

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Oakwood CemeteryOther names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 701 Oakwood AvenueCity or town: RaleighState: NCCounty: WakeNot For Publication: ☐ N/AVicinity: ☐ N/A**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A X B X C D**Signature of certifying official/Title:****Date**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:**Date****Title :****State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

Oakwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

☐

Oakwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

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>6</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>83</u>	<u>13</u>	objects
<u>91</u>	<u>16</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

Oakwood Cemetery is included inside the boundary of the original **Oakwood Historic District nomination (NR 1974)**. The 1974 nomination did not provide an inventory of the contributing/non-contributing status of resources inside the neighborhood boundary. However, given that several paragraphs were devoted to describing Oakwood Cemetery, the NC State Historic Preservation Office believes the intent of the nomination was to include Oakwood Cemetery as a contributing site within the district boundary.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A

Other: Gravemarkers, Walls/Gates, Bridges:

MARBLE, GRANITE, BRICK, CONCRETE, IRON

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

In its modern form, Oakwood Cemetery occupies a total of 72 acres now within the bounds of the City of Raleigh, capital of North Carolina. The street address of the cemetery is 701 Oakwood Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27601. The nominated area, the historic south section, is some 35 acres, roughly half of the total cemetery today. The northern half of Oakwood, while purchased in the late nineteenth century, was not developed until after World War II; until that time (1949) the historic section was the only active portion of the burial ground.¹ The founders of the cemetery, chartered as the Raleigh Cemetery Association

¹ See National Register Boundary Map. The angled line drawn across the northern edge of the "old" or "historic section" of Oakwood Cemetery is intended to reflect, not replicate, the northern boundary of the burial ground as it appears in Shaffer's 1881 map of Raleigh (NC Department of Archives and History)(Figure 4). Land north of that boundary, purchased later, became the "new section(s)," operating only during and after 1949. The line skirted then-Oak Avenue, now Locust Avenue on the site map.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

(hereafter RCA) in 1869, from the beginning conceived Raleigh's first "rural", "garden" or "landscaped cemetery," the design in vogue at the time. This is clear from the original landscape plan (described below) by Heinrich Adolph (H. A.) Engelhardt developed during the charter year, in an era when burial grounds in the South were adopting such designs, eg, Hollywood in Richmond, Virginia (1849), Oakdale in Wilmington (chartered 1852; the first such design in the state), and Elmwood in Memphis (1852), all following the lead of northern "burial gardens" such as Boston's Mount Auburn and Philadelphia's West Laurel Hill.² The land chosen for Oakwood -- gentle hills and broad bottomlands, part of a pre-Civil War plantation -- was wonderfully suited for the picturesque, "natural" vistas required of a "rural cemetery". The primary access to Oakwood always has been through a main gate at the southwest corner (nearest downtown); visitors then as now wind through the grounds via scenic, curving roads, most named for trees (Oakwood is known for its greenery), the winding, interlaced road system dividing the grounds into nearly two dozen named sections. Accommodating grade changes, the cemetery features historic brick retaining walls; concrete curbing or coping surrounds many family plots; the network includes historic bridges over "branches" or creeks that once crisscrossed the burial ground. As if in keeping with the "garden" theme, buildings and additional structures on the grounds are few, consisting primarily of a main gate (1910; a second, unadorned "back gate," thought to be constructed at the same time, stands some hundred yards east), a discrete receiving vault (1896) and a small office (1908), all erected by the RCA. A twin-columned pedestrian gate (1909) stands at southern edge of the Confederate Cemetery section while an archway (1910) marks the south entry to this area and to a Gothic Revival "House of Memory" pavilion (1935), both erected by post-Civil War women's groups to honor military dead, but noted here for funerary artistic value. A multitude of Victorian-era grave markers, from simple tablets, columns and carved dies to soaring obelisks and grand pedestal-tombs, many by stonecutters prominent in their day, mark the hills and bottomlands of Oakwood. Given its long history (Oakwood celebrated its Sesquicentennial in 2019) and location in the capital city in the very center of the state, Oakwood has become the final resting place for many men and women of transcendent importance to the Civil War and post-Civil War history of Raleigh and North Carolina, from politicians at the local, state and national level to jurists, leaders in commerce, industry, transportation and finance, to activists in social movements from 1867 to 1949; the grave markers of these persons of transcendent importance along with those of folks who "rolled up their sleeves" at work, reflect the cemetery's broad scope of both the era's history and its significant funerary art. Visitors come from near and far to admire the history, the landscape and the stonework represented here.

Narrative Description

Note: Bolded words below indicate resources that have been inventoried at the end of Section 7 and included in the resource count. Individuals with names in bold are interred in Oakwood and their grave markers are submitted as either "contributing" or "noncontributing" objects. A * indicates that individual's biography is included in the Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, William S. Powell, ed.,

² On the Nichols & Gorman 1869 print of his Oakwood Cemetery plan, Engelhardt's name is alternately printed as "H. J. Engelhard", perhaps the result of interpretive difficulty based on his Prussian background.; AND David Foard Hood, To the Glory of God: Christ Church, 1821-1996 (Raleigh; Christ Church, 1997), p. 34; Perre Magnes, Elmwood: In the Shade of the Elms (Memphis; Elmwood Cemetery, 2001), esp. pp. 2, 8-9; Hollywood and Oakdale also emphasize their landscapes in their pamphlets. See footnote #17 below.

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

6 Vols (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press), and/or NCpedia (from the State Library of NC, Department of Natural and Cultural Resources; essentially the DNCB online); the two are the most thorough general references for individuals making significant contributions to the state. The symbol # refers to the inventory list at the end of Section 7.

Oakwood Cemetery is located in Raleigh, the capital city of North Carolina, and has operated as a privately held, publicly accessible cemetery for a century and a half. Its significance begins in 1867, with

the creation of a military cemetery by the Wake County Ladies Memorial Association (LMA). When the larger Oakwood Cemetery was founded here by the Raleigh Cemetery Association, Inc., under a charter granted on February 26, 1869 by the state's General Assembly³, it was located literally at the very edge of town as defined by the city boundary of 1857. In practice, however, Oakwood Cemetery was – by location and design -- a rural cemetery, “out of town”: its southwest corner, to this day the site of the main entrance, was then some 3/10 of a mile (now four modern city blocks) northeast of the grid that delineated the original planned state capital of 1792. As illustrated by Camille Drie's 1872 “Bird's Eye View” map of the city [figure 3], Oakwood was surrounded, not by urban homes as today, but by fields and forest. Eventually the city “caught up to it,” and Oakwood is now bordered to its west and part of its south by the Historic District of Oakwood (residences), to the north, northeast and south by other residential areas, and to the east by a large, independent Hebrew Cemetery (1912) and St. Augustine's University (1867). The streets and areas now directly on the edge of Oakwood are (clockwise from the south side) Oakwood Avenue, Watauga Street, Boundary Street/Brookside Drive, Monroe Road, Madison Street, Hebrew Cemetery and State Street.

Oakwood's location was largely determined by the military cemetery created in 1867 by the LMA to accommodate the remains of Confederate dead forced from the original “Rock Quarry” burial ground east of town by the Union Army of occupation (the site of that once-Confederate cemetery is today Raleigh National Cemetery, officially established in 1866).⁴ Following its 1869 charter, in 1870 the RCA purchased the acreage that would make up the original Oakwood, surrounding the Confederate Cemetery (Photo No. 2) on three sides (the fourth side of the Confederate burial ground, the south edge, runs some 260' along Oakwood Avenue). The Confederate Cemetery, today a section of Oakwood included in the original 1869 Engelhardt plan for the larger RCA burial ground (described below), generally reflects its layout as it was in 1867 (although burial numbers from 1867 to 1938 went from ca 500 to nearly 1400, an 1868 photo [Figure 1] shows a remarkable resemblance to today's Confederate section). In contrast to the RCA's new “rural cemetery,” graves here are in a traditional, formal arrangement: straight rows running west-east, in lines north-south, with more recent graves placed

³ *Charter and By-Laws of the Raleigh Cemetery Association* (Raleigh, 1922), Cemetery archives. (Although this version – the earliest extant – was published in 1922, an RCA attorney confirmed these reflected the original by-laws of February 26, 1869; they have been reviewed and updated occasionally, as in 1983 (Cemetery archives). This document includes the original incorporators. No records/minutes of the RCA Board before 1940 have been located despite diligent search; much of the early cemetery history is derived from the public record.

⁴ The best history of the Confederate Cemetery, heavily annotated, is Catherine W. Bishir, “A Strong Force of Ladies: Women, Politics and Confederate Memorial Associations in Nineteenth-Century Raleigh,” in *Southern Built: American Architecture, Regional Practice* (Charlottesville and London; University of Virginia Press, 2006), pp. 215-253; see also P.F. Pescud, Sr., *A Sketch of the Ladies' Memorial Association in Raleigh, N.C.: Its Origin and History* (Raleigh, 1882); Elizabeth Reid Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina, Vol. 1* (Raleigh; Capital County Publishing Company, 1983), pp. 586-589; Bruce Miller, “Raleigh Cemeteries' Civil War,” (Raleigh) *News & Observer* (hereafter N&O), May 10, 2011, p. 11A.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

between earlier rows (the last original burial of a veteran was in 1938). Generally square, this section sits on the (originally deeded) ca 2.5 acres on a gentle north slope off the highest hill in Oakwood. The original grave markers (or "headboards", as seen in the 1868 photo) were of wood, but beginning in 1877 the LMA had those worn markers replaced with numbered granite blocks, standing 8-12" above ground and keyed to a written register; this was a procedure continued by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), which absorbed the LMA in 1919. Beginning ca 1990, a local chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans supplemented the markers with standard, pointed, Confederate tombstones provided by the US Government (since 1906), leaving the numbered blocks in place at ground level at the new gravestones to maintain this section's historical integrity.⁵

This Confederate Cemetery, the largest in the state, also became the final resting place for 137 Confederate States of America (CSA) dead from Gettysburg (1871) and 107 soldiers from Arlington National Cemetery (1883); both groups -- the Gettysburg dead in individual graves in their own section in the southwest corner, the Arlington remains in a mass grave at the south end -- have sizeable explanatory markers. Also at the south end of the section, large monuments mark the graves of several leaders of the Southern cause, including a gray granite obelisk (26.6' with pedestal) for "The Boy Colonel," **Henry King "Harry" Burgwyn*** (1841-1863)(*contributing object*, #2) and a dramatic pedestal-tomb for controversial soldier/journalist **Randolph Abbott Shotwell*** (1844-1884)(*contributing object*, #3) (Photo No. 3); see "Funerary Art" under stonecutter CA Goodwin below for a detailed description). In May, 1870 the LMA donated a white limestone pedestal column **monument** (*contributing object*, #4) to the men in gray, fully erected by March, 1872. Sculpted by local stonecutters "King and Whitelaw" (see below, "Funerary Art"), the 20.3' monument contains a time capsule and displays a long inscription ("Sleep warrior, Sleep..."). Structures at the south end of the Confederate Cemetery include a new "Summer House" or gazebo-like **speaker's pavilion** (*noncontributing structure*), re-dedicated in 2006; it is based on the plans of the original 1881 pavilion, in that same spot but completely destroyed by hurricane Fran. A little-used **Confederate Cemetery gate** (*contributing structure*, #5), erected by the LMA off Oakwood Avenue, is also at the south end; dedicated in 1909, it consists of two 30" square granite columns, 7.5' high, supporting a wrought iron gate with "Confederate Cemetery" inscribed across it in (then) gilt lettering; concrete steps run from the gate to what at one time must have been the level of the road. A substantial **retaining wall** (part of a network counted as one *contributing structure*, #103) at the south edge of the Confederate Cemetery, erected by the UDC in 1931, runs some 300' along Oakwood Avenue to either side of the LMA's gate. All brick and on a steep hill, it stands from ca 1' high at the east end (hill top) to ca 7' near the west end; capped brick columns support the wall every 18-20', with large, rectangular recesses between columns. A Neo-Gothic, 38' X 22' pavilion named the "**House of Memory**" (*contributing structure*, #6)(Photo No. 4), of native granite with limestone window traceries and a multi-colored stone floor, stands at the western edge of the Confederate Cemetery; erected by the UDC in 1935, it is dedicated to Tar Heel dead from all wars and is of an elaborate, picturesque design. Some 50 yards from the "House of Memory," at the northern edge of the Confederate Cemetery, is a 12' **arched gateway** (*contributing structure*, #7)(Photo No. 5) of pink,

⁵ Charles E. Purser and Frank B. Powel III, *A Story Behind Every Stone: The Confederate Section of Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh, North Carolina* (Wake Forest, NC; The Scuppernon Press, 2010) provides a detailed history of the site as well as a complete roster of all those buried in the Confederate Cemetery; the last non-transfer interment of a CSA (Confederate States of America/Army) veteran was in 1938.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

Salisbury granite; originally part of North Carolina's exhibit at the Jamestown (Virginia) Exposition of 1907, this 12' arch was donated to the UDC and dedicated amidst great fanfare in 1910.⁶

A third burial area, Hebrew Cemetery (Photo No. 6), soon joined those of the LMA/RCA. In 1870-1871 a newly-chartered Hebrew Cemetery Company was established to develop the city's first, formal Jewish burial ground, formally deeded to the Hebrews by the RCA in 1871 (the donor/seller Mordecai family, of Jewish heritage, apparently wanted a burial spot for Raleigh's small Judaic population, anticipated by Engelhardt in his Oakwood plan). The space today remains much as it was in the 1870s-1890s: a small, narrow plot 125' X 35', 4375 square feet; along its longer west edge is the Confederate Cemetery, on the east Hickory Avenue, with its south edge some 100' from Oakwood Avenue. The grass-covered lot, bare of any other vegetation, slopes gently to the north; a low chain surrounds it, replacing an aged, rusted one, supported by 42 original stone posts 1-2' high and ca 5' apart. There are 41 identifiable markers in the Hebrew Cemetery, generally in side-by-side rows grouped by families, this (like the abutting Confederate Cemetery) in marked contrast to the less-regimented and often larger plots in the surrounding "garden" cemetery. Most tombstones, many with names from the original Hebrew Company, show a burial date in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century, although a few are as recent as the 1980s and '90s; many indicate a European, usually German, place of birth (eg, Bavaria, Hochberg), reflecting immigration patterns of the day. German native **Max A. Erlanger** (d. August 22, 1869), his stone a barely legible, narrow tablet standing over 3' tall (*noncontributing object*, #8)(Photo No. 7), was one of the first burials on Association land. (In 1912 a new, large Hebrew Cemetery was established adjoining Oakwood on the east side but not a part of it.)⁷

Like Confederate and Hebrew Cemetery sections, Oakwood Cemetery proper generally reflects the physical appearance of the original burial ground as that is understood today. In fact, Drie's 1872 "Bird's Eye View" of Raleigh depicts Oakwood and integral Confederate Cemetery distant from the city but showing the curving, interlaced roads and abundant vegetation fully suggestive of the layout of the historic section as it is now. It was based on a lavish plan developed by H. A. Engelhardt, a "Land Landscape Gardener"; contemporary periodicals suggest he set up shop for a time in Raleigh and planned at least one other major "park" in the area.⁸ The original plan was published in color by Raleigh printers Nichols

⁶ Information on the south gate and wall reflects the plaques attached to them. (House of Memory) "Confederate Daughters build 'House of Memory,'" *N&O*, May 5, 1935, p. 29; "Confederate fighters to be honored today," *N&O*, May 10, 1935, p. 14; "Memorial honors State's fighters," *N&O*, May 19, 1935, p. 23; "Realization of fine idea seen in Memorial House," *N&O*, November 10, 1935, p. 5; Margaret Tabor, UDC History Committee, "The House of Memory," *History of the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1949-1974* (1974?), p. 34. (Archway) "The Tenth of May to South's Heroes," *N&O*, May 11, 1910, p. 2; see also "Memorial Address," *The Evening Times*, May 11, 1910, p. 2. Background information on the erection of the monument is from "Archway assured at the Cemetery," *N&O*, November 10, 1907, p. 6; see "Joseph Hyde Pratt," *DNCB*, Vol. 5, p. 138 (the donor).

⁷ Murray, *Wake I, op cit.*, pp. 589-590; the Hebrew Cemetery, with chain, is briefly described in "Oakwood Cemetery," *N&O*, May 14, 1882; Erlanger's death is covered in "City and State News," *The Daily Standard*, August 24, 1869, p. 3.

⁸ Engelhardt (or Engelhard) advertised under "Grasses," *The Semi-Weekly Raleigh Sentinel*, October 29, 1870, p. 1; see also an untitled piece in the (Raleigh) *Daily Standard*, June 22 1870, p. 3. He is likely the "Prussian" associated with "Englehardt Park," a "pleasure ground for excursionists" at "Ridgeway," a planned town for post-war settlers but a failing enterprise along the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad in Warren County (see "Ridgeway

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

& Gorman, dated 1869 [figure 2, now held by the University of North Carolina library]. The shape of Oakwood's historic section, then and now, is a skewed square, with a north-south alignment and a northern boundary angled downward to the east and a "notched" corner to the northwest. The landscape is one of low hills historically trisected by streams or "branches" that have cut broad pathways between the rises, providing bottomland for more gravesites and dictating to some degree the cemetery layout. Ground elevations in Oakwood run from a high point of 310' (Confederate Cemetery hill) to a low level of some 250' (Grassy Branch ravine), a narrow range of topographic relief that lends itself both to attractive views characteristic of a "rural" cemetery and to near-complete use of the grounds for interments. The other major rise, at just over 300' nearly as high as the Confederate Cemetery hill to its southwest, was labeled "Chapel Circle" by Engelhardt, who obviously anticipated a chapel on that spot (an 1897 chapel formerly at this location was demolished between 1963-64 for more burial space; ironically, the Circle again reflects the landscapist's 1869 plan); this hill marks the east end of a low ridge, now nearly completely covered with grave markers, that runs west, ending at "Grassy Branch." This stream, one of the three trisecting the original Cemetery, enters Oakwood from the south and still runs its wooded route between Oakwood's western boundary and the Confederate Cemetery, separating "Pullen" and "Beechwood" sections on Oakwood's west end from other named areas and leaving a deep ravine before it exits the grounds to the north. Originally this stream was joined from the east half-way through Oakwood by another branch (original name unknown but portions dubbed by the cemetery "West" and "East Branch") running from southeast to northwest; this stream, and the "Willow Branch" to the northeast, roughly paralleling but not demarcating the northern edge of the historic section, have been piped below ground (see discussion of East Branch Section below). Several small "lakelets," fed by these several streams, were part of the original plan; contemporary accounts, however, suggest maintenance of these soon became problematic (see footnote), and they apparently were filled in well before the turn of the last century.⁹

The curving roadways, constructed "at an elevation half-way between the dell and the crest of the hills"¹⁰, divide the historic portion of Oakwood into some twenty-one older sections (including the Confederate (Photo No. 2) and Hebrew areas (Photo No. 6), above, most ranging in size from one to two acres, together forming the **contributing site, Oakwood Cemetery (#1)** (Photo No. 1). Some carry the names of figures important to the development of the Cemetery: Mordecai (Photo No. 8), Anderson, Battle (Photo No. 9), Briggs, Forrest; trees: Beechwood, Magnolia Hill (Photo No. 10), Linden Lawn; significant figures in the history of city and state: Polk (Photo No. 11), Tucker, Johnson, Pescud; cemetery physical features: West Branch, Spring; or an institution important to many founders: Christ Church (Photo No. 12). In an apparent nod to modernity and efficiency, most sections in the newer (post-1949; not included in the nomination area), north-northeast portion of Oakwood, of a more traditional, non-"landscape" design, are designated by letters, A-J; 'A' Section, to the east, with older

Enterprise," *The Weekly Standard*, May 4, 1870, p. 2). It is probably not a coincidence that the chief Ridgeway promoter was an RCA incorporator ("Jonathan McGee Heck," *DNCB*, Vol. 3, p. 94).

⁹ Periodicals suggest the cemetery faced problems with its "lakelets" from its earliest years, eg, accusations of stagnation and pestilence (1872); boys swimming and fishing around mourning ladies (1873); skaters falling through ice (1878); filling with mud (1883). The several branches, not the small lakes, were the primary source of water until a piped system was installed around 1900; see "Water system in cemetery," *N&O*, July 2, 1901, p. 5; "Water at Oakwood," *Raleigh Times*, June 10, 1910, p. 4; "Observations," *N&O*, July 4, 1883, p. 4.

¹⁰ Ernest Leland, "A Visit to Oakwood," *Park and Cemetery* (December, 1919); the piece ran in the *N&O*, January 4, 1920, p. 11. Leland and his Chicago periodical specialized in reviews of landscape designs.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

markers at the south end (see, eg, Josephus Daniels below) and newer at the north, is transitional, with the southern portion included in the historic section.

The named sections differ in their topographic details, but all show a mix of Victorian stonework. For example, one of the smaller sections, named "Pullen" (Photo No. 13) in honor of the developer and philanthropist who provided the land for the campus of what would become North Carolina State University, is located north of the main entrance gate, facing visitors entering the cemetery. It is a terraced plot, 150' wide X 120' deep, with some 80 grave markers, from a single obelisk to five chest tombs to simple children's markers; the stones remember individuals from the wealthy and prestigious to common workers: eg, **Richard Stanhope Pullen*** (1822-1895), he and his family with a 27', gray granite obelisk erected by him in 1884 (*contributing object*, #9), and CSA Major General/post-Civil War industrialist **Robert Frederick Hoke*** (1837-1912), beneath a 10' granite columnar marker with a flared cap featuring floral motifs (*contributing object*, #10)(Photo No. 14), to an immigrant Spanish stonecutter (**Manuel Arnaiz**, 1890-1949; what stones he has in Oakwood are unsigned and impossible to identify with certainty), remembered by a small bench (*contributing object*, #11). To the northeast, the "Heck Section" is larger at .82 acres and sits atop the ridge running from the Chapel Circle hill to Grassy Branch. Named for Civil War colonel and post-war businessman **Jonathan McGee Heck*** (1831-1894), remembered with a 26.6' pedestal and column topped by a religious figure, the "Recording Angel" (*contributing object*, #12), it contains nearly 300 grave markers, including twelve chest tombs and others more austere, even crude. Six of them, however, are grand obelisks or columns (including Heck's) which illustrate "high end" Victorian funerary art, making an interesting contrast to the "East Branch Section" to the southeast. As the name implies, this latter section, a full acre in size, is located in the bottomland created by the stream running SE to NW across the original burial ground. As such, much of the soil was too soft, too unstable for major stonework, with the result that what markers there are tend to be small; historically, this made the ground less profitable for the RCA (thus the piped stream in the late 1900s), although more affordable to working people, providing a different level of the era's tombstone art. For example, **Louise (Lula) A. Lentile** (1866-1887)(*contributing object*, #13), has a modest, poignant marker: a worn, 16" X 3" X 35" marble tablet with curved top, the tympanum inscribed "After clouds sunshine"; beneath that is a niche with funerary art featuring dark stone "clouds," emerging from which is an idealized sun with inscribed "rays."¹¹ By way of contrast, the décor of the marker of one **Annie Augusta Lougee** (1849-1891)(*contributing object*, #14)(Photo No. 15) suggests a more genteel life: An unusual 5' stone signed by local stonecutter ET Marks, it is marble carved as bricks with an uneven edge; a recessed panel on the face includes a "flowered" stone plaque inscribed "Wife and Mother"; on a base stone beneath is carved "A good name is better than precious ointments" (Eccl 7:1). More recent markers in East Branch (and West Branch) remain modest.

As appropriate for a "rural" or "garden cemetery," much of Oakwood has always been covered in greenery. The 1869 charter specified that the corporate seal include a vignette of "a tomb embowered by an oak," and a founder proposed the burial ground be named "Oakwood Cemetery, Sleeping Place Among the Oaks" for its location among a grove of such trees outside the "City of Oaks." It was the 46-year (1874-1920) tenure of Superintendent Asa Beaumont Forrest, an aptly-named nurseryman, that secured its reputation as a "garden." Forrest had a commercial nursery near the cemetery grounds and is credited with years of major plantings (including now-giant magnolias), many of which grace Oakwood to this day. During his 1919 visit, *Park and Cemetery* writer Ernest Leland was exuberant in his praise of

¹¹ "Manuel Arnaiz, Sr," *N&O*, November 26, 1949, p. 2; (Lentile) "Died in Raleigh," *Charlotte Observer*, January 16, 1887, p. 4.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

Forrest's landscaping ability. According to recent inventories (very similar to Leland's own listing), the grounds today boast flowering dogwood, oak, poplar, walnut, sugar maple, red cedar, black cherry, sycamore, black locust, eastern hemlock, American holly, river birch, weeping willow, southern magnolias and others, providing a landscape that Forrest surely would recognize and approve.¹²

Structures on the grounds were not a high priority in the early years of Oakwood Cemetery as the RCA put its resources into the acquisition and development of "ground." The Association's delay of significant building construction reflected (as Leland noted) what was often true of burial grounds throughout the post-Civil War South as the region struggled to recover its economic footing. However, by the late 1890s the RCA began what was for it a building boom, completing four major construction projects (three extant) in a 14-year period:

1896: **Receiving vault/tomb (contributing structure, #15)** (Photo No. 16). Designed by architect **Adolphus Gustavus (AG) Bauer** *(1858-1898)(his gravesite a **noncontributing object, #16**), noted for his work on the North Carolina Governor's Mansion, Baptist Female University (now Meredith College) and a number of other major buildings in Carolina, the small structure was erected along Grassy Branch north of Elm Avenue by the Cooper Brothers, respected local stonecutters. This 14' X 16' structure is of brownstone, a popular construction material of the era, with gray granite exterior panels and an enclosed, brick-lined barrel vault; a newspaper photo from 1909 shows a decorative urn over the metal doorway. Meticulously restored inside and out in 2016-17, the vault (intended for cadavers when burial space was not immediately available) now awaits only that urn.¹³

1897: Chapel (not extant). Constructed by Cooper Brothers on the rise designated "Chapel Circle" on the original, 1869 cemetery plat, the little-used, Gothic-style sanctuary was razed in 1963-1964 and the Circle given over to grave space, as in Engelhardt's original plan.

1908: **Office/Lodge (contributing building, #17)**(Photo No. 17): Labeled both an "office" and a "lodge" in contemporary periodicals, this small, Gothic-style building, originally a cross-hipped, 'T'-shaped building 35' X 16' (a porte-cochere on the front), is of native gray granite with a slate roof and supporting buttresses in each corner; two doorways on the SE face (front) just feet apart reflect the original division of the interior, covered by an impressive "groin ceiling" of heart pine "bent members." In 2002 an extension for meeting and storage space was added to the SW side of the building, with care taken to match the exterior stone precisely and to avoid any exterior modification to the original building/porte-cochere beyond the extension. The office/lodge stands on Elm Avenue just off Grassy Branch.¹⁴

1910: **Main Gate (contributing structure, #18)**(Photo No. 18): Designed by **Harry Prescott Swartz Keller** (1869-1938)(**noncontributing object, #19**), a prominent architect with a modest,

¹² Leland, "A Visit to Oakwood," *op cit.*; A.B. Forrest, "N&O, August 24, 1899, p. 4. James R. McGraw, *An Arboricultural Evaluation of 341 Trees at Historic Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh, North Carolina* (Cary, NC; Tree Connections, LLC, 2004).

¹³ "Out at Oakwood," (Raleigh) *Daily Times*, March 25, 1898, p. 1; Leland, *op cit.*; "Receiving Vault, Oakwood Avenue Cemetery," *Raleigh Times*, August 5, 1909, p. 14 (photo).

¹⁴ "City's progress for past year," *N&O*, September 16, 1908, p. 7; "Oakwood Avenue Cemetery," *Raleigh Times*, August 5, 1909, p. 14; Leland, "A Visit to Oakwood," *op cit.*

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

unexceptional headstone in Beechwood Section and several major campus buildings at "State College" (NC State) credited to him, this granite gate marks the long-time entryway in the southwest corner of Oakwood. It is an 18' high (plus four large, decorative, granite spheres atop), ca 45' wide curvilinear archway with flanking pedestrian gates and extended wings. Erected by the Cooper Brothers and now the Oakwood logo, the entry is of Mount Airy granite with wrought iron main and pedestrian gates.

While the main gate construction is well-documented, that of a **back gate (contributing structure, # 102)**, located along Oakwood Avenue, is not and the date of construction is unknown, although it was likely done during the period of significance, pre-1940. The gate, 28' wide, is of four capped columns of gray granite block; the two interior columns, 11' tall, hold iron gates that cross a 10' vehicle entry; to either side, columns of 7' each hold iron gates that control 4' pedestrian entries. Its appearance is of the era and in no way diminishes the historical sense of the place.¹⁵

Prior to 1940: The cemetery has an interlacing **network of roads, bridges, retaining walls and plot boundary markers** (counted as **one contributing structure, #103**), reflecting but not mimicking proposals by planner Engelhardt; largely asphalt with some still graveled, the roads have been surfaced at different times with different materials during the period of significance (and upgraded and repaired since). Part of the structure "network" are three small **bridges** (Photo No. 26) across otherwise piped streams in the East and West Branch Sections; their heavy concrete guardrails are extant, of identical construction but of varying sizes. The westernmost, in West Branch on Elm Avenue, is the largest, both "rails" 15'2" long X 3'8" high at the end posts X 8" wide, with recessed panels on the sides; the smallest and easternmost, on Poplar Avenue, is 7' shorter; the mid-size is on Beech Avenue between East and West Branch Sections. Built sometime during the period 1921-1940, all three have a metal plate identifying the builder ("HE Browder, Raleigh, NC").¹⁶ Brick **retaining walls**, from 1' to 3' high, skirt Elm and Poplar Avenues, making a near-complete circle around East and West Branch Sections; steps, many through the walls, from the roadway into surrounding sections, are widely spaced. (Some small peripheral walls are of granite block). These brick walls, like the bridges, were likely constructed during the period of significance. Also part of this contributing structure network are low curb borders ("coping" -- outlawed in the "new section") delineating many family plots, often of concrete, at times granite, and rectangular or square, perhaps 3-6" high and wide, generally with a walkway entrance to the plot. Some families choose ground-level, initialed, polished stone markers at the corners of their plot. The original Bylaws forbade gravesite fencing without permission, and perhaps that was never granted as, unlike City Cemetery, there are no fenced (iron or otherwise) graves in Oakwood. A large,

¹⁵ "Bids for Stone Works, etc.," *N&O*, April 15, 1910, p. 3. The bronze plaque on the gate, dated 1909, lists Cemetery officials and HPS Keller; for Keller see *North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*, <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000242>. Cooper Brothers were prominent builders as well as grave marker carvers; see "Celebrating Their Anniversary," *N&O*, October 26, 1902, p. 3; "For the Cemetery Gate," *N&O*, May 10, 1910, p. 5. Back gate: It would not have been built prior to the main gate and does not appear in RCA records, 1940 and later. While some suggest Coopers may have built it at the time of the main entrance, the gate arrangement seems designed for later, wider vehicles than those of 1910.

¹⁶ Bridge dates: The bridge builder, concrete contractor Harry Eugene Browder (1884-1944; interred in Oakwood), did business in Raleigh, 1916-ca 1943. An early photo from ca 1921 (see Bruce Miller and Robin Simonton, *Historic Oakwood Cemetery* [Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2017], p. 110) shows the westernmost bridge completely flat, without guardrails; the addition of these structures, as with the brick retaining walls, is not mentioned in the RCA *Minutes* (the earliest known 1940-), suggesting construction prior to that year, well within the period of significance.

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

single span bridge (noncontributing structure, #106) with stone guardrails, completely rebuilt in an appropriate style in the 1990s, crosses Grassy Branch below the Office.

Integrity Assessment

The 1910 main gate and the network of roads, bridges and retaining walls would be the last of very few public structures evident in the historic section. The LMA and UDC would fund their own limited building projects as described above, and the RCA would build (1963-1980s) an equipment shed (**noncontributing building, #105**) and, in stages, a mausoleum, the former well-concealed at the northwest edge of the historic section, the latter in the heart of the "new" section. Today Asa Forrest, long-time Superintendent (1874-1920), would surely recognize the place as largely unchanged and find those he had interred a century ago honored today with the same diligence and care. It was he who had seen the "lakelets" filled in, although the piping of the branches, "Willow Branch" in the 1940s to make way for the "new section," "East" and "West Branches" in the 1990s to create usable burial lots, occurred after his tenure; the chapel was erected while he was "Super" but razed when he was gone. Beyond those changes, the historical integrity of Oakwood Cemetery – although still an active burial ground -- has been maintained as much as practicable. The RCA has always been conscious of the role this place plays in reflecting the history of North Carolina and its capital city and made its number one priority the acquisition, development and, later, the maintenance of "the ground" – structures did not dominate the Engelhard plan and have never dominated the subsequent "historic section". The landscape is well-managed, and while the tops of the tallest buildings in downtown Raleigh are visible from some Oakwood rises, trees and hedges throughout the Cemetery still leave the visitor with a sense of park-like rusticity. While families are technically responsible for the maintenance of their plots and stones, Oakwood maintains funds for restoration of trees downed by weather and grave markers damaged in the absence of owners. Upgrades of facilities (most recently the office/lodge and receiving vault) and repairs after major storms (eg, Hurricane Fran) and vandalism (eg, large Confederate markers in 2016) are done in a timely manner, with historical integrity a priority. While only a limited pictorial rendering, Camille Drie's 1872 "Bird's Eye View" of Oakwood with its network of roads among the trees immediately brings to mind the historic section of the cemetery as it appears today. Overall, Oakwood Cemetery retains historic integrity to convey its significance under Criteria B and C.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

Research conducted to date has documented significant persons interred in Oakwood Cemetery, as well as distinctive markers and aspects of its design that possess high artistic value. It should also be noted that important historical information may be gained through the analysis of cemetery features. Aspects of cemeteries documented as having information potential include the location and grouping of graves, both marked and unmarked; the use and quantity of commercial markers, fieldstone, or impermanent markers; patterns in funerary art over time; cemetery construction or engineering techniques as determined from documents or archaeological features; details of landscape architecture both visible above ground and existing as archaeological features; and inscriptions indicating identity, cultural affiliation, birth and death dates, and cause of death. Information concerning the demographic history of mid-to-late nineteenth century Raleigh, expressions of cultural and religious traditions, and manipulations of the landscape to conform to the national "rural cemetery" aesthetic ideal can be obtained from archaeological and historical investigations of Oakwood Cemetery. Also, please note that

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

cemeteries and unmarked graves are protected by North Carolina General Statutes 65 and 70, and this should be considered in any landscaping or restoration activities in the cemetery.

Inventory of Notable Features

1. Oakwood Cemetery landscape design (1869-1949). Contributing site (see individual sections). Criterion C. (Photo No. 1)
2. Henry King "Harry" Burgwyn grave marker. Ca 1870. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
3. Randolph Abbott Shotwell grave marker. 1889. Contributing object. Criterion C. (Photo No. 3)
4. LMA memorial column. 1872. Contributing object. Criterion C.
5. Confederate Cemetery gate (south end). 1909. Contributing structure. Criterion C.
6. "House of Memory" pavilion. 1935. Contributing structure. Criterion C. (Photo No. 4)
7. Arched gateway, Confederate Cemetery (north end). 1910. Contributing structure. Criterion C. (Photo No. 5)
8. Max A. Erlanger grave marker. Ca 1869. Noncontributing object. (Photo No. 7)
9. Richard Stanhope Pullen grave marker. Ca 1895. Contributing object. Criterion C.
10. CSA General Robert Frederick Hoke grave maker. Ca 1912. Contributing object. Criterion C. (Photo No. 14)
11. Manuel Arnaiz grave marker. Ca 1949. Contributing object. Criterion C.
12. Jonathan McGee Heck grave marker. Ca 1894. Contributing object. Criterion C.
13. Louise A. Lentile grave marker. Ca 1887. Contributing object. Criterion C.
14. Annie Augusta Lougee grave marker. Ca 1891. Contributing object. Criterion C. (Photo No. 15)
15. Receiving vault/tomb. 1896. Contributing structure. Criterion C. (Photo No. 16)
16. Adolphus Gustavus Bauer grave marker. Ca 1898. Noncontributing object.
17. Office/Lodge. 1908. Contributing building. Criterion C. (Photo No. 17)
18. Main Gate. 1910. Contributing structure. Criterion C. (Photo No. 18)
19. Harry Prescott Swartz Keller grave marker. Ca 1938. Noncontributing object.
20. Kemp Plummer Battle grave marker. Ca 1919. Contributing object. Criterion C.
21. George Washington Mordecai grave marker. Ca 1871. Contributing object. Criterion C.
22. CSA General George Burgwyn Anderson grave marker. Ca 1868. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
23. Governor Jonathan Worth grave marker. Ca 1869. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
24. Governor David Lowry Swain grave marker. Ca 1869. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

25. Governor Thomas Bragg grave marker. Ca 1872. Contributing object. Criterion C.
26. Governor Daniel Gould Fowle grave marker. Ca 1904. Contributing object. Criterion C.
27. Governor William Woods Holden grave marker. Ca 1892. Contributing object. Criterion C.
28. Governor Charles Brantley Aycock grave marker. Ca 1912. Contributing object. Criterion C.
29. US Senator/US Navy Secretary George Edmund Badger grave marker. Ca 1866. Contributing object. Criterion C.
30. Bartholomew Figures Moore grave marker. Ca 1878. Contributing object. Criteria B and C. (Photo No. 19)
31. US Senator/NC Chief Justice Augustus Summerfield Merrimon grave marker. Ca 1892. Contributing object. Criterion C.
32. CSA General William Ruffin Cox grave marker. Ca 1919. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
33. US General Carle Augustus Woodruff grave marker. Ca 1913. Contributing object. Criterion B.
34. Asa Beaumont Forrest grave marker. Ca 1920. Contributing object. Criterion C.
35. NC Chief Justice William Nathan Harrell Smith grave marker. Ca 1889. Contributing object. Criterion C.
36. Thomas Charles Fuller grave marker. Ca 1901. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
37. Edwin Godwin Reade grave marker. Ca 1894. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
38. NC Chief Justice Walter McKenzie Clark grave marker. Ca 1924. Contributing object. Criterion B.
39. NC Chief Justice James Edward Shepherd grave marker. Ca 1910. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
40. NC Chief Justice John Louis Taylor grave marker. Ca 1866. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
41. NC Chief Justice Richmond Mumford Pearson grave marker. Ca 1923. Contributing object. Criterion C. (Photo No. 20)
42. Mayor William Henry Harrison grave marker. Ca 1880. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
43. Worth Bagley grave marker. 1903. Contributing object. Criteria B and C. (Photo No. 21)
44. Thomas Harry Watson grave marker. Ca 1918. Contributing object. Criterion B.
45. Briggs Family Column Marker. Ca 1874. Contributing object. Criterion C.
46. John Heritage Bryan III/Frederick Outlaw Bryan grave marker. Ca 1898. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
47. Alexander Boyd Andrews grave marker. Ca 1915. Contributing object. Criterion C.
48. Dr. William Joseph Hawkins grave marker. Ca 1894. Contributing object. Criterion C.
49. William Worrell Vass grave marker. Ca 1896. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

50. John Cox Winder grave marker. Ca 1896. Contributing object. Criterion C.
51. Harris Joseph Heilig grave marker. Ca 1915. Noncontributing object.
52. William Allen Erwin grave marker. Ca 1932. Contributing object. Criterion C.
53. William Holt Williamson grave marker. Ca 1926. Contributing object. Criterion C.
54. Marcellus Aurelius Parker grave marker. Ca 1909. Noncontributing object.
55. Carey Johnson Hunter grave marker. Ca 1923. Contributing object. Criterion C.
56. Miriam Carson White Williams grave marker. Ca 1910. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
57. Pulaski Cowper grave marker. Ca 1901. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
58. Richard Henry Battle grave marker. Ca 1912. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
59. John Wetmore Hinsdale grave marker. Ca 1921. Contributing object. Criterion C.
60. Edmund Burke Haywood grave marker. Ca 1894. Contributing object. Criteria B and C.
61. Arkansas Delaware Royster grave marker. Ca 1884. Contributing object. Criterion B.
62. Seaton Gales grave marker. Ca 1878. Contributing object. Criterion B.
63. Samuel A'Court Ashe grave marker. Ca 1938. Contributing object. Criterion B.
64. US Navy Secretary/Ambassador Josephus Daniels grave marker. Ca 1949. Contributing object. Criterion C.
65. Reverend Aldert Smedes grave marker. Ca 1877. Contributing object. Criterion C. (Photo No. 22)
66. Hugh Morson grave marker. Ca 1925. Contributing object. Criterion C.
67. Richard Sharp(e) Mason grave marker. Ca 1874. Noncontributing object.
68. James Dinwiddie grave marker. Ca 1907. Contributing object. Criterion C.
69. Samuel Fox Mordecai II grave marker. Ca 1927. Noncontributing object.
70. Jacob Brinton Smith grave marker. Ca 1872. Contributing object. Criterion B.
71. William Joseph Peele grave marker. Ca 1919. Noncontributing object.
72. Leonidas Lafayette Polk grave marker. Ca 1892. Contributing object. Criterion C.
73. Alexander Quarles Holladay grave marker. Ca 1909. Noncontributing object.
74. Daniel Harvey Hill Jr grave marker. Ca 1924. Noncontributing object.
75. Wallace Carl Riddick grave marker. Ca 1942. Noncontributing object.
76. Drury Lacy Jr grave marker. Ca 1884. Contributing object. Criterion C.
77. Sophia Partridge grave marker. Ca 1881. Contributing object. Criterion B.

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

78. Elvira Worth Jackson Walker grave marker. Ca 1930. Contributing object. Criterion B.
79. Fannie Exile Scudder Heck grave marker. Ca 1915. Contributing object. Criterion C.
80. Elizabeth Delia-Dixon Carroll grave marker. Ca 1934. Noncontributing object.
81. Cornelia Petty Jerman grave marker. Ca 1946. Contributing object. Criterion B.
82. Needham Bryan Broughton grave marker. Ca 1914. Noncontributing object.
83. Jephtha Horton grave marker. Ca 1872. Contributing object. Criterion C. (Photo No. 23)
84. George B. Baker grave marker. Ca 1872. Contributing object. Criterion C.
85. John J. Scales grave marker. Ca 1872. Contributing object. Criterion C.
86. Martha J. Allen grave marker. Ca 1897. Contributing object. Criterion C.
87. John William Watson grave marker. Ca 1889. Contributing object. Criterion C.
88. Martin B./Anna Callendine grave marker. Ca 1891. Contributing object. Criterion C.
89. William Henry Holleman grave marker. Ca 1912. Contributing object. Criterion C.
90. Octavius Coke and Kate Fisher Coke twin grave markers (2). Ca 1895. Contributing objects (2). Criterion C.
91. Singleton Wilson Lacy grave marker. Ca 1862. Contributing object. Criterion C.
92. Sally (Sarah) J. Mason grave marker. Ca 1869. Contributing object. Criterion C.
93. Malvina D. Bell grave marker. Ca 1871. Contributing object. Criterion C.
94. Sylvester Brown Shepherd Jr grave marker. Ca 1940. Contributing object. Criterion C.
95. Joseph William Holden grave marker. Ca 1875. Contributing object. Criterion C.
96. Fabius Haywood Busbee grave marker. Ca 1908. Contributing object. Criterion C.
97. John Townley West grave marker. Ca 1874. Contributing object. Criterion C.
98. William Stronach grave marker. Ca 1857. Contributing object. Criterion C.
99. Rachel Blythe Bauer grave marker. Ca 1897. Contributing object. Criterion C. (Photo No. 24)
100. Etta Rebecca White Ratcliffe grave marker. Ca 1918. Contributing object. Criterion C.
101. Mollie A. Little grave marker. Ca 1879. Contributing object. Criterion C. (Photo No. 25)
102. Back Gate. Ca 1910-1940. Contributing object. Criterion C.
103. Network of roads, stone/concrete/brick retaining walls, plot borders and steps and bridges. Mid-19th century to ca 1949. Contributing structure. Criterion C. See examples below:
- Network of roads. 1869-1949
 - Retaining wall, Confederate Cemetery. 1931.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

- Bridge, West Branch Section. Ca 1921-1943. (Photo No. 26)
- Bridge, West Branch Section. Ca 1921-1943.
- Bridge, Beech Avenue (between East and West Branch Sections). Ca 1921-1943.
- Retaining wall, Elm Avenue. Pre-1940.
- Retaining wall, Poplar Avenue. Pre-1940.
- Burial plot borders.

104. "Summer House"/Speaker's Pavilion/Gazebo. 2006 (reconstruction of 1881 Pavilion).
Noncontributing structure.

105. Equipment shed. 1963. Noncontributing building.

106. Bridge, Grassy Branch @ Elm Street. Ca 1995. Noncontributing structure.

Oakwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
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 grave
- ☒ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Oakwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION
EDUCATION
HEALTH/MEDICINE
LAW
MILITARY
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
SOCIAL HISTORY
COMMUNICATIONS

Period of Significance

1867-1949

Significant Dates

1867 (earliest burials)
1869 (charter and landscape plan)
1874 (year late 19th-early 20th century landscaper started)
1949 (New rules established for internments by the RCA)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Refer to inventory list

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Engelhardt, Heinrich Adolph
Wolf(e), William Oliver
Goodwin, Charles A.
The Cooper Brothers
Whitelaw, John
Weir, William
Bauer, Adolphus Gustavus

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Oakwood Cemetery, located in Raleigh, the capital city of North Carolina, with earliest burials dating to 1867, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, significant at the statewide level, in the areas of Art and Landscape Architecture. Oakwood was formally laid out in 1869 based on plans by H. A. Engelhardt drawn during the height of the rural cemetery movement. The cemetery further benefited from the landscape attentiveness of Superintendent and nurseryman Asa Beaumont Forrest from 1874 to 1920. Picturesque Oakwood Cemetery features a significant array of grave markers and associated funerary art, as well as buildings, structures and landscapes, which embody the common artistic values and traditions of cemetery design and monumentation from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. Oakwood Cemetery stands out in the state for its large concentration of "high style" works of funerary art spanning this same period.

Oakwood Cemetery is also eligible under Criterion B, significant at the statewide level, in the areas of commerce, transportation, education, health/medicine, law, military, politics/government, communication, and social history. Linked to its location in the state's capital city, the cemetery contains the graves of numerous persons who made outstanding contributions to the history of North Carolina from the Civil War to the late 1940s.

Formally established in 1869 by the Raleigh Cemetery Association (RCA), chartered by the state's General Assembly on February 26th of that year, Oakwood's initial plan included an extant Confederate Cemetery (1867) and anticipated a small Hebrew Cemetery. While the Oakwood Cemetery today includes 72 acres, some 40% still undeveloped, during the years 1869-1949 it operated only within some 35 acres (the southernmost portion) generally referred to since the '40s as the "historic section." That distinct area of Oakwood Cemetery is nominated here for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Oakwood Cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D, as it derives its primary significance from distinctive design features and for its assemblage of graves of persons of transcendent importance. It meets Criteria Consideration C, as the grave markers called out as contributing under eligibility Criterion B are historical figures of outstanding importance with no other appropriate site or building directly associated with that person's productive life. It meets Criteria Consideration B. Whereas some of the civil war dead had to be relocated here in 1867, those called out as contributing are either significant primarily for Criterion C, or this is the only surviving resource associated with a person of outstanding importance, and the reinternments occurred early during the cemetery's historic period.

The period of significance begins in 1867 with the formal dedication of the Confederate Cemetery, which would become the nucleus of Engelhardt's planned 1869 burial ground, and ends in 1949 with the Raleigh Cemetery Association's (RCA) established new rules for internments in the "new section" north of the "historic section." Expansion into the area north of the "rural" or "garden" historic section, as indicated by the selected National Register boundary, did not occur until after WWII. In January, 1949 the RCA's promulgated revised rules for interments in the "new section" largely abandoned the landscape characteristics of the older area in favor of layouts more easily maintained my modern

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

machinery, requiring there be no coping, no curbing, no hedging, no fencing, no ornamental seats, etc.¹⁷
By then, too, the public's taste for the large, often highly decorated grave markers of the earlier era had diminished.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Narrative: Criterion B

Oakwood Cemetery is eligible under Criterion B, significant at the statewide level, in the areas of commerce, transportation, education, health/medicine, law, military, politics/government, communication, and social history. Linked to its location in the state's capital city, the cemetery contains the graves of numerous persons who made outstanding contributions to the history of North Carolina from the Civil War to the late 1940s. Those whose grave markers contribute under "B" have no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

(This section discusses many persons of transcendent importance. Those in bold have been included in the resource count as they are paramount in telling the story of the caliber of Oakwood Cemetery in North Carolina and create informative context. Where a grave marker exists for an outstanding person and there is a standing structure or building extant associated with their productive life, but the marker still contributes due to its funerary art, we have noted "Contributing under 'C' only". Those notables who are bolded as *noncontributing* are illustrative of the caliber of decedents in Oakwood Cemetery, however an extant building associated with their productive life remains a better direct association, and they also have unassuming markers that do not contribute for their funerary art.)

With its location in the state's capital and its long history, the cemetery became a convenient burial ground for many persons of outstanding importance associated with the history of the state of North Carolina as well as the city of Raleigh (along with a number of figures of national prominence). From the Civil War and Reconstruction periods through the emergence of the "New South" and two World Wars, individuals who beyond question "determined the course of events" in local and state history came to be interred here (in fact, the biographies of a majority of individuals noted below [*] are in the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography* or [online] *NCpedia*). Many of these individuals of transcendent importance have a grave marker contributing under Criterion C; those contributing under "B" have no other appropriate site or building directly associated with that person's productive life. Included in Oakwood's historic section are important military figures: There are roughly 1500 Confederate soldiers, four were General officers, one breveted] plus six known Federals -- one a Medal of Honor recipient -- as well as many veterans of later American wars); politicians and state officials (including six state governors); jurists (among them six state chief justices); two US Navy Secretaries, four US senators (within the period of significance); state and local representatives to both the USA and CSA Congress; mayors and other local officials; prominent financiers; "captains" of industry and transportation; educators (including at least eight university presidents); churchmen; leading newspapermen and women; social activists (figures important in the emergence of southern women in public life, from the

¹⁷ RCA Minutes (July 1940-February 1964), January, 1949.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

Civil War through the World Wars, are particularly well-represented); and many of prominence in the literary, graphic and statuary arts.

Kemp Plummer Battle* (1831-1919) (*contributing object*, under “C” only, #20), remembered with a 6’ Latin cross with religious and floral designs on a pyramidal pedestal in a section of Oakwood named for his family, was a principal figure in the founding of this cemetery. During his career as lawyer, educator, railroad executive and later the president of the University of North Carolina, Battle was first and foremost an historian, and as such he saw Oakwood from a broad perspective, certainly as more than a burial ground. Its early years, he wrote in his memoirs, were “a visible demonstration of the swift changes of the population [of the city of Raleigh].” This insight -- *that the evolution of the graveyard is a reflection of the evolution of the capital itself* -- was echoed decades later by a writer for *Park and Cemetery*, an important Chicago-based periodical of the day focusing on landscape design. Visiting Oakwood in 1919, Ernest Leland wrote that the years after the turn of the century brought “a new day” to the war-ravaged South, and one could “find expression of the change in the development of landscape and structures in this ‘burial park.’” More recently, famed San Francisco author and Raleigh native Armistead Maupin wrote in 2017: “Oakwood Cemetery was not just the landscape of our past but also the very blueprint of our family....” Indeed, as Battle, Leland and Maupin imply, to walk through the landscaped acres of Oakwood then and now is to pass through decades of regional, city and family history, years of change from the dark days of Civil War and Reconstruction into the modern era.¹⁸

The Development of Oakwood Cemetery

Earlier, as he recounts in his memoir, Battle had joined bankers **George Washington Mordecai*** (1801-1871)(*contributing object*, under “C” only, #21), whose Oakwood marker is a pedestal obelisk in the section named for his prominent plantation family, and William Edward Anderson (1835-1890) in developing a new burial ground. Anderson had been inspired to promote such a project during the reburial at the Confederate Cemetery of his brother, CSA Brigadier **George Burgwyn Anderson*** (1831-1862)(*contributing object*, #22); George, a wartime casualty, lies beneath Oakwood’s first obelisk (16.9’), dating to ca. 1868, decorated with a large, carved “stainless banner” of the Confederacy, while William himself has a simple Confederate marker next to it. The three, writes Battle, “entered warmly into [Anderson’s] project” and set about organizing a “Raleigh Cemetery Association” and raising funds from a “despondent” people, “reluctant to part with money.” Nevertheless, many city leaders did respond as incorporators, others as shareholders in the corporation, the new by-laws of which included as something of a mission statement: “It is the purpose of the management of the Cemetery to make it ideal.” All fell into place in 1869: With by-laws in hand, a charter from the State Legislature on February 24, stockholders “buying in,” acreage obtained from the Mordecai plantation, a “landscape gardener” engaged, an (ideal) plan drafted -- “Oakwood” was prepared to receive some of its first burials (see Max Erlanger in the Hebrew Section, above, Governor Worth below).

Some of the earliest burials surely gave immediate stature to the new cemetery. **Jonathan Worth*** (b. 1802)(*contributing object*, #23), state treasurer during the Civil War and conservative, contentious

¹⁸ Kemp Plummer Battle, *Memoirs of an Old-Time Tar Heel* (Chapel Hill, NC; University of North Carolina Press, 1945), p. 229 (Battle’s memoir is the primary source of much of the story of Oakwood’s founding, but see “Oakwood Cemetery,” *The Daily Standard*, May 28, 1870 for a description of work in progress); Leland, “A Visit to Oakwood,” *op cit.*; Armistead Maupin, *Logical Family: A Memoir* (New York; Harper Collins, 2017), p. 2; Battle, Leland and Maupin are hardly alone in matching Raleigh history with Oakwood Cemetery; eg, an article in the *Raleigh Times*, September 15, 1973 is entitled “Idyllic setting preserves Raleigh history.”

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

governor during Reconstruction, was buried in September, 1869 beneath a pedestal marker topped by a small column, religious and patriotic symbols on the pedestal faces. Following soon, moved from Chapel Hill in 1869 and buried a few yards away under a handsome, 18' column of rare, polished "chocolate granite" is Governor **David Lowry Swain*** (1801-1868; *contributing object*, #24), who in his three terms promoted the democratization of the state's constitution (1835). Other governors would join Worth and Swain: **Thomas Bragg*** (1810-1872)(*contributing object*, under "C" only, #25), buried off Chapel Circle beneath an obelisk, was also briefly a US Senator and Attorney General for the Confederate states; **Daniel Gould Fowle*** (1831-1891)(*contributing object*, under "C" only, #26), the first governor to live (and die) in the Governor's Mansion, lies beneath a polished and steeled gray granite column topped by a Latin cross; the controversial **William Woods Holden***(1818-1892)(*contributing object*, under "C" only, #27), Carolina's first Republican governor and the first in the US removed from office by impeachment, lies beneath a small obelisk; **Charles Brantley Aycock*** (1859-1912)(*contributing object*, under "C" only, #28) was lauded as the "Education Governor" in his day but became controversial in the 21st century; the dignified, broad, ridge-top marker bordered by unfluted pilasters remembering him and his (sister) wives is in the Beechwood Section. Never a governor but at some 40 years the first and longest serving State Treasurer, John Haywood* (1755-1827) -- also considered Raleigh's first mayor, one of many in Oakwood -- has a marker listing his many achievements (including a Carolina county named for him) but which is otherwise unexceptional.

All these governors save Aycock were active in Civil War politics, and many others in Oakwood's historic section figured prominently in the secession debate and/or the war itself. For instance, attorney **George Edmund Badger*** (1795-1866)(*contributing object*, under "C" only, #29), now beneath a chest tomb, devised a legal justification for states leaving the Union and signed the Secession Ordinance, later serving as a US Senator and Secretary of the US Navy. Prominent attorney **Bartholomew Figures Moore*** (1801-1878)(*contributing object*, #30)(Photo No. 19), "Father of the North Carolina Bar," vigorously opposed secession and later worked for a satisfactory reentry to the Union, writing this state's post-Civil War "black codes" for freedmen; his dramatic monument with enclosed bust is considered by many the finest in Oakwood. **Augustus Summerfield Merrimon*** (1830-1892)(*contributing object*, under "C" only #31), beneath a grand obelisk, was a reluctant secessionist but served in the CSA army and later became a US Senator. **William Ruffin Cox*** (1832-1919)(*contributing object*, #32) was an enthusiastic secessionist; a Brigadier General, he was wounded in battle eleven times (as recorded on his tall Oakwood obelisk) and "led the last organized attack of [Lee's] Army of Northern Virginia." Highly regarded CSA Major General **Robert Frederick Hoke*** (1837-1919)(*contributing object*, under "C" only, #10; see above)(Photo No. 14), another hesitant secessionist, was said to have been Lee's replacement had that commander been incapacitated. Brigadier General **Carle Augustus Woodruff**, USA (1841-1913)(*contributing object*, #33), one of six known Union soldiers in Oakwood, received the Medal of Honor for heroism in battle as a lieutenant under General George Armstrong Custer and lies beneath a simple "roof top" die decorated with only a slim, inscribed Latin cross. **Asa Beaumont Forrest** (1846-1920)(*contributing object*, under "C" only for contribution to cemetery landscape, #34), the long-time superintendent so important to Oakwood's landscape development and so lavishly praised by the prestigious *Park and Cemetery* magazine, had been a Union soldier; his family monument is a recent one, his personal marker a mere headstone.¹⁹

¹⁹ (Woodruff) "It Was Knock...," *Durham Morning Herald*, July 22, 1913, p. 1; (Forrest) "Forrest Funeral...," N&O, February 10, 1920, p. 9; "A.B. Forrest," *Raleigh Times*, August 5, 1909, p. 14; Leland, "A Visit to Oakwood," *op cit.*; Bruce Miller, "Asa B. Forrest," *Oakwood to Oakwood...Vol. I* (Raleigh; By the author, 2015), pp. 12-13.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

Jurists from the Civil War era – and before – are remembered in the historic section. **William Nathan Harrell Smith*** (1812-1889)(*contributing object*, under “C” only, #35) is one of three in Oakwood known to have been elected to both the US and Confederate Congress (the other two are **Thomas Charles Fuller*** [1832-1901](*contributing object*, #36) and **Edwin Godwin Reade*** [1812-1894](*contributing object*, #37), the latter remembered with a particularly fine, columnar grave marker, while Fuller’s stone features multiple inverted “burning torches,” symbols of death). W.N.H. Smith went on to become a chief justice of the state Supreme Court, as did A.S. Merrimon (see above). Two other chief justices in Oakwood who served in the CSA military are **Walter McKenzie Clark*** (1846-1924)(*contributing object*, #38), remembered also for the authorship of *Clark’s Regiments* and for the state motto, with “Chief Justice” inscribed on his simple headstone, and **James Edward Shepherd*** (1847-1910)(*contributing object*, #39), with a soaring obelisk. North Carolina’s first chief justice, British-born **John Louis Taylor*** (1769-1829)(*contributing object*, #40) rests under a worn chest tomb within inches of **Richmond Mumford Pearson*** (1805-1878; *contributing object*, under “C” only, #41) (Photo No. 20), a mentor to hundreds of contemporary attorneys and presiding justice at the impeachment trial of Governor W.W. Holden; his 1881 monument, financed by his numerous law students, is a grand pedestal topped by a partially covered urn, a classic funerary symbol.

While Oakwood is known for its Civil War representation, interments in the larger cemetery include participants in nearly all of America’s wars, noted here but a few of hundreds. Major John Hinton (III)* (1748-1818), a member of one of Wake County’s oldest families, fought in the Revolution before becoming a civic leader; his crudely carved stone, along with the entire family cemetery, was moved in its entirety to Oakwood in 2007. Mayor **William Henry Harrison** (ca 1826-1880)(*contributing object*, #42), a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil Wars, as Raleigh mayor led the group surrendering the city to Sherman, April 13, 1865; the inscriptions on his column – pure “Victoriana” -- reflect his military career: “honest, brave and true,” “...the loving are the daring”.²⁰ Ensign **Worth Bagley*** (1874-1898)(*contributing object*, #43) (Photo No. 21), a Raleigh graduate of the USNA, was the only US Naval officer killed in combat in the Spanish-American War. He became a national hero and a symbol of post-Civil War North-South reconciliation. His memorial on Raleigh’s Capitol Square (1907), his 1903 polished, black granite Oakwood monument with bronze silhouette -- the site of the annual “sword presentation” to the leading NROTC cadet at NC State -- all speak to his transcendent impact as a war hero. World War veterans are well-represented in Oakwood, among many dozens **Thomas Harry Watson** (1894-1918) (*contributing object*, #44), Raleigh’s “first fallen” in the First World War (his stone so marked), and US Marine Robert LaFar Crocker (1925-1944), killed in the Pacific and interred on an atoll; a local sports hero in high school, Crocker was the first Raleigh combat death from this war to be moved home from a foreign burial ground (1947). Although the “new section” includes a “Field of Honor” for US veterans, some choose burial in the historic section: eg, Marine SSGT Curtis Franklin Baggett (1936-1968) and Army Brigadier General Dr. Stephen Christopher Boone (1938-2018), are decorated (Navy Cross, Bronze Star) Vietnam combat veterans. Such introductions are relatively limited and do not diminish the integrity of the historic section.

Recovery in Raleigh after the Civil War was relatively swift: unlike Atlanta and Columbia, the city was surrendered and not burned, meaning “Reconstruction” was more a political thing than one of bricks and mortar (an important consideration in the history of Oakwood Cemetery). Many antebellum merchants would contribute to recovery in the capital after the war, with their families and their

²⁰ Murray, *Wake I*, *op cit.*, pp. 505-506.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

descendants scattered throughout the historic section of the burial ground: Mahler (jewelry), Tucker, (dry goods), Pescud (pharmacy), Thiem (general store), Wyatt (farm goods). To focus on one, important for many decades to the city and to Oakwood has been the family of builder/hardware merchant Thomas Henry Briggs (1821-1886) he and his descendants, most of whom rest under individual stones beneath a tall, **Briggs Family Column Marker** (c.1874) (**contributing object**, under "C" only, #45) with a statue of "Hope" and her symbolic anchor at the top, have been in business downtown from before the Civil War to this day²¹; Thomas and two other Briggs, Thomas Henry Briggs II* (1847-1928) and Willis Grandy Briggs* (1875-1954), were RCA heads. Not all Tar Heels remained to "reconstruct" the city: Some in Oakwood, eg, brothers **John Heritage Bryan III** (1869-1888) and **Frederick Outlaw Bryan** (1878-1898)(**contributing object**, #46), were repatriated members of a family of post-Civil War emigrants to Brazil, part of a large diaspora from the South of so-called *confederados*; these young men, paired on a unique stone that includes their Brazilian birthplaces, remind us of a little-known aspect of Southern history.²²

The biggest businesses in Raleigh contributing to Carolina's economy after the Civil War were railroads and cotton/textiles, and Oakwood has a significant representation of leaders in those fields. **Alexander Boyd (AB) Andrews (Sr)*** (1841-1915)(**contributing object**, under "C" only, #47), **Dr. William Joseph Hawkins*** (1819-1894) (**contributing object**, under "C" only #48) , **William Worrell Vass Sr***(1829-1896)(**contributing object**, #49); see marker description under "Funerary Art" below), and John Allison Mills (1858-1923) all headed Carolina railroads, and all rest under imposing markers – Vass and Hawkins beneath tall obelisks; the mountain town of Andrews, NC, is named for "AB". **John Cox Winder** (1831-1896)(**contributing object**, under "C" only, #50) supervised the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and the construction of Raleigh's once-grand Union Station downtown; he lies beneath a large, classic Calvary Cross adorned with other Christian symbols.²³ Many of those who ran the trains also rest in Oakwood, and a number of stones carry the "BLE" symbol for the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," tangible reminders of a (modest) post-war labor union movement in the South. For instance, BLE engineer **Harris Joseph Heilig** (1859-1915)(**noncontributing object**, #51) was something of a record-setting folk hero; Cornelius H. Beckham (1866-1912), also with BLE on his imposing black granite tombstone, died in a collision.²⁴ Indeed, numerous fatalities among the engineers, conductors and other trainmen interred in Oakwood illustrate the dangers as well as the contributions of early railroading.

²¹ The Briggs building (1874, extant) was the tallest in the city at the time, the business (1865-) still active in 2019. Murray, *Wake*, Vol. I, *op cit*, pp. 568, 569, 573, 642.; "Death of Mr. Thomas H. Briggs, Sr.," *N&O*, August 5, 1886, p. 4; "Briggs Hardware Will Observe 100th Anniversary...", *N&O*, August 16, 1965, p. 1.

²² (John Bryan obituary) *Wilmington Messenger*, September 19, 1888, p. 1; (Fred) *Charlotte Observer*, May 6, 1898, p. 8. For more on *confederados* see Cyrus B. Dawsey, ed., *The Confederados: Old South Immigrants in Brazil* (Tuscaloosa, AL; University of Alabama Press, 1995); "Mary Shepard Bryan...", Bruce Miller, *Oakwood to Oakwood...*, Vol. 2 (Raleigh; By the author, 2017), pp. 14-15.

²³ Moses Neal Amis, "John Allison Mills," *Historical Raleigh...* (Raleigh; Commercial Printing Co., 1913), pp. 190-192. (Winder) "Laid to Rest," *N&O*, March 24, 1896, p. 5; "The New Union Depot," *N&O*, August 21, 1892, p. 1.

²⁴ (Heilig) "Fast Time...", *Henderson [NC] Gold Leaf*, January 21, 1897, p. 3; similar stories attesting to Heilig's speed on the rails appeared in the *News & Observer* (April 4, 1897) and the *Press-Visitor* (May 22, 1897), et al. (Beckham) "Six are killed...", (Charlotte) *Evening Chronicle*, November 19, 1912, p. 1; ironically, the engineer killed in the other locomotive, William A. Faison, was also from Raleigh; he and Beckham were buried separately in Oakwood but out of the same Raleigh church service.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

A list of all those in Oakwood who, as cotton mill owners/operators, brokers or mill workers, helped build Raleigh would be a long one. **William Allen Erwin*** (1856-1932)(*contributing object*, under "C" only, #52), related to the famed Holt family in Alamance County, ran the textile arm of the Duke business empire; a Harnett County town named for him and his 32.7' obelisk, the tallest in Oakwood, are both testaments to his success. **William Holt Williamson** (1867-1926)(*contributing object*, under "C" only #53) managed Raleigh's Pilot Mills not far from the cemetery but may be best remembered for his towering Celtic Cross marker crawling with what were intended to be snakes until "softened" by the RCA. **Marcellus Aurelius Parker** (1846-1909)(*noncontributing object*, #54) made his significant wealth as a cotton broker, some of it presumably spent on his magnificent Raleigh mansion (1879, extant) and his large, polished black granite, family grave marker. An obelisk remembers **Carey Johnson Hunter** (1857-1923)(*contributing object*, under "C" only, #55), a knitting mill presidency only one of his numerous business pursuits (insurance, real estate development, et al); his 30' tall marker includes on the base his raised signature, as of a celebrity, the base of his obelisk in Beechwood Section to the right).²⁵

Increased wealth of the "New South" generated more wealth, as seen in new industries and numerous business opportunities. In banking, **Miriam Carson White Williams** (1831-1910)(*contributing object*, #56) became the state's first female president of a bank (the State National Bank of Raleigh) on the death of her husband; she and her banking family are remembered with an imposing black granite obelisk. Insurance and law became big businesses under city leaders such as **Pulaski Cowper** (1832-1901)(*contributing object*, #57), his marker a modest Victorian column in the large family plot.²⁶ Attorneys prospered, including: **Richard Henry Battle*** (1835-1912)(*contributing object*, #58), Kemp's brother, wartime aide to Governor Vance and longtime head of the RCA (the individual grave markers for him and his family are all good examples of the era's styles); **John Wetmore Hinsdale*** (1843-1921)(*contributing object*, under "C" only, #59), whose plot is a forest of Latin crosses; and controversial (infamous shooting incident) corporate and estate attorney **Ernest Haywood*** (1860-1946), remembered with a simple headstone in a family plot, that of his renowned physician father **Edmund Burke Haywood*** (1825-1894) (*contributing object*, #60). A popular, post-Civil War consumer good was Royster candy, founded by brothers **Arkansas Delaware Royster** (1842- 1884)(*contributing object*, #61) and Vermont Connecticut Royster (1848-1922), whose family's state names became more famous than their product.²⁷

Newspapers in the capital thrived, with political battles fought in their pages. **Seaton Gales*** (1828-1878) (*contributing object*, #62) was editor of an "unreconstructed" *The Sentinel*; his simple, unadorned tablet in Oakwood does not reflect his stature or that of his famed family of journalists. **Samuel A'Court Ashe*** (1840-1938)(*contributing object*, #63), longest surviving CSA officer, civic leader and founder of

²⁵ Biographies of both WH Williamson and CJ Hunter are featured in Adolph Oettinger Goodwin, *Who's Who in Raleigh...* (Raleigh; Commercial Printing Company, 1916), unpaginated (reproduced by the Library of Congress, 2016); "Mr. M.A. Parker Daed [sic]," *Raleigh Times*, May 13, 1909; some periodical evidence of the day suggests the (unsigned) Parker family stones may have been sculpted by stonecutter WO Wolfe during his years in Raleigh and Asheville.

²⁶ "Mrs. John G. Williams," *Raleigh Times*, November 18, 1910, p. 6; a bank robbery in March, 1888 that destroyed her family's bank is well-covered in periodicals of the day. "Pulaski Cowper Dead," (Raleigh) *Morning Post*, October 29, 1901, p. 6; here described as "one of the state's best known citizens."

²⁷ "Death of Mr. Royster," *N&O*, May 31, 1884, p. 3; "...V.C. Royster...," *N&O*, August 8, 1922, p. 9.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

the *News & Observer (N&O)*, has a tombstone that is a pale shadow of his large monument on Capitol Square. The highly respected civic leader Clarence Hamilton Poe* (1881-1964) owned the widely-circulated *Progressive Farmer* – a truly transcendent person in the history of American agriculture but who, like Ashe, is remembered with a modest stone. Hardly modest is the memorial of **Josephus Daniels*** (1862-1948)(*contributing object*, under “C” only, #64), eventual owner of Ashe’s *N&O* as well as Wilson’s US Navy Secretary and FDR’s Ambassador to Mexico; an imposing column of dark, polished granite with a plaque on verso listing his numerous achievements in public life, his marker is located in the early portion of ‘A’ section, a transitional one between “new” and “historic” areas of Oakwood.

Oakwood tombstones, too, speak to the increasing career opportunities for both men and women in the “New South,” most assuredly in education. The years immediately after the Civil War saw school and higher education advances, initially in the private realm: The **Reverend Aldert Smedes*** (1810-1877)(*contributing object*, under “C” only, #65)(Photo No. 22) at St. Mary’s School for girls, his glorified Calvary Cross with a floriated cross-within-a-cross reflecting his deep religious loyalty; **Hugh Morson*** (1850-1925)(*contributing object*, under “C” only #66) of Raleigh Male Academy and the city’s first high school principal, his stone, funded by his students, inscribed with a touching inscription remembering his “good name”; **Reverend Richard Sharp(e) Mason*** (1795-1874) (*noncontributing object*, #67), who opened a parish school at Christ Church (today’s Ravenscroft School), his austere stone, a solid block, adorned with only a Latin cross; and **James Dinwiddie*** (1837-1907)(*contributing object*, under “C” only, #68), who owned and upgraded Peace Institute, a woman’s school, his marker a broad, ridge top stone with floral adornment. **Samuel Fox Mordecai*** (1852-1927) (*noncontributing object*, #69) the first dean of the new Duke University Law School, has a marker of rough-cut granite, a common design in Oakwood. The **Reverend Jacob Brinton Smith** (1822-1872) (*contributing object*, #70), first head of St. Augustine’s Normal School and Collegiate Institute for freedmen, is remembered with a stone block as severe as that of the Reverend Mason, *sans* cross.²⁸ At the state level, **William Joseph Peele*** (1855-1919)(*noncontributing object*, #71) an attorney and founder of the Watauga Club, and **Leonidas Lafayette Polk*** (1837-1892)(*contributing object*, under “C” only, #72), the state’s first Agriculture Commissioner, both lobbied for a school of “practical” instruction in mechanics and farming respectively. Their grave markers, like their wishes for a new college, are very different, Polk with (only) a massive, gray granite pedestal of what was to have been a towering obelisk, Peele with a modest die remembering him and his wife. In 1889 their joint campaigns succeeded with the opening of the NC College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (now NC State) under first president **Alexander Quarles Holladay*** (1839-1909)(*noncontributing object*, #73). Two other early “State College” presidents are in Oakwood’s historic section, **Daniel Harvey Hill Jr.*** (1859-1924) (*noncontributing object*, #74) and **Wallace Carl Riddick*** (1864-1942)(*noncontributing object*, #75), each important in the development of the school; the latter’s marker is a simple headstone within the family plot; Holladay and Hill have attractive family markers typical of the day. However, the **Reverend Drury Lacy Jr.*** (1802-1884)(*contributing object*, under “C” only, #76), antebellum president of Davidson College, rests with his two wives beneath a dignified, marble pedestal and fluted obelisk (together 12’) on which is inscribed “A sinner saved by grace”. (University of North Carolina presidents Battle and Swain are noted above.)

²⁸ Thelma Johnson Roundtree, *Strengthening Ties That Bind: A History of Saint Augustine’s College* (Raleigh; Spirit Press, 2002), pp. 3, 6-8; “JB Smith” file, Oakwood Cemetery archives.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

The state's effort to rebuild its shattered public school system got a boost from Governor Aycock's appointment of James Yarkin "JY" Joyner* (1862-1954) as superintendent of public instruction, resulting in career opportunities for women who had only begun to enter public life after the Civil War. In fact, that war had helped to ease women into the public realm as they took on the task of managing the home front and, as may be seen at Oakwood, honoring CSA dead. It was the LMA and, later, UDC that arranged, maintained and improved the Confederate Cemetery, under leaders such as **Sophia Arms Partridge** (1817-1881)(*contributing object*, #77) and Charlotte Bryan Grimes Williams (1869-1950).²⁹ In 1904 the new Women's Club of Raleigh, inspired by governor's daughter **Elvira Worth Jackson Walker "Mother" Moffitt*** (1836-1930)(*contributing object*, #78), became a pathway to public life for many, including **Fannie Exile Scudder Heck*** (1862-1915)(*contributing object*, under "C" only, #79) in church work; **Elizabeth Delia-Dixon Carroll*** (1872-1934)(*noncontributing object*, #80), Raleigh's first female physician; and **Cornelia Petty Jerman*** (1874-1946)(*contributing object*, #81), women's suffrage and political leader. Entering public instruction, women gave their names to many area elementary schools, Frances Lacy (1888-1982); Myrtle Underwood (1881-1964); and Emma Conn (1880-1970) among them. Jane Simpson McKimmon* (1867-1957) expanded rural home instruction, with a major building at NCSU named for her. A noted publisher and supporter of schools and colleges, **Needham Bryant Broughton*** (1848-1914) (*noncontributing object*, #82) gave his name to a Raleigh High School, a reminder of education gains at all levels; his headstone lies beneath an attractive but unembellished family marker.

Oakwood's historic section remains an active burial ground within the severe limits created by a lack of remaining space for new graves. Some of those interred after 1949, the end of the period of significance, have made significant contributions (within and/or outside of the "period of significance") to this city, state and/or nation. Their inclusion is indicative of the continued trend of high-profile figures' desire to be buried in the capital city's picturesque cemetery. Their limited inclusion is sensitive and does not diminish the historic integrity of the historic section.

- Jesse Alexander Helms Jr. *(1921-2008), journalist, television commentator and five-term US Senator.
- Mary Elizabeth Anania Edwards (1949-2010), mother, attorney, author and wife of former politician John Edwards.
- Willis Smith* (1887-1953), president of the state bar, state legislator, US Senator.
- Daniel Killian Moore* (1906-1986), NC governor
- James Valvano (1946-1993), coach of NCSU basketball, national championship team (1983)
- Vermont Connecticut Royster (1914-1996), of the candy factory family, Pulitzer-winning, internationally known editor of *The Wall Street Journal*, a director of Dow Jones & Company.
- Myrtle Mills Hilton (1918-1988), one of first women to join the OSS (today's CIA), war crimes stenographer, Nuremburg and Tokyo.

²⁹ (Sophia Partridge) See Bishir, "A Strong Force of Ladies," *op cit.*; "Mrs. [Alfred] Williams Rites Today," *N&O*, November 13, 1950; although beyond the "period of significance," Mrs. Williams was the driving force behind the erection of Oakwood's "House of Memory" (*contributing structure*) and is interred under a uniquely handsome stone in Oakwood's historic section.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

- John Alsey Park (1885-1956), owner/editor of the *Raleigh Times*, long-time conservative competitor of Josephus Daniels and his Democratic *News & Observer*.
- Carrie Lougee Broughton* (1879-1957): First female head of a major NC Department of State Government (Library)
- Kate Burr Johnson* (1881-1968): First woman in the USA to head a state department of public welfare/health and human services.
- Annie Louise Wilkerson (1914-2005): Early female doctor in Raleigh, head of several hospital medical staffs; as an OB/Gyn, renowned for “birthing” thousands of locals.
- Cornelia Battle Lewis* (1893-1956), “Battling Nell,” controversial newspaper columnist and a symbol of women stepping forward, with flare, into public life.

Narrative: Criterion C

Oakwood Cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, significant at the statewide level, in the areas of Art and Landscape Architecture. Oakwood was formally laid out in 1869 based on plans by H. A. Engelhardt drawn during the height of the rural cemetery movement. The cemetery further benefited from the landscape attentiveness and formal oversight of Superintendent and nurseryman Asa Beaumont Forrest from 1874 to 1920. Picturesque historic Oakwood Cemetery features winding roads and an array of grave markers and associated significant funerary art, as well as buildings, structures and landscapes, which embody the common artistic values and traditions of cemetery design and monumentation from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. Oakwood Cemetery stands out in the state for its large concentration of “high style” works of funerary art spanning this same period, many by stonecutters of distinction.

“Rural Cemetery” design:

The layout of Oakwood’s historic section was based on a lavish plan developed by H. A. Engelhardt, a “Land Scape Gardener”; contemporary periodicals suggest he set up shop for a time in Raleigh and planned at least one other major “park” in the area.³⁰ The original plan was published in color by Raleigh printers Nichols & Gorman, dated 1869 [figure 2 , now held by the University of North Carolina library]. On the Nichols & Gorman 1869 print of his Oakwood Cemetery plan, his name is alternately printed as “H. J. Engelhard”, perhaps the result of interpretive difficulty based on his Prussian background.

³⁰ Engelhardt (or Engelhard) advertised under “Grasses,” *The Semi-Weekly Raleigh Sentinel*, October 29, 1870, p. 1; see also an untitled piece in the (Raleigh) *Daily Standard*, June 22 1870, p. 3. He is likely the “Prussian” associated with “Englehardt Park,” a “pleasure ground for excursionists” at “Ridgeway,” a planned town for post-war settlers but a failing enterprise along the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad in Warren County (see “Ridgeway Enterprise,” *The Weekly Standard*, May 4, 1870, p. 2). It is probably not a coincidence that the chief Ridgeway promoter was an RCA incorporator (“Jonathan McGee Heck,” *DNCB*, Vol. 3, p. 94).

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

According to The Cultural Landscape Foundation, Heinrich Adolph (H.A) Engelhardt was a pioneer in the area of landscape design, and designed Raleigh's Oakwood Cemetery.³¹

H.A. Engelhardt was born in Prussia in 1832, the only son of Major Christopher and Damme Engelhardt. He studied at University College in Berlin, completing studies at the age of 19 and entering the profession of civil engineering. As customary he also "spent two years in the sharp-shooters' guard, located in Berlin, and one year as volunteer, serving in Schleswig-Holstein."³² He came to America in 1851, first locating in Baltimore, where he "became a landscape gardener". He worked in several eastern US cities as a landscape gardener.³³ Notably, during the planning of Central Park in New York, Engelhardt reportedly spent a year assisting in its layout.³⁴ His specific residence is unknown, but after time in Baltimore, he lived in North Carolina and Virginia until sometime in 1870 when moved to Canada to work as a professor and landscape gardener. In 1872, Engelhardt authored *The Beauties of Nature Combined with Art*, the first book on landscape gardening published in Canada.³⁵ Among his prolific work in Canada, in 1871 he transformed the grounds for the "Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb" at Belleville, utilizing curving lanes, meandering gravel footpaths, tree plantings and rustic benches. That year he also planned the grounds for the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind in Brantford and planned the Town Park in Port Hope.³⁶

Following his groundbreaking 1872 landscape publication, in 1873 Engelhardt laid out the grounds for Belleville Cemetery, promptly followed by a steamer ship excursion by shareholders to the spot to participate in a lottery for the much-desired lots. Newspaper reports of his plan stated "Mr. Englehardt [*sic*], the architect, has succeeded in a very short time in transforming a large portion of the Cemetery grounds into a most delightful park-like spot, with winding roadways, and paths diverging in almost every direction ... When the grounds become ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and choice plants and flowers, it will be one of the prettiest homes for the dead to be found in the Dominion."³⁷ In 1874 in Canada, he also designed Port Hope's Union Cemetery and Toronto's Mount Pleasant Cemetery, serving as superintendent for Mount Pleasant from 1875 to 1888. He transformed Mount Pleasant during that

³¹ "Heinrich Adolph Engelhardt," The Cultural Landscape Foundation, accessed August 6, 2019, <https://tclf.org/pioneer/heinrich-engelhardt>; AND The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "What's Out There. Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill," Accessed August 6, 2019, <https://tclf.org/whats-out-there-raleigh-durham-chapel-hill-guidebook>, page 23.

³² Charles Pelham Mulvaney, *History of Toronto and County of York, Ontario: Containing an outline of the history of the Dominion of Canada, a history of the city of Toronto and the county of York, with the townships, towns, villages, churches, schools, general and local statistics, biographical sketches, etc., etc. Volume 2* (Toronto, Ontario, CA: C. Blackett Robinson, Publisher, 1885), 48, <https://archive.org/details/historyyork02unknuoft/page/n6>.

³³ Cultural Landscape Foundation, "Engelhardt."

³⁴ Mulvaney, *History of Toronto*, 48; AND Gerry Boyce, *Belleville: A Popular History* (Tonawanda, NY: Dundurn Press, 2008) 135.

³⁵ Cultural Landscape Foundation, "Engelhardt."; AND Boyce, *Belleville*, 135; AND H. A. Engelhardt, *The Beauties of Nature Combined with Art* (Montreal: John Lovell, 1872), https://archive.org/details/cihm_02916.

³⁶ Cultural Landscape Foundation, "Engelhardt."

³⁷ Boyce, *Belleville*, 136.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

period, utilizing the naturally varied topography to turn a creek into “a string of islanded ponds linked by a series of cascades”, fording it “with rustic footbridges” and “surrounding the central plateau with curving avenues and walkways.”³⁸

Certainly, H.A. Engelhardt’s involvement in planning picturesque “rural” Oakwood Cemetery in North Carolina’s capital city in 1869 is of notable significance, representing the last of his work in the United States, before relocating to Canada.

From its inception, Oakwood Cemetery’s design followed the basic tenets of “rural”, “garden”, or “landscaped cemetery,” design in vogue at the time of its founding. The elements required of such a design generally included “romantic pastoral landscapes of the picturesque type,” “gracefully curving pathways and watercourses...adapted to rolling land forms,” “views opening onto broad vistas,” and “serene and spacious grounds where the combination of nature and monuments would be spiritually uplifting.”³⁹ These requirements were nicely compatible with the cemetery’s location on the outskirts of Raleigh, on a once extensive plantation made unproductive after emancipation, where the rolling landforms of the antebellum plantation were readily adapted to the cemetery’s picturesque sections and pathways adapted. Included in Engelhardt’s 1869 landscape plan were two, small, burial grounds (three acres total), one extant at the time of the plan (the Confederate Cemetery), and one projected (Raleigh’s first Hebrew Cemetery), both with a “row-on-row” or “churchyard” pattern of grave markers, creating an instructive contrast between the two, major, nineteenth-century models (see Section 7 above). The contrast is clear in the complex network of curving roads and plantings that is fundamental to the plan for the larger garden-like burial ground. A glowing critique of the Cemetery’s design appeared in *Park and Cemetery*, a journal of the day focused on landscape architecture, in December 1919 during nurseryman Asa Beaumont Forrest’s tenure as cemetery superintendent. To convey to the readers the look of Oakwood, writer Ernest Leland used phrases such as “beautiful, park-like cemetery”, “one of the garden spots of a beautiful city”, “a veritable forest of trees”, also noting the “contour of the hills and graceful winding curves of the roadways.”

Funerary Art in Oakwood:

Beyond its general design, Oakwood is also significant under Criterion C given its broad array of funerary art, including elaborate Victorian-era tombstones, many carved by stonecutters well-known throughout the state in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century (including William Oliver “WO” Wolfe, father of author Thomas Wolfe). As a burial ground for an estimated 25,000 individuals, “working folks” as well as “notables,” Oakwood’s thousands of grave markers include among them a broad array of late 19th-early 20th century styles, from simple tablets and carved dies to chest tombs, “tree stones,” pedestal-tombs, soaring columns and obelisks, from sculpted greenery to angels and other religious figures and symbols typical of the era.

³⁸ Cultural Landscape Foundation, “Engelhardt.”

³⁹ Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, “The ‘Rural’ Cemetery Movement and Its Impact on American Landscape Design,” *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*, US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places (1992), p. 6; see also Herman Mensing, ed., *West Laurel Hill: A Visual Walk Through A Historic American Cemetery* (Bala Cynwyd, PA; West Laurel Hill Cemetery Company, 2009), pp. 1-2, for a brief description of Boston’s Mount Auburn Cemetery, America’s first “rural” design; West Laurel Hill is said to be the second.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

The broad expanses of 19th-century, "rural" cemeteries, along with new technology and consumer wealth, invited more dramatic memorials than generally present in confined village and church "row" graveyards (see, eg, Confederate and Hebrew cemeteries, above). Indeed, the historic section of this Cemetery abounds throughout with "Victorian-style" stonework, "high-brow" and "low-brow," sophisticated and simple, with inscriptions and symbols ranging from poignant to maudlin to deeply religious. The pictured grave markers of many individuals cited in narratives above illustrate the variety of stonework in Oakwood; below are additional examples by known and unknown craftsmen.

Funerary art by known craftsmen: The development of Oakwood Cemetery in the mid-to-late 19th century coincided with a break from more traditional tombstone creation in North Carolina as new wealth increased design options and expanding railroads connected the state with additional sources of materials, patterns and stonecutters. The rails brought outside monument vendors to North Carolina: Oakwood stones are signed by Rogers & Miller from Richmond, A. Packie and Son from Baltimore, Struthers from Philadelphia, N.E. Granite Works from Hartford, CT and James Draddy from New York City.³⁰ It was a time, too, when local craftsmen became closely associated with the new cemetery, including William Oliver Wolf(e), Charles A. Goodwin, the Cooper Brothers and John Whitelaw.⁴⁰ (Craftsmen of note are underlined below)

William Oliver (WO) Wolfe, the father of author Thomas Wolfe and the notorious "WO Gant" of his son's novels, spent the years 1870-1880 in Raleigh, living near Oakwood Cemetery; when he moved to Asheville (where he is buried), he left behind a number of funerary monuments signed "Cayton & Wolf(e)", "C&W," or "WO Wolfe." There is no known remaining record of Wolfe's business nor are there cemetery records to provide actual carving dates beyond the death dates on the stones; nor is it possible to distinguish Cayton's work from Wolfe's. (In its own research, the cemetery has used the dates of these monuments to speculate as to when Wolfe added the 'e' to his family name.)⁴¹

- **Captain Jephtha Horton** (September 13, 1808-April 4, 1872): A well-preserved, pointed arch, marble die, 21" X 4" X 60"; a 12" flowered wreath (symbol of victory over death; "Our Father" within wreath) is in the tympanum. The stone features a raised shield below with dates, place of birth of this railroad casualty and a somber poem sounding of an earlier era ("... Be ye also ready to follow soon"). Signed lower left "C&W" (**contributing object**, #83, Pescud Section)(Photo No. 23).
- **George B. Baker** (August 26, 1836-November 13, 1872): A large, well-defined, arched marble die, 22" X 4" X 52" remembers this CSA soldier; "Baker" is in raised block lettering on an arched scroll in the tympanum. A raised shield is below with Latin cross and biographical information; signed lower right "Cayton & Wolf." (WO has not yet added the 'e' to his name). (**contributing object**, #84; Mordecai Section)

⁴⁰ M. Ruth Little, *Sticks & Stones, Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (Chapel Hill & London; The University of North Carolina Press, 1998), pp. 219-21, notes the impact of railroads on stonecutter art. Her study and that of Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (Salt Lake City; Gibbs Smith, 2004) were helpful with stone descriptions. The numerous carved tombstones cited below are examples of the broad array of funerary sculpture in Oakwood Cemetery; biographical information on the deceased in these sections is primarily from the stones themselves.

⁴¹ In addition to *DNCB*, for information on Wolfe's years in Raleigh see Richard Walser, *The Wolfe Family in Raleigh* (Raleigh; Wolf's Head Press, 1976); "William Oliver (WO) Wolf(e)," Miller, *Oakwood to Oakwood*, Vol. 2, *op cit.*, pp. 100-103.

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

- **John J. Scales** (June 24, 1801- November 17, 1872) has a simpler, worn marble, segmental arch tablet, 20" X 3" X 48", at the top of the tympanum "In Memory Of," with an open book just beneath (often a Bible or a "book of life" open to the world and to God); biographical information includes dates of birth and death and (abbreviated) place of birth, "Cty Clare, Ireland"; signed lower right front "Cayton & Wolfe." (WO now uses an 'e')(contributing object, #85; Polk Section).
- **Martha J. Allen** (July 13, 1815-January 26, 1897): A variegated marble, rectangular die 16" X 3" X 34". "Martha J" is lettered along an angled top, "Wife of Col. G.B. Allen" in arched lettering below; her lineage and dates are below that; at bottom: "She was a faithful follower of Christ for 68 years." On verso in bold block letters: ERECTED BY W.O. WOLFE. This was the mother of Cynthia Hill, a Raleigh woman and Wolfe's second wife who moved with him to Asheville ca 1880; the stone was either carved in Asheville and sent/brought to Raleigh or carved here. (It is likely that Wolfe did other work for Oakwood patrons while in Asheville, but if so, it seems none were signed.) (contributing object, #86; Polk Section)

Charles A. Goodwin (1855-1936): Wake County-born, Goodwin was apprenticed as a stonecutter to Cayton & Wolfe. He worked with several partners over the years (Lougee & Goodwin, Goodwin & Hiss), took over for a time the Fayetteville marble yard of famed stonecutter George Lauder, and closed out his career at Raleigh Marble Works, eventually with the Cooper Brothers; he provided stonework, funerary and otherwise, across the state and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery.⁴²

- **John William Watson** (1828-1889): This 10' obelisk, a slim shaft at 12" square, shows across the mid-section a calla lily, a popular funerary symbol of marriage and beauty matching the wording below; a pedestal beneath the obelisk carries biographical information and the lines: "A devoted husband/An affectionate father"; "Watson" shows below this pedestal above the base; on the lower front, right, is "C.A. Goodwin". "One of the best-known photographers in North Carolina" who "became the leading photographer [1865-]...in the capital city,"⁴³ Watson was the father of Hattie, the first wife of stonecutter WO Wolfe (she is not in Oakwood) (contributing object, #87; Battle Section).
- **Randolph Abbott Shotwell*** (1844-1884): An 11.8' tall pedestal tomb of polished and steeled gray granite features at the top a half-draped urn, a common reverential symbol of the era; on projections below are oak leaves and wreaths of greenery, suggesting strength, virtue and heroism; each of the four polished granite faces of the body of the marker highlight aspects of Shotwell's life: birth-death, military, imprisonment and resolute character. Goodwin created this imposing, neoclassical marker in 1889 to honor a CSA veteran and post-war newspaperman who spent time in prison for his "unreconstructed" views and received a pardon from US Grant. The monument reportedly cost \$1000, raised by a Shotwell memorial association; Goodwin made use of this monument in his business advertisements that ran in state newspapers. (contributing object, #3; Confederate Section) (Photo No. 3).

⁴² Little, *Sticks & Stones*, *op cit.*, pp. 214-215; Miller, "Charles A. Goodwin," *Oakwood to Oakwood*, Vol. 2, *op cit.*, pp. 44-45.

⁴³ Stephen E. Massengill, *Photographers in North Carolina, 1842-1941* (Raleigh; Office of Archives and History, NC Department of Cultural Resources, 2004), pp. 20-21; this volume also includes an outline of his life and (oddly for a photographer) a sketch from a portrait, the "only known likeness."

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

- **Martin B. (MB) and Anna Callendine** (1805-1883): This 7' column topped with an urn sits on a 16" plinth with the family name and 7" base, creating a slender, near-10' monument to the parents of Mattie Heck (1843-1928), wife of prominent post-Civil War businessman Jonathan McGee Heck (1831-1894); their obelisk is several yards away. Typical of the era, the marble marker to this devout Baptist and long-time merchant in Morgantown, (West) Virginia is inscribed "True to God and man all his life" and "Blessed are the pure in heart...." Martin's wife, Anna Callendine (1812-1891) is remembered on verso with "I shall be satisfied..." from Psalm XVII. Signed "Loungee & Goodwin/Raleigh NC". (**contributing object**, #88; Heck Section)

Cooper Brothers, William Alexander Cooper (1866-1930), Thomas Roswell Cooper (1866-1908), Charles Wommack Cooper (1862-1912), and George Winston Cooper (1874-1943) were grave marker craftsmen as well as builders; in 1894, they purchased the Raleigh Marble Works once run by William Stronach and CA Goodwin and did business throughout the region. Over nearly four decades, along with the Main Gate and Receiving Vault, they produced some of the most handsome gravestones in Oakwood Cemetery; three of the four brothers are interred here.⁴⁴

- **William Henry Holleman** (1812-1894): This wealthy landholder was remembered by his wife with a monument said at the time to be the "handsomest in the cemetery." Of polished, dark, Quincy (MA) granite and resting on a base of steeled Mount Airy (NC) granite, the ca 12' tall neoclassical pedestal-tomb is topped with a partially draped urn; 25" columns of polished black granite capped with carved greenery are at the four corners of the pedestal and frame Holleman's name and biographical information, along with the Biblical verse, "But the souls of the righteous are in the hand of God..." (Sol 3:1). (**contributing object**, #89; Linden Lawn Section)
- **William Worrell Vass Sr.*** (1829 -1896). The monument reflects the stature of Vass, an original incorporator of the RCA and an important railroad executive for many decades (see above). Some 5' up the tall shaft is a unique, heavy band of "greenery," apparently thistles, often a symbol suggesting earthly sorrow. (**contributing object**, #49; Heck Section)
- **Octavius Coke*** (1840-1895): A one-time North Carolina Secretary of State, Coke is remembered with an unadorned, 13" X 13" X 7' column of polished black granite atop a three-tiered base, "Coke" in raised letters on the west side. His wife, **Kate Fisher Coke** (1853-1919), the daughter of wealthy merchant/farmer Jefferson Fisher (1829-1878), rests beneath an adjacent twin marker. Both names appear on a strikingly handsome column marker on the same plot, but there are no religious verses or symbolism whatever on the markers of this prominent Episcopalian. (**two contributing objects**, #90; Heck Section).

John Whitelaw (1839-1906), an immigrant from Scotland, is said to have come to Raleigh from Virginia in the 1850s to construct the Christ Church bell tower downtown. Another large project completed by Whitelaw (and King) was the LMA's monument in the Confederate Cemetery (see "Confederate Cemetery," Section 7). He left a number of signed Oakwood stones of various styles (eg, see Thomas Bragg, above), alone or more often signed with a partner (eg, King & Whitelaw [original shareholders of the RCA], Whitelaw & Crowder, Whitelaw & Campbell). He joined William Weir (1833-1906) in an

⁴⁴ Little, *Sticks & Stones, op cit.*, pp. 220-221; "The Raleigh Marble Works," *N&O*, August 24, 1899, p. 24; "Celebrating Their Anniversary," *N&O*, October 26, 1902, p. 3.

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

attempt to reopen the Raleigh quarry that earlier had provided stone for the Capitol but died there with Weir in a tragic accident.⁴⁵

- **Singleton Wilson Lacy** (1845-1862; Heck Section): This marble die, 16" X 3" X 50", with a baroque, curvilinear tympanum, has a raised shield with Lacy's name across the top above biographical information, much of it illegible; the die rests on two subbases; signed "Whitelaw & Crowder, Ral", lower right. Lacy was a CSA soldier for a few months, dying of typhoid fever. (*contributing object*, #91; Heck Section)
- **Sally (Sarah) J. Mason** (1832-1869) is remembered with a pointed arch tablet, 21" X 4" X 44" (w/base), with a raised Latin cross with "IHS" within the recessed top half of stone; below it, "Entered into rest on the morning of the 26th of September 1869...Aged 37 years"; at bottom, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Sally was the daughter of Reverend Richard Sharp(e) Mason of Christ Church and Mary Ann Bryan Mason, his wife. "Whitelaw & Crowder, Ral" on lower right base. (*contributing object*, #92; Battle Section)
- **Malvina D. Bell** (1838-1871; Tucker Section): This unique monument features a freestanding, 2.5' tall cross atop a pedestal of equal height; this symbol, like a number of Oakwood's many crosses, is a version of a classic flor^é (floriated) cross in which the three petal-like projections on each arm represent the Christian Trinity. The face of the supporting, four-sided pedestal is a recessed panel that includes Malvina's biographical information; on verso is "In memory of MY BELOVED wife...RESURGAM [I shall rise again]", with "King & Whitelaw" on the lower right front. (*contributing object*, #93; Tucker Section). Malvina was the daughter of Louis Debonair Henry* (1788-1846), interred in the adjoining plot but obviously moved to it at some time. He was a prominent Democratic politician who lost the gubernatorial race of 1842 to Whig John Motley Morehead. His marker has been damaged where signed and shows only the letters "LAW" in the lower right, suggesting his marker, too – a simple die on plinth with arched top and raised shield on the face -- may have been carved by Whitelaw.

Additional illustrative funerary art in Oakwood Cemetery (craftsmen unknown)

- **Sylvester Brown Shepherd Jr.** (1904-1940): A unique marker with two stone "pillows," one atop the other and loosely "draped" by a stone cloth, on a 42" X 42" slab. On the slab surface is the biographical information for the deceased, his dates and parents. On the top pillow is inscribed a Latin cross and a sentiment, "Sleep, sleep, dream away...". (*contributing object*, #94; Anderson Section)
- **Joseph William Holden*** (1844-1875): This classic of Victorian funerary design is a marble column 57" tall X 16", the top draped with "fabric" tasseled at the corners, a symbol of mourning; on the front face below the drape is a collection of carved flowers, apparently morning glories (resurrection). Each of the four sides includes a raised shield, the front inscribed with detailed biographical information (Speaker of the House, Raleigh mayor), the others blank. At the bottom, above the 16" granite base, is a religious sentiment (but, alas, none of the poetry for which young Holden was known). (*contributing object*, #95; Battle Section)

⁴⁵ Hood, *To the Glory of God*, *op cit.*, pp. 28, 162; "Crushed to Death...", *N&O*, March 11, 1906, p. 2.

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

- **Fabius Haywood Busbee*** (1848-1908) and Sallie Hall Busbee (d. 1931): Although lacking the stark simplicity of many Calvary Crosses, this monument – a 55” Latin cross of rough-cut granite atop a three-tier base, each with rounded shoulders – may have had that intent. The plinth beneath the cross shows the family name carved in a rustic style on the south face; the middle tier is inscribed with verses from Psalm 15 (“Lord, who shall dwell in thy tabernacle...”). On verso is (second) wife Sally’s name, years and “For her there is no death.” It is a somewhat somber if unique monument to a highly respected and influential attorney and orator. (*contributing object*, #96; Briggs Section)
- **John Townley West** (1805-1874): Of the five so-called “white bronze” full-size markers in Oakwood, this pedestal column is the most lavish. A complex cap of angles and idealized, symbolic greenery sits atop a tall column, a metallic, tasseled drape mid-way up; on the east side of the shaft is a floral wreath, on the west a wheat sheaf. The pedestal, 45” tall X 25”, has removable panels on the four faces, each with a different motif: on the west face the personal information of the deceased; north, a cross with floral garland; east, a lily of the valley bouquet; south, Hope with her anchor. A plinth and two base blocks add some 2’ to the memorial. (*contributing object*, #97; Christ Church Section)
- **William Stronach*** (1808-1857) and **Sarah Stronach** (d. 1866): Famed Scotland-born stonecutter Stronach is remembered with a 75” tall white marble column atop a 25” tall X 22” X 22” pedestal, 8” plinth and three additional base stones totaling 27” in height; “STRONACH” is on the base, while the foundation stone is a full 7’ long (extending behind the marker) X 42” wide. Engraved in the middle of the flat-topped column is “Our Father and Mother,” with their personal information on the north and east sides of the pedestal. North: Sacred to the memory of William Stronach who was born in Stroneveagh, Shire of Elgin, Scotland Nov 3rd, 1808. Died in Raleigh May 9th, 1857 and moved here ca 1870 (*contributing object*, #98; Christ Church Section).
- **Rachel Blythe Bauer** (1870-1897): Designed by architect Adolphus Gustavus (AG) Bauer (1858-1898; see above) for his beloved part-Cherokee wife, this may be Oakwood’s best-known historic grave marker. The pedestal is of brownstone, as that on the Governor’s Mansion he helped to design, with a marble temple atop as a symbol of Rachel’s purity; her photo, in porcelain, is in the entryway, with a small brass plaque beneath it inscribed with a popular verse of the day. A marble tablet on the front gives her details and “True worth is being not seeming,” a deliberate echo of the then-new state motto (*Esse Quam Videre*, To be rather than to seem) and Bauer’s “response” to those who condemned this inter-racial marriage. An anchor (Hope) and a heart (love) on the sides express his feelings; a marble-edged “bed” extends behind. (*contributing object*, #99; West Branch Section)(Photo No. 24).
- **Etta Rebecca White Ratcliffe** (1880-1918): Another well-known memorial, “Etta, the Oakwood Angel” remembers a wife and mother. After her early death, the family ordered a monument in her likeness from Italy during WWI, the ship bringing her to the USA torpedoed. Carved from Carrara marble, the monument was eventually recovered. *Sans* wings, she bears a striking resemblance to her photograph. (*contributing object*, #100; Beechwood Section)
- **Mollie A. Little** (1843-1879): Another beloved spouse remembered with a strikingly poignant memorial, this one a unique pastiche of Victorian funerary motifs, including a tangle of exuberant stone swirls, with barely a straight line in the composition. Flowers, presumably roses for purity, are in the center of the tympanum, along with a “star,” often a Christian symbol, all beneath the arched lettering of her personal information; below is a reclining female figure “At Rest.” (*contributing object*, #101; Polk Section)(Photo No. 25).

Oakwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books

- Amis, Moses. *Historical Raleigh: With Sketches of Wake County....* Raleigh, NC; Commercial Printing Co., 1913.
- Battle, Kemp Plummer. *Memories of an Old-Time Tar Heel*. Chapel Hill; The University of North Carolina Press, 1945.
- Bingham, Emily. *Mordecai: An Early American Family*. New York; Hill and Wang, 2003.
- Bishir, Catherine W. *Southern Built: American Architecture, Regional Practice*. Charlottesville and London; University of Virginia Press, 2006.
- Boyce, Gerry. *Belleville: A Popular History*. Tonawanda, NY: Dundurn Press, 2008.
- Charter and By-laws of the Raleigh Cemetery Association*. Raleigh; Bynum Printing Company, 1922 (also Edwards & Broughton Printing Co., 1917).
- Engelhardt, H. A. *The Beauties of Nature Combined with Art*. Montreal: John Lovell, 1872.
https://archive.org/details/cihm_02916.
- Goodwin, Ad. *Who's Who in Raleigh: A collection of personal cartoons and biographical sketches of the staunch "trees" that make the "Oak City."* Raleigh, N.C.; Commercial Printing Company, 1916. (Library of Congress reprint)
- Hood, David Foard. *To the Glory of God: Christ Church, 1821-1996*. Raleigh, NC; Christ Church, 1997.
- Johnson, K. Todd and Murray, Elizabeth Reid. *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina, Vol II, Reconstruction to 1920*. Durham, NC; Wake County, NC, 2008.
- Keister, Douglas. *Stories in Stone: A field guide to cemetery symbolism and iconography*. Salt Lake City; Gibbs Smith, 2004.
- Lefler, Hugh Talmage and Newsome, Albert Ray. *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*. Chapel Hill; The University of North Carolina Press, 1963.
- Little, M. Ruth. *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*. Chapel Hill & London; The University of North Carolina Press, 1998.
- MacPhaul, Julene Barlow. *A Century of Culture for Service, Culture in Service: A History of the Woman's Club of Raleigh, 1904-2004*. Raleigh, NC; The Woman's Club of Raleigh, 2004.
- Miller, Bruce. *Oakwood to Oakwood: The lives and homes of people who lived in or developed Raleigh's Oakwood neighborhood – and stayed*. 2 Vols. Raleigh; By the Author, 2015/17

Oakwood Cemetery

Wake County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

Miller, Bruce and Simonton, Robin. *Images of America: Historic Oakwood Cemetery*. Charleston, S.C.; Arcadia Publishing, 2017.

Mulvaney, Charles Pelham. *History of Toronto and County of York, Ontario: Containing an outline of the history of the Dominion of Canada, a history of the city of Toronto and the county of York, with the townships, towns, villages, churches, schools, general and local statistics, biographical sketches, etc., etc. Volume 2*. Toronto, Ontario, CA; C. Blackett Robinson, Publisher, 1885.
<https://archive.org/details/historyyork02unknuoft/page/n6>.

Murray, Elizabeth Reid. *Wake: Capital county of North Carolina, Vol. 1, Prehistory through Centennial*. Raleigh; Capital County Publishing Co., 1983.

Pescud, P[eter] F[rancisco]. *A Sketch of the Ladies' Memorial Association in Raleigh, N.C.: Its Origin and History*. Raleigh; 1882.

Powell, William S., ed. *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Vols. 1-6. Chapel Hill, NC; The University of North Carolina Press, 1979. (Included in [NCpedia](#), on line)

Purser, Charles E. *A Story Behind Every Stone: The Confederate Section of Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh, North Carolina*. Edited by Frank B. Powell. Wake Forest, N.C.; The Scuppernon Press, 2010.

Roundtree, Thelma Johnson. *Strengthening Ties That Bind: A History of Saint Augustine's College*. Raleigh; Spirit Press, 2002.

Vickers, James. *Raleigh, City of Oaks: An Illustrated History*. Sun Valley, CA; American Historical Press, 1997.

Walser, Richard. *The Wolfe Family in Raleigh*. Raleigh; Wolf's Head Press, 1976.

Periodicals, unpublished papers, websites, archival records

[Ancestry.com/Find-a-Grave.com](https://ancestry.com/Find-a-Grave.com)

Cozart, Elizabeth, "Monuments and Memories: The past and present of Oakwood Cemetery." *Spectator*, January 24, 1991, pp. 30-31.

The Cultural Landscape Foundation. "Heinrich Adolph Engelhardt." Accessed August 6, 2019.
<https://tclf.org/pioneer/heinrich-engelhardt>.

The Cultural Landscape Foundation. "What's Out There. Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill." Accessed August 6, 2019. <https://tclf.org/whats-out-there-raleigh-durham-chapel-hill-guidebook>.

Edwards, Laura C. "The Oakwood Cemetery Confederate Monument." Unpublished paper for the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Oakwood Cemetery Archives.

Freed, Joseph. *Our Stories*. Unpublished; Cemetery Archives.

Ladies Memorial Association Original Minutes, 1886-1882, NC State Archives, LMA Collection, ORG 53.1, Box No. 1.

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

Leland, Ernest L. "A Visit to Oakwood." *Park and Cemetery* (December, 1919) (reprinted locally in *News & Observer*, January 4, 1920, p. 11).

McGraw, James R. *An Arboricultural Evaluation of 341 Trees at Historic Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh, North Carolina* (Cary, NC; Tree Connections, LLC, 2004)

Miller, Bruce G. *Raleigh's Oakwood Cemetery, 1869-2019: The Ground, the History, the Arts; On the Occasion of the Sesquicentennial*. (Unpublished manuscript, 2019), Oakwood Cemetery Archives.

Newspapers.com

North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary, <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/>

"Oakwood: The Beautiful, Quiet City of Peace." 6-page pamphlet, Oakwood Cemetery Archives.

Park, Ben. "Yesterday's Papers." *Raleigh, 1792-1992: A Bicentennial Celebration of North Carolina's Capital City*. Edited by R.B. Reeves III (Spectator Publications, Inc., 1992), pp. 83-92.

Potter, Elizabeth Walton and Boland, Beth M. "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places," *National Register Bulletin* 41. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places (1992).

Raleigh Cemetery Association, *Minutes*, 4 Vols., 1940-2018. Oakwood Cemetery Archives.

(Raleigh) News & Observer

Raleigh Times

Tabor, Margaret and UDC History Committee. "The House of Memory." *History of the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1949-1974*. Raleigh, 1974?

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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WA0094

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 35 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A. Latitude: 35.784698 Longitude: -78.629488

B. Latitude: 35.787785 Longitude: -78.628435

C. Latitude: 35.788066 Longitude: -78.626523

D. Latitude: 35.786282 Longitude: -78.623342

E. Latitude: 35.784542 Longitude: -78.623420

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary encompasses the 35-acre southern portion of tax parcel #1714110503, limited to historic sections of the cemetery, as indicated by the heavy solid line on the enclosed boundary map. The boundary follows the parcel line along all edges, except from coordinate C to coordinate D, where the boundary cuts diagonally through the parcel. This angled line is intended to reflect, not replicate, the northern boundary of the burial ground as it appears in Shaffer's 1881 map of Raleigh (NC Department of Archives and History)(Figure 4). Land north of that boundary, purchased later, became the "new section(s)," operating only during and after 1949. The line skirted then-Oak Avenue, now Locust Avenue on the site map.

Oakwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the historic portion of the cemetery at the south end of the parcel, in use from 1867-1949, while eliminating the newer northern portion of the cemetery. The newer portion opened after January 1, 1949, and was dictated by new cemetery rules created to govern the new section. Burials in the new section had to be in rows to make groundskeeping more efficient. The philosophy differs from the historic section with its winding roads, parklike setting, and Victorian funerary art.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bruce Miller, Historian
organization: Oakwood Cemetery
street & number: 701 Oakwood Avenue
city or town: Raleigh state: NC zip code: 27601
e-mail b.miller1717@yahoo.com
telephone: Cell: 919-834-6003 or Cemetery: 919-832-6077
date: July 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Oakwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

Additional Documentation: Historic Photographs and Maps (Figures 1- 4)



Figure 1: Photograph of Confederate Cemetery, ca. 1868 (State Archives of North Carolina)

Oakwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State

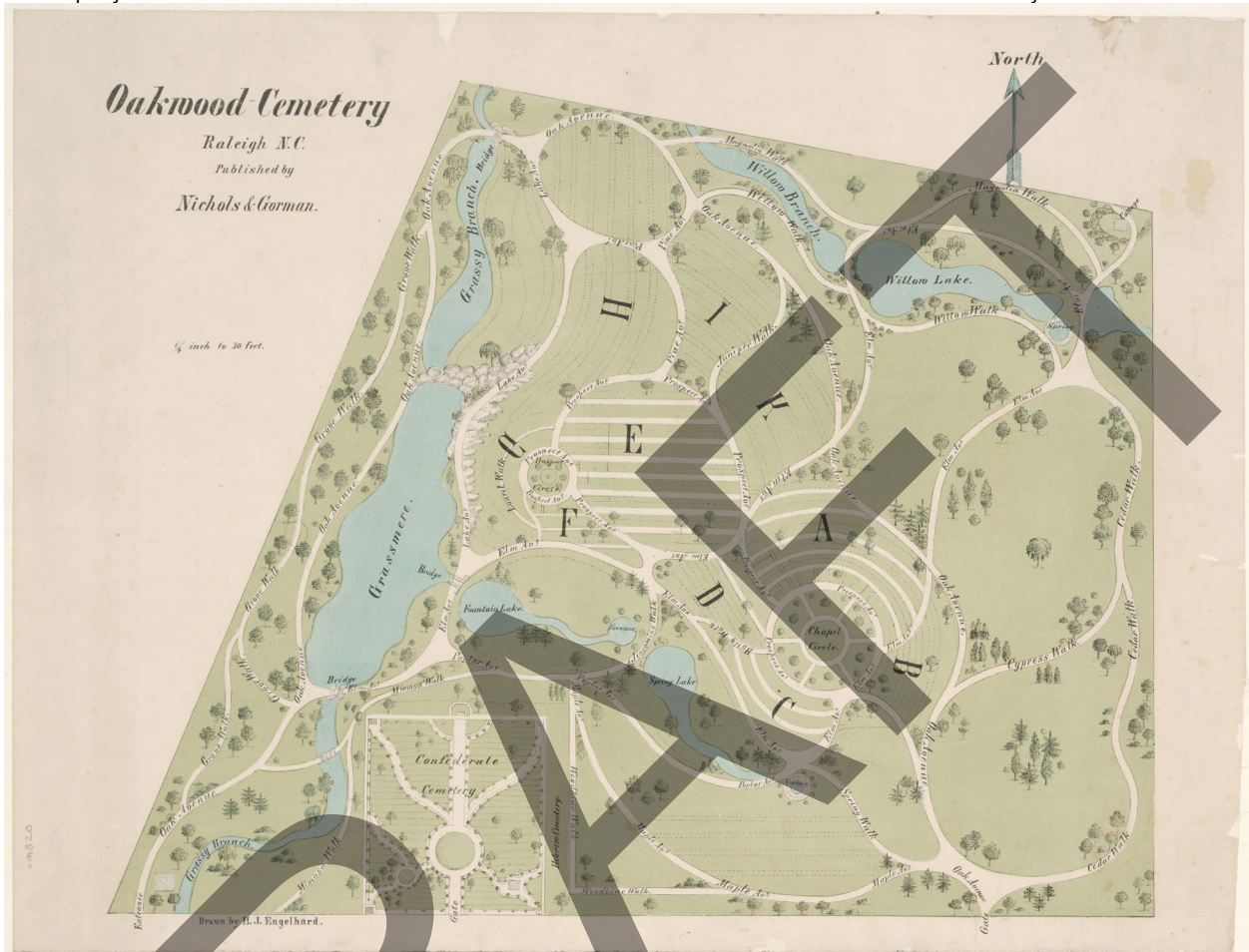


Figure 2: Oakwood Cemetery Plan, 1869, by H. A. Engelhardt (H.J. Engelhard as shown on map). H. J. Engelhard, "Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh N. C.," (Raleigh, NC: Nichols & Gorman, ca. 1869). <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/946>.

Oakwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State



Figure 3: 1872 drawing of Oakwood Cemetery from Drie, C. N. *Bird's eye view of the city of Raleigh, North Carolina*. Raleigh, 1872. Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/75694901/>.

Oakwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Wake County, NC
County and State



Figure 4: View of Oakwood Cemetery from Shaffer's Outline Map of the City of Raleigh, N.C., 1888. A. W. Shaffer, "Shaffer's Outline Map of the City of Raleigh, N.C.," (New York: Julius Bien & Co. Lith., 1888).

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Oakwood Cemetery

City or Vicinity: 701 Oakwood Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina

County: Wake

Photographer: Bruce Miller, Historian, Oakwood Cemetery (unless stated otherwise)

Date Photographed: August, November, and December 2018; May 2019

Location of Digital Master: Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Division of Archives and History
109 E. Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807

Photographs:

1. Overall view of cemetery, looking east to west. (Jenn Brosz, May 2019)
2. Confederate Cemetery Section, looking north to south.
3. Confederate Cemetery Section, Grave marker, Randolph Abbott Shotwell, looking east to west.
4. Confederate Cemetery Section, "House of Memory," front, east elevation, looking west to east.
5. Confederate Cemetery Section, Gateway arch, front, looking north to south.
6. Hebrew Cemetery Section, looking north to south.
7. Hebrew Cemetery, Grave marker, Erlanger, looking east to west.
8. Mordecai Section, looking west to east.
9. Battle Section, looking southeast to northwest.
10. Magnolia Hill Section, looking west to east.
11. Polk Section, looking west to east.
12. Christ Church Section, looking northeast to southwest.
13. Pullen Section, looking south to north.
14. Pullen Section, Grave marker, CSA General Robert Franklin Hoke, looking southeast to northwest.
15. East Branch Section, Grave marker, Annie Augusta Lougee, looking west to east.
16. Receiving vault/tomb, looking southwest to northeast.
17. Office/Lodge, (west elevation addition), looking west to east.
18. Main Gate, looking south to north.

Oakwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Wake County, NC

County and State

19. Battle Section, Grave marker, Bartholomew Figures Moore, looking southwest to northeast.
20. Pescud Section, Grave marker, Richmond Pearson, looking south to north.
21. Christ Church Section, Grave marker, Ensign Worth Bagley, looking southwest to northeast.
22. Battle Section, Grave marker, Reverend Aldert Smedes, looking south to north.
23. Pescud Section, Grave marker, Jephtha Horton (C&W), looking north to south.
24. West Branch Section, Grave Marker, Rachel Blythe Bauer, looking southwest to northeast.
25. Polk Section, Grave marker, Mollie A. Little, looking west to east.
26. Bridge, looking southwest to northeast. (Jenn Brosz, May 2019)

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.