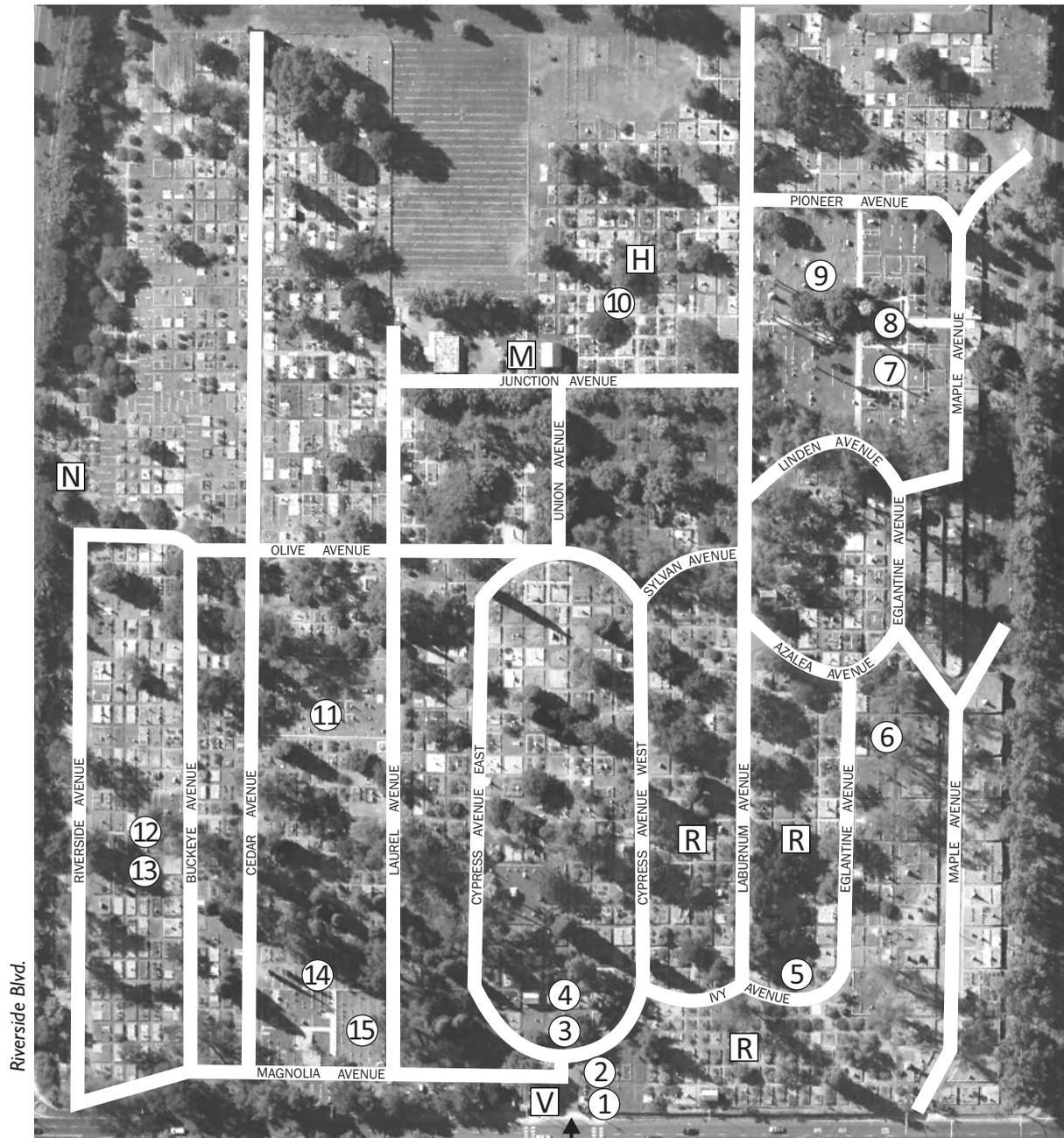


Sacramento Historic City Cemetery

Points of Interest



Riverside Blvd.

Muir Way

- V Visitor Center M Mortuary Chapel
- R Historic Rose Garden H Hamilton Square N Native Plant Garden

10th Street Entrance



- 1. John A. Sutter, Jr. (1826-1897)**
 His father built the fort and established New Helvetia, but the credit for planning and founding the city of Sacramento in 1848 goes to John Sutter, Jr. A disagreement with his father over the town caused him to leave in 1850. He died in Acapulco, Mexico in 1897, and was re-intered in Sacramento in 1964.
- 2. Hardin Bigelow (1809-1850)**
 He arrived on the first ship to reach California from the East Coast, bringing miners to the gold fields. Bigelow is credited with building Sacramento's first levee system and becoming its first elected mayor in 1850.
- 3. Newton Booth (1825-1892)**
 This native of Indiana became one of California's most artful statesmen. He was elected state senator in 1862, California's 11th governor in 1872, and U.S. senator in 1873. His business, Booth & Company, was on Front Street, between J and K.
- 4. General George Wright (1801-1865)**
 His battlefield gallantry earned him commendations, from the Seminole War in Florida, to the Mexican War, to the Indian Campaigns in the Pacific Northwest. He was also President Lincoln's appointment as military commander of the Pacific Coast during the Civil War.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Crocker Family**
 A prominent California family, the Crockers supported many social and civic causes. Judge Edwin B. Crocker practiced law and served on the State Supreme Court. His widow, Margaret, presented the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery to the City of Sacramento and the California Museum Association, "in trust for the public."
- 7. Nathaniel Goodell (1814-1895)**
 Often considered the man most responsible for Sacramento's "look", he was the architect for the Gallatin House (Governor's Mansion), Masonic Hall, Pioneer Hall, Heilbron House, and Mesick House. Goodell designed hundreds of city buildings including business blocks, the Free Library, schools and banks, and many of Sacramento's elegant residences
- 8. Mark Hopkins (1815-1878)**
 A Forty-Niner, one of railroad's legendary "Big Four" and treasurer of the Central Pacific Railroad is entombed in this 350-ton granite structure. He was buried in San Francisco until the completion of his tomb in 1880.
- 9. Albert Maver Winn (1810-1883)**
 Elected to Sacramento's first City Council in 1849 and selected as its president, he was ex-officio the first mayor of Sacramento. But, unlike Hardin Bigelow, he was not elected directly to the office. He would found the Native Sons of the Golden West in 1875. His monument is the cemetery's tallest.
- 10. William Stephen Hamilton (1797-1850)**
 The youngest son of Alexander Hamilton, first treasurer of the United States, he came to California in 1849 and died in Sacramento in 1850. He is the cemetery's most restless resident—he was exhumed twice (1877, 1889) and buried three time in three different locations.
- 11. Governor John Bigler (1806-1871)**
 Elected to California's first legislature in 1849, he became the first Speaker of the Assembly. He was elected this state's third governor in 1852, and re-elected in 1854. Bigler was instrumental in bringing the Capitol to Sacramento to stay in 1854.
- 12. May Woolsey (1866-1879)**
 This 12-year-old girl died of encephalitis. In 1979, one hundred years after her death, the house on E Street in which she lived was being remodeled. Found in a closet's false wall was a trunk containing hundreds of items, a veritable time capsule, including clothing, school books, photos, and a lock of May's hair. Viewing her trunk and its contents is a popular program for school children at the Sacramento History Museum.
- 13. Grand Army of the Republic Memorial**
 Dedicated in 1889, the Grand Army Monument is reputed to have been the first Civil War memorial in the state of California.
- 14. 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 initially buried in the Tier Grounds, located in the front of the cemetery. When his son died in 1858, Mrs. Homans purchased this lot and had her husband and son buried together. The stone is circa 1858.
- 15. Historic Volunteer Fireman's Plot and Bell**
 Sacramento has the distinction of forming the first volunteer fire company in the state, organizing in February of 1850. The gallant volunteers served until 1872, when a paid department came on line. The old 1,900-pound steel fire bell, cast in 1859 in Sheffield, England, came around the Horn and was placed in service in 1863.



Please visit our website at:

www.oldcitycemetery.com

for information on:

- Tours and Events
- Membership and Donations
- Visiting the Cemetery
- Gardens
- Burial Index, 1849-2000
- Volunteer Opportunities

You may also email
info@oldcitycemetery.com,
 or call (916) 448-0811.



Take a beautiful walk through history in the ...

Sacramento Historic City Cemetery

Self-Guided Walking Tour

This guide is free; donations are appreciated.



*Sacramento City Cemetery
 Circa 1866*

Sacramento Historic City Cemetery

1000 Broadway, Sacramento, CA 95818
 (916) 808-5621

The cemetery is open daily.

Winter Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Spring/Summer Hours: 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Visitor Center Hours
 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Old City Cemetery Committee, Inc.
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About the Sacramento Historic City Cemetery

Sacramento's Historic City Cemetery was established in 1849 with an initial donation of ten acres by John Sutter. Located to the south of downtown on higher ground, the cemetery has served its purpose for more than 150 years. It is estimated that there are between 25,000 and 40,000 burials, which include important early Californians such as Mark Hopkins, Edwin Bryant Crocker, and Albert Maver Winn.



Today, the City Cemetery is comprised of more than 31 acres. Through the efforts of the non-profit Old City Cemetery Committee and its 140+ volunteers, the City is able to maintain the plots and gardens that are a significant historic and horticultural resource for Sacramento and California. In 2014, the Sacramento City Cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance as an historic district.

Old City Cemetery Committee, Inc.

The Old City Cemetery Committee (OCCC) was organized in 1986 by a group of concerned citizens who were appalled by the vandalism that toppled and maliciously marred many of the City Cemetery's beautiful old stones and monuments.

In 1987, the group became a standing committee of the Sacramento County Historical Society. In January of 2003, a new independent non-profit (501(c)(3) tax-exempt corporation) support group was formed as the Old City Cemetery Committee, Inc.

Due to the efforts of many dedicated OCCC volunteers, City staff and the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department Work Release Project Program, the cemetery has been refurbished with plants, flowers, and bushes and includes three major dedicated garden areas, including a historic Gold Rush-era rose garden (Historic Rose Garden), perennial plants (Hamilton Square Garden) and native plants (Native Plant Demonstration Garden).

The mission of the Old City Cemetery Committee is:

To join hands with the community to restore, beautify, preserve and protect the Historic City Cemetery, while maintaining access by descendants of the deceased, and to provide educational services to all visitors to the Historic City Cemetery of Sacramento.