

Forgotten Places, Living Traditions



Rutherford County's
Historic Cemeteries

Forgotten Places, *Living* Traditions

Rutherford County's Historic Cemeteries

This driving tour brochure highlights some of the most significant cemeteries in Rutherford County, Tennessee. The Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area, funded in part by the National Park Service and administered by the MTSU Center for Historic Preservation, has supported this publication because of the number of cemeteries that contain Civil War veterans or that are related to the themes of slavery and Emancipation in the county's past. For a complete listing of Rutherford County cemeteries, please visit rutherfordcountyttn.gov/archives/cemetery-project.htm.

While visiting each cemetery, it is important to maintain respect for the property owners, burials, headstones, and cemetery grounds. Please do not leave any trash behind or do anything that might harm the headstones. It is important to be cautious in the cemeteries as well. The headstones are very heavy and can fall over. Please do not try to move any stones. Also if you are visiting the cemeteries in the warmer months, be sure to check yourself for ticks and be mindful of snakes.

We also ask that you don't use untested methods to make the headstones more readable. This includes chalking the writing, using shaving cream, or making rubbings. These can damage the stones and introduce microbes that can eat away at the stones. Please do not try to clean the stones with any soaps or detergents as this will damage the stones as well. If you are interested in how you can restore and preserve a cemetery, please contact the Rutherford County Archives or the Center for Historic Preservation.

Northeast Quadrant





Old City Cemetery

342 East Vine St.,
Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°23'17.346"W
35°50'36.555"N

The Old City Cemetery was Murfreesboro's first city cemetery. The earliest identifiable burial dates from 1812. The cemetery is the final resting place for several Revolutionary and Civil War veterans as well as members of Murfreesboro's prominent families including the Maney, Murfree, and Ready families. The property was also the site of the First Presbyterian Church, which served as the state capitol building during the 1822 legislative session. The church was destroyed during the Civil War.



Evergreen Cemetery

519 Greenland Dr.,
Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°22'44.333"W
35°51'18.899"N

Evergreen Cemetery was established in 1873 with the purchase of 20 acres of land from James Maney. Families transferred the bodies of many of their deceased relatives from the Old City Cemetery to Evergreen. Confederate Circle holds a prominent place in the cemetery. It is a mass grave containing the remains of about two thousand Confederate soldiers that were transferred from a previous mass grave on South Church Street in 1890. There are numerous unmarked burials of those who were enslaved dating back to the Oaklands Plantation era. The cemetery is further noteworthy for the beauty of its intricately carved gravestones, tombs, and statuary.



Hope-Thompson Cemetery

1005 Richland
Richardson Rd.,
Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°17'49.142"W
35°50'30.537"N

Hope-Thompson Cemetery is a good example of a small family cemetery, which is most common throughout Rutherford County. This cemetery contains the remains of Hugh T. Hope, who served in Co. I, 45th Tennessee

Infantry. This company was organized in December 1861, reorganized in May, 1862, and in late 1863 it was consolidated into a field unit with the 23rd Tennessee Infantry Battalion. Many men from Rutherford County served in this company.

Coleman Cemetery

5111 Woodbury Pike,
Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°17'41.883"W
35°49'52.051"N



Uncle Dave Macon's headstone is located in the southeastern portion of the Coleman Cemetery. Uncle Dave Macon was featured on the radio show called "WSM Barn Dance" in 1925. That show would later become the radio show known as "The Grand Old Opry." Uncle Dave Macon performed on that show almost every Saturday night until his death in 1952. His headstone reads, "Known to his friends as 'Uncle Dave Macon' the worlds (sic) most outstanding banjoist."

Ward's Grove Church

7707 Halls Hill Pike, Readyville, TN
GPS: 86°13'25.712"W 35°51'47.084"N

Originally known as the Alexander Graveyard, this cemetery dates to at least the 1830s, but may be older. The church in front of the cemetery, Ward's Grove Baptist Church, was constructed in 1912, eventually lending its name to the graveyard. The beautiful stone wall surrounding the cemetery was built in the late 20th century. Still used by the local community, Ward's Grove is the resting place for several Revolutionary, War of 1812, and Civil War soldiers.





Trimble Church Cemetery

3756 West Trimble Rd., Milton, TN

GPS: 86°11'54.224"W 35°53'33.998"N

Located at the site of the old Trimble Presbyterian Church, this cemetery has a long history dating back to the early 19th century. Aside from its continuing use and significance to the local Trimble community, visitors should note the presence of a large number of graves marked only by field stones or depressions outside the fenced portion of the cemetery. These are antebellum graves of enslaved African Americans, separated from the white graves inside the fence. The Trimble family, owners of a nearby plantation, made arrangements for the burial of their enslaved workers at this location.



Milton Cemetery

11381 Lascassas Pike, Milton, TN

GPS: 86°11'25.739"W 35°55'49.674"N

The Milton community lies in the northeast

corner of Rutherford County between Auburntown and Murfreesboro. Milton was established by entrepreneur Gideon Thompson in 1820. This community cemetery contains numerous soldiers including Civil War, WWI, WWII, and Korean veterans. Of particular interest is the way this cemetery is laid out. The larger portion of the cemetery to the right was the historic white section, while the section to the left was designated for African Americans. This was not an unusual practice for the time and can be seen in many cemeteries.

Bradley Creek Baptist Church

8505 Bradley Creek Rd., Milton, TN

GPS: 86°13'11.341"W 35°56'42.645"N



Though the congregation is older, the present church location dates from 1833 when the congregants purchased 2½ acres of land from John Murphrey for \$10. The cemetery was established shortly after. This cemetery is notable for the fascinating stone grave houses, which are the large stacks of shaped stone placed over some graves. The grave house burials date generally from the mid-19th century.

Fathera Cemetery

5452 Halls Hill Pike, Lascassas, TN

GPS: 86°16'15.752"W 35°52'26.783"N



Fathera Cemetery contains the burial

of John R. Fathera, who was a Confederate soldier in Smith's 8th Calvary. This regiment was organized in November 1862, but was later reorganized in January 1863. It was consolidated with Davis's Tennessee Cavalry Battalion and four companies from Murray's Cavalry Regiment. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee in April 1865. Many Rutherford County men were part of Company G under Captain Jonathan W. Nichol.

Emery Cemetery

1527 Compton Rd., Murfreesboro, TN

GPS: 86°20'1.218"W 35°54'20.825"N

This cemetery was established in the early 1900s as the burial ground for the Emery, Nelson Chapel, and Walnut Grove communities. Several prominent families are buried here including the Blacks, Browns, Burks, Crawford, Huddlestons, Mitchells, Randolphs, Ruckers,



Wades, and Watkins. This cemetery is a good example of a small rural community burial ground.

Northwest Quadrant





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Lytle Cemetery

735 N.W. Broad St.,
Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°24'2.862"W
35°51'1.395"N

Lytle Cemetery is the final resting place for

Captain William Lytle and his family. Captain William Lytle was a Revolutionary War soldier who was granted land in Rutherford County for his service. He is said to have at one time owned 26,000 acres of land. Rutherford County was formed from Davidson County in 1803, and after enough people had settled the area, a decision was made to create a town. William Lytle donated 60 acres for the site. It was named Murfreesboro in honor of Col. Hardy Murfree, the officer who had led the charge of the Patriots when they stormed and seized Stony Point on the Hudson River in July 1770.

William Holland Cemetery

2504 Old Nashville Highway, Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°25'38.506"W 35°52'35.217"N

William Holland was born enslaved near Haydensville, Kentucky, in the mid-1820s. Before the Civil War, he worked as a field hand in Maury County, Tennessee. In 1864, Holland joined the Union Army as a private in the 111th Regiment of the U.S. Colored Troops (USCT). After the Civil War, William Holland and



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his regiment helped create the Stones River National Cemetery. Holland lived at the cemetery for a year, then in 1867 moved to his own property just down the road. When William died he could have been buried in the National Cemetery, but instead he requested to be buried on his own property. Holland's grandson, William Harlan, served in World War I and was buried next to his grandfather in 1979. After viewing the Holland Cemetery, be sure to visit the Stones River National Cemetery at 3462 Old Nashville Highway.

Seminary (Evergreen Graveyard) Cemetery

2315 N.W. Broad St., Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°26'7.909"W 35°53'13.462"N

Evergreen Graveyard, also known as Seminary Cemetery, is an African American cemetery that is cared for by the Evergreen



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Graveyard Society. It started as a burial ground for the African American families living within the Cemetery Community near the Stones River Battlefield. They purchased two acres of land for the graveyard in the early 20th century. Recently there has been geospatial research conducted on the cemetery in order to help locate many of the unmarked graves.

Templeton Grove Cemetery

8300 Florence Rd., Smyrna, TN
GPS: 86°28'8.331"W 35°58'8.545"N

Templeton Grove Cemetery is the burial place of John Nash Read and members of his family. John Nash Read was a Revolutionary War Patriot and after receiving a land grant, he moved his family to Rutherford County, Tennessee, in 1806 from Charlotte County, Virginia. He built the Read House Inn/Tavern/Post Office in the former town of Jefferson. He also established the Enon Springs Baptist Church, which was the predecessor of Smyrna's First Baptist Church. Recent preservation efforts were completed by a local committee to clean up the cemetery by eradicating brush, righting and fixing headstones, and providing the metal fence around its perimeter.



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Ward Cemetery

10000 Florence Rd., Smyrna, TN

GPS: 86°28'23.57"W 35°59'7.076"N

The Ward Cemetery is an excellent example of a small family cemetery. The Ward family was a very prominent family in Smyrna, and there are four other Ward family cemeteries in the area. Recently, the Ward descendants took numerous steps in preserving this cemetery by clearing brush, repairing headstones, installing a new fence, and parceling out the property.

Fellowship Church Cemetery

4112 Rockdale Fellowship Rd., Mount Juliet, TN

GPS: 86°27'53.287"W 36°3'34.652"N

The Fellowship Church Cemetery contains the burial of Andrew F. Sanders, a Civil War soldier. Sanders was

captured during the fall of Fort Donelson in February 1862 and spent time at Camp Butler prison before being exchanged and rejoining his company. Gideon G. Smart is also buried in this cemetery and was in Company C, 18th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. This cemetery also contains a very interesting wooden grave house, which protects the burial from the elements and other disturbances. Grave houses are fairly common in the South and are generally associated with Scotch-Irish ancestry.



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Sanders Cemetery

4850 Weakley Ln.,

Mount Juliet, TN

GPS: 86°28'59.507"W

36°3'49.071"N

The Sanders Cemetery is very interesting because

of the clear delineation of its two sections. The fenced portion is the white section of the cemetery with impressive and intricate headstones, while the non-fenced portion is the African American section of the cemetery with more modest headstones. This separation of the races within one cemetery can be seen in many small rural communities. Also note the many depressions in the cemetery. Depressions indicate burials that have either lost their markers or did not have markers when the burials occurred.



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Goochland Slave Cemetery

600 Fitzhugh Blvd., Smyrna, TN

GPS: 86°30'25.699"W 36°0'16.889"N

Goochland Slave Cemetery was the burial ground for the enslaved people of the Goochland Plantation, home of Dr. John C. Gooch. Although there is only one visible marker, it is supposed that there are at least 80 graves in this cemetery. It is very typical for there to be unmarked graves in old African American cemeteries because most of the graves would have been denoted with either a simple wooden cross or fieldstones (unmarked rocks). If you are visiting the cemetery in the spring you will notice many of the daffodils that were used to mark



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these graves. The one headstone that is present belongs to Edmund Weakley. He was born in the 1820s and married Gatsby Gooch in 1865. It is believed that he died around 1900 as the inscription on his headstone only reads, "true and faithful until death, aged 80 years."



Hill-Roulhac Cemetery

11 Enterprise Blvd.,
La Vergne, TN
GPS: 86°35'58.172"W
35°59'53.084"N

The Hill-Roulhac Cemetery is the

last remaining property in La Vergne owned by the Roulhacs. In 1976 the cemetery was the site for the Bicentennial Celebration of Independence in the city. During that ceremony the French embassy presented the city of La Vergne with a French flag, which was raised in the memory of Francis Roulhac. Francis Roulhac is buried in this cemetery under one of the impressive stone box tombs. Roulhac is credited with naming the community of La Vergne, as he was born Francois Leonard Gregiore de Roulhac de La Vergne. After moving to the area he established a post office and the La Vergne community followed shortly after. Francis Roulhac died on the same day that the U.S. Post Office Department officially designated the community the city of La Vergne.

White-Lowry Cemetery

402 College St., Smyrna, TN
GPS: 86°31'21.488"W 35°58'41.101"N

The White-Lowry Cemetery contains the burial of Levi B. White. White served during the Civil War as captain of Company E, 20th Tennessee Infantry. He fought in the Battle of Shiloh and was seriously wounded in Marietta, Georgia. After the war, he returned to Smyrna and donated the land for this cemetery and the Smyrna Church of Christ in 1882. The inscription on his headstone reads, "We thank you for your generous Gift of land. Your kindness has allowed us to Worship God as a family since 1882[.] Smyrna Church of Christ."



Nelson-Peebles Cemetery

GPS: 86°32'7.231"W 35°55'26.324"N

Though it is rather isolated, Nelson-Peebles Cemetery is an old family cemetery dating to the 1830s. World War I veteran Felix Peebles is buried here. Of particular interest is the large, ornate, pyramidal monument marking the



graves of Daniel, Isham, Samuel, and Milton Peebles. Though the cemetery is fenced, local tradition holds it is larger, with a number of unmarked graves.

Sikes Cemetery

6510 Kari Dr., Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°29'10.252"W 35°55'56.049"N

The Sikes family cemetery, surrounded by a beautiful cut stone wall, was established in 1835.

It is well tended by the family, and could be the final resting place of Revolutionary War veteran Thomas A. Sikes as specified by a D.A.R. marker. Family tradition holds that Thomas was actually buried in a currently unknown location outside the stone wall to the southeast of the cemetery.



Washington-Smith Cemetery

3710 Manson Pike,
Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°28'7.7"W
35°52'19.442"N

The Washington-Smith Cemetery is located on

the grounds of the former Springfield Plantation. The homestead was built by John Parke Smith and is one of the oldest homes in the county. John Parke Smith is buried in this cemetery and is the son-in-law of Dr. Swepson Sims, who helped establish one of the first Methodist churches in Rutherford County and is buried in the Smith-Sims Cemetery.





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Puckett Station Slave Cemetery

4240 Puckett Creek Crossing, Murfreesboro, TN

GPS: 86°28'29.07"W 35°51'54.762"N

The Puckett Station Slave Cemetery is actually comprised of two cemeteries. This was the original site of the Washington Plantation Slave Cemetery, and then from 2005-2006, 85 additional graves were relocated to this cemetery. The relocated graves are all African American burials from a small community that developed near this area after the Civil War. Each stone, called a field stone, marks a burial and was relocated, along with the remains, from the original site. Field stones were often used by those who could not afford to pay for headstones. This cemetery is an excellent example of how cemeteries can be relocated and preserved.

Southwest Quadrant





McCulloch-Overall Cemetery

616 River Rock Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN

GPS: 86°26'3.784"W 35°50'17.571"N

The McCulloch-Overall Cemetery contains a large portion of unmarked graves, along with numerous headstones and is located south of the site of the McCulloch homestead. The McCulloch house was the headquarters for Confederate Corps commander Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee during the Battle of Stones River. It was from that site that Confederate forces began their attack toward Major Gen. Alexander McCook's Union forces. Unfortunately, the McCulloch home was torn down in 2006.



Smith-Sims Cemetery

2215 Kimbro Rd., Murfreesboro, TN

GPS: 86°27'34.343"W 35°47'49.785"N

The Smith-Sims Cemetery contains the burial of Dr. Swepson Sims. Dr. Sims moved to Rutherford County in 1811 with his brother,

Len Henley Sims. Dr. Sims helped organize the Salem Methodist Church, which was one of the first Methodist churches established in Rutherford County, in 1812 and acted as trustee. This cemetery contains wonderful examples of various types of 19th-century headstones.

Dyer Cemetery

Dyer Rd., Rockvale, TN

GPS: 86°34'10.625"W 35°47'0.93"N

The Dyer Cemetery contains the burial of Civil War soldier William Robert Dyer. Dyer was born near Eagleville and



was in Company D, 11th Tennessee Cavalry. During the Civil War Dyer kept a diary, which is now located in the National Archives. After the war, Dyer returned to Rutherford County and became a farmer on his land near the cemetery. There have been numerous reports of strange things happening in this cemetery, and many people believe it to be haunted.

Watson-Rowland Cemetery

3001 Watson Rd., Rockvale, TN

86°33'34.101"W

35°48'13.646"N

The Watson-Rowland Cemetery is an excellent example of a small rural family cemetery. Located in the back right corner of the cemetery is a singular headstone

for multiple members of the Washington Lee Rowland family. The entire family, including the father, mother, and two children, were killed by a tornado on March 13, 1913. This was part of a series of tornadoes that swept through the area, including a tornado that heavily damaged the Murfreesboro square.



Jordan Cemetery

379 Rocky Glade Rd., Eagleville, TN

GPS: 86°38'27.952"W 35°46'32.289"N

The Jordan Cemetery dates from at least the 1830s when it started as the Jordan family burial ground. Its size would suggest it is more than just a family cemetery, and it may have served the local community as well. The cemetery contains exquisite headstones and excellent examples of box tombs toward the back.





Russell Cemetery

GPS: 86°38'58.225"W 35°45'6.317"N

The earliest graves in the Russell Cemetery date from the late 19th century. This cemetery holds the remains of at least three Civil War veterans, including John Little, Joseph Edmonds, and William White. Edmonds and White both served with the 24th Infantry. In 1898, Russell Cemetery achieved unwanted notoriety as the target of a grave robber, Charles B. Heimark. At least three bodies were stolen, two of which were found in a medical school in Burlington, Vermont. The third body was discarded nearby.

Jackson Cemetery

2828 Little Rock Rd.,
Rockvale, TN

GPS: 86°36'0.277"W
35°45'25.959"N



The Jackson Cemetery contains the burials of the Jackson, Williamson, and Love families. Thomas Williamson is buried here. Williamson once owned most of the land surrounding the cemetery, and his house was at one time listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Unfortunately, the house is no longer standing. The Jackson Cemetery is home to several unique examples of headstones from the mid-19th century. Ongoing preservation efforts are keeping the grounds and headstones of Jackson Cemetery in very good condition.

Jackson Ridge Church Cemetery

Jackson Ridge Rd., Rockvale, TN

GPS: 86°34'18.673"W 35°45'30.962"N



The Jackson Ridge Church Cemetery was established in 1829. This cemetery is a good example of evolving burial customs. Toward the back of the cemetery, older customs

are represented, including stacked stone grave houses and breadboard angel headstones. There are also field stones and numerous unmarked graves. As you move closer to the front of the cemetery, you can observe more contemporary headstones from hand-carved early 20th-century headstones to modern, laser-cut headstones.

Taylor Cemetery

11025 Taylor Rd., Rockvale, TN

86°35'6.756"W 35°44'55.23"N

The Taylor Cemetery is the final resting place of R.H. Taylor, who was a soldier in the 20th Tennessee Infantry.



Taylor died December 1, 1864, in Franklin from wounds he received while fighting in the Battle of Franklin the day before. This cemetery contains beautifully carved headstones, as well as many field stones.

Ralston Cemetery

13355 Highway 99, Rockvale, TN

86°35'54.668"W 35°43'58.117"N

The Ralston Cemetery is the family cemetery of descendants of David Ralston. Ralston was born in Ireland and eventually settled in what would become Eagleville in 1821. The Ralstons were an established and prolific family in the community. This cemetery is an excellent example of a rural family cemetery that was used for 100 years.



Mt. Pleasant Church Cemetery

8192 Hant Hollow Rd.,
Rockvale, TN
GPS: 86°33'29.986"W
35°43'4.47"N



The Mt. Pleasant Church Cemetery is the cemetery for the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church. This cemetery is still an active burial site. Note the older headstones near the parking lot. The field next to these stones contains numerous burials, which at one time had corresponding headstones. Unfortunately, many of these have been damaged and lost. This cemetery is a good example of an evolving cemetery with a broad array of headstone artistry.



Jackson Cemetery

10123 Versailles Rd.,
Rockvale, TN
GPS: 86°32'1.669"W
35°44'32.312"N

The Jackson Cemetery is located across the street

from the historic Jackson family house known as High House. Captain Francis Marion Jackson III is buried in the cemetery. Captain Jackson was a Civil War soldier who fought in many battles, including Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. According to family tradition, there are two unknown soldiers buried just outside the cemetery fence.

Steagall Cemetery

3520 Whitus Rd., Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°31'5.633"W 35°44'46.466"N

The Steagall Cemetery is surrounded by a beautiful stone wall and is the final resting place of Jack Steagall. Steagall was part of the United States Antarctic Research team called Deep Freeze. Deep Freeze was a collaborative effort



between 40 nations to advance the knowledge of Antarctic hydrology, weather systems, glacial movements, and marine life. The first expedition was in 1955, and Steagall participated in the 1961 expedition.

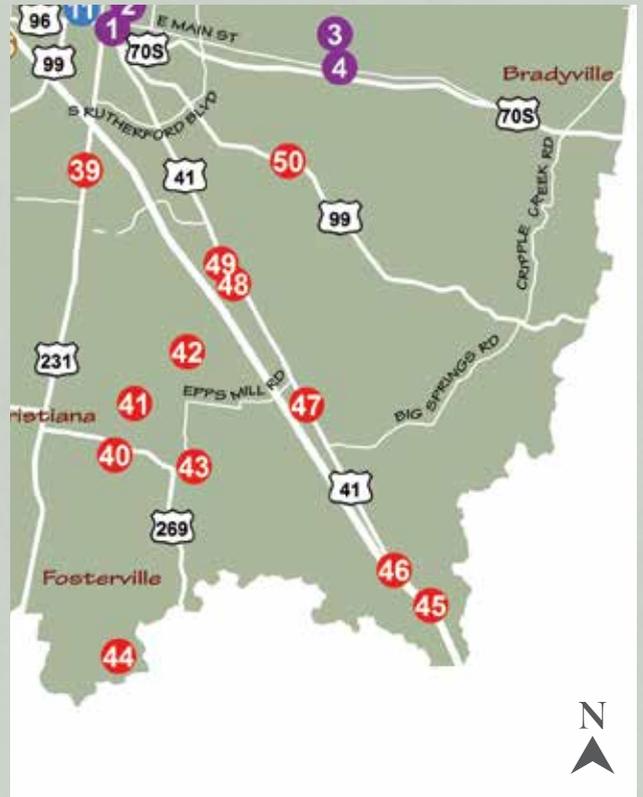


Alexander Cemetery

202 Josephine Dr., Christiana, TN
GPS: 86°27'42.703"W 35°44'2.007"N

The Alexander Cemetery is an excellent example of a late 19th-century burial ground, with impressive obelisks and headstones. Of particular note is the iron Victorian grave enclosure located in the middle of the cemetery next to a tree. Civil War soldier James M. Alexander is buried in this cemetery and fought in many battles during the war, including Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Murfreesboro.

Southeast Quadrant





Miller-Ransom Cemetery

2704 S Church St.,
Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°23'57.134"W
35°47'48.261"N

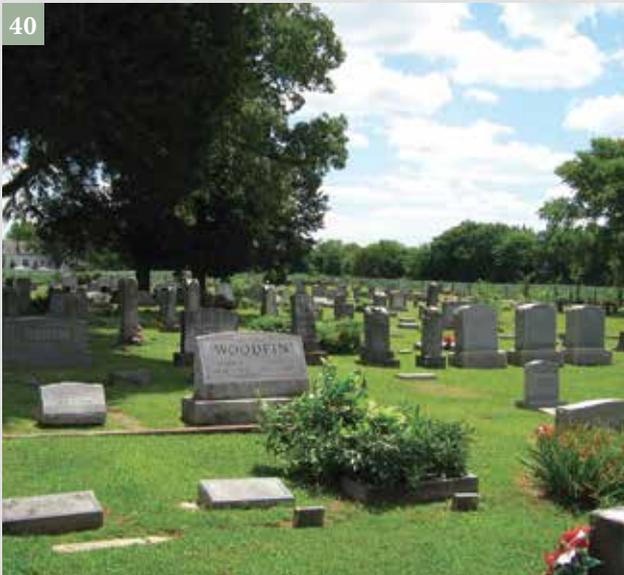
The Miller-Ransom cemetery contains the burial of Captain Richard Ransom Sr., who served during the Revolutionary War.

He was born in Orange County, North Carolina, and settled in the Spence's Branch area of Rutherford County in about 1805. He was one of the first Trustees of the Salem Methodist Church, founded in 1812. He passed away in 1827.

Christiana Miller Cemetery

6130 Shelbyville Pike, Christiana, TN
GPS: 86°23'15.734"W 35°42'15.122"N

The Christiana Miller Cemetery, surrounded by a beautiful rock wall, is an excellent example of a large community cemetery. It was started in the mid-19th century and is still an active burial ground. There are many veterans interred in this cemetery from the Civil War, WWI, and WWII. The cemetery is currently being taken care of by the Christiana Miller Cemetery, Inc., organization, a non-profit group. Donations for cemetery care can be made and are tax deductible.



Miller Cemetery

7160 Johnson Rd., Christiana, TN
GPS: 86°22'43.94"W 35°43'9.139"N

Miller Cemetery contains the remains of Isaac Miller Sr., who was born in Ireland in 1755 and died in Rutherford County in 1806. He was a Revolutionary War veteran. He is associated with the founding of the town of Millersburg, which was located close to Christiana. This cemetery also contains the burials of two Civil War soldiers.

O'Brien Cemetery

114 Annie Rachel Ln.,
Christiana, TN
GPS: 86°21'26.312"W
35°44'10.718"N



The O'Brien Cemetery is an excellent example of an early 20th-century cemetery. It boasts numerous impressive pillar headstones. The earliest burial was in 1883, and it is still an active cemetery with burials as recent as 2013.

Millersburg Cemetery

8002 Short Creek Rd., Christiana, TN
86°21'16.284"W 35°41'54.716"N

Millersburg Cemetery was established around 1800. It was the community burial ground for the nearby community of Millersburg. The town of Millersburg is associated with the Isaac Miller family, who lived in the vicinity of Christiana during the 1800s. There was a post office located in Millersburg from 1836 to 1900,



which helped officially establish the community. The cemetery exhibits excellent examples of how headstones evolved over time.

Pearson-Todd Cemetery

13331 Bell Buckle Rd.,
Bell Buckle, TN
GPS: 86°23'7.483"W
35°38'6.693"N

The Pearson-Todd Cemetery is a typical example of a small family burial ground. Hiram Pearson, patriarch of the Pearson family, was buried here after moving to Rutherford County from Pittsylvania County, Virginia. His tombstone is the right-most large obelisk. Of particular interest on the obelisk is the stonecarver's signature located on the bottom right side of the base. Note the misspelling of "moved," with the inclusion of an extra "o." This wasn't an uncommon occurrence, as headstones were expensive and to correct the mistake would have been an additional cost to the family.



cemetery is unique for its numerous stone box tombs. While box tombs are present in other cemeteries in the county, none have the same concentration as the Matthias Hoover Cemetery.

Prater Cemetery

9383 Manchester Pike,
Christiana, TN
GPS: 86°18'30.433"W
35°43'8.036"N

The Prater Cemetery began as a family cemetery and eventually morphed into a small community cemetery. Toward the back of the cemetery is the impressive headstone for Dr. G. W. Todd. The head of an elk is carved into the stone to signify Dr. Todd's membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks. The BPOE, also known as the Elks Lodge or simply the Elks, is an American fraternal and social club that was founded in 1868 in New York City. Early members were mostly actors and entertainers, but the BPOE has since evolved into a charitable service order of more than a million members.



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Chadwick Cemetery

15091 Manchester Pike,
Christiana, TN
GPS: 86°15'26.375"W
35°39'7.742"N

The Chadwick Cemetery contains the burials of two Civil War soldiers, Thomas Edwards and Corp. James M. Fulks; a WWI veteran, Hugh Grady Pinkston; and USAF Tennessee Staff Sergeant Frank L. Seagroves. The cemetery is divided in half by the old Dixie Highway roadbed. The Dixie Highway was constructed from 1915-1919 and ran from Chicago to Miami.

Matthias Hoover Cemetery

Manchester Highway, Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°16'21.743"W 35°39'50.288"N



The Matthias Hoover Cemetery is the cemetery for the German Hoover family, which moved to America from Switzerland. In 1790 Hoover purchased 5,000 acres of land that officially became Hoover's Gap in August 1793. This

Mt. Tabor Cemetery

6000 Mount Tabor Rd., Murfreesboro, TN
GPS: 86°20'17.896"W 35°45'31.805"N

The Mt. Tabor cemetery was associated with the Mt. Tabor Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The local denominations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were organized in Murfreesboro in 1858. Several Confederate soldiers are buried in this cemetery, including James Richardson Robison, who was a brother-in-law of Tennessee Governor John Price Buchanan.





Elam-Snell Cemetery

5977 Elam Rd., Murfreesboro, TN

GPS: 86°20'37.278"W 35°45'56.475"N

Elam-Snell Cemetery is the final resting place of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Elam and his family. Dr. Elam served as a physician during the Civil War. In 1880 he opened Elam's Mill on the Stones River. Dr. Elam lived on his farm off Manchester Highway, operating the mill and raising race horses. This cemetery is a very good example of a small family cemetery with exquisite stylized monuments.

Dilton Cemetery

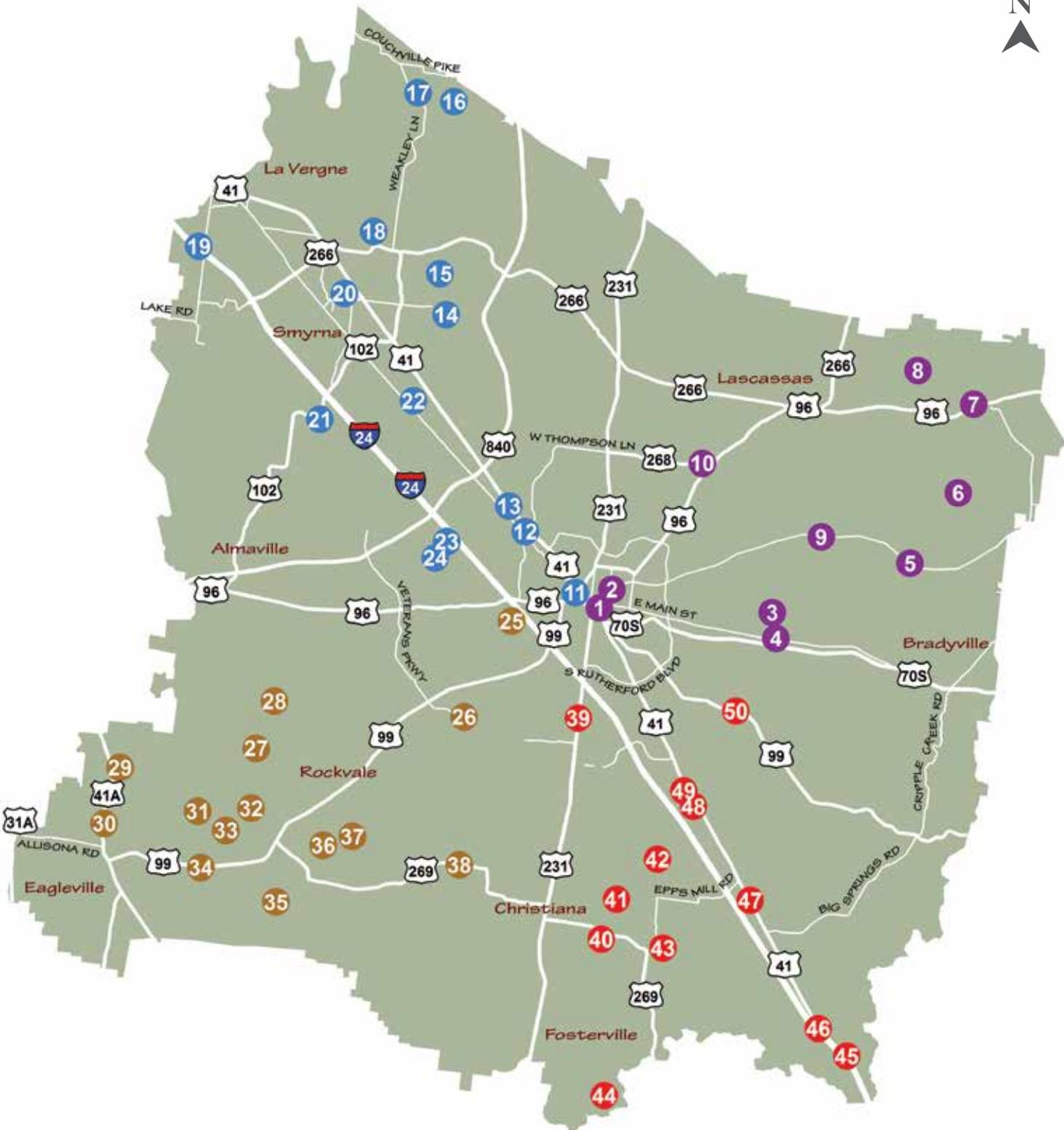
4827 Bradyville Pike, Murfreesboro, TN

GPS: 86°18'57.799"W 35°47'59.171"N

Dilton Cemetery is associated with the Dilton Community, which was named after a local physician and postmaster named Dr. James



Madison Dill, in about 1887. However, Dr. James Madison Dill is buried in a different cemetery. There was a post office located at Dilton from 1887 to 1906. The cemetery contains numerous burials for soldiers, including Civil War, WWI, and Vietnam veterans.





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