

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Mount Hope Cemetery

Raleigh, Wake County, WA3792, Listed 1/8/2009

Nomination by M. Ruth Little

Photographs by M. Ruth Little, January 2008



Entrance gates, Fayetteville Street



W.H. Mathews mausoleum



General view looking east toward Fayetteville Street



Herman Beasley marker

**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 Mount Hope Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1100 Fayetteville Street not for publication N/A

city or town Raleigh vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27603

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): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Mount Hope Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
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>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>101</u>	<u>17</u>	objects
<u>104</u>	<u>18</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 granite, marble, concrete, wood
cast-iron

Narrative Description

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

Mount Hope Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
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)

ethnic heritage: black
landscape architecture
art
community planning and development

Period of Significance

ca. 1872-1952

Significant Dates

ca. 1872

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder

Stonecutters: Stronach, Columbus; Goodwin, C.A.; Cooper

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: _____

Mount Hope Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 29.3 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17S	<u>712660</u>	<u>3960580</u>
2	17S	<u>713080</u>	<u>3960560</u>

	Zone	Easting	Northing
3	17S	<u>713020</u>	<u>3960280</u>
4	17S	<u>712700</u>	<u>3960160</u>

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 February 21, 2008

street & number 2312 Bedford Avenue 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

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

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

Section 7: Description

Mount Hope Cemetery, 1100 Fayetteville Street, a 34.3-acre cemetery owned by the city of Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, was established about 1872 for African Americans and continues to be operated so almost exclusively. It is located at the northwest junction of Fayetteville Street and Prospect Avenue, south of the central business district. The property, on a high promontory on the south side of Rocky Branch, overlooks Raleigh's urban skyline. Washington Elementary School adjoins the cemetery on the north side; the former Caraleigh Mill Village abuts it to the south. Fayetteville Street forms the east boundary; residential and commercial properties along Green Street and U.S. 401 South form the west boundary. Only the original 11.5 acre cemetery and its early additions; the 1914 Durfey Section on the north; the 1926 "Backside" section on the west and south; the 1945 Pipeline Section and Upper Flats section on the south; and the 1952 Southwest "Flats" section are included within the nomination boundary. The Southeast section at the corner of Fayetteville Street and Prospect Avenue, a five-acre area added in 1990, is excluded because the monuments fall outside of the cemetery's period of historic significance, ca. 1872-1952, and because its flush marker design does not conform to the cemetery's historic character. Therefore, the nominated acreage consists of approximately 29.3 acres.

The original 11.5 acre cemetery, located in the center, features a picturesque plan that follows the hilly contours of the tract. Narrow roads loop through the cemetery in big ovals, dividing it into different sections, designated on the original plan as A-M. In the center is a circular section, Section E, with family plots divided into pie-shaped wedges. Only the principal roads are paved; others are covered with grass. The depressed profiles of these grassed drives remain visible today, suggesting they were originally dirt drives. The plan designates the outer road as Chavis Avenue; the other roads are Central, Crescent, Maple, Oak, and Elm avenues. The landscape plan is a contributing site, even though some of the roads are grassed over and no longer drivable. Gates constructed of granite blocks, with cast-iron gates, flank the main entrance on Fayetteville Street, a short distance north of the intersection with Prospect Avenue. A well-trimmed lawn spreads across the hills of the cemetery, broken occasionally by rock outcroppings. Large trees, including pines, cedars, oaks, and magnolias provide restful shade throughout the cemetery. The cemetery is divided into family plots, some defined by borders. In the older sections some of these are of granite, but most are of concrete, sometimes with family surnames cast into them.

The approximate total number of monuments in the cemetery is 1,454, although interment records list over 7,000 individuals. Approximately 614 stand in the original cemetery; 195 in the Durfey Section; 350 in the Backside; 162 in the Pipeline; 85 in the Upper Flats; and 210 in the Southwest "Flats" section. Family monuments that commemorate more than one individual explain some of the discrepancy between the number of graves and the number of monuments, although most individual graves are completely unmarked. A total of 118 of the most artistic and historic monuments are listed in the inventory as contributing objects. A small group of gravestones with antebellum death dates were moved into the cemetery after it opened ca. 1872. All

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but seventeen fall within the period of significance of Mount Hope Cemetery that begins in ca. 1872 and ends in 1952, the year in which "The Flats," the last expansion that continued the historic landscape character of the cemetery, was added. Although the Upper Flats and The Flats sections were filled in during the later twentieth century, they represent the last expansions that maintain the historic character of the cemetery as a landscape of traditional family plots with monuments. The nineteenth century cemetery with its five additions made by 1952 constitutes a rare African American municipal cemetery of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. The seventeen post-dating 1952 are noncontributing objects. Other resources consist of one contributing building, the Matthews Mausoleum (No. 94); one noncontributing shed; one contributing structure (entrance gate); and the overall landscape design of the original 11.5 acre cemetery, a contributing site.

The approximately 614 monuments in the original cemetery are spread fairly thinly across the 11.5 acres, with large areas of open space with unmarked graves. Most monuments are marble or concrete headstones and obelisks from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Approximately a dozen small marble and granite headstones predate the opening of the cemetery about 1872 and were obviously moved to Mount Hope from other graveyards. The earliest dated gravestone is a fragmentary marble headstone with bearing a death date of 1846 (B25). The name of the deceased has disappeared from the stone. One of the early stones, a marble headstone for Nelson Lane (No. 87), who died in 1859, is signed "Columbus Stronach Cutter."

The most artistic monuments of the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century are headstones or obelisks, with headstones predominating. Where ornament is present, this is generally fraternal, religious, or sentimental symbolism carved in relief. Several of the late 1800s monuments are signed. The Masonic symbol of the compass and protractor and the three interlinked rings symbolizing the Oddfellows are common. Women's monuments are often decorated with the religious symbol of a cross, sometimes associated with a crown, or relief carvings of roses and other flowers. Children are often memorialized with relief carvings of lambs. The Turner infant (d. 1888) (No. 55) has a marble headstone with marble side rails that resemble a small bed. The small marble monument with a lamb carved in high relief for child Lucy E. Sanders (d. 1883) (No. 93) is signed "C. A. Goodwin." Another of the few signed monuments is the Gothic Revival-style marble monument with a cross in relief for Chloe Otey (d. 1897) (No. 22) is signed "Cooper, Raleigh." One of the most unusual headstones, for Sophia Lee (d. 1891) (No. 37), contains a deep relief carving of an angel pointing upward.

A number of marble obelisks commemorate the more affluent families buried at Mount Hope. Some honor individuals, others a husband and wife or even an entire family. The most unusual obelisk is for Ann Bemby (d. 1875) (No. 36), with a porcelainized newspaper article about her funeral recessed into the top. John O'Kelly Sr. (d. 1896) (No. 40) has an ornate Victorian-style marble obelisk. Sallie Mial (d. 1917) (No. 76) has a tall decorative obelisk that commemorates her faithful service as the first Missionary of the Woman's Baptist H. & F. Mission Convention of North Carolina. The tall marble obelisk for M. Norfleet Dunston Sr. (d. 1919) (No. B38) also commemorates three other individuals who predeceased him. These are Ann Eliza Dunston (d. 1851)

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(possibly his mother); William Durham (d. 1884), and his wife Margaret (d. 1894). An obelisk for the McIntyre family (No. 73) serves as a family monument containing only the family name, with no individual inscriptions.

The grandest monument at Mount Hope Cemetery, located along Chavis Avenue at the rear of the original cemetery, is a stone mausoleum for W. H. Matthews (1828-1902) (No. 94). The barrel-vaulted rectangular edifice, said to have been designed by his son W. J. Matthews of Chicago, has a cast-iron door and a marble plaque set above the door with an inscription. This is a contributing building.

Dozens of mass-produced cast concrete headstones with neat uppercase Roman lettering cast into the front face and a decorative emblem of an anchor entwined with ivy at the top commemorate people who were buried at Mount Hope from the 1890s to the late 1920s. The headstones have the same tall, thin vertical proportions as marble headstones, but are of smaller height and width and often include a short epitaph. They seem to be the product of a single firm. While most commemorate a single individual, such as infant Lougenia Fike (d. 1904) (No. 65), others serve as family monuments, with inscriptions for up to five individuals. The Fleming family cast concrete headstone (No. 75) contains inscriptions for five people: George and Barbara Fleming (d. 1891 and 1895), Allen and Tad Fleming and Francis McLaurin, with no death dates.

Many family plots have mass-produced polished granite family monuments containing the family surname and a small individual granite ledger set at each individual grave in the plot. One of the largest plots thus marked is that of the Lightner family, located in the center circular Section E of the original cemetery (Nos. 48-51). Since they operated the Lightner Funeral Home, they were well-situated to erect monuments. The family monument contains the Lightner surname, with fourteen granite ledgers for the individuals, ranging from Daphney Lightner (1852-1924) to Clarence E. Lightner (1921-2002) (NC). It is likely that the monuments recently replaced earlier gravemarkers. A number of other early graves at Mount Hope also have granite family monuments with individual tablets. Like the Lightner stones, these are backdated monuments erected many years after the date of death, generally in the mid-to-late 1900s. The large family monument for the Pegues family contains four inscriptions, with individual graves bearing granite borders with monograms (No. 47). These stones may have been erected at the time the last person, Albert C. Pegues, died in 1995 (NC). One of the largest and most elegant granite monuments commemorates dentist Charles A. Dunstan (d. 1941) (No. 35). His tall arched stone, decorated with floral relief, includes a long inscription recognizing him as the "Daddy of Dentistry" for his service to Raleigh from 1907 to 1941. His wife's inscription is on the rear of the stone. An especially interesting polished granite monument memorializes Dr. N. L. Edwards, d. 1919 (No. 95) with a "cushion-shaped" stone with inscription at the head of the grave and a gabled bodystone covering the entire grave.

Near the main cemetery entrance stands a group of four small marble headstones (No. B5-B8) for people who worked for the T. H. Briggs family. Phylis Walker (d. 1887) and her daughter Jane Walker (d. 1910) were apparently both household maids; Jim Hill (d. 1927) and Mily Alexander, death date unmarked, are identified as

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“friends” of the Briggs family. Apparently the Briggs family owned this plot and made it available to their long-time servants.

A small number of homemade marble, soapstone, concrete, and wood monuments are scattered throughout the original cemetery. Judie Dunn (d. 1892?) (No. 70) has the only soapstone monument at Mount Hope. Her well-shaped headstone was probably made by her son, who inscribed it “My dear mother” in amateurish lettering and design. Jennie Johnson (d. 1931) (No. C46) has a marble headstone with a semi-literate inscription cut from stencils. One wood headboard (No. 69) exists. The ancient marker, split in two parts, probably dates from the late nineteenth century and gives no evidence that it was ever inscribed. Two creative homemade cast-concrete monuments probably date to the 1970s have significance, although non-contributing. Monument No. 79 is a thick shield form with a cross cast into its front face. The aluminum funeral home marker identifies the grave as that of Mack Smith (d. 1969). Not far away is a sizeable headstone with a blank front and a corrugated rear (No. 84). There is no indication of who is buried here.

The other resources at Mount Hope Cemetery consist of two buildings, one structure, and one site:

Front entrance gates and gate posts on Fayetteville Street. ca. 1930s. Contributing structure. Granite block gate posts with cast-iron gates. In each post is a marble plaque containing “Mount Hope” on the left and “Cemetery” on the right. A bronze plaque on the right gate is inscribed “Mt Hope Cemetery est. ca. 1872 placed by the Raleigh Cemeteries Commission 1978.” The exact date of the gate posts and gates are unknown, but the stonework resembles Craftsman-style stonework from the 1930s.

Matthews Mausoleum. 1902. Contributing building. Unique mausoleum in Mount Hope Cemetery constructed of granite fieldstones, with a barrel vaulted roof, vine-type mortar joints, a cast-iron door, and a marble plaque above it bearing the inscription for Matthews. He is apparently the only individual in the mausoleum. Remnants remain at the front corners of a molded stone cornice which probably continued along the side walls but was removed when the lower section of the vault was rebuilt in recent yrs. In 1881 Matthews, a brick mason, lived at the corner of South and Dawson streets. Matthews’s son lived in Chicago and designed this mausoleum.¹

Shed. ca. 1960. Noncontributing building. Gabled building covered with T-111 siding, with a door, a window, a garage door, and an asphalt roof. This functioned as the cemetery office in the 1980s and perhaps earlier, and is now used for storage. (interview with Cemetery Supt. Danny Morgan, January 2008).

Site. ca. 1872. Contributing site. Garden cemetery landscape design. The name of the designer is unknown. The

¹ 1881 Raleigh City Directory; “Matthews’ Vault – the Only Private Tomb Built By A Colored Man in the State,” *News and Observer*, Raleigh, NC, August 5, 1902, pg. 5.

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picturesque plan consists of curving driveways that divide the original cemetery into circular and irregular oval shapes. The major drives have been paved with asphalt for many years; the secondary drives are now covered with grass. All drives were probably covered with dirt during most of the cemetery's historic years. The drives have never had curbs. No evidence of a formal planting design remains. It is likely that the current landscaping of grassy lawns and informal plantings of shrubbery and evergreen and deciduous trees continue the original planting design of Mount Hope Cemetery.

Resource Integrity: Many of the older monuments are weathered and somewhat fragmentary. A number of the older headstones have been laid flush on the ground; some of these, especially the early concrete headstones, are in pieces. Inscriptions on some marble monuments are nearly indecipherable due to "sugaring." 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 eroded and sometimes fragmentary, the monuments contribute to Mount Hope 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 order beginning with the original cemetery, then the Backside Section, then the Pipeline Section. No monuments in the Durfey Section, the Upper Flats, or the Southwest Flats section are included because these sections contain representative monuments that do not possess individual significance. Illegible data is indicated by _____. Data that is guessed at is followed by a question mark (?). All pre-1952 monuments are contributing objects. _____ post-1952 monuments, included for their historic or design interest, are noncontributing.

Note regarding the inventory numbers: Monuments located in Sections A, B, C, E, F, and G are indicated with the appropriate letter in front of the inventory number. Monuments in Sections H-K are grouped together without specifying a particular section because the drives separating these sections are now grassed over and it is sometimes difficult to identify which section a monument is located. Sections M and D are grouped together because there is no demarcation on the ground between these Sections. Monuments along the southern outer edge of Chavis Avenue have no Section number on the original cemetery plat.

Original Cemetery			
Section & Number	Name	Dates	Description/History
Section B			
B1	Laura Roacher	d. 1932	Homemade marble headstone with a cross in relief at

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			top. "Our Dear Mother Laura Leather Roacher"
B2	Ford Family Plot: Lewis Ford Nancy Ford Nancy Ford	1831-1880 1865-1893 1828-1897	Three small segmental-arched marble headstones. Lewis Ford, a mulatto, worked as a drayman in 1870. His wife Nancy was a washerwoman. (1870 US Census)
B3	Ella Warlick	1900-1927	1920s cast concrete headstone
B4	Austin Jeffreys	d. 1883?	Handsome marble headstone with beaded border and fraternal symbol of three interlinked loops (Odd Fellows?). Austin was a farm hand in the Neuse River Township in 1880. (1880 US Census)
B5	Jim Hill	d. 1927	Fragmentary marble headstone inscribed "Faithful Friend T. H. Briggs' family." He worked for Briggs Hardware and later for the Briggs family. (Scruggs interview)
B6	Phylis Walker	d. 1887	Small marble headstone inscribed "Mammy" and "Friend of the Briggs." She worked for Sarah Grandy Briggs for many years. (Scruggs interview)
B7	Jane Walker	d. 1910	Small marble headstone inscribed "daughter of Phylis Walker" and "Loving Nurse of Mrs. Sarah Briggs." She was the cook and maid of T. H. Briggs Jr. and his wife Sarah Briggs. (Scruggs interview)
B8	Mily Alexander	No date	Small marble headstone inscribed "Friend of T. H. Briggs family."
B9	Blanche Pitts	d. 1901	Small granite and marble monument for the wife of Henry Pitts, aged 28 years. Contains a porcelainized photo at top.
B10	William Henry Pitts	1876-1934	Segmental-arched marble monument. His other wife, Bessie Pitts, is buried on his other side. Henry Pitts, a

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			mulatto, worked at various jobs, including janitor and laundryman. (1917-1918 Draft Card, 1920 US Census)
B11	Hattie Tucker Phillips	1883-1918	Large, fine rusticated granite monument with a polished face.
B12	Sarah Dawson	1816-1886	Round-arched marble headstone with a cross in a rondel. Laid flat on ground.
B13	Hannah Litchford	d. 1896	Tall segmental-arched marble headstone with flowers in relief at top. Now broken. Inscribed "Mother—Grandmother." She was 98 yrs. old.
B14	Hannah Stanley Haywood	1817-1899	Large polished black granite monument. Inscribed to "beloved mother of Rufus, Andrews & Annie Julia Haywood. Born at Raleigh N.C. Dec. 11, 1817. Died at Washington D.C. Dec. 2, 1899." In 1880 Hannah was a widowed washerwoman. (1880 US Census)
B15	William Mack Smith	1827-1883	Marble headstone with Masonic symbol in relief at top. Now flush on ground. Inscribed "In memory of my friend." In 1880 Mack, a mulatto, was a merchant. (1880 US Census)
B16	William Davis	1828-1891	Tall marble obelisk
B17	Pauline A. Bunn	1900-1926	1920s cast concrete headstone with anchor entwined with ivy at top. She was wife of Edward Bunn.
B18	Jane Thomas	d. 1876	Broken marble headstone. She was wife of Robert Thomas and was "aged about 52 years."
B19	James N. Scott	1885-1927	Ornate marble Masonic monument with marble grave border. In 1924 James was a meat vendor. (1924 Raleigh Dir.)

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B20	John Walcott Kay M.D.	1890-1927	Marble monument
B21	Willie Otey Kay	1894-1992	Marble monument identical to that of John Kay.
B22	Chloe Otey	d. 1897	Gothic Revival-style marble monument with a cross in relief, signed "Cooper, Raleigh." She was aged 64. Inscribed "erected by her loving son W. G. Otey."
B23	Wm. G. Otey	1849-1898	Decorative marble obelisk with a Masonic symbol. Inscribed "erected by his son." In 1881 William operated a barber shop on Fayetteville Street. (1881 Raleigh Dir.)
B24	Illegible	Illegible	Neoclassical-style granite head and footstones, very weathered. Probably antebellum era stones moved to this site.
B25	Illegible	d. 1846	Small marble headstone, fragmentary. This was moved to this site from another cemetery.
B26	Julia Williams	1852-1872	Broken marble headstone. She was aged 21.
B27	Thomas Price	d. 1914	1920s cast concrete headstone with anchor entwined with ivy at top. Price was a coachman in 1900. (1900 US Census)
B28	Ethel Hamlin Rogers	1886-1921	Large marble monument with marble grave border.
B29	James E. Hamlin	Ca. 1945	Hamlin, a mulatto born in Virginia about 1854, owned the Hamlin Drugstore on E. Hargett Street. Marble government-issue headstone inscribed "3 N.C. Inf. Sp. Am. War." (1910 US Census)
B30	Infant White	1869-1874	Child's round-topped marble headstone with a lamb in relief at top. She was daughter of G. T. and C. L. White.
B31	Capehart plot		Plot contains a marble family monument with 3 marble

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	Penelope Capehart L. B. Capehart Sr. MD Maggie Love Capehart	1822-1925 1863-1942 1873-1946	tablets. Each grave has a marble border. Dr. Capehart's tablet has a Masonic symbol and the inscription "His Convictions Never Compromised." Dr. Capehart graduated from Leonard Medical School at Shaw University in 1907.
B32	Rachel Shipp	1856-1871	Marble headstone laid flat on ground. Daughter of Henderson & Easter Shipp. Henderson was a laborer; Easter a laundress. (1880 US Census)
B33	Rosa Shipp	1860-1870	Fragmentary round-topped marble headstone for daughter of Henderson & Easter Shipp.
B34	Adaline Mitchell	1823-1872	Segmental-arched marble headstone. Plot has granite cornerposts and a concrete border containing name "Dr. H. Fleming" cast into it.
B35	Charles A. Dunston D.D.S.	1873-1941	Tall, elegant arched granite monument with floral relief ornament. Inscription includes "Our 1 st Raleigh dentist 1907-1941. Chm'n & lecturer of N.D.A. signally honored by N.M.A. & N.D.A. for distinguished service. With affectionate esteem they styled him 'Daddy of Dentistry'."
B36	Ann Bemby	d. 1875	Tall marble obelisk with porcelainized newspaper announcement of funeral. The fragmentary announcement begins "Death of A Christian Little reader, do you remember ever witnessing a funeral occasion as that of sister.....funeral was preached March 21, 1875.... She was 30 years old.
B37	Mrs. Sophia Lee	d. 1891	Tall Victorian-style marble headstone with deep relief carving of angel with hand pointing upward. Inscription includes "In loving rembrance of my sister." She was aged 31. The plot contains granite corner posts with iron chain hooks.

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B38	M. Norfleet Dunston Sr.	1836-1919	Tall marble obelisk. Other persons included are Ann Eliza Dunston, d. 1851; William Durham 1827-1884; and his wife Margaret Manuel 1829-1894. Norfleet, a mulatto, was working as a shoemaker in 1910. (1910 US Census)
B39	Sarah J. Kennedy	1834-1908	Granite monument in shape of a cross. Plot has handsome rusticated granite cornerposts and border.
B40	John O'Kelly Sr.	1831-1896	Tall ornate marble obelisk. Epitaph "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." In 1881 John was a baggage wagon driver with O'Kelly & Baker. (1881 Raleigh Dir.)
B41	Anna M. Foster O'Kelly	1833-1888	Marble headstone with relief roses, marble footstone, and marble grave rails. She was wife of John O'Kelly.
Section C			
C42	George L. Lane	1840-1911	Granite family monument with Masonic emblem in relief at top. His wife Adline V. is also commemorated. Major Lane attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and operated as Raleigh's first black undertaker. In the 1900 census he is listed as a farmer. (<i>Culture Town</i> , 1900 US Census)
C43	Love plot Jno. H. Love Mother T. L. Love Ph. G. Sadye J. Love (NC object)	1875-1927 1843-1902 1882-1934 1907-1984	Large rusticated granite family monument with 4 granite tablets for individuals of several generations. John H. Love, a mulatto, was the president of the Independent Publishing Co. and secretary of the N.C. Industrial Association. (1920 Raleigh Dir.) Sadye Love owned a business school on Bloodworth St. near Davie St.
C44	Uninscribed	Uninscribed	Pair of small crudely-shaped granite headstones that are probably of antebellum era. These must have been moved to this site from another cemetery.
C45	Uninscribed (NC object)	Uninscribed	Well-cast concrete cross, probably of 1960s era.

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C46	Jennie Johnson	1874-1931	Marble headstone, laid flat on ground, with inscription cut from stencil letters by a semi-literate carver. Inscribed "En loving remember of our dear Mother Jennie Johnson Jan 26 1874-Mar 3 1931 Gon but not for gotton." The letter "J" is carved backwards.
C47	Pegues monument Albert Witherspoon Pegues Ella Christian Pegues Albert Christian Pegues Ernestine P. Hamlin (NC object)	1850-1923 1867-1945 1892-1915 1890-1995	Large rusticated granite monument containing inscriptions for 4 individuals. Three of the graves have granite borders and carved monograms.
Section E (small circular center section)			
E48	Lightner plot contains a family granite monument and 14 granite tablets for individuals	Established 1924	This plot is one of a group of plots located inside the circle labeled on the original cemetery map "Augustine Circle."
E49	Calvin E. Lightner (NC object)	1876-1960	Granite tablet inscribed "founder of Lightner Funeral Home, 1911." Lightner, a native of Winsboro, S.C., graduated from Shaw University in 1908 and worked as a contractor, undertaker, and civic booster in Raleigh. (<i>Culture Town</i>)
E50	Clarence E. Lightner (NC object)	1921-2002	Granite tablet inscribed "President Lightner Funeral Home 1959-2000. 'Baby' Lightner Raleigh's first African-American mayor 1973-1975."
E51	Daphney Lightner (NC object)	1853-1924	Granite tablet to the Lightner family matriarch, a native of Winsboro, S.C. This is a late 20 th century replacement of the original gravemarker.
E52	William Henry Fuller (NC object)	1877-1961	Polished granite family monument with a granite tablet for William Henry with inscription "Teacher & principal

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			in Raleigh & Wake County Schools for over 50 years.” In 1920 Fuller was principal of the Oberlin Graded Public School. (1920 Raleigh Dir.)
Section F			
F53	Martha Yancey	1851?-1881	Segmental-arched marble headstone, very weathered. She was 28 years old.
Section G			
G54	Thomas Taylor	1847-1900	Unusual pyramidal shape marble monument, set on its side on a base. In 1880 Taylor was working on a farm in Buck Horn, Wake County. (1880 US Census)
G55	Infant Turner	1886-1888	Victorian-style marble monument in the form of a bed with side rails for the infant daughter of ____ and ____ Turner.
G56	Nancy Turner	1816-1886	Tall marble headstone, now broken and lying flat on ground. Grave has granite side rails. She was 70 yrs. old. Inscription states “Erected by her devoted son Jesse Turner.” In 1880 Nancy, a mulatto, was widowed and lived with her son Jesse, a cook, and next door to Andrew Turner, a bricklayer. (1880 US Census)
Sections H-K			
57	Henrietta Jones	1842-1914	Marble obelisk inscribed to “Mother Henrietta Jones.” Located in the Johnson plot, with granite cornerposts and granite border with name “Johnson” inscribed in front border.
58	Mrs. Maria Wynn	d. 1890	Round-arched marble headstone with a relief rose at top, leaning against its granite base. The interesting inscription includes “Died at the D.D. & B. Inst. March 2, 1890 aged about 50 years. She was raised by Mrs.

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			George Pool at the eastern part of the State.” (The plot may have been owned by the Colored Deaf Dumb & Blind Institute located on S. Blount St.)
59	Rev. Samuel Allen	d. 1884	Small broken marble headstone. He was 60 yrs. old. Allen was a laborer in 1880. (1880 US Census)
60	Amanda Alston	d. 1910	Segmental-arched marble headstone with relief carving of cross and crown and epitaph “Asleep in Jesus.” She was 65 yrs. old.
61	Jennie Locklayer	1858-1901	Large marble headstone with low-relief coat of arms at top, now broken and leaning. Epitaph reads “Her end was peace.”
62	Illegible	Illegible	Artistically-shaped granite headstone of antebellum era. This was probably moved to this site from another cemetery.
63	Samuel Drake Sarah Johnson	d. 1898 d. 1922	1920s cast concrete headstone commemorating two individuals. Drake was 84? yrs. old.
64	Eld. M.C. Wilders Wife Nancy Wilders	1840-1914 1839-1915	Large headstone, either of stone or well-made concrete, now laid flat on ground. “Eld.” Apparently refers to Elder, meaning a high position in a church.
65	Lougenia Fike	d. 1904	1920s cast concrete headstone with anchor entwined with ivy at top. Now broken and flat on ground. She was daughter of W. M. & Edie Fike.
66	Locklear plot	No dates	Two-person plot with a concrete border with names cast into front border “John Locklear-Marie J. Locklear Lot #1.” There are no monuments.
67	Lucille M. Hunter	1863-1926	Tall decorative marble headstone set flush in ground. She was wife of Wylie B. Hunter. Her epitaph is lovely

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			<p>“Service was the desire of her life. Her everyday thought was to do good unto others. Now in her death, we who loved her most, reluctantly though humbly submit to the will of Him, who doeth all things well.” Lucille M. Hunter, born as a slave in Wilmington, North Carolina, taught in Raleigh’s African American schools for over forty years and was one of the best-known teachers of the state, known particularly as an elocutionist. Hunter Elementary School, established in 1927, is named in her honor. Lucille’s husband Wylie Hunter taught in the county schools. (Hunter School web site). Her home at 316 E. Cabarrus St. still stands.</p>
68	W. Rendell Hunter	1894-1909	Sizeable Victorian-style marble obelisk for son of W. B. and Lucille M. Hunter.
69	Uninscribed	Estimated date: late 1800s	Wooden headboard, very weathered and split into two pieces. No sign of inscription. This is the only wood gravemarker at Mount Hope Cemetery.
70	Judie Dunn	d. 1892?	Segmental-arched soapstone headstone with inscription probably cut by the deceased’s son. Inscription reads: “My dear mother Judie Dunn died Sept. 2, 1892(?) AT REST.” Only soapstone marker found at Mount Hope Cemetery.
71	Rufus Hinton Gaynelle Haywood Matthew Burns	d. 1915 d. 1927 d. 1924	1920s cast concrete headstone with relief cast of anchor entwined with ivy at top. Commemorates 3 people. Hinton was age 37; Haywood age 22; Burns age 32. Epitaph: “Gone but not forgotten.”
72	Herman Beasley	d. 1901	Marble obelisk containing low-relief carving of vase with an artistic tree of life. On the other three faces of the shaft are inscriptions for Samuel Beasley, d. 1909, age 27; Mary Beasley, d. 1911; and Joshua Beasley, d. 1911.

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73	McIntyre family	No date estimated ca. 1890s	Tall ornate Victorian-style obelisk that contains only the family surname.
74	Ellen Garrett	d. 1916	Segmental-arched marble headstone with a cross and star in a rondel flanked by plant branches at the top. Aged 53 yrs. She was wife of Harrison Garrett, a grocer. (1908 Raleigh Dir.)
75	George Fleming Barbara Fleming Allen Fleming Tad Fleming Francis McLaurin	d. 1891 d. 1895	1920s cast concrete headstone, especially large and well-preserved, with relief cast of anchor entwined with ivy at top. Commemorates 5 people. George was age 56; Allen was age 31; Tad was age 34; Francis was age 40. Epitaph "Gone but not forgotten." Another example of a headstone used as a family monument.
Sections M, D, along outside edge of Chavis Avenue			
76	Sallie A. Mial	1854-1917	Tall decorative marble obelisk for the first wife of Rev. G. A. Mial, journalist for the Baptist publication, <i>Union Reformer</i> . Inscription includes "first Missionary of the Woman's Baptist H. & F. Mission Convention of North Carolina" and "faithfully served from 1895-1917."
77	Lucille A. Grant Haywood	1879-1930	Large marble monument with deep relief of Christ kneeling at the cross inside an arch inscribed "Rock of Ages." She was the first wife of M. D. Haywood.
78	Louisa Nichols	1848-1900	Victorian-style marble headstone with a cross and star in a rondel and flanking plants.
79	Mack Smith (NC object)	1912-1969	Thick cast concrete monument in shape of a shield, with a cross cast into it. It sits on a thick concrete base. There is no inscription, but the Haywood Funeral Home metal marker survives to identify the deceased and his birth and death dates.

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80	Cassia Lee Perry Stephen Perry	1910-1910 1921-1922	A single small, square, thick marble monument with low relief flowers carved at the top for two infants.
81	Ernestine Perry	1922-1923	Small thick marble monument for an infant. Inscription "She leaves three sisters, two brothers, mother & father."
82	Jones family	No dates	Woodman of the World marble monument consisting of three sawn logs stacked on end, with the name "Jones" inscribed on the front.
83	G. W. Hawkins Annie Hawkins	1848-1925 1853-1906	Victorian-style marble obelisk with a Masonic symbol. George W. Hawkins was the sexton of the First Presbyterian Church in 1908. (1908 Ral. Dir.)
84	Uninscribed (NC object)	No date Estimated ca. 1970	Sizeable cast concrete monument with an uninscribed front and corrugated rear face. Metal armature is partially visible.
85	Jennie Rochelle	Ca. 1841- 1911	Decorative marble headstone with a cross in relief at the top. At the end of the epitaph is a signature "J. M. Costner" that could be author or stone carver.
86	Laura Anderson	1866-1918	Thick cast concrete monument with stencil lettering cast into the front. Epitaph "Gone but not forgotten."
South side of Chavis Avenue in original cemetery			
87	Nelson Lane	d. 1859	Marble headstone for Lane, age 28 yrs. Signature at bottom in large letters "Columbus Stronach Cutter." This stone was moved to this site from another cemetery, possibly City Cemetery, since another headstone signed by the same carver is located there.
88	Stephen Borner	1846-185?	Granite headstone of antebellum era that was moved to this site from another cemetery.

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89	Fanny Borner	1788-1856	Granite headstone of antebellum era that was moved to this site from another cemetery. She was age 68. Epitaph "Her end was peace."
90	Maggie C. Davidson Alston	1844-1874	Marble headstone, now broken and flush on ground. She was wife of Philip C. Alston.
91	Manassa T. Pope	1858-1934	Government-issue marble headstone with inscription "1 st Lt. Asst. Surg. 3 NC Inf. Sp. Am. War." This is located in the Harris plot. Pope was an assistant surgeon. From 1901 to 1934 he practiced medicine in Raleigh. His 1901 brick house on S. Wilmington Street (NR 1999) is now the Pope House Museum. (www.nps.gov/history/nr)
92	Uninscribed	Not inscribed	Well-cut segmental-arched granite headstone of antebellum date, with no inscription. This was moved to this site from another cemetery.
93	Lucy E. Sanders	1876-1883	Thick marble monument with a relief of a lamb at the top for the daughter of B. W. and S. J. Sanders. Signed by carver "C. A. Goodwin."

Section A

A94	W. H. Matthews Mausoleum	1828-1902	Unique mausoleum in Mount Hope Cemetery. Constructed of granite fieldstones, with a barrel vaulted roof, vine-type mortar joints, a cast-iron door, and a marble plaque above it bearing the inscription for Matthews. He is apparently the only individual in the mausoleum. Remnants remain at the front corners of a molded stone cornice that probably continued along the side walls but was removed when the lower section of the vault was rebuilt in recent yrs. In 1881 Matthews, a brick mason, lived at the corner of South and Dawson streets. (1881 Raleigh Dir.) Matthews's son lived in Chicago and designed this mausoleum. "Matthews' Vault – the Only Private Tomb Built By a Colored Man"
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			in the State," <i>News and Observer</i> , Raleigh NC, August 5, 1902, pg. 5.
A95	Dr. N. L. Edwards	1870-1919	Unusual, elegant monument consisting of a granite cushion containing the inscription, along with a Masonic symbol, and a granite gabled bodystone covering the grave. Dr. Nathaniel Edwards graduated from Howard University medical school in 1896. (<i>Black Biographical Dictionaries 1790-1950</i>).
A96	Lucinda Edwards	1825-1892	Marble headstone located beside Dr. Edwards' grave. This was probably his mother.
A97	Willie Jones	1877-1895	Marble headstone with delicate etched flower design at the top, now broken and flat on ground. Willis was the son of Turner Jones, a laborer. (1900 US Census)
1926 Backside Addition			
98	Edward Tate	d. 1941	Edward and his wife Emmie R. Tate (d. 1955) have a well-crafted granite border with low granite cornerposts and a quarried granite block entrance arch. Each of them have low marble tablets. Edward, a mulatto, was a well-to-do truck driver. (1920 US Census, 1930 Raleigh Dir.)
99	James Gordon Taylor	1897-1942	Marble ledger with acanthus leaf border and a raised cross. Taylor, a mulatto, owned a commercial building on E. Hargett Street and managed a pool hall. (<i>Culture Town</i> , 1930 US Census)
100	Mildred Otey Taylor (NC object)	1897-1990	Mildred, wife of James Gordon Taylor, has a granite ledger with an ornate cross in relief. She was an accomplished dressmaker. (<i>Culture Town</i> , 1930 US Census)
101	Bishop Eli Ratcliff Sr. (NC object)	1909-1957	Granite monument for the "founder of Lincoln Park Holiness Church." In 1950 Eli was employed at the

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			Parkerteria Soda Shop. (1950 Raleigh Dir.)
102	Graham Crews Estelle Hall Crews	d. 1927 d. 1933	Massive double rusticated granite tomb of classical proportions with floral relief ornament.
103	York M. Davis	1899-1937	Family plot marked by white quartz rock monument with a recessed granite plaque bearing family name. York's grave has a quartz tablet with a granite plaque. He was a clerk at J. N. Bryan in 1930. (1930 Raleigh Dir.)
104	James E. Strickland Juanita J. Strickland (NC object)	1897-1981 1901-1982	Family plot enclosed by an unusual fence made of iron plumbing pipe used as posts with metal chain strung between the posts.
105	W. J. Hart	1893-1931	Marble headstone with a relief carving of a pair of sheep at the top and the epitaph "In heaven there is one angel more."
106	Rt. Rev. Henry Beard Delany D.D.	1858-1928	The Delany plot contains a granite monument bearing the family name and an individual granite ledger on each grave, bearing a large cross in relief. Delany's monument is inscribed "Suffragan Bishop of N.C." He was vice-principal at St. Augustine's College and the first African American bishop in the Episcopal Church of N.C. and the U.S. (ced.ncsu.edu/2/adventure/st._augus/teachers/tlesson4.html)
107	Nanny J. Delany (NC object)	1861-1956	Nanny, wife of Rev. Henry Delany, was a "beloved wife and mother." The Delany family lived on the St. Augustine's College campus in Raleigh.
108	Sarah L. Delany "Sadie" (NC object)	1889-1999	Daughter of Rev. Henry and Nanny Delany, Sadie's grave is marked by a granite tablet bearing the inscription "Having Our Say," and a granite border. Sadie taught high school in New York City and

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			published the book <i>Having Our Say</i> in 1993 with her sister Annie. She lived to the age of 109. (ced.ncsu.edu/2/adventure/st._aug/teachers/tlesson4.html)
109	Annie E. Delany D.D.S. (NC object)	1891-1995	Daughter of Rev. Henry and Nanny Delany, Annie's grave is marked by a granite tablet and border. Annie was the 2 nd black woman licensed to practice dentistry in New York. She published the book <i>Having Our Say</i> in 1993 with her sister Sadie. She lived to the age of 104.
110	Lemuel T. Delany M.D. (NC object)	1888-1956	Son of Rev. Henry and Nanny Delany, Lemuel's grave is marked by a granite tablet and border. He practiced medicine in the Delany Building at 133 E. Hargett St. (<i>Culture Town</i> , 62, 64)
111	Henry B. Delany Jr. D.D.S. (NC object)	1895-1991	Son of Rev. Henry and Nanny Delany, Henry Jr.'s grave is marked by a granite tablet and border. He was a dentist.
112	Bettie Walker	d. 1930	Marble monument inscribed "a faithful servant of Mrs. Mary Creecy Smith and her son, Willis Smith, for forty years." Across the top is the epitaph "Gone but not forgotten."
113	Ann Woodson	d. 1927	Cast-concrete headstone with an anchor entwined with ivy in relief at the top. This is one of the better preserved of this popular type of monument. Woodson lived with her son-in-law Stephen Douglass, an "odd jobs laborer" in 1910. (1910 US Census) In 1920 she was working as a domestic. (1920 Ral. Dir.)
1945 Pipeline Section			
114	Bessie Lawson Binion Lawson	1890-1952 1883-1961	Unusual monument of granite fieldstones, in which two plaques are inserted for mother and father. A fieldstone

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			border encloses three graves. The recess for a plaque marking the third grave is empty.
115	Harvaleigh Monte Rivera White John Owen White (NC object)	1923-1975 1918-	Massive, severe and elegant gray marble above-ground tombs. There are several other sets of late 20 th century tombs at Mount Hope Cemetery.

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

The city of Raleigh established Mount Hope Cemetery ca. 1872 for its African American population at 1100 Fayetteville Street, south of town, on an eleven and one-half acre hilly site above Rocky Branch. Cemetery expansions from 1914 to 1952 bring the total nominated acreage to approximately 29.3 acres. The southeast section added in 1990 is excluded from the nomination boundary. The original cemetery contains a gracefully picturesque garden design of driveways that divide the grounds into large curvilinear sections, each laid out into family plots. The north, west, and south expansions feature a more regular grid design. The undulating hills are landscaped with grassy lawns and a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees. Approximately 1,500 monuments commemorate Raleigh's black citizens, including locally significant religious leaders, teachers, doctors, businessmen, and artisans.

Mount Hope Cemetery meets National Register Criterion Consideration D as a cemetery that derives its primary significance from its distinctive design features, and its association with black ethnic heritage. It meets Criterion A in community planning and development for its statewide ethnic significance as one of the first municipal African American cemeteries in North Carolina. It meets Criterion C for its locally significant picturesque garden cemetery design, and for its locally significant collection of nineteenth and twentieth century funerary sculpture, including locally made granite headstones from the 1840s and 1850s, marble headstones and obelisks of the late 1800s and early 1900s, and twentieth century granite monuments, box tombs, one mausoleum, and family plot enclosures. Several of these bear the signatures of local monument carvers Columbus Stronach, C. A. Goodwin, and the Cooper brothers.

Establishment and Design

Prior to 1872, African Americans buried their dead in the southeast section of Raleigh's City Cemetery, established in 1798. The southeast quarter provided for "Negroes and persons of color" was full by 1871, when a newspaper article reported that "the ground allotted to the graves of persons of color in the City Cemetery is all taken up. The Secton...in digging graves in that part of the grounds unavoidably enters graves of persons who have been buried long ago."² The city appointed three prominent African American citizens, "Messrs. Lougee, [Norfleet] Dunston and Prairie" to locate and purchase land for a new cemetery. In early 1872 the city purchased eleven and one-half acres "south of the city of Raleigh, near Tucker's Mill, on the Fayetteville road" from Joseph H. and Nicholas B. Barham.³ The earliest map of the cemetery, designated as "Plan of Mount Hope Cemetery," dated 1921, shows three small buildings at the northeast corner, near Rocky Branch, and has family

² "Cemetery for Colored People," Raleigh, NC, *Daily Telegram*, April 4, 1871, pg. 3.

³ *Daily Telegram*, Raleigh, NC, May 17, 1871, pg. 2; Wake County DB 34, 122.

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names written on most of the pie-shaped lots in the center circle, Section E. (Fig. 1) The 1921 plan is an update of the original ca. 1872 cemetery design. The plan has twelve sections bounded by curving driveways, with rectangular family plots inside each section. An 1874 newspaper article announced that the "Colored Masons and Odd Fellows . . . will lay the cornerstone of the memorial monument, in the colored cemetery, at the extremity of Fayetteville street, on the fourth of July."⁴ Based on death dates on gravestones, the cemetery was already platted and opened by this time. The monument to be erected in the center circle was apparently never built. Its destined site now contains a very old oak tree.

The oldest post-1872 graves are located in Section B, just inside the front gate, for Adaline Mitchell (d. 1872) (No. B34) and Julia Williams (d. 1872) (No. B26). Both are marble headstones. Thus it seems likely that the cemetery opened in 1872. In Section B and along its outside edge are a number of headstones of granite and marble for people who died prior to 1872. Obviously these graves hold people who were moved to Mount Hope from another cemetery. For example in Section B are the marble headstones of Rosa Shipp (d. 1870) (No. B33) and Rachel Shipp (d. 1871) (No. B32), daughters of Henderson and Easter Shipp. Along the outside edge of Section B are a group of 1850s stones. Fanny Borner (d. 1856) (No. 89) and Stephen Borner (185?) (No. 88) have well-carved granite headstones that are definitely antebellum in date. Nelson Lane (d. 1859) (No. 87) has a well-cut marble headstone signed in large letters "Columbus Stronach Cutter." Stronach is believed to have been a slave of Raleigh's first local gravestone carver William Stronach. A group of uninscribed or illegible granite headstones, sometimes with footstones, of probable antebellum date, stand in this area. Some of these headstones likely came from the colored section of City Cemetery, moved when the families of the deceased purchased a plot in the new Mount Hope Cemetery and wished to unite their family graves in one spot.

The cemetery's records burned in the 1930s; therefore much of the early history is unknown. In 1883 a new wire fence was erected around the cemetery.⁵ A study of the monuments provides some information, but many graves are unmarked. Sometimes family plots are identified by a masonry border, but contain no monuments. There are a very large number of monuments that are backdated, i.e. installed many years after the individual was buried. Some fifty cast concrete headstones were erected in the 1920s, often for individuals who died as long before as the 1890s. A number of persons who died in the late 1800s and early 1900s are commemorated with modern granite monuments of recent vintage, for example the early members of the Lightner family in Section E (Nos. E48-51). Daphney Lightner died in 1924, but her handmade concrete marker with handwritten inscription was replaced after 1960 with a modern noncontributing granite tablet.⁶ In other words many individuals either had no gravemarkers for many years or else had crude homemade markers. Some of these have been marked in more recent years. M. Norfleet Dunston (1836-1919) (No. B38), a committeeman who

⁴ "Laying the Corner Stone," *Sentinel*, Raleigh, NC, July 2, 1874, pg. 1.

⁵ *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, NC, August 17, 1883, pg. 4 and October 21, 1883.

⁶ Interview with Bruce Lightner, Lightner Funeral Home, Raleigh, Jan. 30, 2008.

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helped select the cemetery site, is buried here in Section B with a tall marble obelisk. A family member, Ann Eliza Dunston, who died in 1851 prior to the opening of the cemetery, is also commemorated on the obelisk. Dunston purchased his family plot in 1883 for one dollar, according to Wake County Deed Book 91, page 211.

In 1897 the city repaired a dwelling house at Mount Hope, apparently where the sexton lived.⁷ It probably stood near a shed in the northeast corner adjacent to Fayetteville Road. The shed has an indeterminate date, and the modern materials that now cover it make it noncontributing, but it served as the cemetery office prior to 1991, and may have been associated with the sexton's house. When the house was demolished many years ago, the ground was used as "space graves," sold for individual graves to people who could not afford to purchase a family plot.⁸

By 1912 interments had filled the cemetery and additional space was needed. In 1914 Cary K. Durfey, estate executor of Florence Tucker, sold a 2.9 acre tract known as the "Tucker Rocky Branch tract" adjacent to the cemetery to the Capital Insurance and Realty Company, which presumably began selling cemetery plots.⁹ This is known as the Durfey Section of Mount Hope at the north edge of the property. It was acquired by the city many years ago at an unknown date. While there are few monuments in this section, its solid grids of family plots are presumably filled with interments. In 1926 fifteen acres on the west side of the original cemetery, known as the "Backside," was added.¹⁰ This extended the cemetery west to the properties along S. Wilmington Street (Highway 401). In 1945 a thin strip of land along the south side of the original cemetery that contained a water pipe was acquired for the cemetery ("Pipeline Section"); in 1945 the area south of the Backside known as the "Upper Flats" was acquired; and in 1952 the area at the southwest corner, adjacent to Prospect Avenue, known as the "Flats" was acquired.¹¹ All of these additions were platted with family plots in a grid plan. A paved driveway extends on a south to north axis through the center of the Backside and Upper Flats sections, terminating in an oval circle at the north end. These additions contain family plots with marble and granite monuments. In 1990 a city vehicle parking lot containing 2.33 acres on the flat land at the southeast corner of Fayetteville Street and Prospect Avenue was added to Mount Hope.¹² This final addition does not have historical significance because of its recent vintage and because the perpetual care design of these plots, with plaques laid flush in the ground, does not contribute to the cemetery's historic funerary sculpture character.

⁷ Raleigh Board of Alderman Minutes, Sept. 3, 1897.

⁸ Interview with City Cemeteries Superintendent Danny Morgan, Jan. 16, 2008.

⁹ Wake County DB 283, 386.

¹⁰ Wake County DB 507, 286.

¹¹ Chicora Foundation, Inc., "Strategic Plan for the Inventory, Conservation, and Management of Raleigh's Historic Cemeteries, Raleigh, North Carolina," 2008, 33-35; author's interview with Danny Morgan, Jan. 16, 2008.

¹² Chicora Foundation, Inc., "Strategic Plan for the Inventory, Conservation, and Management of Raleigh's Historic Cemeteries," 35. Author's interview with Danny Morgan, Jan. 16, 2008.

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Following extensive damage to the cemetery by Hurricane Fran in September 1996, it was determined to be eligible for the National Register. In 2004, during efforts to widen Fayetteville Road, the cemetery was recommended as eligible for the National Register under criterion A for its African American history and criterion C for its distinctive characteristics.¹³

The approximately 1,500 monuments at Mount Hope Cemetery represent a cross-section of Raleigh and Wake County's African American population in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, including a number of men and women who rose out of slavery to become prominent in professional fields of church leadership, education at Raleigh's two early African American colleges—St. Augustine's and Shaw—as well as in the public schools, medicine, business, politics, and civic service. Men who reached the upper levels of black society through their excellence in their service fields, including barber, shoemaker, freight hauler, are commemorated here. People who devoted their lives to faithful service to their white masters are remembered here. Among the persons prominent in church leadership and education are Henry Beard Delany, Albert W. Pegues, Rev. G. A. Mial and his wife Sallie, Lucille M. Hunter, and George W. Hawkins. Henry Beard Delany (1858-1928) (No. 106) was born in St. Mary's, Georgia and spent his career at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, where he was the first African American bishop in the Episcopal Church of North Carolina and the United States. Albert Witherspoon Pegues (1859-1923) (No. C47), slave, educator, author, and journalist, graduated from Richmond Theological Institute in 1882. He organized three churches, seventeen Sunday schools, was professor of Latin and Philosophy at Shaw University for five years, and served as the General Sunday School Missionary of the American Baptist Publication Society for North Carolina. In 1919 he purchased the handsome Greek Revival-style Rogers-Bagley-Daniels House at 125 E. South Street where he and his family lived.¹⁴ Reverend G. A. Mial was a Baptist journalist for the *Union Reformer*. His wife Sallie A. Mial (1854-1917) (No. 76) served as an early missionary of the Woman's Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.¹⁵ Lucille M. Hunter (1863-1925) (No. 67) born a slave in Wilmington, North Carolina, taught in Raleigh's African American schools for over forty years and was one of the best-known teachers of the state, particularly as an elocutionist. Hunter Elementary School, established in 1927 in southeast Raleigh, is named in her honor. Lucille's husband Wylie Hunter taught in the county schools.¹⁶ George W. Hawkins (1848-1925) (No. 83) served as sexton of the First Presbyterian Church.¹⁷

Persons born during the slavery era who achieved prominence in medicine and pharmacy include Dr. L. B. Capehart and James E. Hamlin. Dr. Lovelace Brown Capehart Sr. (1863-1946) (No. B31) was born in Bertie

¹³ Letter from David Brook, SHPO, to Glen Woodard, FEMA, July 17, 1997; Seibel and Turco, "Cemetery Delineation and Architectural Survey for the Fayetteville Road Widening and Penmark Drive Extension, Wake County, N. C.," 2004.

¹⁴ *Black Biographical Dictionaries, 1790-1950*, entry 067, page 155; *Culture Town*, 77.

¹⁵ Williams and Watkins, *Who's Who Among North Carolina Negro Baptists*, cited in *Black Biographical Dictionaries 1790-1950*, pages 290, 319, 308.

¹⁶ www.hunterelementary.org/about/lucille_hunter_biography.

¹⁷ 1908 Raleigh City Directory.

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County, North Carolina, and educated at Shaw University. He married Lillian Love and served as principal of Raleigh's Washington High School in the 1890s. He graduated from Leonard Medical School of Shaw University in 1907 and practiced medicine for the rest of his life. In 1926 a handsome brick Neoclassical Revival-style house was built for him and his family at 312 Smithfield Street in southeast Raleigh. Since the 1940s the Lightner Funeral Home has occupied the house.¹⁸ James E. Hamlin (ca. 1854 –ca. 1945) (No. B29), a captain stationed in the Philippines during the Spanish American War, founded Hamlin Drugstore in 1907 on E. Hargett Street. The drugstore operated during most of the twentieth century as one of the most prominent black businesses in Raleigh.¹⁹

Well-known businessmen born in the antebellum era are William G. Otey, W. H. Matthews, M. Norfleet Dunston, John O'Kelly, and William Mack Smith. William G. Otey (1849-1898) (No. B23) was a prominent barber whose shop was located at the Yarborough House, a hotel on Fayetteville Street in Raleigh. He was married at Christ Church, the white Episcopal congregation that he belonged to.²⁰ George L. Lane (1840-1911) (No. C42) known as Major Lane, emerged from slavery to become one of Raleigh's first African American undertakers, and built the two-story house at 728 E. Davie Street that is one of the oldest standing in Raleigh's southeast African American community.²¹ W. H. Matthews (1828-1902) (No. 94), a well-to-do brick mason and contractor, is commemorated by the only mausoleum at Mount Hope Cemetery, erected by his son, W. J. Matthews of Chicago.²² In 1872 M. Norfleet Dunston Sr. (1836-1919) (No. B38) was a member of the committee that selected the site for Mount Hope Cemetery. In 1910, at the age of seventy-four, he was employed as a shoemaker. John O'Kelly Sr. (1831-1896) (No. B40) was a baggage wagon driver with O'Kelly & Baker. William Mack Smith (1827-1883) (No. B15) was a merchant.²³

The generation born into freedom in the later nineteenth century and buried at Mount Hope includes medical professionals Nathaniel L. Edwards, Manasssa Pope, John W. Kay, and Charles A. Dunston; educator William Henry Fuller; and businessmen Calvin Lightner and John H. Love. Dr. Nathaniel L. Edwards (1870-1919) (No. 95) was born either in Warrenton or Raleigh and schooled at Augustine's School, Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and Howard University Medical College in Washington, D.C., where he graduated in 1896.²⁴

¹⁸ Dr. L. B. Capehart Obituary, 1946, in Mollie Huston Lee Collection, Olivia Raney Library, Raleigh; *Culture Town*, 58.

¹⁹ *Culture Town*, 141.

²⁰ *Culture Town*, 71, 101.

²¹ *Culture Town*, 74, 81.

²² "Matthews' Vault – the Only Private Tomb Built By A Colored Man in the State," *News and Observer*, Raleigh, NC, August 5, 1902, pg. 5.

²³ The following four individuals are reportedly buried at Mount Hope Cemetery, but recent fieldwork did not locate their monuments: James H. Harris (died 1891), orator and leading politician following the Civil War who served in both houses of the General Assembly; Col. James H. Young (1859-1921), commander of a black regiment during the Spanish-American War; physician Shelly O. Brown (died 1913); and Nicholas F. Roberts (1849-1934) was a professor at Shaw University and a Baptist pastor.

²⁴ *Lincoln University Biographical Catalogue*, 1918, cited in *Black Biographical Dictionaries 1790-1950*, page 156-52.

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Manassa T. Pope practiced medicine in Raleigh from 1901 to his death in 1934 (No. 91). In 1919 he was the first black mayoral candidate in Raleigh. His brick residence at 511 S. Wilmington Street is listed in the National Register (M. T. Pope House, 1999). His papers, a significant document collection for an African American family from the late 1800s and early 1900s, are in the Southern Historical Collection²⁵ Dr. John W. Kay (No. B20) was born in 1890, graduated from medical school at Shaw University, and practiced a few years in Raleigh before moving to Wilmington, where he died in 1927.²⁶ Charles A. Dunston (1907-1941) (No. B35) practiced dentistry in Raleigh from 1907 to 1941 and was known in the black community as the "Daddy of Dentistry". William Henry Fuller (1877-1961) (No. E52) was a teacher and principal in the Raleigh and Wake County schools for over fifty years. Fuller Elementary School in Raleigh is named in his honor. Calvin E. Lightner (1876-1960) (No. E49), a native of South Carolina who graduated from Shaw University in 1908, achieved financial success as a contractor, founder of Lightner Funeral Home in 1911, and civic booster for the rest of his life.²⁷ John H. Love (1875-1927) (No. C43), was president of the Independent Publishing Company and secretary of the N.C. Industrial Association.

Most of the individuals buried at Mount Hope Cemetery are not remembered for any particular achievements. Some of them stand out because their monuments have sculptural or anecdotal interest. These include men and women such as William Henry Pitts (1876-1934) (No. B10), at various times a janitor and laundryman. When his first wife Blanche died at a young age in 1901, Henry erected a small marble obelisk for her with a porcelain photograph of her inserted into it (No. B9). Lewis Ford (1831-1880) (No. B52), a drayman, is commemorated along with two other family members with a simple marble headstone, notable because it remains in place when so many early monuments have been lost.

Another group of individuals are servants with monuments erected by their employers, whose names are inscribed therein. Four servants of the Thomas H. Briggs Jr. family are buried in a plot in Section B (Nos. B5-8) near the entrance gate beneath nearly identical small marble headstones. Phylis Walker's stone is inscribed "Mammy" and "Friend of the Briggs." Jane Walker (d. 1910) has the inscription "Loving Nurse of Mrs. Sarah Briggs." Jim Hill, d. 1927, has "Faithful Friend T. H. Briggs' family," and Mily Alexander's stone has no dates but is inscribed "Friend of T. H. Briggs Family." The use of the term "friend" instead of servant indicates that these African Americans had a close relationship with their employers. Thomas H. Briggs Jr. owned Raleigh's well-known Briggs Hardware, still in operation. A 1942 *Raleigh Times* article, written when the Briggs's residence, "The Harbor" on Edenton Street, was demolished, mentions three of these servants. Phylis Walker worked for the Grandy family in Oxford from the time that her daughter Jane was two years old. When Sarah Grandy married T.

²⁵ "Papers Documenting Raleigh's First Black Mayoral Candidate Turned Over to UNC," www.wral.com, Feb. 7, 2002.

²⁶ *Culture Town*, 101.

²⁷ Clarence E. Lightner (1921-2002) (No. E50), son of Calvin Lightner, operated his father's funeral home from 1959 to 2000 and served in many positions of civic leadership, including as Raleigh's first African-American mayor from 1973 to 1975.

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H. Briggs Jr., both of the Walkers accompanied her to Raleigh. Jane was the Briggs's cook and maid, who "loved to be read to." Jim Hill worked many years at Briggs Hardware. When his health began to fail, he became the "manservant" of the Briggs family, and was cared for by them until his death.²⁸

One other servant's monument stands at Mount Hope. Bettie Walker (d. 1930) (No. 112), is commemorated by a marble monument with the inscription "a faithful servant of Mrs. Mary Creecy Smith and her son, Willis Smith, for forty years." Willis Smith was a U.S. senator from North Carolina from 1950 to 1953. These servants toiled in obscurity, but are remembered in death because their employers gave them monuments that testify to their loyal labors and their close relationship.

Context A: Nineteenth Century African American Municipal Cemeteries in North Carolina

Mount Hope Cemetery meets Criterion A for its statewide significance as the one of the first municipal cemeteries for African Americans in North Carolina. Most sizeable towns in the state opened suburban cemeteries for whites in the post-Civil War era, but very few towns established municipal cemeteries for African Americans after they gained their freedom. Throughout North Carolina, blacks were forced into separate neighborhoods and separate cemeteries at the end of the antebellum era and during Reconstruction. The earliest known municipal cemeteries established for African Americans in the state are in New Bern and Wilmington, the towns with the largest black populations. In April 1860 the New Bern authorities authorized local surveyors Thomas Allen and A. J. Brown to survey and draw up a public cemetery for African Americans.²⁹ Known as Greenwood, it occupies about three square blocks on the outskirts of New Bern's African American section. The rectangular cemetery contains a central dirt drive flanked by family plots. Near the entrance are a dozen decorative marble and sandstone headstones and footstones for African Americans that died during the antebellum era. These were moved here from Cedar Grove Cemetery, New Bern's city burying ground, which had an African American section before Emancipation.³⁰ Whether the black graves were moved voluntarily to the new black cemetery or were evicted from their original places of interment remains a mystery. In 1860 Wilmington's city commissioners purchased fifteen acres adjacent to the city's private Oakdale Cemetery and laid out a burial ground for blacks. In 1871 the city deeded it to the Pine Forest Cemetery Company.³¹ The large cemetery is divided into family plots, but is so overgrown that its original landscape design is difficult to discern.

²⁸ Author's conversation with Marcus Scruggs Sr., Feb. 21, 2008. He has a copy of the 1942 *Raleigh Times* article about the T. H. Briggs Jr. family and their servants, written by Lucy Daniels. The exact publication date is unknown.

²⁹ John Green III, New Bern, telephone interview by the author, June 12, 2008. Green recently discovered this information in municipal records.

³⁰ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 38.

³¹ Mack, "Scout plans project to preserve Wilmington's oldest black cemetery," *StarNewsOnline.com*, Feb. 22, 2008. (Accessed June 17, 2008)

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Early African American cemeteries are rare in Wake County. The earliest known burial place for African Americans in the county is the northeast quadrant of the City Cemetery in downtown Raleigh, established as a municipal cemetery in 1798. Generally, however, surviving African American cemeteries consist of slave cemeteries on antebellum plantations, church cemeteries, and community burial grounds. Few monuments have survived in slave cemeteries. In church and community cemeteries, monuments inscribed with dates of death generally commence in the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century. The second earliest known African American cemetery in Wake County is the Oberlin Cemetery, located behind the Oberlin Baptist Church in Raleigh. This was established about 1865 as a community burial ground for the freed slaves who founded the village of Oberlin on the outskirts of Raleigh. Oberlin Cemetery has a number of late nineteenth century monuments.³²

The third known African American municipal cemetery established in North Carolina is Mount Hope Cemetery, laid out by the city of Raleigh about 1872. Soon after the Civil War, the old City Cemetery for whites and African Americans in downtown Raleigh was filled with interments. Within a few years of the 1869 creation of a picturesque suburban cemetery for white citizens by a private company, the city of Raleigh provided its colored citizens with their own smaller version of a Victorian garden of the dead. Mount Hope Cemetery stands as a landmark of African American pride in Raleigh from the early days of freedom in 1870s to the Civil Rights era of the 1950s.

Context C: African American Cemetery Design and Funerary Sculpture in Wake County

Mount Hope Cemetery meets National Register Criterion C for its local significance as a picturesque suburban garden cemetery for African Americans and for the local significance of its funerary sculpture. Mount Hope contains one of the largest collections of monuments for African Americans in Wake County, North Carolina. Oakwood Cemetery, a suburban cemetery for Raleigh's white citizens, was established in 1869 northeast of the city limits.³³ Set on twenty-six acres of gentle hills, Oakwood has a picturesque plan with curving avenues named after trees—Maple, Elm, Walnut, etc.—and two circles, a small one called Prospect Avenue, a larger one named Chapel Circle. Oakwood Cemetery is Raleigh's first garden cemetery.

Mount Hope, established just a few years later, ca. 1872, was half as large as Oakwood but was laid out with a remarkably similar plan of curving drives, whose names include Maple, Oak, and Elm. At its center is a circle named St. Augustine Circle on an early plan. It is possible that the same landscape designer or engineer created both cemeteries, or that the plan of Mount Hope was based on that of Oakwood. Today the similarity is not apparent except on paper because Oakwood has extensive embellishments such as grand entrance gates, a burial

³² Oberlin Cemetery, Raleigh, Wake County. See cemeterycensus.com, accessed June 17, 2008.

³³ Author interview with Joe Freed, Executive Director, Oakwood Cemetery, June 13, 2008. African American burials in Oakwood Cemetery were prohibited by social norms until the late twentieth century. Mrs. J. D. Lewis (d. 1978), wife of a prominent television personality on WRAL, a Raleigh station, was the first known African American buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

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chapel, and lush landscaping in contrast with Mount Hope, which is much less developed. Mount Hope Cemetery's landscape design follows the picturesque aesthetic of the garden cemetery movement, but few structural and planting improvements have ever been carried out to fulfill its original potential.

Mount Hope Cemetery's collection of funerary sculpture includes a number of artistic monuments that bear witness to the craft of at least three local gravestone carvers who signed their work, as well as many carvers of unknown identity, both local and from elsewhere. One of the earliest stones, for Nelson Lane who died in 1859, has the large signature of Columbus Stronach, who also signed a headstone in the African American section of the City Cemetery. No records have been found for him, but he was likely a slave artisan of William Stronach, a Scots-born stonecutter who helped to erect the North Carolina Capitol Building in the 1830s and operated a gravestone business in the 1840s and 1850s in Raleigh. Obviously proud of his skill, Columbus Stronach is the only African American gravestone carver that is known to have signed his work in North Carolina. Perhaps his later career as a free artisan will one day be uncovered. The dozen or so antebellum gravestones that were moved into Mount Hope from other cemeteries after 1872 form an interesting bridge between the slave era and the post-bellum era.

The decorative marble headstones and obelisks of the late 1800s and early 1900s at Mount Hope demonstrate the affluence of Raleigh's African American middle class. Several of them are signed by local stonecutters Charles A. Goodwin and the Cooper brothers, who also signed fine monuments in the white sections of City Cemetery and Oakwood Cemetery. In death, these African Americans are remembered with monuments of equal beauty and dignity to most whites. Yet the grandest monuments at City and Oakwood Cemeteries, erected by Raleigh's white elite, dwarf any monuments at Mount Hope. Raleigh's African Americans had a solid middle class, but not an upper class.

By far the majority of Mount Hope's monuments are far more humble, with a large number made of concrete. Some fifty cast concrete headstones, with death dates from the late 1800s to the 1920s, are by the same gravestone firm whose name is unknown. This firm operated in North Carolina in the 1920s, with a salesman that traveled on the railroad and took orders for gravestones at the cost of three dollars apiece. The markers were shipped back to the customers by rail.³⁴ Such concrete headstones stand in white and black cemeteries across the state. Those at Mount Hope are unusual, however, because many of them commemorate more than one individual, with up to five people's names inscribed on one stone. Obviously it was important to maximize the utility of a monument for some of Mount Hope's families.

³⁴ Little, *Sticks and Stones*, 242-244, 309 n7.

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Many individuals have home-made monuments cast from concrete into various shapes, whether tall and thin headstones or more squat shapes, often with folk art appeal, such as the shield-shaped monument with a cross for Mack Smith, who died in 1969 (No. 79). The presence of these markers indicates the creativity of those who could not afford to purchase a professionally-manufactured gravestone.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century monuments in the Oberlin Cemetery in Raleigh represent a small lower-middle class African American village. The cemetery, far smaller than Mount Hope Cemetery, has a fraction of its monuments. Oberlin Cemetery's monuments are generally modest marble headstones, small obelisks, and granite family monuments. Mount Hope's monuments constitute the largest and most significant collection of African American funerary sculpture in Wake County. Mount Hope Cemetery reflects the prosperity and ingenuity of Raleigh's black population from the 1840s to the 1950s and beyond.

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Section 10: Boundaries

Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated acreage of Mount Hope Cemetery is shown by a black line on the City of Raleigh Orthographic Map of the cemetery, March 2006, at a scale of 1/8 inch = 60 feet. It is also delineated on the hand-drawn cemetery map prepared by Longleaf Historic Resources, 2008 (not to scale).

Boundary Justification: The boundary constitutes the entire acreage associated with Mount Hope Cemetery from its establishment ca. 1872 to the addition of 1952. The final addition, ca. 1990, of the southeast parcel at the northwest intersection of Fayetteville Street and Prospect Avenue, is excluded from the boundary.

UTM Continuation

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Photographs:

Name: Mount Hope Cemetery

Location: 1100 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, Wake County, NC

Photographer: M. Ruth Little

Date: January 2008

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC

1. View of entrance gate, 1100 Fayetteville Street, looking west
2. Rt. Rev. Henry Beard Delany, 1858-1929.
3. Stone Mausoleum of W. H. Mathews, 1828-1902.
4. Granite tablet of Clarence Lightner, 1921-2002.
5. View of cemetery looking east toward Fayetteville Street
6. View of cemetery looking north toward Raleigh skyline.
7. Marble obelisk of Blanche Pitts, d. 1901.
8. Otey family plot containing obelisk of William G. Otey, d. 1898, and marble monument for Chloe Otey. D. 1897, signed "Cooper Raleigh."
9. Marble Capehart family plot containing a marble monument, three marble borders, and small marble markers for Penelope, Mary Love, and L. B. Capehart Sr., 1822-1946.
10. Granite monument of Charles Dunston, 1873-1941.
11. Marble obelisk of Mrs. Sophia Lee, d. 1891.
12. Granite family monument of Albert W. Pegues, d. 1929.
13. Cast concrete headstone for George Fleming family with death dates from 1890s to 1920s

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14. Homemade cast concrete monument for Mack Smith, 1912-1969.
15. Granite headstone of Nelson Lane, d. 1859, signed "Columbus Stronach cutter.