

Tour Sites

* B. B. WINBORNE LAW
OFFICE & COUNTRY
STORE
201 North Fourth Street



* VINCENT-DEALE
BLACKSMITH SHOP
202 North Fourth Street



* WILLIAM REA
MUSEUM
409 Williams Street



* EVANS TIN SHOP
200 North Fourth Street



* D.C. BARNES LAW
OFFICE/VILLAGE
PRINT SHOP
401 Williams Street



* MURFRE-SMITH LAW
OFFICE
318 Williams Street



* AGRICULTURE/
TRANSPORTATION
BUILDING
317 Williams Street



General Information

Located in the old Albemarle region of North Carolina, between the Roanoke and Chowan Rivers, the Murreesboro area was first visited by John White of Roanoke Island in the 16th century and by an expedition from Jamestown, Virginia in the 17th century. During this era, the principal inhabitants were several Indian tribes, such as the Nottoways, Meherrins, Chowanokes, Algonquians, and Tuscaroras.

Old deeds indicate that settlers lived on the site of Murreesboro as early as 1710. Names such as Ganeys, Parkers, Griffiths, and Maneys were among the early land owners. These new residents along the banks of the Meherrin River were quick to realize that theirs was an excellent location for inland trade. William Murree, an Irish immigrant, therefore, established a King's Landing, where exports and imports were inspected by a representative of the English Crown. The site was known as Murree's Landing. In 1787 William Murree donated 97 acres of land for the incorporation of the town, which was named for him, Murreesborough.

Murreesboro was the port of call for 18th and early 19th century sailing vessels that brought New England, West Indian, and European goods in trade for the naval stores and agricultural products of eastern North Carolina. The abundance of raw materials attracted many New England shipping families, such as the Wheelers, Reas, Merediths, Cowpers, Hichborns, Browns, Montgomerys, and Camps.

The stately old homes whisper of the rich, romantic colonial and antebellum days. While the historic homes on Broad and Williams Street are built of mellowed and often crumbling brick, with walls 18 to 22 inches thick, those on the other streets, including Main, are predominantly wooden. These architectural masterpieces from the 18th and 19th centuries remind one of the former eras in which patriotic inhabitants rebelled against the British and Tory raid in 1782 and witnessed an encounter with Union forces in 1862. One may ride through the countryside where Richard Jordan Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun, was born in 1818. Several state historians and other inventors were also born and reared here. General Lafayette and Prince Murat of France visited Murreesboro and were entertained by citizens of this quaint village. Dr. Walter Reed, discoverer of the cure for yellow fever, spent several childhood years here and later returned to marry a childhood acquaintance, Miss Emilie Lawrence.

William Hill Brown, the first American novelist, died here on September 2, 1793. John Hill Wheeler and Soland Bolland, and reared in Murreesboro. William Nathan Harrell Smith, Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court from 1878 to 1889, was also a native of Murreesboro.

Historic Murreesboro
NORTH CAROLINA



ROBERTS-VAUGHAN HOUSE

Guided Tour Information
Roberts-Vaughan Village Center
116 E. Main Street
Murreesboro, NC 27855
(252) 398-5922
www.murreesboro.org
mha@murreesboro.org



Camp-Hill-Gary House



Melrose



Morgan-Myrick House



John Wheeler House



Walter Reed House



Hertford Academy



Morgan-Beaman-Winborne House



Carter-Deanes House



Chowan University McDowell Columns Building



****Sites available for tours***

*** ROBERTS-VAUGHAN VILLAGE CENTER – 116 East Main Street**
Headquarters of The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc., and the Chamber of Commerce. Built by Benjamin Roberts before 1814, the four-room house was the intended site for the wedding of daughter Mary Ann in 1816, but she eloped with Matt Brickel Murfree of nearby Melrose Plantation instead. In 1835, the house became the property of Col. Uriah Vaughan, a wealthy merchant, who added more rooms and gave it its Greek Revival appearance. All original woodwork, including doors, mantels, wainscoting, and floors are intact. Several of the original outbuildings remain. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

ROSE BOWER – 132 East Main Street
Built in the 1820s by merchant and landowner Perry Carter, its original woodwork, including floors, doors, and mantels, is intact. Carter's daughter Sue married Charles Henry Foster of Orono, Maine. Editor of Murfreesboro's newspaper *The Citizen* in 1859, Foster so irritated the locals as a Unionist that they threatened lynching and he was forced to leave town. To the Town's chagrin, Foster returned as a Union officer in 1863. (Privately owned)

SITE OF SOUTHALL-DANIELS HOUSE – Sycamore Street
Rev. Daniel Southall is believed to have lived on this site. Later, Dr. R. H. Worthington, who patented a celebrated cholera and diarrhea medicine, was an occupant.

*** AGRICULTURE/TRANSPORTATION BUILDING – 317 Williams Street**
A museum, converted from a warehouse, containing an early carriage similar to the one Lafayette rode in when he arrived in Murfreesboro in 1825. A replica of the airplane designed, built, and flown by James Henry Gatling in 1873 is also on display. The agricultural section contains two antique peanut pickers, one built by the Ferguson Agricultural Implement Company, and an early cotton gin owned by the Vann family. A canoe, plows, seed planters, and other farm implements are shown. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

*** MURFREE-SMITH LAW OFFICE – 318 Williams Street**
Built by the Murfree family and used by William Hardee Murfree and, later, W. N. H. Smith as a law office. Other uses have been a post office, school, and jail. Noteworthy features of this structure are its Flemish bond walls and its original dentil work. Some original interior woodwork is still intact. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

MURFREE-WILLIAMS HOUSE – 320 Williams Street
William H. Murfree built the house in 1801 on the site of Reverend Joseph Gurley's 1793 school and lived there before moving to Tennessee in 1823. The dwelling was bought in 1850 and remodeled by Peter Williams, a partner in the tailoring firm of Jeggits and Williams. The structure has 18" brick walls and still retains its original wood gutter along with some interior woodwork. (Privately owned)

*** D. C. BARNES LAW OFFICE, NOW VILLAGE PRINT SHOP 401 Williams Street**
Houses a number of early printing presses. One section is devoted to the work of F. Roy Johnson, a local newspaper editor who authored numerous books on the history of Northeast North Carolina. Donated and moved to this location by Alexander H. Barnes, Sr., in 2005. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

JORDAN BUILDING – 405 Williams Street
Post Civil War law office originally owned by the Jordan family, later the Boone family. The building was burned in Winton by the Union Army in 1862 and later rebuilt by the Jordan family. It and another building were moved to Murfreesboro from their original locations in Winton. Reportedly, the smaller of the two buildings served as the first library of Hertford County and later burned in the 1990's. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

*** WILLIAM REA MUSEUM – 409 Williams Street**
Reportedly the oldest brick commercial structure in North Carolina, built near the beginning of the 19th century. William Rea, a Boston merchant and shipper who traded extensively with the New England states, is thought to have built it. In later years, the Ferguson Agriculture Implement Company, famous for its early peanut picker, occupied the building. The restored building is a museum which features a Gatling Gun and a room containing woodwork salvaged from the Gatling Plantation in Maney's Neck where the gun's inventor, Richard Jordan Gatling, was born, in 1818. Indian artifacts from the Meherrin River sites as well as agriculture and carpentry implements are displayed. The history of early education, religion, and the river trade are also portrayed. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

TRADER-CARTER HOUSE, ROSS HOUSE – 503 Williams Street
Built before 1825, the house was occupied by the Trader and Carter families who were prominent merchants. The Ross House is a late 19th century country townhouse with eyebrow windows on the second story. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

OLD METHODIST CHURCH SITE AND CEMETERY – South Second Street
The first Methodist Church was adjacent to the cemetery which contains the graves of Boyette, Balance, and Ferguson families, among others.

RIVERSIDE CEMETERY, MURFREE'S LANDING SITE, AND ORIGINAL MURFREE HOUSE SITE – Intersection of East and Hart Streets
The earliest headstone dates from 1794, and John Wheeler, father of local historian John Hill Wheeler, is buried there with other members of the Wheeler, Rea, and Camp families. Some Union soldiers' graves are also in the cemetery. The site overlooks Murfree's Landing which was established in 1755 when William Murfree moved into the area and operated a ferry there. After it became a King's Landing, all cargo underwent inspection by an appointed official of the British crown. The Murfree House was a one story "jump" or A-frame dwelling with a shed on the back and no front porch.

SITE OF THE INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN – Broad Street
Site of the early 19th century tavern where General Lafayette was entertained on his visit to Murfreesboro in February 1825. The tavern, originally named "The Pocahontas Inn," was destroyed by fire in 1896.

REA-LASSITER HOUSE – 104 North Fourth Street
The two story house on the southeast corner of Fourth and Williams streets was built in two sections. The portion facing Williams Street is the original dwelling built about 1800 reportedly by local merchant and shipper William Rea. The part facing Fourth Street was added in the 1850s by H. T. Lassiter, Rea's son-in-law. (Privately owned)

*** EVANS TIN SHOP – 200 North Fourth Street**
John Evans was one of the most prolific tinsmiths in this section of North Carolina. On display is a collection of the tools he and his family used. The one story, single room building was moved from the Town of Princeton, in Northampton County, about two miles up the Meherrin River, where it served as the post office building. Princeton, also a river port, gradually disappeared as Murfreesboro prospered. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

*** B. B. WINBORNE LAW OFFICE AND COUNTRY STORE 201 North Fourth Street**
Built for use as a store by William P. Beaman in 1872, Uriah Vaughan, Sr., bought it in 1879 and willed it to his daughter, Mrs. B. B. Winborne, whose husband, Judge Winborne, author of a county history published in 1906, used it as his office. It was moved to the present location from a site on Main Street in 1976, and restored. The first floor today depicts a general store of the period and displays items from the Parker Country Store Collection. The upstairs is furnished with the Judge's original furniture and his collection of law books. The law office features the original almost walk-in sized safe. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

*** VINCENT-DEALE BLACKSMITH SHOP – 202 North Fourth Street**
Houses an outstanding collection of blacksmith tools, a working forge, and a blacksmith who demonstrates the craft during special tours. The collection belonged to W. H. Deale of Southampton County, Virginia, a blacksmith during the Civil War. It was donated by his great-grandson, Hugh Vincent, Jr. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

Historic Buildings and Sites

*** JOHN WHEELER HOUSE – 407 East Broad Street**
Built in 1810 by William Hardy Murfree and operated, with George Gordon, as the Murfree and Gordon Store. In 1814, John Wheeler, a shipper from New Jersey, bought the store and made it into a residence, where the family lived until 1867. Its brick Flemish bond walls are 18" thick. There is a fanlight over the entrance, and the original cornice is in place. The separate dining room is the only remaining residential brick dependency in Murfreesboro. John Wheeler was married three times and had 19 children. A daughter, Julia, married Dr. Godwin Cotten Moore, a founder of Chowan Baptist Female Institute. A son, Junius Wheeler, taught at West Point and was author of several publications on warfare. Another son, John Hill Wheeler, was educated at Hertford Academy and Columbia University in Washington, DC. He was the first native North Carolinian to write the history of North Carolina; he served as NC State Treasurer, Superintendent of the US Mint at Charlotte, and as the first US Minister to Nicaragua. Hannah Crafts, author of *The Bondwoman's Narrative*, the first novel by an African-American woman, served at the Wheeler House before escaping to the north in the 1850s. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

OVERSEER'S HOUSE – 310 North Fourth Street
1840s Greek Revival house with a three bay architectural style dwelling, hipped roof, and two interior chimneys. Its four Doric columns across the front porch lead to a double-door entry with transom and sidelights. Inside is a wide hall with rooms on both sides. The original woodwork includes 3 mantels, wainscot, chair rails, door and window surround. (Privately owned)

WESTON HOUSE – 501 North Fourth Street
Built around 1800, the only known example of this type of construction in the area—"nogging"—using bricks and mortar packed between the studs to provide insulation. Its high basement and kitchen wing were added later. (Privately owned)

MURPHY-SPIERS HOUSE – 409 North Street
Early 19th century home where shoemaker Edward Murphy lived around 1825. Lewis T. Spiers bought and remodeled the house in 1853. It was moved from Broad Street to this location. (Privately owned)

COWPER-THOMPSON HOUSE – 405 North Street
Built in a style of architecture common to Tidewater and associated with the early 19th century. Five dormer windows dominate the dwelling's outward appearance along with its beaded weatherboarding. The home's original pine floors, raised panel doors, mantels, and wainscoting are still intact. The earliest known owner was Lewis Meredith Cowper, whose father, William, moved to Murfreesboro about 1790. In 1839 the house was purchased by Reverend George Mathias Thompson, who, according to *The Biblical Recorder* in 1844, provided a depository for Baptist publications. Thompson influenced Archibald McDowell to come to Murfreesboro to open Chowan Baptist Female Institute. (Privately owned)

THE JENKINS HOUSE – 409 North Fourth Street (behind 405 North St.)
An early 18th century structure believed to be the earliest in Hertford County. Originally on Potecasi Creek, it was moved to its present site and has been restored, but the original house is as you see it today; a porch was added across the rear at an early date and then enclosed to provide two rooms. Inside are yellow pine beaded beams and ceiling in the first floor rooms, hand hewn timbers throughout, including chair rail, and an unusual paneled mantel. The chimney was reconstructed from photographs of the original. (Privately owned)

GINGERBREAD HOUSE – 401 East Broad Street
The eye-catching Victorian architecture of this house, with its Gingerbread cutouts, makes it a stand out in the neighborhood. Built by E. C. Worrell in the 1880s, much of its interior woodwork is original, and the front room ceilings are 11½ feet high. (Privately owned)

MORGAN-MYRICK HOUSE – 404 East Broad Street
Early 19th century brick house occupied in turn by James Morgan, Miss Sue Myrick, and the Carter family. Its lot that once spread from Broad to Williams Street was the site of a formal garden. One of the home's most unique features is its brick dentil work, the only example in North Carolina. The house has fanlights, a full cellar, winding staircase, and 18" thick brick walls. In 1831, James Morgan moved to Texas taking his slaves with him as indentured servants. One of his slaves, Emily, was the heroine of the battle of San Jacinto in 1836 and the subject of the song, "The Yellow Rose of Texas." (Privately owned)

SOUTHALL-NEAL-WORRELL HOUSE – 301 East Broad Street
John W. Southall was the earliest known occupant, in 1825. A rear frame wing was added in 1833. In the late 1800s, E. C. Worrell built the Victorian porches. The house has 21" thick brick walls and still retains its original floors, wainscoting, and mantels. It is said that the house was struck by a cannon ball fired from a Union gunboat on the Meherrin River. (Privately owned)

*** HERTFORD ACADEMY/SOUTHALL CEMETERY – 200 East Broad Street**
In the spring of 1811, Rev. Jonathan Otis Freeman opened the Academy for young ladies. He taught reading, spelling, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, geography, English grammar, natural philosophy, logic, and the use of gloves. Harriet Sketchley (Mrs. James Banks) bought the school in 1825 and, in 1848, it was acquired for the Chowan Baptist Female Institute, which later became Chowan College. In 1855 Chowan sold the property to Albert Gamaliel Jones, who remodeled it into a residence. In 1983, Herford Academy was donated to The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc., by the Murfreesboro Federated Woman's Club. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Available for special events.

MURFREESBORO MUNICIPAL BUILDING – 105 East Broad Street
Built in 1969, the Murfreesboro Town Hall has a very informative photograph/picture display depicting Murfreesboro's history. Visitors are urged to make this their first stop on the tour to become acquainted with Murfreesboro's past. Site of the Veterans Memorial.

MELROSE – 101 East Broad Street
Home of the Murfree family, founders of the town. Built circa 1810 by William Hardy Murfree. About 1813 Murfree sold the property to General Joseph F. Dickson. The home features a beautiful staircase, fanlights, and brick walls 18 inches thick. (Privately owned)

CAMP-HILL-GARY HOUSE – 408 North Wynn Street
The oldest portion of the house dates to the 18th century. The builder is unknown. Col. Benjamin B. Camp owned the house during the early nineteenth century. After Camp's death in 1833 the house was owned by James W. Hill, who remodeled the house in the Greek Revival style. The house was later owned by Dr. Roderick H. Gary. It was moved to this location from Broad and Sycamore St. Beautiful exterior with much of its original interior woodwork intact. Beautiful wishbone staircase. (Privately owned)

PIPKIN-HARRELL-CHITTY HOUSE – 207 North Wynn Street
Built around 1825 by Dr. Isaac Pipkin. Remodeled in the 1850s probably by John W. Harrell and occupied by the Dickinson, Montgomery, and Chitty families. Of note are a European marble mantelpiece, latticework porch, and an 18th century smoke house. (Privately owned)

MASONIC HALL – 205 University Drive
This dignified building, erected prior to the Civil War, is the site of American George Lodge No. 17. Chartered in 1789, the original Masonic Hall stood on East Broad Street and was constructed shortly after the charter was granted. The building was once used by Professor Joseph H. Riddick as a boarding school for boys. It now contains a valuable collection of portraits, Masonic relics, and hand tools. The second floor has a barrel-vaulted ceiling.

BORLAND HOUSE – 211 University Drive
Believed to have been built in the first quarter of the 19th century, the house was home to Solon Borland who fought as an officer in the Mexican War and a Confederate general in the Civil War. He was the second United States Minister to Nicaragua and served as US Senator from Arkansas. Most of the original woodwork is intact. (Privately owned)

CHOWAN UNIVERSITY – One University Place
Founded in 1848 as Chowan Baptist Female Institute, it is now a coeducational university with an enrollment of approximately 1500 students. The administration building, McDowell Columns, was erected in 1851 by Warren County builder

Albert Gamaliel Jones using locally made bricks. Originally it housed the students, classrooms, and offices, but now serves as the school's administration building.

SITE OF WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE – 100 East High Street
Founded in 1853 as a Methodist woman's college, the structure was destroyed by fire in 1878. It was rebuilt and destroyed by fire again in 1893. The college was not rebuilt after the second fire. During the Civil War, Union troops ransacked the main building, destroying the library and many of the furnishings. The original cornerstone has been placed on its original site.

*** THE BRADY C. JEFICOAT MUSEUM OF AMERICANA 201 West High Street**
The Murfreesboro High School (c. 1922) now houses an incredible collection of Americana representing 35 years of active collecting by Brady C. Jefcoat of Raleigh, NC. There are thousands of items portraying the nation's industry and culture from 1850-1950. The diversity of the collection is overwhelming, ranging from laundering and cooking equipment to exquisite music boxes. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

MCDOWELL HOUSE – 111 Liberty Street
Built in the 1850s by Reverend Archibald McDowell, the first president of Chowan College, 1848-1849 and 1862-1881. (Privately owned)

SEWELL HOTEL – 110 Liberty Street
On a site previously occupied by a livery stable, the Sewell Hotel was constructed here in 1880 and became a landmark of Southern hospitality. (Privately owned)

LAWRENCE STORE – 304 West Main Street
Pre-Civil War general store used as a school, post office, and both residence and print shop of John White Hicks who published the *Murfreesboro Index*. Later in its history, the building housed the first Murfreesboro telephone switchboard. (Privately owned)

E. T. VINSON HOUSE – 305 West Main Street
This house was built by J. P. Phillips around 1875 and still retains its original pine floors. (Privately owned)

LAWRENCE-BARNES HOUSE – 308 West Main Street
Built in the early 1820s, probably by Joseph G. Rea, this was the birthplace of Emilie Lawrence who married Dr. Walter Reed on April 25, 1876, in a large military ceremony in the Murfreesboro Methodist Church. Dr. Reed's father, the Rev. Lemuel Reed, was a circuit rider and presiding elder in the Murfreesboro church. (Privately owned)

*** WALTER REED HOUSE – 311 West Main Street**
A mid-nineteenth century house built by Will B. Wise. Twice occupied by Rev. Lemuel Reed and his family when it served as the Methodist parsonage. Dr. Walter Reed, son of Rev. Reed, was a small boy during the first occupancy and a medical student during the second period. While visiting his parents here, he met and married the girl across the street, Emilie Lawrence. (Owned by The Murfreesboro Historical Association, Inc.)

JOSEPH REA HOUSE – 314 West Main Street
According to tradition, the house was built by Joseph G. Rea around 1808 and later occupied by the Cowper family. Most original woodwork, including beaded weatherboarding, doors, mantels, and some flooring, remain. Local lore claims that Union sympathizers were housed in the cellar during the Civil War. (Privately owned)

SITE OF THE YEATES-VAUGHAN HOUSE AND LAW OFFICE West Main Street
The rear section of the house was reputedly built by Lewis M. Cowper. A Greek Revival section was added to the front by Dr. Thomas N. Myrick by 1855. In 1858, the property was sold to the Honorable Jesse Jackson Yeates, who was, by the 1870s, a three-term U. S. Congressman. In 1881 the property was purchased by Uriah Vaughan, Jr., the "Merchant Prince of Hertford County." The Yeates Law Office probably was built by Jesse J. Yeates, a distinguished attorney and Confederate Army major. Jesse Yeates' grandmother was Sarah Boone, sister of Daniel Boone. The law office was gutted by fire in 1949, and the house was destroyed by fire in 1994.

HARRELL HOUSE – 201 Spring Avenue
Built by John N. Harrell in the early 1800s, the house was for many years the home of the Capehart family. Tristram Capehart was an advocate of African colonization and freed 60 slaves so that they could be sent to Liberia. (Privately owned)

CARTER-DEANES HOUSE] – 337 Jay Trail
Originally a one-room house built before 1820, its earliest known occupant was Eley Carter. Occupied by the Willie Deanes family during the early 20th century. House was moved from Main Street to Jay Trail. Most original woodwork is intact. Picket fence, located to the right of the house, is built in an early style. (Privately owned)

MORGAN-BEAMAN-WINBORNE HOUSE – 333 Jay Trail
Judge B. B. Winborne purchased this Greek Revival house in 1880 from the Beaman family. Records indicate that the left side of the house was standing in 1818 and remodeled in 1850 to its present appearance. With eight rooms and eight fireplaces, the house was moved from its original site on Main Street in 1976. (Privately owned)

THE VINSON HOUSE – 324 Jay Trail
An excellent example of Victorian architecture, built about 1870 by Jacob W. Holt and his apprentice J. P. Phillips. The house was moved and raised to accommodate a basement apartment for living quarters. Of special interest are the entrance hall and beautiful stairway. All original woodwork is intact. (Privately owned)

MEHERRIN BAPTIST CHURCH AND CEMETERY – 519 Meherrin Lane
Meherrin Baptist Church is an outgrowth of the original Parker's Meeting House that was established in 1735 by Rev. Joseph Parker. It is the second oldest Baptist Church in North Carolina. The present structure is located near the original site and was built in 1953.

CAPTAIN L. C. LAWRENCE HOUSE – 622 West Main Street
An excellent example of Victorian architecture, built between 1870-1880 by L. C. Lawrence, a Confederate Army captain. Original marbleized baseboards and mantels are intact. A small cemetery located to the rear of the lot contains the grave of William Neil who died in 1832. (Privately owned)

D. A. BARNES HOUSE – 625 West Main Street
Built in 1874-5 for David A. Barnes by builder Jacob A. Holt. The original plans for this outstanding Victorian structure are still in existence as well as plans for the gardens in front of the house. All original woodwork and hardware are intact. There is a very interesting collection of dependencies. (Privately owned)

WISE'S CEMETERY – Woodridge Drive
Originally a much larger cemetery with members of the Wise and Smith families buried here. The earliest headstone dates from 1849 and is that of Sarah Wise, wife of William B. Wise. The headstone of William B. Wise, carved before his death, records that he died "about 1860." He lived until 1865.

MURFREESBORO CEMETERIES –
Barnes Cemetery, Wise Story Road
Carver Park Cemetery, Carver Park Road
DeLoatch Family Cemetery, Lewistown Road
Jones Cemetery, Gardner Road
Meherrin Baptist Church Cemetery-519 Meherrin Lane
Methodist Cemetery- South Second Street
New Haven Church Cemetery, Benthall Bridge Road
Riverside Cemetery, Cedar Street
Southall Cemetery-200 East Broad Street
Vaughan Cemetery, Woodrow School Road
Wise's Cemetery- Woodridge Drive
Woods Cemetery, Meherrin Lane



Come Join Us!