

7. Mark Hopkins (1815-1878)

Hopkins began his career as a country storekeeper in upstate New York. Drawn to California during the Gold Rush, he made his fortune in Sacramento running a store, and was one of the original investors in the Transcontinental Railroad. Known for being very conservative with his money, it is unlikely that he would have approved of the cost to create this 350-ton granite structure.

8. William Stephen Hamilton (1797-1850)

The youngest son of Alexander Hamilton came to California in 1849 and died in Sacramento in 1850. It is possible he was one of the earliest victims of the cholera epidemic that devastated Sacramento that year. He is the cemetery's most restless resident- having been exhumed twice (1877, 1889) and buried three times in three different locations. This is his final resting place.

9. Robert Jerold Olivia (1922-2012)

He was a Tuskegee Airman during WWII, buried in the largest Veteran's plot in the Cemetery.

10. May Woolsey (1866-1879)

At twelve years of age, May died of encephalitis (a swelling of the brain). Her grief-stricken parents made multiple attempts to contact her after her death to no avail. They packed all her belongings in a trunk and sealed it behind a false wall in their house on E Street. One hundred years later, the new owners discovered the trunk while working on the house.

11. Grand Army of the Republic Memorial

Dedicated in 1889, the Grand Army Monument is believed to be the first Civil War memorial in the state of California. It features a Union soldier and if you look closely, you can still see the blue of the uniform.

12. Lucinda and Nelson Ray

Nelson worked hard to purchase his own freedom from slavery along with that of his wife and children, but one of their sons, Francis, was sold and sent to Texas before they could save him. After the Civil War ended, Francis and the rest of the family were reunited in Sacramento.

13. Capt. James T. Homans, USN

(1805-1849) This is the earliest known burial in the City cemetery. Capt. Homans died July 20, 1849, and was buried in the Tier Grounds, in the front of the Cemetery. When his son died in 1858, his wife purchased this plot and had her husband and son buried together.



Nathan and Charles Ray, sons of Lucinda and Nelson Ray (12)

Sacramento's Historic City Cemetery was established in 1849 with a donation of 10 acres by John Sutter, Jr.

Designed as a garden cemetery, it was both a peaceful place for families to visit the deceased and Sacramento's first park.

City officials chose its location on high ground just south of the newly platted city to protect it from the area's frequent floods.

Today, the cemetery covers 31.8 acres, has over 40,000 internees, and is a National Historic District.

It serves as an outdoor museum and a three-dimensional record of Sacramento and California's diverse history dating back to the Gold Rush.

City of
SACRAMENTO

SACRAMENTO HISTORIC CITY CEMETERY

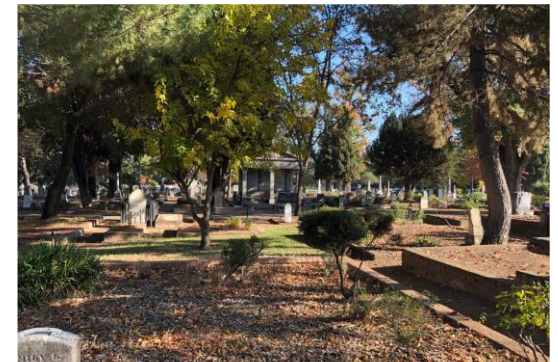
Established in 1849 and is the oldest public cemetery west of the Mississippi River. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places is a California Historical Landmark, and a City of Sacramento historic resource.

1000 Broadway, Sacramento, CA 95818

Open Daily

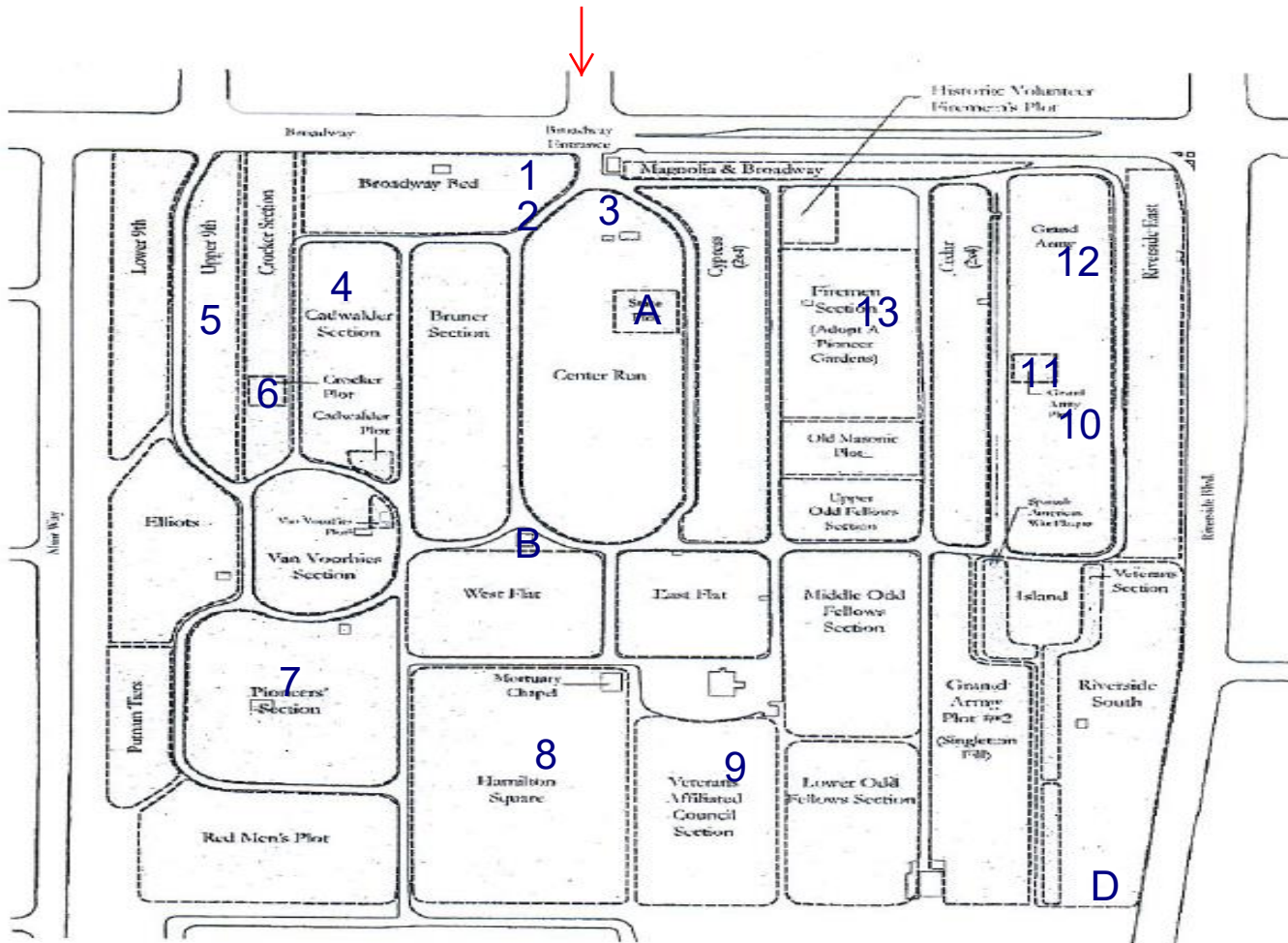
November – February 7AM to 5PM

March – October 7AM to 7PM



North

10th Street Entrance



South

- A - California State Plot
- B - McCormick Marble Vault
- C - Mortuary Chapel
- D - Monument with piece of the Battleship Main as part of the flagstaff's base.

1. John A. Sutter, Jr. (1826-1897)

While his father, John Sutter Sr., built Sutter's Fort, the credit for the planning and founding of the City of Sacramento in 1848 goes to, Sutter, Jr., who did not have an easy life in Sacramento. He only lived here for two years, leaving in 1850. He died in Acapulco, Mexico in 1897, and was re-interred in Sacramento in 1964.

2. Hardin Bigelow (1809-1850)

In February 1850, Bigelow became Sacramento's first elected mayor. A native of Michigan, he won the vote after using his own money to fund the construction of Sacramento's first levee following the devastating flood of January 1850.

3. Newton Booth (1825-1892)

A native of Indiana, Booth was a practicing attorney who came to Sacramento in 1850 and opened a successful grocery business. The store's original buildings are still standing on Front Street in Old Sacramento. He served one year as a state senator and was California's 11th governor from 1871-1875.

4. Old Wooden Headboard (circa 1876)

One of the few remaining examples of carved headboards left in the cemetery. Wood was an alternative to expensive marble and granite stones. At one time, there were thousands of headboards in the cemetery. Today, only a few have survived.

5. Georgia Fisher (d. 12-27-1875)

She died at 19 of typhoid just a week before her wedding to Martin Bergman, one of areas premier potters and sculptors. Martin with help from both his father and brother created the tile monument for his lost love. Time and the elements have not been kind to this once beautiful and fragile memorial.

6. Crocker Family

Attorney, Edwin B. Crocker (1818-1875) and his wife Margaret (1813-1891) supported many social and civic causes. While on tour in Europe, they acquired a large art collection. Their collection along with their Victorian home, now the Crocker Art Museum, is the oldest art museum in the Western United States.