includes in part: "Stone cutter, a native of Scotland, age 25."
SW151 (A176)	William S. Loeb	d. 1836	The tallest of the headstones in the "Stonecutters Plot," this thick granite headstone topped by a paneled pediment is inscribed: "Erected to perpetuate the memory of William S. Loeb, Stonecutter, a Native of England, died at Raleigh Aug. __, 1836, respected by all who knew him, aged 26 years."

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SW152 (A173)	John Parker	d. 1833	Tall thick Neoclassical granite headstone. Inscription reads in part: "Stone Cutter, A Native of England, died at Raleigh 1833 Aged 38." Located in the "Stonecutters Plot."
SW153 (A176)	Jane McBean	1842-1846	Thick granite ledger for an infant that resembles a solid infant's box-tomb. Located in the "Stonecutters Plot."
SW154 (A174)	Thomas Page	d. 1834	Tall, thick granite headstone with inscription that reads in part: "stone-cutter, a native of Scotland.....aged 29 years." The footstone is a square granite slab with "T.P." carved on the top. Located in the "Stonecutters Plot."
SW155 (A163)	Mrs. Mary Tinling Cattanagh	1839	Tall thick granite headstone with inscription that reads in part: "native of Northumberland, England....aged 31." Granite footstone with initials. Located in "Stonecutters Plot."
SW156 (A154)	Ann G. Hill	d. 1835	Fine Neoclassical granite headstone. She was 30-some years old.
SW157 (A159) NC(O)	Katharine, Nellie Gray, and John Hanes Adams	d. 1914, 1915, 1917	Small diamond-shaped marble headstones for 3 children of A. L. and Annie M. Adams. One bears the epitaph "Budded on earth to bloom in Heaven."
SW158 (A161)	John S. Beale	d. 1858	Marble headstone now broken and flush on ground. Inscription reads in part "a native of Virginia died in Raleigh January 8 th 1858 aged 32 years. This was erected by his friend Margaret B. Harward who took care of him in the last __ months of his life."
SW159 (A187)	Rev. George A. C. Cooper	d. 1879	Large handsome polished gray marble obelisk with inscription reading in part "born in the Bahamas W. I., ordained by Bishop Lyman June 4 WhitSunday 1876, died at Raleigh Sep. 27, 1879."

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SW160 (A187) NC(O)	Anna J. Cooper Ph.D.	1859-1964	Concrete tablet with a bronze plaque erected in 1979 with inscription: "Educator, Author, Poet and School Administrator, Early Advocate of Equal Rights for Blacks and Women, A graduate of St. Augustine's College."
Southeast Section, bounded by unnamed drive, Main Drive, east boundary of cemetery, and Hargett Street.			
SE161 (not in Shaw/Blunt database) NC(O)	Granite monument		Elegant oval monument with inscription: "Dedicated in memory and to mark the resting place of Raleigh's African-American citizens circa 1798 to 1872. Placed by the city of Raleigh and friends 1991." Located at the northwest corner of the section.
SE162 B2	William Williams	d. 1841	Neoclassical granite headstone for the infant son of Ed and Alley Williams.
SE163			Group of small nicely-shaped granite headstones whose inscriptions are illegible due to lichen growth.
SE164 (B2)	John Scott	1840-1857	Marble headstone for a youth aged 16 yrs. and 11 mos.
SE165 (B3)	Thomas Noeis	d. 1839	Thick granite headstone and footstone for a youth aged 12 years.
SE166 (B)	Frances Jane Copeland	1832-1833	Thick Neoclassical headstone and footstone.
SE167 (B3)	Chaney Harris	d. 1832	Lovely marble urn-and-willow headstone, now broken, with inscription: "This stone is erected to the memory of our Mother, Chaney Harris, d. 1832 at an advanced age."
SE168 (B4)	Frank Terel	1844-1863	Tall, well-carved thick granite headstone for the son of Abby and Allen Terel.

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SE169 (B3)	Lisbon White	1781-1835	Tall Neoclassical granite headstone that is one of the most handsome in the SE Section. He was 54 yrs. old.
SE170	illegible		Tall round-topped granite headstone with illegible inscription.
SE 171 (B3)	Caroline Stronach	No date	Marble headstone. She was 29 years old.
SE172	illegible		Thick awkwardly-shaped granite headstone
SE173	illegible		Awkwardly-shaped granite headstone
SE174	illegible		Awkwardly-shaped granite headstone with a shape like an anvil.
SE175 (B3)	Harriet E. Lane	1817-1871	Neoclassical granite headstone and footstone.
SE176	illegible		Thick awkwardly-shaped headstone
SE177 (B3)	Nancy Kenedy	d. 1858	Marble headstone with inscription that reads in part: "aged 85 yrs. Well Done good & faithful servant."
SE178 (C1)	Jane Dickinson	d. 1844	Tall thick granite headstone. She was 90 years old
SE179 (C1)	Richard Dickson	d. 1868	Tall thick granite headstone similar to Jane Dickinson's, but laid flush on ground.
SE180 (C1)	Martha Buffalo	1828-1845	Marble headstone for the daughter of Joe and M. Buffalo
SE181 (C1)	Matilda Jones	d. 1816	Tall Neoclassical granite headstone for the daughter of Henry and Matilda Jones.
SE182 (C123)	Henry Malone	d. 1841	Nicely-carved granite headstone for the son of John Malone, aged 28 yrs.

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SE183 (not in Shaw/Blunt database)	Rachal Young	d. 1871	Round-topped granite headstone. She was aged 21.
SE184 (not in Shaw/Blunt database)	Rosaline Harison	d. 1847	Neoclassical granite headstone for the wife of Ransom Harison, aged 34 yrs.
SE185 (C1)	Columbus Thompson	1834-1872	Round-topped marble headstone with a relief carving of hand with index finger pointed upward at top. Epitaph is "Happy is he whose hope is in the Lord."
SE186 (C1)	Gilbert Williams	1815-1856	Segmental-arched granite? Headstone signed by the carver in large letters "Columbous Stronach Cutter." He may have been a slave of stonecutter William Stronach.
SE187 (C1)	Harriet Bryant	1852	Tall segmental-arched marble headstone inscribed in part "An honest faithful domestic servant in the family of John H. Bryan She died 19 th April 1852 aged about 54 years."
SE188 (C1)	Peter Davis	d. 1853	Marble headstone
Northern Annex, bounded by East Avenue, New Bern Avenue, east property line of cemetery, and Southeast Section			
A189 (F12)	V. Austin Frost	1808-1886	Tall decorative marble obelisk. His wife, Adeline Snead, 1814-1881 also included in inscription.
A190 (F12) NC(O)	William A. Frost	1844-1908	Thick, rustically carved granite headstone

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A191 (F12)	Martha Ida Williams	1850-1855	Decorative marble headstone with a dove carrying an olive branch for daughter of W.C. and C.E. Williams.
A192 (D137a)	Priscilla A. Williams	1815-1853	Decorative Neoclassical marble headstone with an urn in relief at top for wife of Peyton P. Williams.
A193 (F14)	John David Crocker	1852-1855	Small marble child's headstone with a broken plant branch in relief at the top. Carver's signature "Grier"
A194 (G11)	Joel Lane	d. 1795	Large granite tablet at head, smaller one at foot, containing inscriptions stating that Lane was re-interred here in 1974 by the Wake Co. Committee of the Colonial Dames of America. Inscription reads in part: "Patriot, Colonel, Militia, Member Committees of Safety, General Assemblies, Provincial Congress and Constitutional Conventions, Trustee University of North Carolina. Our permanent capital stands on his estate."
A195 (F41)	Arcella B. Litchford	1830-1876	Tall marble headstone with dramatically carved willow tree in a rondel at the top. She was the wife of J. J. Litchford.
A196 (F72)	Mary E. Betts	1843-1871	Tall thick marble headstone with a rose garland in relief at the top and the inscription on a shield. She was the wife of William Betts. Signed by the carver "Cayton & Wolf."
A197 (F71)	Sarah Apphia Collins	1814-1857	Tall marble headstone set into granite ledger, now lying flat. At the top are a cross and flowers in relief. She was the wife of W. F. Collins. Signed by the carver "Grier." Beside this grave is a similar smaller monument to her daughter of the same name, d. 1855 aged 9? Years.
A198 (F91)	Mary McLean Bryant	1799-1857	Tall marble obelisk with inscription indicating that she was born in Salem N. J. and died in H____ Co., N.C. Signed by the carver "Maunder & Campbell."

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A199 (H17) NC(O)	Minnie Lee, Myrtle V., Flossie Jane Cole	d. 1904	Marble headstone with a handsome rose branch in relief to the 3 children of J. T. and S. A. Cole. Inscription includes: "Their lives with their home was destroyed by fire July 4, 1904. God gave, he took, he will restore. He doeth all things well."
A200 (H21)	White family monument	1888, 1910, 1924	Large rustically-carved granite monument with the family name "White." Matching granite tablets for E. W. White (1833-1888); M. E. White (1841-1910); and E. L. White (1866-1924).
A201 (F1010)	Rev. Enoch Moor	d. 1858	Large fine Neoclassical marble headstone, now flush on ground. Inscription includes "A member of the N.C. Conference." Aged 26 yrs.
A202 (F107)	Richard	1792-1851	Large fine marble obelisk
A203 (F107)	Peter Evans Hines M.D. and Frances Iredell Johnson Hines	1828-1908; 1949-1914	Large polished granite monument. Inscription includes in part "Son of Richard and Ann Hines. Surgeon First Regiment N. C. Volunteers"
A204 (F1015)	Julia R. Busbee	1828-1858	Marble box-tomb with parts of the base stacked inside. She was the wife of Quentin Busbee.
A205 (F1011)	Delano W. Husted	1833-1862	Handsome obelisk, now quite damaged. Inscription indicates that he fell before Richmond leading a charge for the Confederate Army in his 29 th year. An inscription to Harriet ___ is on the other side of the obelisk.
A206 (H85)	Oscar Miller	1853-1856	Marble headstone with high-relief ornament. Oscar was an infant.
A207 (H85)	M. Fanny Miller	1831-1865	Marble headstone with high relief ornament. She was the wife of Dr. W. R. Miller and probably Oscar's mother.

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A208 (F1016)	Emenline R. Johnson	1815-1848	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger for the daughter of Charles and Margaret R. Johnson.
A209 (H921)	Ellen Brent Fowle	1839-1862	Granite box-tomb with marble ledger for the wife of Gov. Daniel G. Fowle.
A210 (C231)	Romulus Mitchell Saunders mausoleum	1844	One of two mausolea at City Cemetery. Neoclassical-style mausoleum of quarried granite blocks, with a flat roof, a heavy molded cornice on the front and sides, and a paneled front parapet. In the center is a round-arched cast-iron door decorated with a downward-pointing arrow. At the front corner is a cornerstone "Built 1844." There is no inscription affixed to the mausoleum, but a marble plaque of recent vintage is propped on top of the cornice with inscription: "Romulus Mitchell Saunders 1791-1867." Saunders was prominent in Raleigh commercial and public affairs.
A211 (C220)	Watson mausoleum	ca. 1850	One of two mausolea at City Cemetery. This one sits adjacent to the Saunders mausoleum and shares a common granite retaining wall at the front. It is similar, with a heavy cornice on the front and sides, but has a granite obelisk set on top above the front door. An ornate cast-iron railing tops the cornice. Inscribed on the front of the obelisk is Elizabeth Obedience Watson (1819-1859). On the south side: Penninah T. Watson d. 1848 aged 58 years. On the north side: Josiah Ogden Watson d. 1852 aged 68 years. The Watsons were one of the largest land owners in Wake County.
A212 (C224)	Patrick McGowan	1811-1885	Segmental-arched granite headstone, now broken. Inscription indicates that he was born in the town of Drumfin County Shire, Ireland and died in Raleigh. His wife Elizabeth and son Charles are buried beside him with similar headstones.

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A213 (C223)	Charles Fritz	d. 1856	Segmental-arched granite? headstone, now flush on ground, for this "native of Saxony, Germany" who died in Raleigh.
A214 (not in Shaw/Blunt database)	Johnie	no date (ca. 1900)	Unusual granite monument with a deeply molded cornice and an ornate console bracket that contains the name "Johnie" in the larger end of the console. The only other visible inscription is the epitaph "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of God."
A215 (C218)	Almea V. Walker Brockwell	1861-1889	Thick Victorian-style marble headstone, now broken, to the wife of W. N. Brockwell.
A216 (C2) NC(O)	Margaret Anne Howard	1826-1905	Thick marble headstone with inscription that includes: "daughter of John and Nancy Campbell Howard, Died at Spring Hill, A faithful nurse in the Grimes family."
A217 (J31)	Thaddeus McGee	1827-1874	Granite and marble box-tomb with a Masonic symbol in relief at the top. His wife, whose name is illegible, is buried beside him in an identical tomb with an Eastern Star symbol at the top.
A218 (J31)	Harriet Relay McGee	1790-1860	Ledger that is flat on the ground for the wife of William C. McGee, who was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
A219 (J53)	Mary E. Pell	1813-1853	Marble Neoclassical headstone with finely-shaped top cornice that is now broken and flush on the ground. She was born in Edenton and was the wife of Rev. Wm. E. Pell, a noted N. C. Methodist.
A220 (J21)	Caroline Davis	1834-1865	Ornate Victorian-style marble headstone now flush on the ground. She was the wife of G. W. F. Davis.
A221 (C260) NC(O)	Billy Hunter	1933-1941	Small, thick marble headstone with a lamb in relief at the top. He was the son of D. S. and Valentine Hunter. His brother lies beside him under an identical monument.

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

Raleigh's City Cemetery, established in 1798 just outside the city limits on East Street, was the principal burying ground for Raleigh's citizens until the late nineteenth century. The town laid out the four-acre cemetery into four squares bisected by driveways: the north two for citizens, the southwest one for "strangers," and the southeast one for "Negroes and persons of color." Expanded in several stages to 7.46 acres, the cemetery was enclosed in 1898 by the decorative cast-iron fence that had formerly surrounded Capitol Square. Approximately 1,800 monuments crowd the cemetery's park-like grounds, generally arranged in family plots with masonry borders. By the late 1800s the plots were sold out, and burials have been sporadic since that time, thus the cemetery's period of significance extends from its establishment in 1798 to ca. 1900 when its lots were sold out and its importance diminished by Raleigh's suburban Oakwood Cemetery. Forty-four percent of the graves post-date ca. 1900. City Cemetery meets Criterion A for its statewide significance in social history as one of the earliest municipal cemeteries in North Carolina. It is one of the few municipal cemeteries that provided space for African Americans. Persons of eminence in Raleigh's and North Carolina's history interred at City Cemetery include governors, newspaper editors, Confederate military heroes, ministers, doctors, attorneys, farmers, bankers, the British stonecutters that constructed the State Capitol in the 1830s, and members of Raleigh's earliest families, including the Lanes.

City Cemetery holds statewide significance under Criterion C for one of the finest collections of nineteenth-century funerary sculpture in North Carolina. Monuments include head and footstones, box-tombs, obelisks, and mausolea cut by professional out-of-state stonecutters as well as by a group of Raleigh artisans. Scotsman William Stronach, one of the stonecutters imported to Raleigh to construct the State Capitol of local granite in the 1830s, remained to serve as Raleigh's principal gravestone carver until his death in the late 1850s. Stronach's monuments of marble and probably of the native granite form an important body of funerary sculpture in the state. Maunder & Campbell, Cayton & Wolfe, Thomas Grier, Charles A. Goodwin, and the Cooper Brothers all signed monuments in the later nineteenth century at City Cemetery. Wolfe was William O. Wolfe, father of North Carolina's distinguished novelist Thomas Wolfe. The cemetery's artistic significance is further enhanced by the rich assemblage of ornamental burial plot enclosures, from simple granite borders with corner posts to massive granite walls and decorative cast-iron fences. City Cemetery is one of the first and finest municipal cemeteries in North Carolina, and meets Criteria Consideration D because of its statewide significance under Criterion A for its social history and under Criterion C for its funerary sculpture.

Historical Background:

Establishment and Design: The city of Raleigh, established in 1792 as the state capital, felt an almost immediate need for a public cemetery. In 1798 the state General Assembly enabled the city commissioners to utilize up to four acres of state-owned land located adjacent to the city for a "public burying ground." The commissioners laid

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off the four-acre City Cemetery on the east side of East Street, the eastern boundary of the city.¹ At least as early as 1816, Raleigh's ordinances governing the cemetery included the following requirements:

THE GRAVE YARD

Is divided into four Squares. The two northern squares are for the use of the citizens and their friends. Strangers to be interred in the south-westerly square, and Negroes and persons of color in the south-easterly square.

All Graves to be due east and west, and five feet in depth.

Any person may locate and inclose for the exclusive use of his family any quantity of ground, not exceeding 300 square feet, on paying therefore to the City Treasurer four cents per square foot.

It is earnestly recommended by the Commissioners, for the sake of keeping the Springs and Wells of the City uncontaminated, and from other weighty considerations, that the Citizens desist from the practice of interring their dead in private lots.²

The cemetery's main entrance, on the west side facing the city, led into a broad dirt walk, now known as the Main Drive, dividing it into a northern half and a southern half. A north-south drive divided it into quarters. In 1806 the city commissioners accepted proposals for construction of a wooden post and quartered plank fence around the "Public Burial Ground."³ The wood fence was repaired in the mid-1860s with 1,800 feet of plank and post.⁴ By 1879 citizens complained that the dilapidated fence was temporarily propped up and not decent.⁵ Until 1898, the cemetery received scant attention and beautification from city government. Local citizens frequently criticized its wooden fence and dirt lanes. City Cemetery finally received a permanent and dignified fence in 1898 when the cast-iron fence manufactured in the 1850s to enclose Capitol Square was removed and re-erected around the three principal sides of the cemetery—along East, New Bern, and Hargett streets.⁶ Two of Raleigh's significant early artisans manufactured the fence: the city's first ironmonger, Silas Burns, created the iron work; its first gravestone carver, William Stronach, constructed the granite foundation.⁷ About this time the narrow dirt walkways dividing the sections were widened. In 1900 they were curbed and guttered with granite blocks quarried at the old quarry

¹ Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina*, 112.

² *Condensed View of the Acts of The General Assembly and Ordinances of The Commissioners for the Government of The City of Raleigh*, revised 1816. Raleigh: J. Gales, Printer.

³ *Raleigh Register*, Raleigh, N.C., March 31, 1806.

⁴ *Raleigh Times*, February 22, 1864.

⁵ *Raleigh Daily News*, January 15, 1879.

⁶ *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, March 9, 1898.

⁷ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 195.

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that supplied the stone for the State Capitol in the 1830s.⁸ The walks were paved with cobblestones at an unknown date. In the mid-twentieth century the city erected brick gate posts (now painted white) at the four entrances: two on East Street and one each on New Bern and Hargett streets. Iron gates are attached to the posts. The appearance of earlier gates is unknown, but one resident recalled that a stone stile, a series of steps that ascend and descend over a fence or wall, was located beside the entrance on Hargett Street in the early 1900s.⁹

City Cemetery reached its current 7.46-acre size through three annexations: in 1819 Raleigh's commissioners purchased lot 25 of state land (described as "New Bern Ave. adjoining Public Burial Ground") from the General Assembly. This expanded the cemetery beyond its original four squares on the north and east side, stretching southward to Hargett Street.¹⁰ It grew again shortly before 1849, as referenced in a newspaper article of that year.¹¹ In 1856 the commissioners purchased about one-third acre at the northeast corner of the cemetery, apparently to enlarge it.¹² The north boundary obviously extended to New Bern Avenue in 1869, when complaints regarding the lack of a cemetery entrance on that street appeared in a local newspaper.¹³

The entire cemetery is divided into plots, many with masonry borders. Although most were owned by private citizens, some had institutional ownership. Both bodies of the Legislature, the House of Commons and the Senate, had plots. A state law of 1844-1845 authorized the erection of monuments for deceased members of the General Assembly, as the lower house of the Legislature was then known.¹⁴ Family plots with granite walls and remnants of iron fences crowd picturesquely into the densest north sections of the cemetery.

Records of plot ownership and of burials have been destroyed at least twice. City Cemetery's sexton in 1890 reported that no map of plot ownership existed. Such records, if kept, may have burned in 1864 when the sexton's house was destroyed by fire. Any records accumulated more recently were destroyed when the City Auditorium on E. Davie Street burned in 1930.¹⁵ The only record of burials in existence is a survey and map prepared by city engineer Joe Beam about 1970 that lists 1,799 monuments.¹⁶ The earliest known grave was reported in the 1930s to have been that of William White, a young son of Secretary of State John Haywood White, who died in 1800.¹⁷ William's monument has disappeared, and the earliest dated monument at present is that of Absalom Tatom, d.

⁸ Norris, "The City Cemetery," brief historical essay, ca. 1971. (copy in NCHPO file)

⁹ Iden, "City Cemetery Recalls Past," *Raleigh Times*, November 28, 1936.

¹⁰ Elizabeth Reid Murray Collection [ERM Collection], Box 526, City Cemetery Notes, Olivia Raney Library, Raleigh.

¹¹ *Raleigh Register*, March 31, 1849, p. 3. [ERM Collection, Box 526]

¹² Wake Co. Deed Book 21, 311.

¹³ *Daily Sentinel*, Raleigh, May 25, 1869. [ERM Collection, Box 526]

¹⁴ Fred A. Olds, "Raleigh's Two Cemeteries," *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, June 27, 1902; *Laws of 1844-1845* [ERM Collection, Box 526].

¹⁵ *News and Observer*, Raleigh, April 5, 1890 [ERM Collection, Box 526]; *Raleigh - Capital of North Carolina*, New Bern, N.C.: Owen G. Dunn, 1942, 49.

¹⁶ City Cemetery List of Burials in Excel spreadsheet format, ca. 1970, prepared by city engineer Joe Beam.

¹⁷ *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina*, 112n. This information appears in Susan Iden's article, "City Cemetery Recalls Past," *Raleigh Times*, November 28, 1936 [ERM Collection, Box 526].

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1802 (NW37).

Monument Design

Prior to the 1830s, when a number of professional stonecutters moved to Raleigh to erect the new Neoclassical-style stone state capitol building designed by architects Town and Davis, Raleigh had no local monument carvers. Well-known out-of-state stonecutters Thomas Walker of Charleston, South Carolina and John Struthers and Son of Philadelphia signed a few of the antebellum monuments. The earliest monument at the City Cemetery with a carver's signature is the marble headstone of sophisticated Neoclassical design for Ann Elizabeth Gales, d. 1822 (NW48) signed "T. Walker, Charleston, S.C." Likely Walker carved a few other early nineteenth century monuments such as the headstones of James W. Thomson, d. 1816 (NE59), and Martha White, d. 1824 (NE100). Perhaps he carved the marble obelisk for Elam Alexander, d. 1827 (NW31). Certainly Walker may have supplied a number of the marble ledgers set on granite box-tombs favored by Raleigh's wealthiest families. "Struthers" of Philadelphia signed the marble obelisk for Susan McPheeters, d. 1845 (NW34). John Struthers & Son of Philadelphia supplied stylish monuments for North Carolina gentry from the 1820s to the 1840s.¹⁸

The nineteenth century granite monuments at City Cemetery form an important component of the cemetery's monumental significance. Although granite was not normally used for funerary sculpture in North Carolina until the twentieth century when power tools allowed it to be more easily worked, a large number of nineteenth century headstones and footstones in the cemetery are granite, as well as bases for box-tombs and obelisks. The granite headstones and footstones have professionally-engraved inscriptions. Box-tombs consist of a granite foundation supporting a top ledger stone (generally of marble) containing the inscription. The antebellum gentry favored these large, expensive monuments, which gradually ceased to be used after the Civil War. A number of monuments are a variant of the box-tomb, namely a granite ledger laid flat on the ground, with marble head and footstones embedded into it. An example is the Edward Rowlet monument (d. 1851) (NW18).

Scots stonecutter William Stronach (1803-1857) moved to Raleigh by 1833 to supervise construction of the capitol foundation and remained as the town's first monument carver. In 1837 he purchased a two-acre lot on Hargett Street opposite Raleigh City Cemetery where he must have established a marble yard almost immediately. He began to advertise that his marble yard was "at his house, SE corner of the Burying ground" in the local newspaper in 1838, even though he continued to work on the capitol until its completion in 1840. Stronach's house and marble yard are no longer standing.

Stronach's earliest gravestones probably mark the graves of fellow Capitol stonecutters who died during their stay in Raleigh. The southwest section, known as the "Strangers Section," contains the "Stonecutters' Plot," in which four stonecutters and two of their wives, who died in the 1830s, are buried beneath tall granite headstones with neoclassical curves at the top. The granite is almost certainly from the capitol quarry, located about two-thirds of

¹⁸ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 183.

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a mile east near present-day Rock Quarry Road. The granite quarry supplied all of the stone for the capitol, and continued to be used by the city throughout the 1800s and into the early 1900s for public projects. In 1839 Stronach purchased a section of the capitol granite quarry to ensure himself a steady supply of stone.¹⁹ The four men identified in their inscriptions as stonecutters are Thomas Page, George Page, William S. Loeb, and John Parker. All have very tall thick granite neoclassically-shaped headstones, with a roughly dressed finish appropriate to granite. The headstone of George Page, d. 1836 (**SW150**) bears a bold lobed tympanum. The headstone of William S. Loeb, d. 1836 (**SW151**) is capped with a paneled pediment. In the same plot stands a large granite headstone with a bold pediment for Mrs. Mary Cattanagh, d. 1839 (**SW155**), probably a stonecutter's wife.

The monuments firmly documented to Stronach are two probated monuments for Ephraim Mann and John Rex and two signed monuments for Ann Holden and Alexander Gorman. A probated monument is one for which a receipt signed by a stonecutter exists in the estate records of the deceased. In 1844 Stronach carved a marble head and footstone for Ephraim Mann, d. 1834 (**NW38**), a member of the Senate.²⁰ In 1845 Stronach carved the box-tomb with a thick granite base and a marble ledger for John Rex, d. 1839 (**NW20**). The ten-year lapse between Mann's death and the erection of a monument was not uncommon for monuments during the era. This practice, known as backdating, is the production of a marker for an individual who died a number of years earlier. Given their similarity, Stronach likely carved the marble headstones for two other legislators in the same General Assembly plot: Absalom Tatom, d. 1802 (**NW37**), and General Frederick Grist, d. 1811 (**NW39**). The two signed monuments are a marble obelisk for Ann Holden, d. 1852 (**NE91**), wife of later governor W. W. Holden, and a marble headstone with the figure of an angel carved in relief for the grave of Alexander M. Gorman, d. 1855 (**NE84**). Stronach signed the Holden monument "W. Stronach;" the Gorman monument "Stronach." Stronach's marble headstones and box-tombs are professionally-cut, Neoclassical-style monuments virtually indistinguishable from those of his competitor Thomas Walker of Charleston.

A sizeable percentage of the antebellum monuments at City Cemetery are granite headstones and box-tombs with granite walls and granite or marble ledgers on top that were probably carved by Stronach. Like the stones in the Stonecutter's Plot, these are unsigned and can only be attributed to Stronach on the basis of their granite material, their resemblance to his documented stones, and his position as Raleigh's foremost gravestone carver from about 1837 to his death in 1857. Apart from the use of the granite material, some of these stones possess an austere classical style or a medieval revival quality that may reflect his Scots heritage and training. Notable stones attributed to Stronach are the unusually tall Neoclassical granite headstone for James Gorman, d. 1819 (**NW46**); a Classical-style granite obelisk for Martha Guion, d. 1839 (**NE138**); and a granite headstone and coped body stone for Mary Beasle, d. 1831 (**NE78**).

Stronach's marble yard employed other stonecutters as well. In 1854 Stronach advertised that he had hired a

¹⁹ *Sticks and Stones*, 192-195.

²⁰ A Stronach receipt for this stone exists in estate records. Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 195-196.

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“first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer,” perhaps Eleazer Colburn, a Massachusetts stonecutter who was working on the capitol by 1838. Colburn and another Scots-born capitol stonecutter, Donald Campbell, served as executors of Stronach’s estate. William Stronach owned ten slaves in 1850, although their names are unknown.²¹ Some probably assisted in the marble yard. One granite headstone for Gilbert Williams (1815-1856) (**SE185**) in the southeast section, where African Americans were buried, is signed in large letters “Columbous Stronach.” The carving has an apprentice-level quality. Perhaps Columbous was one of Stronach’s slaves, but no trace of him has been found in Raleigh records. The only nineteenth-century African American stonecutter found in Raleigh was one “W. Stronach,” who operated as a stonecutter at the corner of Blount and Morgan Streets in 1875-1876.²²

From the 1860s to the early 1900s five other Raleigh firms signed monuments at City Cemetery: Maunder & Campbell; Grier; Cayton and Wolfe; C. A. Goodwin; and Cooper. C. A. Goodwin signed the marble headstone with ferns carved in relief for G. W. D. Hutchings, d. 1883 (**NE128**). Cooper signed the headstone for Julia Hutchings, d. 1904 (**NE129**). These signed monuments are no doubt a small percentage of the monuments at City Cemetery that were carved by these professionals.

The “urn and willow” headstone, so-called because it features a willow tree carved in relief at the top or a more complex scene with a willow tree sheltering a small urn, is a popular nineteenth-century monument type well represented in the northern sections of City Cemetery. The Jenkins plot (**NW 25, 27, 28**) contains three similar urn-and-willow headstones for James W. Jenkins [d. 1851], his mother Selenia Jenkins [d. 1855], and John J. Jenkins [d. 1882]. The type remained popular for several decades after the Civil War.

While most of the box-tombs that crowd the plots of Raleigh’s prominent families are antebellum in date, a few mark the graves of individuals who died in the late 1800s. Thaddeus McGee’s monument (d. 1874) (**A217**) is a box-tomb. The monument for Francis Philemon Haywood [d. 1900] (**NE108**) is the most recent box-tomb found in the cemetery. It was undoubtedly created for Francis in order to conform to the box-tombs of the rest of his family in the plot.

The obelisk, a tall memorial shaft, is the most striking type of monument at City Cemetery. Its popularity lasted from the 1840s into the early 1900s. Among the earliest obelisks are ones for Susan McPheeters, d. 1845 (**NW34**) (signed “Struthers, Phila.”) and Weston R. Gales, d. 1848 (**NW53**). A variant of the obelisk is a column broken off near its top to symbolize the abrupt death of a person in his prime. Examples at City Cemetery are for George Pollock Devereux, d. 1837 (**NE136**); and Love S. Gales, d. 1842 (**NW52**). Obelisks seemed an especially fitting monument for fallen Confederate soldiers, such as Lawrence O’Bryan Branch, d. 1862 (**NE98**). Branch, brigadier general of the Confederate army during the Civil War, fell at the battle of Antietam in 1862. He is buried beneath a splendid granite and marble obelisk in the family plot. According to the *Raleigh Register*, his funeral attracted

²¹ Ancestor.com: William Stronach, Wake County Slave Schedule, 1850.

²² 1875-76 Raleigh City Directory.

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the largest group of people since the visit of Henry Clay in 1844.²³ General William A. Blount, d. 1865 (**NE99**) has a fine obelisk. V. Austin Frost, d. 1881 (**A189**) has a tall decorative marble obelisk. An impressive obelisk commemorates William Montford Boylan, d. 1899 (**NE126**).

In the 1870s and 1880s highly sculptural Victorian monuments, often with floral symbolism such as rose branches or fern leaves, are favored at City Cemetery. A child, Willie Blake, d. 1868 (**NW29**) has a finely carved oval marble urn with a delicate lily draped across the lid. Some of the large marble headstones with symbols carved in relief at the top from this era are for Lizzilla Vaughn, d. 1870 (**NW1**), with a hand whose index finger points upward; Mary A. Butts, d. 1870 (**NW9**) with a rose branch; and Louisa Broughton, d. 1886 (**NW16**), with a cross and a crown. One of the finest of this type is the thick marble monument for Silas Burns, 1804-1876 (**NE69**) which bears a deeply carved, dramatic man's arm holding a hammer, an occupational symbol of an iron smithy.

Stonecutter Thomas Grier purchased Stronach's monument yard after his death and continued the monument company for a few years.²⁴ Monuments signed "Grier" at City Cemetery are a marble headstone with a relief urn for William Gray Kilkelly, d. 1856 (**NE133**); an ornate marble headstone set into a granite ledger for Sarah Collins, d. 1857 (**A197**); a delicate child's headstone for John David Crocker, d. 1855 (**NE193**); the three-dimensional monument for infant Howard Littleton Gorman [no date] (**NE85**); and a tall marble headstone with Odd Fellows symbolism for Dr. William R. Scott, d. 1854 (**NE117**). Grier, a talented artisan, must have left Raleigh after a few years because no monuments with dates later than the 1850s that are signed by him have been found.

The firms of Maunder and Campbell and Cayton and Wolfe operated in Raleigh during the Reconstruction era. Maunder and Campbell signed a marble obelisk for Mary McLean Bryant, d. 1857 (**A198**). Little is known about this firm. Donald Campbell was a capitol stonecutter and co-executor for Stronach; the firm of Walker & Maunder operated a marble and stone works in Wilmington, N.C. in the late 1860s.²⁵ Cayton and Wolfe operated in Raleigh following the Civil War. William O. Wolfe, a Pennsylvania-born professional stonecutter, is best known as the father of Asheville, North Carolina novelist Thomas Wolfe. W. O. moved to Raleigh about 1870 to construct the state penitentiary and in 1872, at the age of twenty-one, partnered with marble cutter John Cayton. Cayton and Wolfe signed the thick marble headstone with an ornate rose garland and a shield bearing the inscription for Mary E. Betts, d. 1871 (**A196**); and the box-tomb for Charles Manly, d. 1871 (**NE143**). They also signed William Stronach's mother-in-law's monument at Oakwood Cemetery, which was probably moved from City Cemetery. It is a marble headstone with a willow tree set into a granite ledger for Lucy Savage (d. 1859). The Savage headstone is similar to the fine urn-and-willow stone for Phoebe Colburn, d. 1878 (**NE72**), wife of artisan Eleazer Colburn, at City Cemetery. Cayton and Wolfe may have carved it as well. In 1880 Wolfe moved to

²³ Murray, *Wake Capital County of North Carolina*, 479-480.

²⁴ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 199.

²⁵ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 199 and appendix.

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Asheville and spent the rest of his career, to 1921, carving fine monuments in that city. After the move he still received some commissions in Raleigh and shipped monuments back to the city.²⁶

The Raleigh marble yards of Charles A. Goodwin and the Cooper Brothers carved a number of monuments at City Cemetery in the late 1800s and early 1900s. C. A. Goodwin signed a marble headstone with ferns carved in relief at the top for C. W. D. Hutchings, d. 1883 (NE128). Charles A. Goodwin operated the Raleigh Marble Works at 415 and 419 Fayetteville Street in the late 1880s. He apparently bought out stonecutter Thomas Grier, who had purchased Stronach's marble yard in the late 1850s.²⁷ The Cooper Brothers marble and granite works appeared in Raleigh by 1896.²⁸ The signature "Cooper's" marks the marble headstone of Julia Hutchings, 1838-1904 (NE129).

City Cemetery's Postbellum Development

While burials at City Cemetery were often important occasions in Raleigh, one of the biggest events was the day in 1867 when President Andrew Johnson visited Raleigh for the dedication of a monument at the grave of his father, Jacob Johnson, who died in 1812 from over-exertion when saving the life of his friend Thomas Henderson, editor of the *Raleigh Star* newspaper, in a boating accident. A great throng of townspeople attended to pay their respects to their native son president.²⁹ The tall granite obelisk is an unusual design, with a Gothic Revival corbelled cornice decorating the top. Its carver is unknown.

After the Civil War, City Cemetery gradually ceased its role as the principal city cemetery because the steady number of burials during the antebellum period had gradually used up its space. In 1860, for example, when Raleigh's population, both white and black, was 5,000, 103 individuals were interred there.³⁰ In 1866, a number of Confederate soldiers buried at City Cemetery were removed and reburied at a new Confederate cemetery donated by Henry Mordecai northeast of the town limits.³¹ About this time the city cemetery was declared to be nearly full.³² A suburban municipal cemetery, Oakwood Cemetery, opened in 1869 adjacent to the Confederate Cemetery, thus City Cemetery was no longer the only or first choice for burials. As families purchased plots at Oakwood Cemetery, they occasionally moved family members buried at City Cemetery to their new plots. For example in 1875 the firm of Whitelaw and Crowder were paid to remove four boxes of stones from City Cemetery to Oakwood Cemetery.³³ Stonecarver William Stronach (d. 1857) and his wife Sarah's graves were moved from City Cemetery to Oakwood to the new family plot after 1869.³⁴

²⁶ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 226-230.

²⁷ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 215-216; 199.

²⁸ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 285.

²⁹ Murray, *Wake Capital County of North Carolina*, 592.

³⁰ *Raleigh Register*, Jan. 11, 1860 [ERM Collection, Box 526].

³¹ Murray, *Wake Capital County of North Carolina*, 587.

³² Norris, "The City Cemetery," typed paper, ca. 1973.

³³ Receipt recorded in ERM Collection, Box 526.

³⁴ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 197.

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Soon after the Civil War, in 1871, the southeast African American section of the cemetery was full. Wake County commissioners then purchased property at the south end of Raleigh and established Mount Hope Cemetery for African Americans.³⁵ The southeast section contains very few monuments at present. Probably many of the graves were commemorated with markers that have not survived. A list of monuments in the southeast section in the late 1970s numbered fifty-seven.³⁶ Approximately three dozen headstones are sparsely scattered in this section now, indicating a high attrition rate in this section. Only one grave in this section post-dates 1871.

As fewer and fewer burials occurred at City Cemetery, and as Raleigh's population density shifted away from the city center, the old cemetery came to have a neglected air. Its wooden fence was patched and replaced at irregular intervals, with citizen complaints about the lack of a decent fence and livestock roaming in the cemetery. A newspaper editorial in 1881 complained that "To most of the people of the city, the old cemetery is one of the least known places in it. The air of desolation and utter neglect which reigns over the place makes it unpleasant to go there."³⁷ In 1898 the removal of the mid-nineteenth century cast-iron fence around Capitol Square by the state government provided an opportunity for the city to beautify the old cemetery. In exchange for the iron fence, gates, and foundation stones, the city of Raleigh provided curbstones around the square.³⁸ The city constructed granite curbs and macadamized the driveways in 1899.³⁹ In a 1902 newspaper article, Colonel Fred A. Olds noted that "the old [cemetery] has undergone in the past four years a wonderful transformation."⁴⁰

In the second half of the twentieth century a number of concerned citizens established committees to maintain City Cemetery and to call attention to its significance. William Henley Deitrick, chairman of the Raleigh Historic Sites Commission, presided over a committee to improve the cemetery's appearance in the mid-1960s.⁴¹ In the mid-1970s a coalition of garden clubs and the Parks and Recreation Department, which oversees the cemetery, conducted a major cleanup, weed eradication, and planted some 100 dogwood, crepe myrtles, and magnolia trees to give the cemetery the character of a park.⁴² Local historians Beth Crabtree and Betsy Shaw gave numerous cemetery tours to introduce the interesting eminences and monuments in the cemetery. In 1973 Joel Lane, on whose land Raleigh was established in 1792, was re-interred at City Cemetery beneath a plaque (A194) contributed by the local chapter of the Colonial Dames of America.⁴³ Various organizations, including the

³⁵ Murray, *Wake Capital County of North Carolina*, 590.

³⁶ Leon and Shaw, "Tombstone Inscriptions of Blacks in the City Cemetery, Raleigh, N.C.," *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal*, undated. [Copy in ERM Collection, Box 526].

³⁷ *Raleigh Daily News* Jan. 2, Jan. 14, Jan. 15, 1879; "The Old Cemetery," *The News and Observer*, Raleigh Feb. 20, 1881. [ERM Collection, Box 526].

³⁸ *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, Jan. 4, 1898; Jan. 15, 1898 [ERM Collection, Box 526].

³⁹ *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1899. [ERM Collection, Box 526].

⁴⁰ Olds, "Raleigh's Two Cemeteries," *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, June 22, 1902.

⁴¹ "Funds Raised to Beautify Old City Cemetery Here," *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, March 20, 1966 [ERM Collection, Box 526].

⁴² "Cemetery Plaque Dedicated," *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, May 16, 1975 [ERM Collection, Box 526].

⁴³ "Cemetery Tour Unearths Past," *Raleigh Times*, September 6, 1988 [ERM Collection, Box 526].

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Raleigh Historic Sites Commission and the Wake County Historical Society, have erected plaques at the graves of especially important individuals. In 1988 a committee erected a monument near the main entrance containing a list and a map of forty-one historically significant graves.⁴⁴ In the early 1990s Alice Leppe of the Raleigh City Planning Department directed a committee that erected an elegant monument “Dedicated in memory and to mark the resting place of Raleigh’s African-American citizens circa 1798 to 1872.” (A187).

The graves singled out for recognition by the 1988 monument are: 1. Jacob Johnson, d. 1812 (NW12) [father of President James Knox Polk]; 2. John Rex, d. 1839 (NW20) [established Rex Hospital]; Reverend William McPheeters, d. 1842 (NW32) [prominent minister]; Joseph Gales, d. 1844 (NW51) [editor of the *Raleigh Register*]; Weston Raleigh Gales, d. 1848 (NW53) [later editor of the *Raleigh Register*]; Anna J. Cooper, d. 1964 (SW160) [prominent African American author, teacher, and president of Frelinghuysen University]; John Devereux, d. 1844 (NE137); William G. Killkelly, d. 1856 (NE133) [killed in train wreck]; Beverly Daniel, d. 1840 [early U.S. marshal for Raleigh]; William Boylan, d. 1861 (NE121) [editor of Raleigh *Minerva*]; Thomas Meredith, d. 1850 (NE132) [editor of the Baptist *Biblical Recorder*]; Campbell T. Iredell, d. 1863 [Confederate officer]; Francis Johnston Iredell, d. 1865; William Henry Haywood, d. 1857 [banker and U.S. District Court clerk]; Gov. Charles S. Manly, d. 1871 (NE143); Josiah Ogden Watson, d. 1852 (A211) [large land owner]; Romulus Mitchell Saunders, d. 1867 (A210) [railroad promoter]; Sion H. Rogers, d. 1874 [railroad promoter]; Ellen Brent Pearson Fowle, d. 1862 (A209) [wife of Gov. Daniel Fowle]; Dr. Peter Evans Hines, d. 1908 (A203) [Civil War surgeon]; Thomas Jefferson Lemay, d. 1863 [railroad official]; George Little, d. 1876 [prominent farmer]; Peter Browne, d. 1833 (NE130) [attorney]; Col. William Polk, d. 1834 (NE103) [first president of the State Bank]; Sarah Hawkins Polk, d. 1843 (NE104) [Col. Polk’s wife]; Kenneth Rayner, d. 1884 (NE113) [U.S. Congressman]; William White, d. 1811 (NE101) [Secretary of State of N.C.]; Gen. William A. Blount, d. 1867 (NE99) [a captain in the War of 1812]; Gen. Lawrence O’Bryan Branch, d. 1862 (NE98) [Confederate hero]; William Hill, d. 1857 (NE76) [Secretary of State of N.C.]; Jacob Marling, d. 1833 (NE88) [Raleigh’s first artist]; William Peace, d. 1865 (NE90) [early Raleigh merchant]; Eleazer Reed Colburn, d. 1861 (NE71) [early stonemason]; William Shaw, d. 1827 [early merchant and postmaster]; Col. Joel Lane, d. 1795 (A194) [Raleigh established on his estate]; and Martha L. Brickell, d. 1852 (NW41) and Grizelle D. Ryan, d. 1868 (NW42) [daughters of Joel Lane].

Raleigh City Cemeteries Preservation, Inc. (RCCP), a citizens group, was founded in 2006 to help the city of Raleigh promote, preserve, and restore city-owned cemeteries. The group and the city Parks and Recreation Department worked with the Chicora Foundation, Inc. to conduct assessments of City Cemetery and the other public cemeteries, resulting in the 2007 publication of “City of Raleigh Cemeteries Study, Raleigh, North Carolina.” RCCP intends to restore the cemeteries so that they will become more important historical attractions.

Context for Criterion A: Early Municipal Cemeteries in North Carolina

⁴⁴ “Unveiling New Marker,” *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, April 10, 1988 [ERM Collection, Box 526].

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The Raleigh City Cemetery holds statewide significance for its Criterion A social history as one of the earliest municipal cemeteries in North Carolina. After such infrastructure necessities as roads and bridges, public cemeteries belong to the next level of services that an enlightened municipal government should provide. Public cemeteries would seem to have been a necessity for such new towns in North Carolina's coastal plain and piedmont in the eighteenth century, yet the opening of a public burying ground usually did not occur until many years after the town's establishment. Most often a church burying ground was later adapted for public use. The earliest municipal cemetery is apparently the Old Burying Ground in Beaufort. In 1731 a private citizen deeded the land for this cemetery to the town, founded in 1713. New Bern was founded in 1710, but its municipal cemetery, Cedar Grove, dates to 1854, when Christ Episcopal Church, which established the burying ground at this location in 1800, donated it to the city.⁴⁵ For Hillsborough, established in the mid-eighteenth century, the early-1800s burying ground of the First Presbyterian Church evolved into the town cemetery. Wilmington, established in the mid-eighteenth century, opened its first public cemetery, Oakdale Cemetery, on the outskirts of town in 1855. This was one of the earliest picturesquely designed "garden cemeteries" in North Carolina. Prior to 1855, the burying ground at St. James Episcopal Church had served as Wilmington's *de facto* public graveyard.

Salisbury and Fayetteville also established public cemeteries in the eighteenth century. Salisbury, established about 1760, has had a public burying ground, known as the "Old English Cemetery," since 1770, when a plot was donated to the town by the British government. In the 1850s a garden cemetery, Chestnut Hill Cemetery, was built in the Salisbury suburbs. Fayetteville established a town cemetery in 1785 when a private citizen deeded a narrow spit of land too small to build upon to the town of Fayetteville for five shillings for use as a cemetery. This became Cross Creek Cemetery Number One. In 1833 a different citizen left adjacent land for cemetery expansion to the town in his will. Interestingly, his will stipulated that the land was to be laid out in burial plots "on the plan of the graveyard in New Haven" and the proceeds of the sale of said plots be used for the education of poor children.⁴⁶ Raleigh, established in 1792 as the state capital, set aside a large block bordering the east side of town as a city cemetery in 1798. Its formal quadrilinear plan mirrored the city plan of Raleigh. When it became full in the 1860s, a new garden cemetery, Oakwood, was laid out in 1869 in a suburban location.

Each of these municipal cemeteries—Raleigh City Cemetery, the Old Burying Ground, Cross Creek Cemetery Number One, and the Old English Cemetery—contains the graves of white citizens of their respective towns, not just those who belonged to a particular church. Each cemetery is also an encyclopaedia of the history of its town, for it contains the remains both of its prominent citizens, whose works have lived after them, and the far greater number of ordinary, now forgotten citizens.

The physical character of each cemetery reflects its town. Beaufort's cemetery is landscaped with a dense cover of ancient live oak trees and native shrubs. Cross Creek Cemetery Number One is located on a bluff above the meanders of Cross Creek, the stream that attracted the first settlers to this area in the middle 1700s. Salisbury's "Old English Cemetery" had no formal plan or residence restrictions, in keeping with its position as a frontier

⁴⁵ Cedar Grove Cemetery National Register Nomination, 1972.

⁴⁶ Little, Cross Creek Cemetery Number One National Register Nomination, 8.10.

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City Cemetery, Wake County, N.C.**

trading village. Raleigh's City Cemetery reflects its governmental origins and social hierarchies. The two north quadrants were reserved for city residents, the southeast quadrant for African American persons, and the southwest quadrant for "strangers."

Raleigh's city cemetery also has statewide significance for its racial inclusivity. The only other early municipal cemetery in North Carolina known to have provided space for African Americans was New Bern's Cedar Grove Cemetery, established in 1854. However after the Civil War the graves in the African American section were removed from the cemetery, either by eviction or by voluntary act.⁴⁷ Antebellum African American cemeteries in North Carolina are confined largely to slave cemeteries on plantations, where the majority of the race lived. Urban African Americans would have had little option for burials, since few towns were as enlightened as Raleigh.

Context for Criterion C: Funerary Sculpture in North Carolina

The funerary sculpture of Raleigh's City Cemetery has statewide significance under Criterion C for its quality, quantity, and variety. A stroll through City Cemetery reveals a display of richly-carved monuments for many of North Carolina's wealthiest and most important families. The monuments cut by the identified stonecutters: the Struthers shop of Philadelphia, the Walker shop of Charleston, and the shops of William Stronach, Thomas Grier, Cayton and Wolfe, and C. A. Goodwin of Raleigh, have individual artistic merit. Many of those cut by unknown stonecutters also have high aesthetic value. The family plot enclosures of granite and cast-iron and the two mid-1800s Classical Revival-style stone mausolea create a network of funerary structures of individual artistic merit as well. From handsome marble monuments cut by the William Struthers shop in Philadelphia and the Thomas Walker shop in Charleston, South Carolina to marble and granite monuments cut by a group of Raleigh stonecutters, City Cemetery is one of the most important outdoor museums of nineteenth and early-twentieth century funerary sculpture in North Carolina. Of primary sculptural significance are the granite gravestones undoubtedly cut by the stonecutters of the 1830s State Capitol out of the same granite used for the building. Chief among these cutters was Scotsman William Stronach, who supplied monuments from the 1830s to 1857. Fellow Capitol stonecutter and Scotsman George Lauder worked for Stronach for a few years and may have cut some of the City Cemetery monuments. Cross Creek Cemetery [NR 1998] in Fayetteville was the laboratory of stonecutter George Lauder, while City Cemetery was William Stronach's sculpture garden in the 1840s and 1850s. Other Scots stonecutters that worked with Stronach and probably produced monuments were Eleazer Colburn and Donald Campbell. These monuments represent one of the most concentrated collections of Scots-born artisans' sculpture in North Carolina. The state had one of the largest influxes of Scots immigrants in the American colonies during the 1700s, along with a significant infusion of Scots stone artisans in the 1800s.

City Cemetery contains one of the largest collections of box-tombs in the state. Episcopal churchyards such as St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton and St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington, antebellum municipal

⁴⁷ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 38.

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cemeteries, and plantation burial grounds also have small groups of box-tombs. The large numbers of ornate family plot enclosures, consisting of granite borders, walls, and ornate cast-iron fences and gates, have statewide significance as well. Such lavish enclosures symbolized family wealth, and are particularly characteristic of Episcopal churchyards, such as Calvary Episcopal Church, Tarboro or the Episcopal Cemetery in Elizabeth City, as well as plantation burial grounds. Deterioration and vandalism have greatly reduced the numbers of these enclosures, thus City Cemetery's collection has statewide significance. The 1850s handsome cast-iron fence around the perimeter, cast by Silas Burns, likewise is one of the most extensive and finest examples of local ironwork in the state.

Finally, the granite mausoleum of Romulus Mitchell Saunders, with its Neoclassical design and 1844 cornerstone, is a distinguished example of family vaults in the state. Most antebellum vaults in North Carolina are subterranean brick vaults and most above-ground vaults date from the later nineteenth century, so the Saunders Mausoleum is a rare antebellum mausoleum that was probably designed by an architect, although his identity is unknown.

Continuation of Stonecutters Names:

Stronach, Columbus
Cooper
Maunder & Campbell
Walker, Thomas
Struthers, John & Son

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Section 9 Page 42
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Section 9: Bibliography

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The News and Observer, Raleigh, March 9, 1898.

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The News and Observer, Raleigh, October 24, 1899.

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Raleigh Register, March 31, 1849, p. 3.

Raleigh Register, Jan. 11, 1860.

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Wake County Deeds

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**Section 10 Page 44
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Section 10: Boundaries

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of City Cemetery is the plot shown on the accompanying City of Raleigh tax map dated April 9, 2008 at a scale of 1" = 179'. The parcel number is #1703983554.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the entire City Cemetery as developed by 1869.

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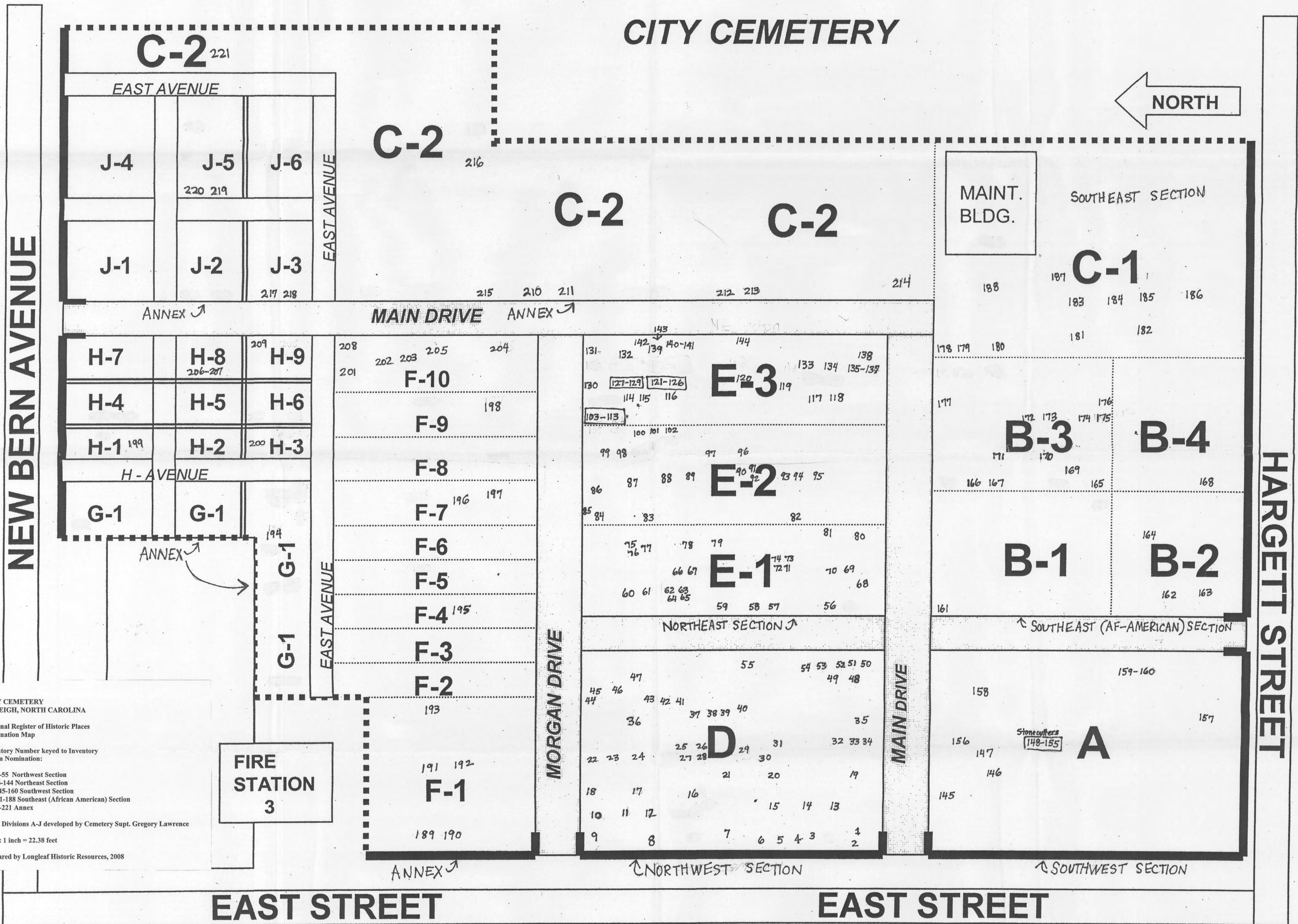
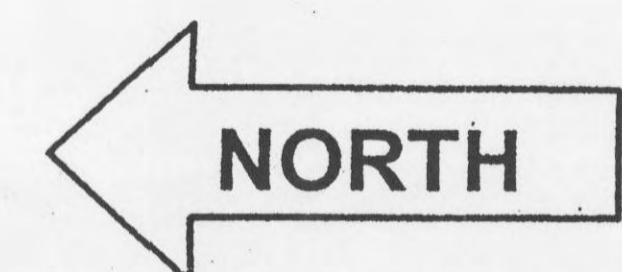
**Section Photos Page 45
City Cemetery, Wake County, N.C.**

Photographs:

City Cemetery
Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina
All photographs taken by M. Ruth Little, September 2007.

1. William McPheeters, d. 1842. Family Plot.
2. David W. Stone, d. 1848. Family Plot.
3. Overall view of Southeast Section.
4. Love S. Gales, d. 1842 and Weston R. Gales, d. 1848. Obelisks
5. Senate Plot. Tatom, Mann, and Grist headstones, death dates 1801-1834.
6. Overall of Northeast Section
7. Eleazer Colburn, d. 1861. Family Plot
8. Tomb table (illegible). Antebellum date.
9. Robert Kyle, d. 1855 and Hazlett Kyle, d. 1855. Family Plot with box-tombs.
10. Jane Brunkard, d. 1838, headstone
11. Lawrence O'B. Branch, d. 1842 and Gen. William A. Blount, d. 1867. Obelisks.
12. William Polk, d. 1834. Family Plot
13. John S. Bryan, d. 1848. Family Plot.
14. William Boylan, d. 1861. Family Plot.
15. Stephen, Delia, Benjamin and Sarah Haywood box-tombs.
16. George P. Devereux, d. 1837. Column monument.
17. George Pollock, d. 1839. Obelisk.
18. Stonecutters Plot for British stonecutters who died in the 1830s.
19. Monument for African Americans in Southeast Section
20. Harriet Lane, d. 1871, headstone and footstone (African American).
21. Overall view of Southeast Section.
22. Gilbert Williams, d. 1856, headstone with Columbus Stronach signature.
23. Storage shed.
24. John Parker "stonecutter" headstone, d. 1833.
25. William S. Lobb "stonecutter" headstone, d. 1836.
26. Thomas Page "stonecutter" headstone, d. 1834.
27. Peter Evans Hines, d. 1908. Family Plot.
28. Peter Hines, d. 1908. Monument
29. Ellen Brent Fowle, d. 1862. Family Plot.
30. Main Gate on East Street
31. Overall of Northwest Section
32. View of intersecting drives at center of cemetery
33. Saunders and Watson mausolea
34. Cemetery Fence, northeast corner of East and Hargett streets

CITY CEMETERY



CITY CEMETERY
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

National Register of Historic Places
Nomination Map

Inventory Number keyed to Inventory
List in Nomination:

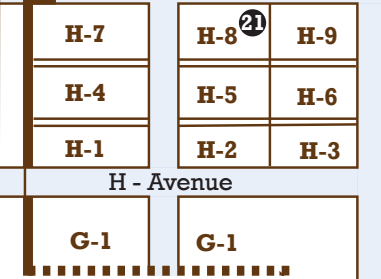
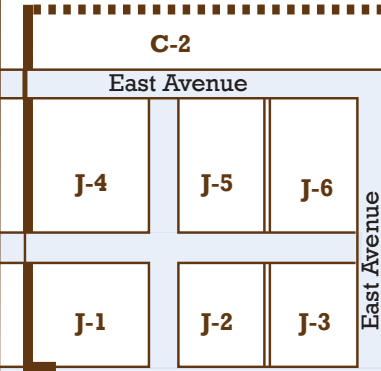
NW1-55 Northwest Section
NE56-144 Northeast Section
SW145-160 Southwest Section
SE161-188 Southeast (African American) Section
A189-221 Annex

Note: Divisions A-J developed by Cemetery Supt. Gregory Lawrence

Scale: 1 inch = 22.38 feet

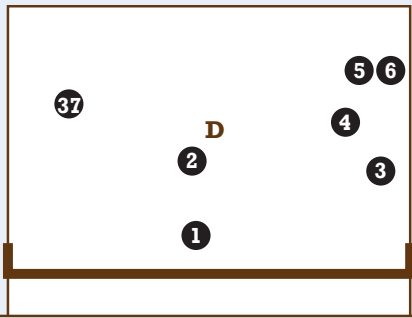
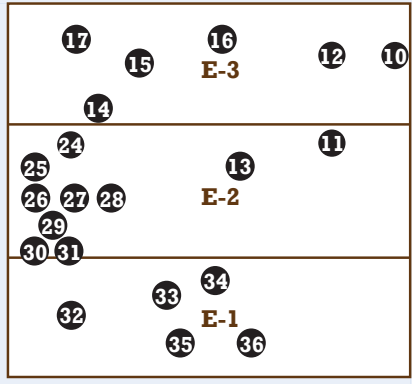
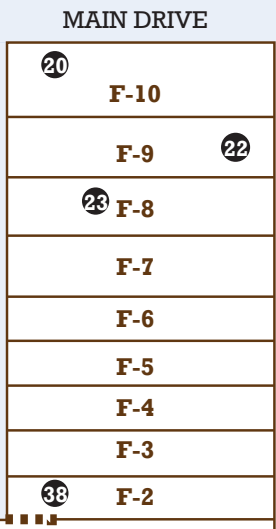
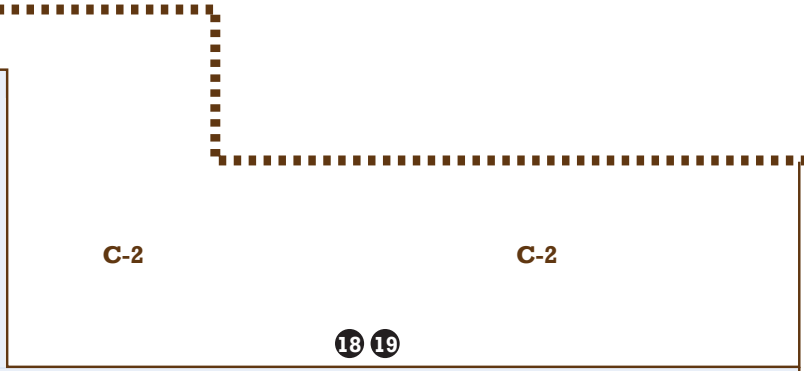
Prepared by Longleaf Historic Resources, 2008

NEW BERN AVENUE

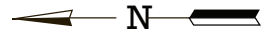
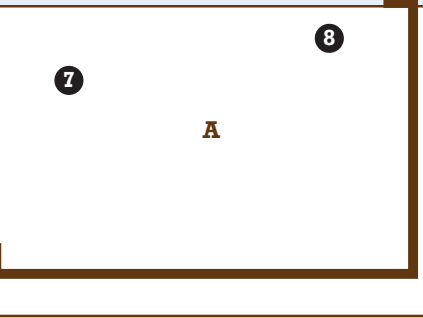
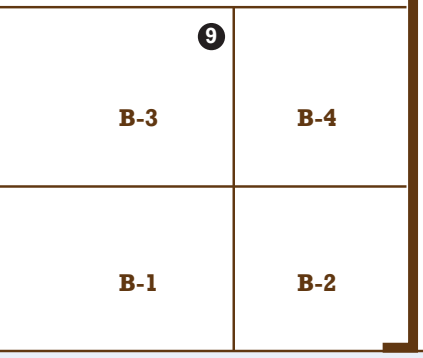


Parking Lot

Fire Station 3



Maint. Bldg



EAST STREET