

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 sandstone 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 if they migrated to Liberia. Funds were provided to transport and set them up in business when they arrived. The residue of his estate was left "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. 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 twice a widower before marrying Margaret Ann McDaniel (1794-1862) in 1812.
4. **Legislators.** The General Assembly, in providing for the City Cemetery, specified that a space was to be set aside for the burial of its members who died while serving in Raleigh. 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 Crist (Beaufort County) Ephraim Mann (Tyrell County) and Absalom Tatam (Orange County). Tatam'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, Winited and their young family fled their native land in 1798 for the U.S., based on their political principles. Settling first in Philadelphia, Gales printed the *Independent Gazetteer*. He soon came to the attention of North Carolina congressmen seeking to establish an anti-Federalist newspaper in the state's new capital. The *Raleigh Register*, first published October 22, 1799, became one of the most influential newspapers in the state prior to the Civil War. The paper remained in the Gales family until 1856. In 1833, Gales turned the *Register* over to son Weston, and moved with his wife, Winited, to Washington, D.C., where another son, Joseph, Jr.

## A Walking Tour of City Cemetery

National Register of Historic Places

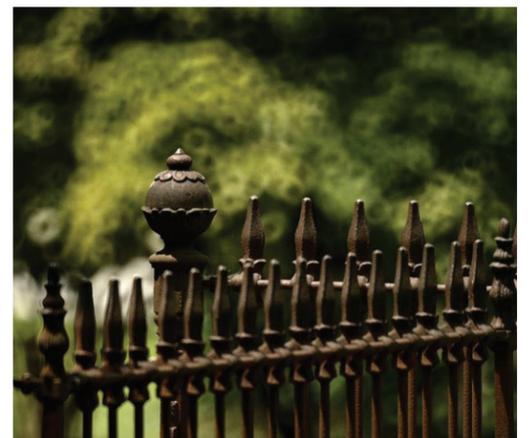


Photo courtesy of Bill Sandifer

Established in 1798 by an Act of the North Carolina General Assembly, City Cemetery holds much of Raleigh's earliest history. The cemetery was laid out in four sections: two for residents; one for visitors; and one for blacks, mainly slaves. It was originally four acres with an additional annexed area that totaled 7.7 acres, extending to New Bern Avenue. This public cemetery, owned by the City of Raleigh, no longer has plots available, and a burial rarely occurs.

The charm of this old cemetery includes the narrow cobblestone carriageways and the iron fence bordering 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.

The cemetery was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in June 2008.

17 East Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina

6. **Weston Raleigh Gales (1802-1848).** Editor and publisher. Highly esteemed in the community and the American press, Weston, youngest son of Joseph Gales, was editor of the *Raleigh Register* from 1833-1848. He was a mayor of the city and the only Whig elected to the legislature from Wake County prior to 1848.
7. **Stonemasons.** The graves clustered here are those of stonemasons who emigrated to the U.S. from Scotland, Ireland, and England. Recruited by architect David Tatam from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, they cut the stones for the present Capitol following the destruction by fire of the original State House in 1831.
8. **Anna Julia Haywood Cooper (1859-1964).** Educator. Her book, *A Voice from the South by a Black Woman of the South* (1892), established her as an early advocate of black feminism and human rights. Born into slavery in Raleigh to Hannah Stanley Haywood, she entered St. Augustine's Normal School at an early age, among the first boarding pupils. She married Rev. George A. C. Cooper, a teacher at the school in 1877. Widowed at the age of 21, Cooper devoted her life to education. She received an A.B. (1884) and an A.M. (1887) from Oberlin College in Ohio and a Ph.D. (1925) from the Sorbonne in Paris. She was one of the first black women to achieve a Ph.D. Cooper taught at both St. Augustine's and Oberlin. She was principal of the prestigious M Street High School (now Dunbar High School) in Washington, D.C.; Professor of Languages, Lincoln University and president of Frelightinghusen University. Her speech at the Women's Congress in Chicago in 1894 was highly praised by Frederick Douglas. Cooper was the only woman elected to membership in the American Negro Academy, founded 1897. In June 2009, the U.S. Postal Service issued a stamp in her honor. U.S. passports carry this quote: "The cause of freedom is not the cause of a race or a sect, but the right of humanity."—Anna Julia Haywood Cooper.
9. **Sections of B and C1.** Reserved for the burial of blacks, both free and slaves. Few burials have occurred here since the opening of Mt. Hope Cemetery in 1872.
10. **Pollok-Devereux Plot.** Frances Pollok (1771-1849) was a descendant of Thomas Pollok, colonial governor and a granddaughter of renowned New England minister, Jonathan Edwards. She was one of the largest landowners in eastern N.C. In 1790, Frances married John Devereux (1761-1844), a native of County Wexford, Ireland, John trained for the priesthood. When he refused to take his vows, he became estranged from his family. As Lieutenant in the British Navy, he served off Wilmington during the Revolutionary War. After the war, he settled in New Bern and became a wealthy merchant. Two Devereux sons, George and Thomas, both attorneys, are buried here. Thomas served as Reporter of the N.C. Supreme Court (1826-1840).
11. **William G. Kilkelly (1822-1856).** Railroad express agent. The March 15, 1856 issue of the *Raleigh Register*, reported an accident on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. "The engine, followed by the entire train, jumped the track and plunged over a 30-foot trestle about 16 miles from Weldon, North Carolina. Kilkelly and four others were killed in the fire. The article stated that the U.S. Mail Agent, W.T. Daughtry, was "only identified by his watch... which was wholly uninjured and still running." Kilkelly was characterized as "universally beloved."
12. **Beverly Daniel (1778-1840).** Brigadier General. Adjutant General of North Carolina. (1821-1840), Daniel was a popular bachelor, a gifted organizer of processions and pageants, an expert rider, a noted hunter and an accomplished marksman. He served as Chairman of 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. Amity 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 in 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 city life, Boylan was a city commissioner, president of both the State Bank and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, trustee of Raleigh Academy, and member of the Board of Commissioners to rebuild the Capitol. Boylan helped his former slave, Lunsford Lane to buy Lane's family's freedom and escape to the North.
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 women'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 North Carolina Regiment, Iredell was mortally wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863.
16. **Frances Johnson Iredell (1797-1865).** Wife of Governor James Iredell. Also buried here are three Iredell children, including James J. Iredell (1828-

### About Raleigh City Cemeteries Preservation, Inc.

Raleigh City Cemeteries Preservation (RCCP) is a 501(c)(3) organization with 14 board members, as well as advisors, and is incorporated as a non-profit in the State of North Carolina. We were established in 2006. RCCP is a partner with the City of Raleigh and others to promote and provide preservation and restoration of the historic city owned cemeteries, City Cemetery, O'Rorke Cemetery and Mount Hope Cemetery.

Our mission is to help the City of Raleigh promote and provide preservation and restoration of city owned cemeteries and assist with programs to enhance education and heritage tourism.

Visit [www.rccpreservation.org](http://www.rccpreservation.org) to learn more.



Peace Plot: #34 on map

Map provided by:  
Raleigh City Cemeteries Preservation, Inc.  
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Raleigh, North Carolina 27636

*A special thank you to Betsy Shaw for her work in compiling much of this information and to the Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau for its support.*

*If you are planning a heritage trip to Raleigh, go to [visitRaleigh.com](http://visitRaleigh.com) for more things to do, accommodations and travel resources.*

## Monuments

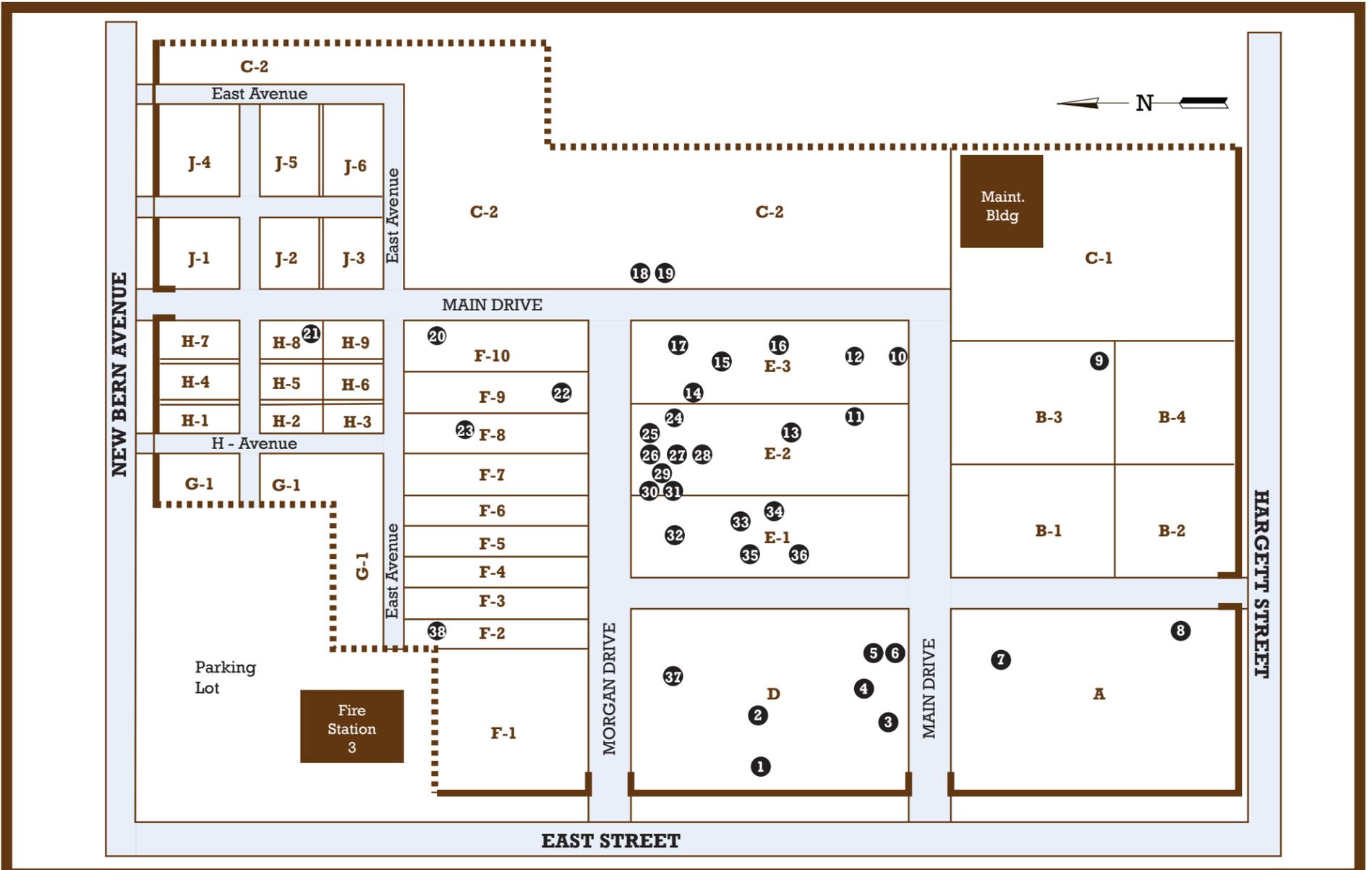
The headstones and footstones, boxtombs, obelisks, and mausolea of City Cemetery comprise one of the finest collections of 19th century funerary monuments in North Carolina. These were made by out-of-state stonecutters along with a group of artisans who settled in Raleigh in the 1830's to construct the State Capitol from local granite. Scotsman William Stronach, a Capitol stonecutter, cut headstones and boxtombs for this cemetery in the 1840's-1850's. Other local stonecutters, including Maunder & Campbell, Thomas Grier, Charles A. Goodwin, the Cooper Brothers, and Cayton & Wolfe signed monuments in the later 19th century. (Wolfe was William O. Wolfe, father of North Carolina 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.

## Who's Who

Veterans from the Revolutionary War to World War II are buried here, with Civil War soldiers having the largest representation. Others include statesmen, legislators, newspaper editors, ministers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, governors' wives, judges, plantation owners, educators, slaves, citizens and a governor. Some of their stories are told in this brochure.



Anna Julia Cooper



1864). A lawyer before the Civil War, James was a major in Daniels Brigade when he was killed at Spotsylvania Courthouse, Virginia.

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), banker and planter; and his wife Ann (1776-1866) are typical of early monuments. Two of their daughters were first ladies of North Carolina: 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 North Carolina. A lawyer, he served as chief clerk of the House of Commons for 17 years before being elected governor. Family tradition has it that William Henry Haywood, Jr. (1801-1852) is buried near his sons, Duncan Cameron and William Henry, both killed in the Civil War. His tombstone is gone. Haywood was a state legislator and U. S. Senator (1842-1846). Col. J.C.S. McDowell (1831-1863) married Julia Manly. He was killed at Fredericksburg and his body laid in state in Richmond in 1863 beside that of Gen. Stonewall Jackson.
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, North Carolina Attorney General and Superior Court Judge. He ran unsuccessfully against John Motley Morehead for governor in 1840. Saunders served as Minister to Spain (1846-1849) under President Polk. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina for 45 years.
20. **Sion H. Rogers (1825-1874).** Legislator. Rogers was State Attorney General (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 a surgeon with the 1st North Carolina Volunteers at the Battle of Bethel (June 10, 1861). He served as Medical Director of hospitals in North Carolina and Virginia during the Civil War. He was at one time president of the state medical society and surgeon general of the state.
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 William 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 Lane 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 North Carolina 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 Green 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 North Carolina, a mason (Grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of N.C.) and a large landowner. He was 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 North Carolina Continental Line.
27. **Sarah Hawkins Polk (1794-1843).** Wife of Colonel William Polk and sister of Governor William Hawkins. At Mrs. Polk's suggestion, the Raleigh Experimental Railway was established. Finished in January 1833, it was considered the first attempt at a railroad in North Carolina. The railroad carried quarried stone in wooden carts drawn by horses over the rails to the new Capitol being built. Tracks ran from the east portico of the Capitol to the rock quarry in the eastern portion of the city. On Sundays, local citizens could ride in passenger cars on this horse-drawn railroad. Mrs. Polk was principal stockholder, and her return on investment reportedly exceeded 300 percent.
28. **Kenneth Rayner (1808-1884).** Lawyer and Congressman. In 1848, Rayner ran against Millard Fillmore for the Whig party nomination as vice-president. He lost the nomination by one vote. Had he won, he would have become President of the United States upon the death of Zachary Taylor. Rayner 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 Treasury. Rayner married Susan Polk, daughter of William Polk. It was under an oak tree at their home on E. North Street on April 17, 1844, where Henry Clay wrote his famous "Raleigh Letter" against the annexation of Texas to the *National Intelligencer* that many believe cost him the presidency of the United States.
29. **William White (1762-1811).** Secretary of State (1798-1811). White married Anna Caswell (1766-1859) daughter of Governor Richard Caswell. He was the first Intendant of Police (mayor) elected by the people. The Whites had ten children, one of whom, Eleanor, married Governor David L. Swain. Their son, John Haywood (1793-1800) was the first known burial in City Cemetery.
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 North Carolina Militia. Gen. Blount represented Beaufort County in the House of Commons and was a trustee of University of North Carolina for 40 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 graduated head of his class from Princeton University in 1838. Branch practiced law in Nashville, Tennessee 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 North Carolina, 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 in 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 46 years. His son, William Geddy Hill (1806-1877), was a prominent Raleigh physician and founder of the Medical Society of North Carolina.
33. **Jacob Marling (d. 1833).** Artist. Marling painted portraits in watercolor and oil of numerous members of the General Assembly and other well-known personages. Marling's oil painting of the first State House hangs in the North Carolina Museum of History.
34. **Peace Plot.** The stone wall around this plot was supposedly designed with a unique drainage system which prevents standing water. 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), also is buried here. Mrs. Holden was the first wife of Governor William Holden.
35. **Eleazer Reed Colburn (1796-1861).** Stonemason. Colburn came to Raleigh from Massachusetts in 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 (1764-1827).** Merchant. Shaw owned several stores and was the first postmaster of Raleigh. He 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, Lieutenant Colonel of the Wake Regiment; member of the Provincial Congress in Halifax in April 1776; state senator; and trustee of University of North Carolina. In 1792, the state of North Carolina, 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 (1776-1852) 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. Speculation that the remains were those of the Lane family resulted in the removal and preservation of the bones in the state archives. The local chapter of the Colonial Dames reinterred these relics here with a ceremony in 1973.