

Tradition has it that Wm. Henry Haywood, Jr., (1801-1846), is buried near his sons, Duncan Cameron and Wm. Henry, both killed in the Civil War; but his tombstone is gone. Haywood was a U. S. Senator. He declined appointment by President Van Buren as Charge d'Affairs to Belgium.

18. Josiah Ogden Watson (1774-1852). Landowner. Watson was active in Raleigh civic life, donating money for the Christ Church tower. His home, "Sharon," belonged at one time to Governor Jonathan Worth.

19. Romulus Mitchell Saunders (1791-1867). Lawyer and statesman. Saunders was a Congressman, member of the General Assembly, N. C. Attorney General and Superior Court Judge. He ran unsuccessfully against John Motley Morehead for governor in 1840. In 1846, President Polk appointed Saunders Minister to Spain. He served four years, negotiating successfully for the purchase of Cuba, but premature publicity defeated the transaction.

20. Sion H. Rogers (1825-1874). Legislator. Rogers was Attorney General of N. C. (1863-1868) and served two terms in Congress and one in the House of Commons.

21. Ellen Brent Pearson Fowle (1839-1862). A daughter of Judge Richmond Pearson. Ellen was the first wife of Governor Daniel G. Fowle (1889-1891).

22. Peter Evans Hines (1828-1908). Physician. Hines was surgeon with the 1st N. C. Volunteers at Bethel. He served as Medical Director of hospitals in N. C. and Virginia during the Civil War.

23. Thomas Jefferson Lemay (1802-1863). Editor. Lemay was an ordained Methodist minister, but left the active ministry to become editor of THE RALEIGH STAR (1826-1853). He served as Grand Secretary of the Masons in 1832. Lemay was a nephew of Wm. and Joseph Peace.

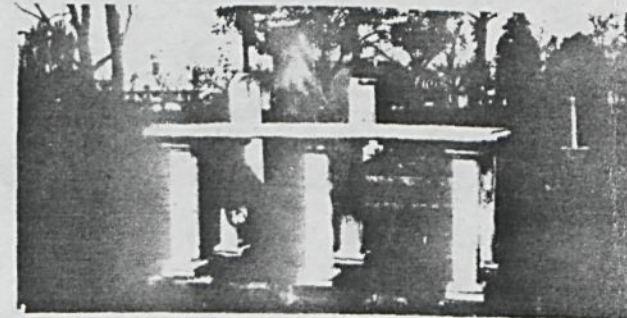
24. George Little (1810-1876). Attorney, businessman and farmer. While serving as U. S. Marshal (1845-1861), Little sought pensions for Revolutionary War veterans. He was a close associate of Governor Zebulon B. Vance and his aide-de-camp prior to Vance's election as governor.

25. Peter Browne (d. 1833). Attorney. Probably one of early Raleigh's most eccentric characters, Browne was a well-known and respected attorney. At one time owner of the Joel house, he reportedly, to the dismay of local citizens, planted the Lane family graveyard with cabbage. At the age of 50, he sold the Lane house and returned to his native Scotland. However, after about three years, he returned and resided here until his death. He became a Justice of the Peace in 1821 and was for several years Chairman of the Wake County Court.

26. William Polk (1758-1834). Born in Mecklenburg County, Polk attended the Mecklenburg Convention proceedings on May 20, 1775. At the age of 18 he was a major in a N. C. regiment of the Continental Line, serving under General George Washington at Brandywine, Germantown and Valley Forge. Ordered South, Polk was with Gates at the Battle of Camden and with Greene at Guilford Courthouse. At the hard-fought battle of Eutaw Springs, his horse was killed under him and he was severely wounded. A man of many facets, Polk was a legislator, president of the State Bank, trustee of the University of N. C., a mason (Grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of N. C.), and a large landowner. He was a friend of President Andrew Jackson, cousin of President James K. Polk and father of General Leonidas Polk, the Bishop-General. At his death he was the last surviving field officer of the N. C. Continental Line.

27. Sarah Hawkins Polk (1784-1843). Wife of Colonel William Polk and sister of Governor William Hawkins. At Mrs. Polk's suggestion, the Raleigh Experimental Rail-

way was established. Finished in January 1833, it was considered the first attempt at a railroad in N. C. The railroad was constructed to haul stone from a local quarry to build the present Capitol. Passenger cars were placed upon it for the enjoyment of local citizens. Tracks ran from the east portico of the Capitol to the rock quarry in the eastern portion of the city. Mrs. Polk was principal stockholder and the investment reportedly paid over a 300 per cent return.



Time and vandalism are enemies of these lovely stones. This turn-of-the century photograph shows Peter Browne's stately monument as it was originally.

28. Kenneth Rayner (1808-1884). Legislator. Rayner served in both the House of Commons and the State Senate. He was considered a "strong political speaker." Rayner was elected to Congress in 1839 and served as a presidential elector in 1848. He was one of a group of local citizens who surrendered Raleigh to the Federal forces on April 13, 1865. From 1877-1884 he was Solicitor of the U. S. Treasury. Rayner married Susan Polk, daughter of Colonel William Polk and it was under an oak tree at their home that Henry Clay supposedly wrote the letter on Texas Annexation to the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER that cost him the nomination for president of the United States.

29. William White (1762-1811). N. C. Secretary of State (1798-1811). White married Anna Caswell (1766-1859), daughter of Governor Richard Caswell. He was first Intendant of Police (mayor) elected by the people. The Whites had ten children, one of whom, Eleanor, married Governor David L. Swain.

30. William A. Blount (1792-1867). Soldier and Legislator. At the beginning of the War of 1812, Blount (son of John Gray Blount) volunteered for service and was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 18th Infantry. Promoted to Captain, he was stationed on the defenses of Charleston, S. C. At the age of 23, he was elected major general of the 6th Division of the N. C. Militia. Gen. Blount represented Beaufort County in the House of Commons and was a trustee of UNC for forty years.

31. Lawrence O'Bryan Branch (1820-1862). Lawyer and soldier. Orphaned at an early age, Branch was raised by his uncle, John Branch (Gov. 1817-1820). He attended UNC before graduating at the head of his class from Princeton University in 1838. Branch practiced law in Nashville, Tenn., where he also farmed and edited a newspaper. Moving to Florida in 1840, Branch practiced law in Tallahassee and fought in the Seminole Indian War in 1841. Returning to N. C., he became president of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad in 1853 and was elected to Congress in 1855. While serving as a brigadier general in the Confederate Army, Branch was killed in 1862 at the Battle of Antietam.

32. William Hill (1773-1857). N. C. Secretary of State (1811-1857). Hill succeeded William White as Secretary of State and served for forty-six years. His son, William

VF - Cemeteries
Raleigh

Geddy Hill (1806-1877) was a prominent Raleigh physician and a founder of the Medical Society of North Carolina.

33. Jacob Marling (d. 1833). Artist. Marling painted portraits in water color and oils of numerous members of the General Assembly and other well-known personages. Known for his landscape paintings, Marling's oil-on-canvas painting of the first N. C. State House hangs in the N. C. Museum of History.

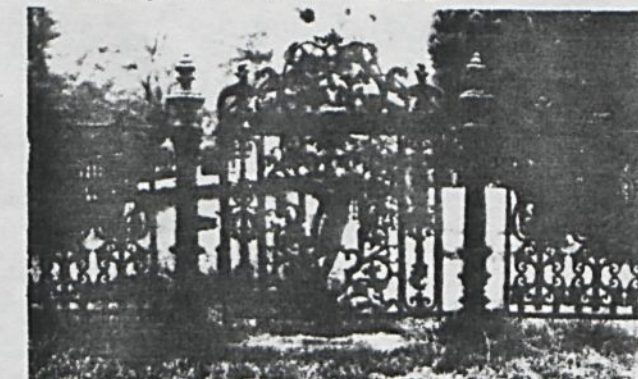
34. Peace Plot. The stone wall around this plot was designed with a unique drainage system which prevents water from standing in it. William Peace (1773-1865) and his brother, Joseph (1766-1842) operated a store (J&W Peace) on Fayetteville Street. The brothers were large landowners in Wake and Granville counties. William Peace was treasurer of the Raleigh Academy, a city commissioner, chief trustee of Rex Hospital, City Treasurer, director of the State Bank and a member of the commission to build a "dwelling house for the governor." A religious man, Peace was one of the original four ruling elders of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1857, he donated \$10,000 and 8 acres of land to establish a Presbyterian school for women — Peace College. His grandniece, Ann Augusta Young Holden (1819-1852) is buried here also. Mrs. Holden was the first wife of Governor William W. Holden.

35. Eleazer Reed Colburn (1796-1861). Stonemason. Colburn came to Raleigh from Massachusetts about 1832 to consult on stone being used to construct the Capitol. He acquired a local rock quarry and furnished granite for the original Dorothea Dix Hospital foundations.

36. Silas Burns (1804-1876). Ironmonger. Born in Andover, Massachusetts, Burns came to Raleigh in the 1840's and established the first iron foundry in the city.

37. William Shaw (d. 1827). Merchant. Shaw was one of the first ruling elders of the First Presbyterian Church.

38. Joel Lane (d. 1795). Surveyor. One of Wake County's earliest settlers, Lane was a Judge, Lt. Col. of the Wake Regiment, member of Provincial Congress of Halifax in April 1776, State Senator, and trustee of UNC. In 1792, the State of N. C., seeking a permanent capital, purchased 1,000 acres from Lane for £ 1,378 on which to lay out Raleigh. Two of Lane's daughters are also buried in this cemetery (No. 39): Martha Brickell (1778-1852) and Grizelle Ryan (1793-1868). When a lot in the vicinity of the Joel Lane House was paved for a parking lot, graves were uncovered. Speculating that the remains were those of the Lane family, the bones were removed and preserved by the Dept. of Archives and History. The local chapter of the Colonial Dames reinterred these relics here with appropriate ceremonies in 1973.



Sorrow is vividly portrayed by the weeping figure in this fine example of Victorian ironwork fence surrounding the Fowle plot.

A WALKING TOUR OF CITY CEMETERY



ESTABLISHED 1798
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

HISTORY LIES BURIED

Established in 1798 by Act of the North Carolina General Assembly, City Cemetery holds much of Raleigh's earliest history. The narrow cobblestone carriage ways have changed but little. The cemetery was originally laid out in four sections: two for residents; one for visitors; and one for blacks, mainly slaves. It has grown from the original four acres, bounded by East, Hargett and Morgan Streets, to seven acres, extending through to New Bern Avenue. Plots are no longer available, but an occasional burial still occurs.

Part of the charm of this lovely old cemetery is the iron fence enclosing three sides. The fence was made at the local foundry of Silas Burns and surrounded Union Square until 1898, protecting the Capital grounds from straying livestock.

A stroll among the granite tombstones reveals much of the flavor of Raleigh's past. Veterans of all this nation's early wars are buried here with the War Between the States having the largest representation. Statesmen, legislators, a governor, newspaper editors, ministers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, governors' wives, judges, plantation owners, educators, plain folk and slaves lie here. Their stories are the early history of Raleigh. Some of these are recorded and located in this brief brochure.



An old tradition is shown in the Gales' tombstones. When one died young and unexpectedly the shaft of their monument was often purposely broken off.

1. **Jacob Johnson** (d. 1812). Father of Andrew Johnson, 17th President of the United States. A respected citizen, Johnson was city constable, sexton and porter at the State Bank and hostler at Casso's Tavern. His collapse, while tolling the Capitol bell for a funeral, and subsequent death were supposedly related to his never having recovered fully from the effects of exposure and exertion while rescuing three prominent, local men from drowning when their boat overturned on Hunter's Mill Pond. The granite monument was erected by Raleigh citizens in 1867. President Johnson attended the dedication.

2. **John Rex** (d. 1839). Landowner and tanner. Rex, a bachelor, provided in his will for the manumission of his slaves. He stipulated that they were to be free provided they migrated to Liberia. Not only were funds provided for their transportation but also to set them up in business when they arrived. The residue of his estate was left to provide for the erection of an infirmary for the benefit of the "sick and afflicted poor of the City."

3. **William McPheeters** (1778-1842). Clergyman and educator. McPheeters came to Raleigh in 1810 to become headmaster of the Raleigh Academy. He also became "Pastor of the City" at an annual salary of \$500.00. In 1816, when the First Presbyterian Church was organized, he became the first minister. At one time he was offered the presidency of Davidson College, but declined because of poor health. McPheeters was a widower twice before marrying Margaret Ann McDaniel (1794-1862) in 1812.

4. **Legislators**. The General Assembly in providing for the City Cemetery specified that a section was to be set aside for the burial of its members who died while serving in Raleigh and a suitable gravestone containing the name, age and county represented was to be placed at the grave at State expense. Several legislators buried in this area are General Frederick Grist (Beaufort County), Ephriam Mann (Tyrrell County) and Absalom Tatom (Orange County). Tatom's grave is the oldest marked grave in the cemetery (d. 1802).

5. **Joseph Gales** (1761-1841) Editor and publisher. A native of Sheffield, England, Gales, his wife, Winifred, and their young family were forced to flee their native land because of political principles. Gales came to the

U. S. in 1795, settling first in Philadelphia, where he printed the *INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER*. His ability to take shorthand enabled him to report verbatim addresses given in the U. S. Senate. In Philadelphia, Gales came to the attention of prominent North Carolinians seeking to establish an anti-Federalist newspaper in Raleigh. The *RALEIGH REGISTER*, one of the most influential newspapers in the State prior to the Civil War, was first published on October 22, 1799, and remained in the Gales family until 1856. In 1833 Gales turned the *REGISTER* over to his son, Weston, and moved with his wife to Washington, D. C., where another son, Joseph, Jr., published the *NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER*. The Gales were devout Unitarians. Winifred Gales was a nationally recognized writer. After her death, Gales returned to Raleigh. Joseph Gales was twice elected mayor.

6. **Weston Raleigh Gales** (1802-1848) Editor and publisher. Highly esteemed in the community and the American press, Weston Gales was editor of the *RALEIGH REGISTER* from 1833 to 1848. He was a mayor of the city and served in the General Assembly.

7. **Scottish stonemasons**. The graves clustered here are those of Scottish stonemasons who were recruited by architect David Paton to cut stones for the present Capitol following the destruction of the original State House by fire in 1831. (John Parker, Donald Campbell, etc.)

8. **Anna J. Cooper** (1859-1964). Educator. Anna Haywood entered Saint Augustine's Normal School at the age of 6, among the first boarding pupils there. She married George A. C. Cooper, a teacher at the school and pastor of the Saint Augustine's Church in 1877. Widowed at the age of 21, Mrs. Cooper devoted her life to education. She received an A.B. (1884) and A.M. (1887) from Oberlin College and a Ph.D. from the Sorbonne, U. of Paris, France, (1925). Anna Cooper was a teacher at Saint Augustine's and Oberlin Colleges; principal of M Street High School, Washington, D. C.; Professor of Languages, Lincoln University (Missouri); and president of Frelinghuysen University, Washington, D. C. In 1892, she published *A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH* which established her as an early advocate of black equality and women's rights. She also wrote a volume in French, several biographies, and numerous poems.

9. **Sections B and C-1** were reserved for the burial of blacks, both free and slave. Few burials have occurred here since the opening of Mount Hope Cemetery in 1872.

10. **Pollock-Devereaux Plot**. The Pollocks were prominent in the colonial period. Thomas, Cullen and George Pollock were large landowners in the eastern part of the State. The first Thomas Pollock was a colonial governor. Frances Pollock (1771-1849) married John Devereaux (1761-1844), New Bern merchant and planter. Mrs.

Devereaux was well-known for her great wealth and charitable contributions. Their son, Thomas Pollock Devereaux (1793-1869) was a prominent attorney who served as Reporter of the N. C. Supreme Court (1826-1840).

11. **William G. Kilkelly** (1822-1856). Railroad express agent. According to the March 15, 1856, issue of the *RALEIGH REGISTER*, there was a "terrible accident on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. . . Monday morning about 11½ o'clock." An engine, followed by the entire train, jumped the track and plunged over a 30-foot trestle near Margaretsville Station (16 miles from Weldon, N. C.). "Horrible to relate," Kilkelly, who was riding in the mail car, and four other persons were burned to death. The body of the U. S. Mail Agent (Wm. T. Daughtry), was "only identified by his watch . . . which was wholly uninjured and still running." The article closes with "he (Kilkelly) was universally beloved."

12. **Beverly Daniel** (1778-1849). U. S. Marshal and Adjutant General of N. C. General Daniel was a popular bachelor, a gifted organizer of processions and pageants, an expert rider, a noted hunter, and an accomplished marksman. He served on the Board of Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol.

13. **William Boylan** (1777-1861). A native of New Jersey, Boylan established the newspaper the *MINERVA* in Raleigh in 1799. Animosity developed between Boylan and Joseph Gales, editor of the *RALEIGH REGISTER*, because of their rivalry for the State printing contract and differing political opinions. In 1804 their animosity erupted in a fight in which Gales was severely beaten. Gales sued Boylan for assault and was awarded £100 damages, which was contributed to the Raleigh Academy. However, when Gales' printing office accidentally burned that same year, Boylan allowed the *REGISTER* to be run on his press until the *REGISTER*'s press was rebuilt. Active in all phases of civic life, Boylan was a city commissioner, president of the State Bank, president of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, trustee of Raleigh Academy, and member of Board of Commissioners to rebuild the Capitol. A large landowner, Boylan was credited with introducing the cultivation of cotton to Wake County.

14. **Thomas Meredith** (1796-1850). Baptist minister. Founder and first editor of the *BIBLICAL RECORDER*. Meredith was also one of the founders of the Baptist State Convention. He was an advocate of a Baptist woman's college as early as 1838. Meredith College was named in his honor.

15. **Campbell Treadwell Iredell** (1836-1863). Son of Governor James Iredell. Captain of Company C, 47th N. C. Regiment. Iredell was mortally wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863.

16. **Frances Johnston Iredell** (1797-1865). Wife of Governor James Iredell. Buried here also are three Iredell children, including James J. Iredell (1828-1864). A lawyer before the Civil War, James was a major in Daniels Brigade when he was killed at Spottsylvania Courthouse, Va.

17. **Haywood-Manly Plot**. Many members of a branch of the prominent Haywood family lie here. The box tombstones of Wm. Henry Haywood, Sr. (1770-1857), oanker and planter; and his wife, Ann (1776-1866) are typical of early monuments. Two of their daughters were "first ladies" of N. C.: Eliza (1796-1840) married Edward B. Dudley (Gov. 1836-1841) and Charity (1799-1880) married Charles S. Manly (Gov. 1849-1851). Manly (1795-1871) was a graduate of the University of N. C. A lawyer, he served as chief clerk of the House of Commons for 17 years before being elected governor.

