Oberlin Cemetery is a 2.93-acre cemetery owned by the people of Oberlin Village since 1873. Few people outside of Oberlin Village are aware of its existence because it is hidden behind large buildings in the center of a triangular area bounded by Oberlin Road, Wade Avenue, and Daniels Street. The rectangular tract is accessed by a private driveway at the north side of Interact, formerly the YWCA, built about 1970 at 1012 Oberlin Road opposite the intersection of Mayview Road. The cemetery is bounded along the front (west) border by the paved parking lot to the rear of the Interact building. A metal fence marks the north border bounding Oberlin Court, an apartment development on Oberlin Road; a chain link fence marks the rear (east) border with the Occidental Building property (now TradeMark Properties) on Wade Avenue; and a chain link fence marks the south border shared with Cameron Village Apartments on Daniels Street. The cemetery measures approximately 320 feet along the west and east and 450 feet along the north and south borders. The Cameron Village apartments and the Occidental Building were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s; Oberlin Court was built about 2001. It seems unusual that the cemetery has no street frontage, but when it was established in 1873, Oberlin Road frontage was likely a more appropriate location for residences, institutions, and shops than for a cemetery. Also, African American cemeteries tended to be more private and less visible than white cemeteries.
The cemetery’s appearance is that of a quiet, heavily wooded, rural cemetery dominated by a tree canopy. There is no known plat map for the original Oberlin Cemetery, although it is obviously divided into family plots laid out in a grid plan. Some are marked on the ground by stone, brick, or concrete borders, while some are unmarked. There are narrow walkways between some of the rows, while others abut one another. All graves are oriented east-west in the Christian tradition. The cemetery appears to be eleven plots wide, with about twenty rows of plots from front to rear. Family plots are generally 17 x 17 or 18 x 18 feet square. A few plots are larger, such as the 18 x 33 feet Dunston plot. The total number of graves is believed to be approximately 600, however only approximately 145 scattered monuments of stone and concrete, including one zinc monument and one wood gravemarker, are visible. Most graves are marked only by depressions in the earth. The flat terrain is shaded by large oak, cedar, and magnolia trees. The ground contains a natural growth of wild grasses, shrubs, and vines. Hurricane Fran (1996) destroyed a number of the trees and limbs, some of which are still in place on the ground, and damaged numerous monuments.

In 1924 John T. Turner subdivided a narrow strip of property along the south edge of the cemetery as an annex named Pine View Cemetery.\(^1\) The 55-foot-wide and 450-foot-deep annex is approximately .57 acre in size. In the center, on an east-west axis, is a ten-foot unpaved driveway. The annex is subdivided into 135 family plots laid out in a grid plan like the original cemetery. The original cemetery and the annex are jointly referred to as Oberlin Cemetery in this report.

The cemetery’s period of historical significance began in 1873 when it was officially established and continues to 1971, the date of the most recent monument in the original section.\(^1\) Wake County Book of Maps 1924-00081: survey plat for Pine View Cemetery, 1924, Larry Tucker, surveyor. Of the 145 existing monuments, only ten of them post-date 1971. Oberlin Cemetery has received sparse attention from historians and has never received any type of historical designation. The first cemetery survey was completed by the Works Progress Administration in 1940 and lists forty-two monuments with death dates from 1876 to 1913. (The survey’s cut-off date was 1914).\(^2\) In 1994 students at Daniels Middle School studied and cleaned up the cemetery as a student project. N.C. State University graduate student Jennifer Hallman surveyed the cemetery from 1996 to 2001. She compiled a seven-page spreadsheet listing 332 individuals buried between 1876 and 1992. The spreadsheet includes both standing monuments as well as unmarked burials of individuals listed in the Wake County Death Register.\(^3\)

\(^1\) Wake County Book of Maps 1924-00081: survey plat for Pine View Cemetery, 1924, Larry Tucker, surveyor.
\(^2\) Historical Records Survey of Oberlin’s Cemetery, by James H. McCuller, 1940, N.C. State Archives, Raleigh. A few of the listed gravestones are no longer visible.
\(^3\) Jennifer Hallman, Oberlin Cemetery Register, ca. 1996, Hallman’s Oberlin Cemetery Collection.
The first known survey plat of the entire cemetery was prepared in March 2012 for this landmark application (Appendix 1: Oberlin Cemetery Survey). All visible monuments are listed (Appendix 2: Oberlin Cemetery Monument Transcriptions) and keyed to the survey map. The earliest known burial is of child Julia Andrews (1874-1876), listed with other infants on the obelisk of her mother Margaret Andrews (1855-1889) (No. 41). The earliest dated monument is an arched marble headstone for Mary Dickerson (1826-1884) (No. 83), wife of John Dickerson. The second earliest dated monument is a large marble headstone for Mary Dunston (1791-1885) (No. 7); the next oldest dated monument is a tall arched marble headstone for Zylphia Thompson (1804-1888) (No. 82).

The oldest monuments are likely the dozen uninscribed fieldstones clustered primarily in the front (southwest) corner of the cemetery, as well as a few fieldstones scattered throughout the rest of Oberlin Cemetery. Some are tall, some short, perhaps indicating head and footstones. According to oral tradition, the cemetery started as a slave graveyard, thus these markers could mark slave burials. It is equally possible that these mark late nineteenth-century graves. During Oberlin Village’s early years, the cost of purchasing a marble headstone inscribed by a stonecutter would have been prohibitive for most residents. Most nineteenth-century graveyards in Wake County include fieldstones such as these.

One wooden gravemarker still stands at the rear center section of the cemetery. The tall thin headboard (No. 145) has an arched top and no inscription, but likely marks a Reconstruction era burial. Five more arched wooden gravemarkers stood in the front section of the cemetery near the Dunston plot until the 1990s but have now disappeared. None of these had inscriptions. According to oral tradition, these marked slave graves. A documentary photograph of one of these shows an arched headboard without inscription. As with the fieldstone monuments, headboards were utilized in Wake County graveyards during the antebellum and postwar years of the nineteenth century.

The monuments with inscriptions have death dates from 1876 to 1971 in the original boundaries of Oberlin Cemetery and from 1911 to 2007 in the Pine View annex. Pre-1940 monuments are generally small marble headstones. Post-1940 monuments are generally of granite, either family monuments, small headstones, or low tablet-type individual markers. A number of concrete headstones for early twentieth-century graves and larger concrete family monuments of the mid-twentieth-century period are scattered through the cemetery. Some monuments are back-dated replacement stones that mark the graves of individuals who died some years earlier. Sometimes these were replacements for older gravestones; some may have been the first monuments erected. An example is the flush granite monument for village pioneer Grandison Turner (1853-1928) (No. 11). This stone was likely erected after 1940. The largest,

most decorative, and most expensive pre-1940 monuments are five obelisks with death dates from 1889 to 1915 for Margaret Andrews (d. 1889) (No. 41) and her children; N. G. Dunston (died 1905) (No. 4); Annette C. Andrews (d. 1911) (No. 95); Dr. George W. Williams (d. 1912) (No. 46); and Rev. Plummer T. Hall (d. 1915) (No. 71). Each is of marble except for Rev. Hall’s stone of rusticated granite. The obelisk’s square, tapered shape originated as a revival of Egyptian and Roman commemorative monuments in the late 1700s, reaching the height of its popularity in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Each Oberlin Cemetery obelisk is set on a granite or marble base that elevates the monument even higher. Margaret Andrews was the wife of Andrew Andrews, an Oberlin farmer remembered for his good fortune in having received a Confederate pension for helping to build the defensive breastworks around Raleigh in March 1865. Annette Andrews’ obelisk and Rev. Hall’s obelisk have recessed ovals at the top that likely originally held their porcelainized photographs.

The largest, most stylish group of monuments stands in the Dunston plot (Nos. 2-8) in the center third row section. The large double plot is bordered by six arched granite posts, three on the west side and three on the east side, which support a metal chain. Mary Dunston (1791-1885) (No. 7) is buried beneath a large marble headstone with a deep relief carving of a cross. Her children Annie Dunston (d. 1890 aged forty) (No. 5); John Dunston (d. 1894 aged sixty-six) (No. 6); and B. H. Dunston (d. 1898 aged sixty-eight) (No. 4) have tall arched marble headstones. B. H. Dunston, said to have been a founding member of the local black Masonic lodge, has a 6 Willis G. Briggs, “Oberlin Village Emerged During Reconstruction,” The News and Observer, Raleigh, Aug. 8, 1948. Oberlin Cemetery Landmark Designation Application, M.R. Little May 2012 Masonic symbol in relief on his headstone. John Dunston’s stone has an Odd Fellow’s lodge symbol in relief. Annie’s has a relief carving of a lily. Norfleet G. Dunston (1855-1905) (No. 3) is buried beneath the tallest obelisk in the cemetery, erected by his wife Elmira (1865-1922), whose inscription is placed beneath Nathaniel’s name. The base of the obelisk is signed “Cooper Bros., Raleigh,” the most prominent monument firm in Raleigh from ca. 1894 to 1930. Cooper Brothers may have carved the other Dunston monuments as well. Simple marble headstones, sometimes with relief decoration at the top, like the stone of George Williams (1858-1910) (No. 30) that contains the symbol of a crown, commemorate many of the pre-1940 graves. One of the last examples is the large arched marble headstone of Thempie Bobbitt, who died in 1928 (No. 86), whose top is adorned with classical relief ornament.

A number of military veterans have government-issue marble monuments: Spanish-American and World War I veterans have headstones, World War II veterans have a lower, thicker monument.

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7 Hallman, “Oberlin Cemetery: Material Culture of the Storm.”
8 The rear of the obelisk has the twenty-third psalm inscribed on it, with the words “erected by his wife Elmira Dunston” beneath the psalm.
Beechman Alford (1880-1967) (No. 110) served in the Spanish-American War of 1898 and has an arched marble headstone. World War I veterans John Anderson (1895-1957) (#9), Frank King (1891-1953) (No. 67), and Jesse Dunston (1892-1956) (No. 140) also have arched marble headstones.

One popular type of headstone for individuals who died in the early 1900s is a well-made cast concrete headstone. There are nine examples: B.J. Curties (d. 1926) (No. 59); Jesse & John Scarver, infants who died one day apart in 1919 (No. 62); Lucy Montgomery (d. 1926) (No. 63); family of Charles W. & Emily Thornton (no date) (No. 96); Susie Parham (d. 1929) (No. 70); Charles Crosson (date unknown) (No. 79); Garland Crosson (d. 1928) (No. 78); Elizabeth Manly (d. 1907) (No. 44); and Jesse L. Pettiford (d. 1921) (No. 49). All of these were likely made by the same company using the same mold, because they have an identical segmental-arched headstone shape, the same low-relief depiction of an ivy vine trailing around an anchor at the top (a symbol of a Christian’s eternal life), and the same neat uppercase Roman lettering for the inscription. Many of them have simple epitaphs. These are believed to have been made by a stonecutter whose sideline was concrete gravestones. He travelled on the railroad to take orders at a cost of $3 apiece, and shipped the finished monument by rail to the customers.9 These wellmade concrete markers have survived in very good condition in Oberlin Cemetery. There are hundreds of them all over North Carolina in both white and African American graveyards.10 Raleigh’s Mt. Hope Cemetery for African Americans contains dozens of this type of concrete headstone.

Unlike African American twentieth-century cemeteries in rural North Carolina, Oberlin Cemetery contains few homemade concrete monuments. There are, however, a distinctive group of four large concrete monuments, imitations of the granite monuments that became popular in the 1920s-1930s across the country, that represent high quality commercial gravestones. These are a double monument for Lula Turner (d. 1911) and John T. Turner (d. 1922) (No 118); the Morgan family monument (no date) (No. 26); the Sara Ivey monument (d. 1911) (No. 66); and the Williams family monument (no date) (No. 37). These were likely made by a local artisan, perhaps an Oberlin village brick mason. Each has the inscription in a smooth rectangular space on the front face, with the remaining surface of the monument finished in a rusticated texture that contains remnants of white paint. Each sits on a concrete base. Such monuments were less expensive than comparable granite monuments.

The most numerous type of monuments are modern, polished granite, family monuments and individual tablets for people who died from 1934 to the present. These commerciallyproduced

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10 *Sticks and Stones*, 242.
gravestones have standardized thick, rectangular shapes, shallow bases, and simple floral or religious motifs around the centralized inscriptions. Local stonecutters ordered such precut stones from wholesale monument companies such as the Elberton Granite Association, Elberton, Georgia, and then sandblasted the inscriptions themselves. These granite gravestones are typical of twentieth-century cemeteries throughout the United States. Wake Monument Company is said to have provided a number of these monuments.  

The most recent dated monuments in the original Oberlin section are for David Andrews (d. 1970) and his wife Georgia (d. 1971) (Nos. 92, 93), thus this section apparently was full by this date.

Monuments in Pine View annex have death dates from 1911-2007. All are commercial granite type monuments with the exception of two marble headstones encased in stone borders. A decorative brick border encases the marble headstone of Powell Peebles, 1888-1942 (No. 101), and creates a border for the family plot. James Lipscomb (1874-1939) (No. 143) has a marble headstone in a well-built granite block surround that is a part of the granite plot border. Village brick masons probably fabricated both of these handsome borders and monument enclosures.

A. Historic Significance

Oberlin Cemetery is one of only four known African American cemeteries in Raleigh. The oldest is the 1798 City Cemetery, whose southeast quadrant was reserved for Negores and persons of color. Mount Hope Cemetery was established in 1872 in southeast Raleigh for the city’s colored population. A third black cemetery, the small Oak Grove Cemetery in Method, containing less than a dozen burials, was documented in 1940 by the WPA graves project. Oberlin Cemetery was officially established in 1873, but may have originated as an earlier slave graveyard. In addition to its significance as an early and rare black cemetery in Raleigh, the cemetery is the most significant surviving historic landmark in Oberlin Village, the largest freedmen’s village in Wake County during the Reconstruction Era. Middle-class African American artisans owned their own homes and thrived in Oberlin from about 1870 to about 1950.

In July 1873, Nicholas Pettiford of Wake County sold a one-acre tract of land to the trustees of Oberlin Cemetery: John Manuel, Coffee Williams, Mingo G. Croom, Seth Nowell, and Nelson Turner, for forty-five dollars. The land is described as being in the village of Oberlin and bounded on the east by property of the late G. W. Mordecai, on the south by Albert Pettiford’s lot, and fronting on Luvinia Pettiford’s lot. The deed specified that the land is to be sold in lots for burials; failure to use the property as a cemetery will cause it to revert to the trustees. Others mentioned in the deed are Lemuel Hinton,

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11 Email from Jennifer Hallman, May 7, 2012. She toured the cemetery about 2001 with Ron Bartholomew, owner of Wake Monument Company, who recalled that his father had made a number of the monuments in the cemetery.

12 Its exact location is unknown.
Isham Ferrell, R. L. Pettiford, and James D. Morgan, although they do not seem to be trustees (Wake County Deed Book 40, page 445). The cemetery was expanded to approximately two acres prior to 1900. The deed for this expansion has not been located. About 1900 John Turner donated a little over a half-acre at the south edge of Oberlin Cemetery to become Pine View Cemetery. The plat, containing 135 plots flanking a main drive, was registered in 1924, although Lula Turner was buried in the annex in 1911. Because Pine View is an annex to Oberlin Cemetery, the entire cemetery will be referred to as Oberlin Cemetery in this report.

A number of Oberlin’s earliest settlers are represented by existing cemetery monuments. Andrew Andrews’s wife Margaret Andrews (1855-1889) and six of their children who died in early childhood are buried beneath a handsome marble obelisk (No. 41). Rev. Plummer T. Hall (1849-1915), has a handsome obelisk (No. 71). Grandison Turner (1853-1928) has a low granite monument (No. 11). Haynes Clarke (1848-1919) has a monument (No. 52). Dr. George W. Williams (1872-1912), son of carpenter Thomas Williams, has a handsome obelisk (No.46). Jessie L. Pettiford (1865-1921) (No. 49), son of R. L. Pettiford, a tinner, and Sarah Pettiford, a seamstress, was also a tinner. His headstone is of concrete. Charles H. Hunter (1855-1956), who lived to the age of 101 years, worked as a delivery wagon driver; his wife Simora [or Senora] was a laundress. Hunter’s tombstone is a granite tablet (No. 57).

The Dunston family erected the largest and most stylish gravestones in Oberlin Cemetery from the 1880s to the early 1900s. Several members of the family lived in Oberlin Village; others apparently lived in southeast Raleigh but chose to be buried in Oberlin Cemetery. The matriarch, Mary Dunston (1791-1885), is commemorated by a large handsome marble headstone. Her son B. H. Dunston (c. 1830-1898) was a farmer. In 1880 he was listed as a bar keeper. His brother John Dunston (1828-1894), worked in a machine shop. N. G. Dunston (1855-1905) is commemorated by the largest monument in the plot—a marble obelisk with the Masonic symbol. He does not appear in the Oberlin village section of the 1880 or 1900 U.S. Census, although another Norfleet Dunston, a farmer born in 1836, lived in Oberlin at this time.

Burials in the cemetery were apparently supervised from its establishment in 1873 until at least the early 1900s. The 1880 census lists Daniel Green, living in Oberlin, as a cemetery sexton (likely for Oberlin Cemetery). The last known Oberlin Cemetery superintendent was Oliver Brown, listed in the 1905-1906 and 1907-1908 city directories.

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13 1880 census; 1920 census.
14 1880, 1900 U.S. Census, population schedule, Wake County.
In the late nineteenth century funerals of prominent individuals functioned as public ceremonies. The *News and Observer* reported the funeral procession of drayman Adan William to the Oberlin cemetery in 1880. William had belonged to the Oak City Blues, Oberlin Vance Guards, and East Raleigh Guards, and his fellow draymen formed a funeral procession to the cemetery.  

At least one Oberlin man served in the Spanish-American War of 1898 and is buried beneath a government-issue marble headstone: Beechman Alford (1880-1967) (No. 110). African Americans enlisted in the Spanish-American War in order to prove themselves worthy of the rights and obligations of citizenship.

Oberlin village’s pace of growth slowed considerably in the early 1900s, but it continued to prosper as a largely African American community until the late twentieth century. The 1914 Sanborn Insurance Map shows the village as a linear settlement with houses set close together along Oberlin Road, with large rear lots with outbuildings, physically separated from white housing in the new subdivision of Cameron Park at the south end of Oberlin Road. A few small stores are located close to the road.

When Willis Briggs’s history of Oberlin Village was printed in *The News and Observer* on August 8, 1948, the village had a population of approximately 1,000, housed in about 100 Negro residences along Oberlin Road and about seventy-five houses along the streets to the west. Briggs considered Oberlin to be the premier African American suburb of Raleigh. He reported that its citizens were “esteemed by both races for their industry, frugality and high character. Oberlin has ever been free from disorder: not a single recalled major crime stains its record.” Yet even as he wrote, the Smallwood tract was being converted into the mixed-use Cameron Village development.

By 1960 the encroachment of Raleigh and the rezoning of land along Oberlin Road for commercial usage began to erode the village’s identity as an independent African American community. Commercial buildings associated with Cameron Village lined the blocks of Oberlin Road up to Everett Street. The construction of the Wade Avenue four-lane boulevard about 1965 destroyed a number of community houses. In the 1980s the erection of a large office building on a sizeable tract at the corner of Roberts Street and Oberlin Road replaced several dwellings. The Latta House on Parker Street, associated with Latta University in the 1890s and early 1900s, burned about 2007. Today only the four houses designated as Raleigh Historic Landmarks: the Hall House, Turner House, Morgan House, and Graves House, along

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17 “North Carolina’s Third Regiment,” p. 23 (article, source unknown, in Hallman Oberlin Cemetery Collection)
19 Briggs, “Oberlin Village Emerged During Reconstruction.”
with the village’s two churches, Wilson Temple United Methodist Church and Oberlin Baptist Church, survive along Oberlin Road to mark the village.

**B. Summary of Historic and Artistic Significance**

Oberlin Cemetery is a repository, both literally and symbolically, of the pioneers born into slavery who established a thriving black village outside Raleigh. These industrious families included a high concentration of artisans, especially house carpenters and brick masons. It is also the resting place of their children and grandchildren who were educated in the village school and took their places in the independent, well-regarded settlement. Oberlin retained its African American, owner-occupied, middle-class status until a few years after World War II when it was absorbed into Raleigh’s suburbs. The cemetery meets the criteria of historical and artistic significance as a Raleigh Historic Landmark. It has local historical significance as one of four African American cemeteries in the city of Raleigh. Its documented period of significance begins ca. 1873 with its establishment and ends in 1971 when the original section of the cemetery was full. If the oral tradition that it was a slave graveyard on the Cameron plantation is true, the cemetery is one of only two antebellum slave graveyards remaining in Raleigh (the other is City Cemetery). Artistically, the monuments represent the work of professional stonecutters in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the Cooper Brothers monument company of Raleigh, as well as the work of local artisans who built the concrete monuments and the stone and brick plot borders.

Approximately eighty-eight monuments commemorate individuals buried in the original boundaries of Oberlin Cemetery, where burials largely ceased about 1971 when it had filled up. These rough fieldstones, one wooden headboard, homemade concrete headstones, skillfully carved marble headstones and obelisks, and family plot borders of fieldstones, cut granite, brick, and concrete have artistic significance as African American funerary sculpture reflecting Oberlin village, Raleigh’s largest freedman’s community, established during Reconstruction. With a population of approximately 1,000 by the end of the 1800s, Oberlin was a proud rural community of artisans who owned their own homes and supported two churches, a village school, social institutions, and commercial establishments. One wooden gravemarker and a dozen rough fieldstone monuments reflect antebellum or Reconstruction era burials. Most of the gravemarkers were carved by skilled stonecutters and reflect the affluence of the villagers. These are likely the work of the W. A. Cooper Brothers monument firm of Raleigh, which operated from about 1894 to 1930, and such earlier local stonecutters as Lougee and Goodwin, in business in Raleigh from at least 1884 until absorbed by Cooper Brothers. Among the most artistically important gravestones are the ornately decorated marble headstone with deep relief cross for Mary Dunston (died 1885) and the marble headstone with lily for Annie Dunston (died 1890). A group of handsome concrete
family monuments and of stone and brick plot enclosures likely reflects the craftsmanship of the large number of Oberlin brick masons and other artisans.
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________________. Oberlin Cemetery Register, ca. 2001. Copy in Hallman’s Oberlin Cemetery Collection.

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“North Carolina’s Third Regiment,” printed article, source unknown, in Hallman’s Oberlin Cemetery Collection, p. 23.


U.S. Censuses, population schedules, Wake County: 1870, 1880, 1900, 1920.


Appendix 2: Oberlin Cemetery Monument Transcriptions
Collected March 2012 by Karen and Geron Ryden and Ruth Little

1. Head and footstone (uninscribed fieldstones. Plot has rough granite border)
2. “In memory of Anna B. Dunston Starling 1903-1941” (granite monument)
3. Dunston plot: N. G. Dunston born May 15, 1855 Died June 4, 1905
   Elmira Dunston born 1865 died Oct. 5, 1922 (granite obelisk with Masonic emblem on shaft.
   Rear face has epitaph: “The Lord is my shepherd….” And the inscription: “erected by his wife
   Elmira Dunston”)
4. B. H. Dunston died Jan. 1, 1898 aged 68 yrs. Inscription “Blessed are the pure…..” (arched
   marble headstone with Masonic symbol in relief at top. This is set in a marble base and is
   broken.
5. Annie Dunston died July 19, 1890 aged 18 years. Epitaph “Blessed are the pure in heart for they
   shall see God.” (arched marble headstone set in marble base with relief lily at top
6. John Dunston died Nov. 20, 1894 aged 66 years. Epitaph “Asleep in Jesus Blessed …..” (arched
   marble headstone with Odd Fellows symbol of three links of a chain)
7. Mary Dunston 2----1791 to 8-2-1885. (large ornate marble headstone on marble base with deep
   relief decoration and an image of a cross at the top. This is very illegible due to weathering.
8. Johnnie Dunston no date. Small three-dimensional marble lamb on a marble base, with a marble
   footstone inscribed “J.D.”
   marble monument)
10. Jessie Badie Turner May 29, 1860 – August 18, 1910 (granite flush monument)
12. Mary Walker Turner Sept. 4, 1886 – Feb. 11, 1911 (granite flush monument)
13. Illegible marker—bring mirror
14. Samuel J. Webb July 15, 1863-Aug. 6, 1931
15. In memory of the family of Ezekiel Webb
16. Robert Williams May 5, 1919 aged 49 yrs
17. Priscilla Hunter Sept. 1, 1845-Oct. 16, 1917
18. June 22, 1922
19. Nora Taylor died Aug. 15, 1926 aged 28 yrs
20. Decapitated lamb headstone, name unknown
21. Anderson family monument (zinc—name plates are missing)
   headstone)
23. Mary L. Morgan August 27, 1908-Apr. 2, 1949 (polished granite headstone)
24. Wilson W. Morgan June 18, 1879-April 23, 1950 (polished granite headstone
25. Hortense S. Morgan March 11, 1885-Jan 30, 1934 (polished granite headstone
26. Morgan family monument
27. Undecipherable monument in Morgan plot
28. Alonza M. Haywood born June 7, 1870 Died July 15, 1958 (In 1900 census he was a blacksmith)
32. Ophelia Sheppard born Oct. 6, 1905 died Sept. 4, 1906
33. Concrete headstone with 3 names: Daniel Williams d. 1912 age 55; Edward Haywood died Dec.
   6, 1912 aged 55 yrs; Henrietta Haywood died Nov 17, 1908 age 45 yrs
34. No name concrete headstone and footstone, fallen over headstone
35. S. Patrick McGuire April 15, 1856 – May 11, 1906
36. Ella McGuire died May 21, 1946
37. Williams family
38. Headstone
39. Headstone
40. L. A. Busbee died Dec. 4, 1906 aged 17 years
41. Andrews marble obelisk: Margaret born 1855 died June 1, 1889; Washington 1878-1883; Maggie 1875-1883; Julia 1874-1876; Cynthia 1875-1878; Hattie 1889-1891; Mildred W. 1895-1900
42. Serena McIlhenny died July 1, 1921 age 90 years
43. Chapam Alexander died Aug. 4, 1893 Sophia died Sept. 19, 1898
44. Elizabeth Manly died Nov. 17, 1907 aged 30 years
45. Theodore F. Williams April 11, 1875 - March 5, 1912 (obelisk)
46. Dr. William B. Pettiford M.D. Aug. 4, 1898-Kam 26. 1956
47. Jessie L. Pettiford Sept. 16, 1865-Nov. 11, 1921
48. Dr. George W. Williams July 16, 1872 - March 5, 1912 (obelisk)
49. Pettiford/Hardy family monument
50. Stanley family
52. Haynes Clarke 1848-1919 Sallie 1837-1917
53. Henry C. Manly June 27, 1856 - July 13, 1913/Susie S. Manly Sept. 6, 1888-June 15, 1908
54. Broken concrete headstone died at 70 yrs
55. Trice family monument
56. Sidney B. Manly died March 5, 1922
57. Charles H. Hunter May 28, 1855-Dec 18, 1956 (low granite “tablet”)
58. Andrew Grant Apr 27, 1887-Jan. 29, 1918 (arched marble headstone against Coker Towers fence)
59. B. J. Curties died June 2, 1926 aged 65 yrs (arched concrete headstone)
60. Our mother-Tempie Curtis d. 1935 (low marble headstone)
61. Robert H. Grant Apr 27, 1908-Dec. 3, 1937 (commercial marble headstone)
62. Jessie died March 3, 1919 aged 2 yrs; John died Mar 2, 1919 aged 1 day children of Joseph & Mary Scarver. At rest. (arched concrete headstone)
63. Lucy Wimbish Montgomery born March 2, 1896 died Feb. 8, 1926 (arched concrete headstone)
64. Jerry Hinton died May 26, 1920 aged 110 years (arched concrete headstone)
65. John Wimbish Sr. died Mar 28, 1936
66. Sara Ivey 1846-1911
67. Frank King Pvt 804 Stev Co QMC World War I February 28, 1891-December 2, 1953
68. Concrete stone near chain link fence in rear left
69. J. E. Jackson (concrete headstone with pebbles)
70. Susie Parham died Jan 4, 1929 aged 41 yrs epitaph: “Honored Beloved”
71. Rev. P. T. Hall born Oct 1849 died May 4, 1915. Epitaph: I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith” (rusticated granite obelisk)
72. Julia Barnwell Courdine died Dec. 30, 1922 aged 79 yrs (arched marble headstone)
73. Edward Cook died 1924 (Gothic Revival marble headstone)
74. Unknown (homemade concrete headstone, no inscription)
75. Small arched granite headstone, inscription illegible
76. Marble base—top is missing
77. Gideon Hinton Oct. 19, 1876; Mary H. Hinton May 10, 1886-Oct. 31, 1955 (this is in Pine View annex)
78. Garland Crosson born July 30, 1885 died Oct. 18, 1928 “May the resurrection find thee on the bosom of thy God”
79. Charles Crosson Died Nov 13, 19__ aged 65 years (broken marble)
80. “Death where is thy sting? Grave where is thy victory?” broken concrete
81. Emmanuel Bridgeford born Mar 4, 1886 Died Mar 28, 1906
82. Zylphia Thompson Sep 4, 1804-Nov 20, 1888 (tall arched marble headstone under magnolia tree)
83. Mary wife of John Dickerson June 25, 1826-Jan 29, 1884 (arched marble headstone)
84. Edward Hester died Feb 28, 1929 “Where loyal hearts and true stand ever in the light. All rapture through and through in God’s most holy sight”
86. Thempie Bobbitt “in remembrance of our dear mother who departed this life Aug 28, 1928” (arched marble headstone)
87. Higgs family monument (marble)
88. Thomas Higgs 1884-1946 “Let us dwell together and love one another” (granite headstone)
89. Fleming son of Burke & Iola Hinton born Apt. 19, 1912 Died Jan 24, 1924 “We will meet again” (arched concrete headstone)
90. Charles E. Flagg 1876-1954
91. Susie T. Flagg 1878-1965
92. Georgia H. Andrews 1895-1971 (granite headstone)
94. William E. Andrews July 18, 1876-Dec 30, 1957 (granite headstone)
95. Annette C. Andrews Jan 15, 1885-July 6, 1911 “She was the sunshine of our home” (marble obelisk)
96. In memory of the family of Charles W. & Emily Thornton
97. Irving B. Battle Jr. Mar 1, 1900-May 27, 1934

Pine View annex:
98. Mattie L. Cruse Dec 11, 1914-Sept. 18, 1941 (arched marble headstone)
99. Adron Curtis Cruse 1888-1941 (granite headstone)
100. Alonzo Jones 1877-1944 /Mary A. Jones 1877-1970
101. In memory of my husband Powell Peebles born May 16, 1888 departed this life May 19, 1942
104. In memory of our dear sister Nellie Bobbitt died Mar 15, 1938
105. Frank Howard died May 20, 1950 “gone but not forgotten” (105-107 in plot with chain link fence)
106. Ella Howard Feb 11, 1883-Feb 2, 1971 “Beloved Mother”
107. Dorothy Peebles Barker Nov. 11, 1906-Feb 2, 2001 “Beloved Mother and Grandmother”
109. Lizzie Alford 1877-1949
110. Beechman Alford-- Co H 49 Regt Inf Sp Am War Feb 6, 1880-May 20, 1967 (government issue marble headstone)
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118. John Turner Sep 1, 1922/Lula Turner died 1911
119. Mary Jane Dickerson Turner July 1863-March 26, 1955 “Among the founders, early member St. Paul AME Church, Eastern Star Lodge, Oberlin Village since 1888”
120. Dunston died Sept. 11, 1931
121. Very large headstone fallen on its inscription
122. Gertrude B. Haywood 1889-1981 “Rest in Peace”
123. Eliza Height Parham May 10, 1899-Apr. 20, 1970
125. Small obelisk
126. Smith family
128. Estelle Smith Oct. 27, 1925-April 12, 1934
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134. Pulley
135. Curtis
137. James Ricks Feb 9, 1865-Oct 3, 1932
138. Mattie Williams Jan 22, 1894-Dec 10, 1970
139. Oliff, wife of Parker Poole, died Feb 17, 1929 age 79 years GBNF
140. Jesse Dunston Pvt 51 Co 153 Depot Brigade WWI Feb 11, 1892-Nov 23, 1956
141. J. D. Chavis died Mar 17, 1926 age 65 years
142. Virginia Hogan
143. James Lipscomb 1874-1939
144. Joe G. Opoland Oct 8, 1880-Apr 30, 1982
145. Wood headboard with arched top. No visible inscription. A fieldstone rests against the base. This headboard is the only remaining wooden marker in place. It likely marks a 19th century grave.

**Pine View annex:** funeral home identification with no monument:
T____ Morgan, d. 1932. Metal funeral company urn with identification tag
Mrs. Martha Hopkins, d. May 9, 1937, aged 27. Raleigh Funeral Home Inc., metal funeral company urn.
1. (fieldstones. Plot has rough granite border) Head and footstone
   - Granite Monument -
   “In memory of Anna B. Dunston Starling 1903-1941”
2. granite obelisk with Masonic emblem on shaft -
   Dunston plot: N. G. Dunston born May 15, 1855 Died June 4, 1905 Elmira Dunston born 1865 died Oct. 5, 1922 (. Rear face has epitaph: “The Lord is my shepherd….” And the inscription: “erected by his wife Elmira Dunston”)
3. granite obelisk with Masonic emblem on shaft -
   Dunston plot: N. G. Dunston born May 15, 1855 Died June 4, 1905 Elmira Dunston born 1865 died Oct. 5, 1922 (. Rear face has epitaph: “The Lord is my shepherd….” And the inscription: “erected by his wife Elmira Dunston”)
4. (arched marble headstone with Masonic symbol in relief at top. This is set in a marble base and is broken.
   B. H. Dunston died Jan. 1, 1898 aged 68 yrs. Inscription “Blessed are the pure…..”
5. (arched marble headstone set in marble base with relief lily at top
   Annie Dunston died July 19, 1890 aged 18 years. Epitaph “Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God.”
6. (arched marble headstone with Odd Fellows symbol of three links of a chain)
   John Dunston died Nov. 20, 1894 aged 66 years. Epitaph “Asleep in Jesus Blessed…..”
7. (large ornate marble headstone on marble base with deep relief decoration and an image of a cross at the top.
   Mary Dunston 2-----1791 to 8-2-1885. This is very illegible due to weathering.
8. Small three-dimensional marble lamb on a marble base, with a marble footstone
   Johnnie Dunston no date. inscribed “J.D.”
9. (low marble monument)
10. (granite flush monument)
   Jessie Badie Turner May 29, 1860 – August 18, 1910
11. (granite flush monument)
   Grandison Turner Aug. 10, 1853 – Feb. 4, 1928
12. (granite flush monument)
   Mary Walker Turner Sept. 4, 1886 – Feb. 11, 1911
13. Material?
   Illegible marker—bring mirror
14. Material?
   Samuel J. Webb July 15, 1863-Aug. 6, 1931
15. Material?
   In memory of the family of Ezekiel Webb
16. Material?
   Robert Williams May 5, 1919 aged 49 yrs
17. Material?
   Priscilla Hunter Sept. 1, 1845-Oct. 16, 1917
18. Material?
   June 22, 1922
19. Material?
   Nora Taylor died Aug. 15, 1926 aged 28 yrs
20. Material?
   Decapitated lamb headstone, name unknown
21. (zinc—name plates are missing)
   Anderson family monument
22. (broken marble headstone)
   Francis Slade father of Sabine & Augusta Taylor Oct. 24, 1882-Oct. 23, 1913
23. (polished granite headstone)
Mary L. Morgan August 27, 1908-Apr. 2, 1949
24. (polished granite headstone)
Wilson W. Morgan June 18, 1879-April 23, 1950
25. (polished granite headstone)
Hortense S. Morgan March 11, 1885-Jan 30, 1934
26. Material?
Morgan family monument
27. Material?
Undecipherable monument in Morgan plot
28. Material?
Alonza M. Haywood born June 7, 1870 Died July 15, 1958 (In 1900 census he was a blacksmith)
29. Material?
Lemetta J. Hinton Haywood wife of Allen Haywood Oct. 5, 1864 – Dec 3, 1929
30. Material?
George S. Williams born Dec. 25, 1868 Died July 28, 1910
31. Material?
Gladys Williams born Aug. 4, 1901 Died July 25, 1911
32. Material?
Ophelia Sheppard born Oct. 6, 1905 died Sept. 4, 1906
33. Concrete headstone
with 3 names: Daniel Williams d. 1912 age 55; Edward Haywood died Dec. 6, 1912 aged 55 yrs;
Henrietta Haywood died Nov 17, 1908 age 45 yrs
34. concrete headstone and footstone
No name, fallen over headstone
35. Material?
S. Patrick McGuire April 15, 1856 – May 11, 1906
36. Material?
Ella McGuire died May 21, 1946
37. Material?
Williams family
38. Material?
Headstone
39. Material?
Headstone
40. Material?
L. A. Busbee died Dec. 4, 1906 aged 17 years
41. marble obelisk
Andrews: Margaret born 1855 died June 1, 1889; Washington 1878-1883; Maggie 1875-1883;
Julia 1874-1876; Cynthia 1875-1878; Hattie 1889-1891; Mildred W. 1895-1900
42. Material?
Serena McIlhenry died July 1, 1921 age 90 years
43. Material?
Chapman Alexander died Aug. 4, 1893 Sophia died Sept. 19, 1898
44. Material?
Elizabeth Manly died Nov. 17, 1907 aged 30 years
45. Material?
Theodore F. Williams April 11, 1875-Sept. 13, 1931
46. (obelisk) Material?
Dr. George W. Williams July 16, 1872-March 5, 1912
47. Material?
Pettiford/Hardy family monument
48. Material?
Dr. William B. Pettiford M.D. Aug. 4, 1898-Kam 26. 1956
49. Material?
Jessie L. Pettiford Sept. 16, 1865-Nov. 11, 1921
50. Material?
Stanley family
51. Material?
Adeline G. Manuel born Mar 11, 1886 Sept. 29, 1929 wife of ____ Manuel
52. Material?
Haynes Clarke 1848-1919 Sallie 1837-1917
53. Material?
Henry C. Manly June 27, 1856-July 13, 1913/Susie S. Manly Sept. 6, 1888-June 15, 1908
54. concrete headstone
Broken died at 70 yrs
55. Material?
Trice family monument
56. Material?
Sidney B. Manly died March 5, 1922
57. (low granite “tablet”)
Charles H. Hunter May 28, 1855-Dec 18, 1956
58. (arched marble headstone against Coker Towers fence)
Andrew Grant Apr 27, 1887-Jan. 29, 1918
59. (arched concrete headstone)
B. J. Curties died June 2, 1926 aged 65 yrs
60. (low marble headstone)
Our mother-Tempie Curtis d. 1935
61. (commercial marble headstone)
Robert H. Grant Apr 27, 1908-Dec. 3, 1937
62. (arched concrete headstone)
Jessie died March 3, 1919 aged 2 yrs; John died Mar 2, 1919 aged 1 day children of Joseph &
Mary Scarver. At rest.
63. (arched concrete headstone)
Lucy Wimbish Montgomery born March 2, 1896 died Feb. 8, 1926
64. (arched concrete headstone)
Jerry Hinton died May 26, 1920 aged 110 years
65. Material?
John Wimbish Sr. died Mar 28, 1936
66. Material?
Sara Ivey 1846-1911
67. Material?
Frank King Pvt 804 Stev Co QMC World War I February 28, 1891-December 2, 1953
68. Concrete stone near chain link fence in rear left
69. (arched concrete headstone with pebbles)
J. E. Jackson
70. Material?
Susie Parham died Jan 4, 1929 aged 41 yrs epitaph: “Honored Beloved”
71. rusticated granite obelisk)
Rev. P. T. Hall born Oct 1849 died May 4, 1915. Epitaph: I have fought a good fight, I have
finished my course, I have kept the faith” ( 
72. (arched marble headstone)
Julia Barnwell Courdine died Dec. 30, 1922 aged 79 yrs
73. (Gothic Revival marble headstone)
Edward Cook died 1924
74. (homemade concrete headstone
Unknown, no inscription)
75. Small arched granite headstone, inscription illegible
76. Marble base—top is missing
77. Material?
Gideon Hinton Oct. 19, 1876; Mary H. Hinton May 10, 1886-Oct. 31, 1955 (this is in Pine View annex)
78. Material?
Garland Crosson born July 30, 1885 died Oct. 18, 1928 “May the resurrection find thee on the bosom of thy God”
79. (broken marble)
Charles Crosson Died Nov 13, 19__ aged 65 years
80. broken concrete
“Death where is thy sting? Grave where is thy victory?”
81. Material?
Emmanuel Bridgeford born Mar 4, 1886 Died Mar 28, 1906
82. (tall arched marble headstone
Zyolphia Thompson Sep 4, 1804-Nov 20, 1888 under magnolia tree)
83. (arched marble headstone)
Mary wife of John Dickerson June 25, 1826-Jan 29, 1884
84. Material?
Edward Hester died Feb 28, 1929 “Where loyal hearts and true stand ever in the light. All rapture through and through in God’s most holy sight”
85. Material?
86. (arched marble headstone)
Thempie Bobbitt “in remembrance of our dear mother who departed this life Aug 28, 1928”
87. (marble)
Higgs family monument
88. (granite headstone)
Thomas Higgs 1884-1946 “Let us dwell together and love one another”
89. (arched concrete headstone)
Fleming son of Burke & Iola Hinton born Apt. 19, 1912 Died Jan 24, 1924 “We will meet again”
90. Material?
Charles E. Flagg 1876-1954
91. Material?
Susie T. Flagg 1878-1965
92. (granite headstone)
Georgia H. Andrews 1895-1971
93. Material?
David W. Andrews 1880-1970
94. (granite headstone)
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