SUMMARY OF NOMINATION INFORMATION IN ONJH FILES

NAME Evergreen Cemetery
COUNTY Union, Essex
MUNICIPALITY Hillside, Elizabeth, Newark

TYPE:
Individual X
Historic District ____
Multiple Property Documentation Form ____

| NOMINATION FORM | ONJH FILES | |
|---|---|---|
| - Nomination form (If there are continuation sheets, please indicate number) | 45 | |
| -- First page (#1-6) | ✓ | CS: ____ |
| -- Description (#7) | ✓ | CS: 10 |
| -- Significance (#8) | ✓ | CS: 14 |
| -- Last page (#9-11) | ✓ | CS: 7, 8, 3 |
| - SHPO Signatures | ✓ | |
| - USGS Map | ✓ | |
| - Site plan | ✓ | |
| - Tax map | | |
| - Floorplan | | |
| - Photo index map | ✓ | |
| - Other maps | National Wetlands Inventory | |
| - Photographs (Indicate number) | 44 | |
| --Exterior | | |
| --Interior | | |
| --Streetscapes | | |
| --Outbuildings | | |
| --Historical | | |
| --Negatives | | |
| --Contact Sheet | | |

DATE OF LISTING
State Register 5/28/91
National Register 7/9/91

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
N.J.H.S.I. # ____
Newspaper/Magazine Articles ____
HABS ____
Other (Please specify) Synopsis, Press Release

Draft Nomination ____
Correspondence ____
Contextual Data ____

STAFF MEMBER Brian C. Newberry DATE 6/1/92
UPDATES: STAFF ____ DATE ____
STAFF ____ DATE ____

5/91

State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
Assistant Commissioner for Natural and Historic Resources
CN 402
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0402
(609) 292-3541
FAX (609) 984-1414

May 30, 1991

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to nominate the Evergreen Cemetery to the National Register. The cemetery is located in Hillside Township and the City of Elizabeth, Union County and in the City of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey.

This application has received majority approval from the New Jersey State Review Board. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Nancy L. Zerbe, Administrator, Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN-404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 or call her at (609) 292-2023.

Sincerely,

James F. Hall
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

*New Jersey is an Equal Opportunity Employer*

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Evergreen Cemetery

other names/site number

## 2. Location

street & number 1137 North Broad Street [NA] not for publication

city, town Hillside [ ] vicinity

state NJ code 034 county Essex/Union code 013/039 zip code 07205

## 3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| [X] private | [ ] building(s) | 2 | 3 buildings |
| [ ] public-local | [ ] district | 1 | sites |
| [ ] public-State | [X] site | 10 | structures |
| [ ] public-Federal | [ ] structure | 39 | 1 objects |
| | [ ] object | 52 | 4 Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

James M. Hall — 5/28/91

Signature of certifying official — Date

Acting Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Funerary/Cemetery

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

mid-19th century
late Victorian
early 20th-century revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation
walls granite, marble, brick
slate
roof
other cast and wrought iron
cast concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Evergreen Cemetery, founded in 1853, is a park-like 115-acre burial ground of Picturesque landscape design located astride the common borders of the municipalities of Hillside, Elizabeth, and Newark in Union and Essex Counties in northeastern New Jersey. A rolling landscape of low hills and broad meadows informally planted with a variety of mature trees and shrubs, the cemetery encompasses nearly 130,000 grave sites laid out, for the most part, in irregularly shaped sections divided by winding, tree-shaded roads and grassy paths. In addition to more than 100,000 funerary monuments of varying type and size, the fenced grounds contain several auxiliary buildings including an office, chapel, crematorium, and garages. Together with two small adjoining cemeteries (Oheb Sholem and B'nai Jeshurun) and Newark's Weequahic Park, Evergreen Cemetery forms an urban green belt which extends northward from North Broad Street in Hillside and Elizabeth to Meeker Avenue in Newark.

Evergreen Cemetery's roughly trapezoidal property stretches eastward from North Broad Street to Dayton Street with a small appendage at its southwest corner. Oheb Sholem Cemetery and Weequahic Park abut it on the north, while B'nai Jeshurun Cemetery squares out its southeast corner; along North Broad Street to the west is a mix of small-scale 20th-century commercial and residential uses and to the east on Dayton Street a complex of modern brick apartment buildings. The cemetery is bordered along its road frontage by an iron picket fence, begun in 1871 and extended in kind to enclose later land purchases. Four gateways pierce the fence, three on the North Broad Street front and a rear gate on Dayton Street.

The central main gate on North Broad Street opens to a small ovoid green from which four roads radiate outwards through the original 31-acre portion of the cemetery (sections A through K) and an area of about equal size to the east (sections L through V) which, together with two sections to the north (Lawn Plots 1 and 2), were platted before 1891. Following a serpentine course across the undulating terrain, the roads in these portions of the cemetery repeatedly branch and intersect to form sections of varied size and shape which in turn are divided by curvilinear paths into groups of

[X] See continuation sheet

(Description continued)

grave plots. Although the subsequently developed areas to the east, north and south (Parkview 1 through 5, Lawncrest 1 through 8, Lawncrest A, B and C, and Lawn Plot 3) are more rectilinear in plan, their layout still follows the contour of the land and blends readily with the older sections, particularly on the north and south where the road pattern remains curvilinear. Lawn Plots 2 and 3 and Lawn Crest A differ from the other sections in having paths which radiate from a central circle.

Throughout the cemetery, roadways (originally unpaved in the older sections) are sixteen feet wide; pathways are generally four feet wide in the pre-1891 sections and ten feet wide in the newer sections. In keeping with the cemetery's Picturesque design theme, roads and paths are designated with botanical names; roads, for the most part, are named after trees and paths after flowers although the later nomeclature has largely fallen into disuse. In some areas shorter paths have given way to grave plots, and in a few instances roads have been slightly modified. For the most part, however, the cemetery retains its original circulatory and plot pattern.

Natualistically planted with a variety of trees and shrubs which compliment its serpentine circulation system and plot plan, the cemetery grounds constitute an arboretum of some distinction. An effort was made in the original design to incoporate existing trees, one cherry and several apple trees survive from old farm orchards on the property, and over the years many other trees have been planted. Of particular note are a white oak which, unsupported by cables, stands 110 feet tall with 225-foot limb span and a hugh copper beech, both well over 300 years old. Other tree species present include linden, Norway and sugar maples, horse chestnut, American beach, pin, red and black oaks, sycamore, white ash, catalpa, ailanthus, English elm, weeping willow, magnolia, dogwood, Norway spruce, yew, and cedar. A row of linden trees along North Broad Street near the Administration Building provides a more formal note. Among the profusion of shrubbery, ground covers, and perennials planted by individual plot owners, who also are responsible for many of the ornamental trees, are found privet, rose, azalea, forsythia, wistaria, ivy, myrtle, lily of the valley, forget-me-not, and bleeding heart.

Evergreen Cemetery's naturalistic landscape provides an appro-

priate setting for the thousands of funerary monuments erected there since 1853. Although most are of granite, monuments of marble, sandstone, limestone, and, much more rarely, iron or bronze are in evidence. The monuments vary considerably in size and type, ranging from simple slab head stones to substantial mausoleums, and exhibit great diversity of design and ornament, including examples of many of the decorative styles and motifs popular in the 19th and 20th centuries. Iron, stone, and cast stone railings and walls were placed around many grave plots. Although now prohibited, a number of these low enclosures remain including several stone walls (of which the most impressive is the one surrounding the Brisbin plot (lot 8, section O) and a cast iron fence with ovoid pales, columnar posts with urn finials, and elaboarte gate enclosing the Gustav Brueggemann plot (lot 5, section H).

At Evergreen Cemetery, as in other 19th-century rural cemeteries, graves commonly were grouped into family plots, and this organizational pattern had an impact on the design of funerary monuments. Often enclosed with a low fence or wall, family plots typically were developed with a large central monument around which individual graves were grouped. The central monument at the very least was inscribed with the family name and in many instances with epitaphs of family members interred in the plot, in which case individual graves might be unmarked or designated only by small simple stones. Individual grave stones with epitaphs, however, were quite commonly used in conjunction with central monuments, and the central monument and individual grave markers of a family plot often were designed as an ensemble. In several parts of the cemetery groups of plots or entire sections were set asside for various organizations, groups, or categories of people, and some of these areas, like the plots for Newark's Third Presbyterian Church (lots 36-42, section Q), also have central monuments.

Common funerary monument types found at Evergreen Cemetery include head stones, pier monuments, pedestals, obelisks, columns, crosses, statuary, sarcophagi, garden screens and colonnades, and mausoleums. Headstones predominate in the cemetery. Vertical stone slabs not unlike those placed at the head of graves in Colonial churchyards continued to be popular throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, especially for individuals of modest means or tastes. Although simple forms and inscriptions are most typical (examples range from the plain upright slabs on the grave of Elias Darby, lot 198, section C, and Francis Collingwood, lot 169, section B to the squat unadorned granite blocks used to mark

the graves of deceased residents of the Elizabeth Orphanage and the Home for Aged Women, section D), many headstones evidence considerable variety of form and adornment. Some headstones were architecturally detailed like William Chetwood's vertical slab marker (lot 202, section C) which features a round-arched epitaph panel with molded enframement, cornice, and scrolled pediment and George Weigand's massive granite monument (lot 250, Lawn Crest B) whose arched top is articulated with rock-faced voussoirs and whose epitaph panel rests on a large plinth. In complete constrast to these architectural forms are the natural boulders used on several graves like those of Jonas W. Townley (lot 161, Section F), and Mary Mapes Dodge (lot 164, section C). While Townley's epitaph is carved directly on the stone, that of Mrs. Dodge is inscribed on a bronze plaque mounted on the rock.

The pier monument, essentially an enlargement of the headstone, was commonly used as the central monument in many family plots in Evergreen Cemetery in the 19th century and, like the head stone from which it is derived, exhibits a variety of form and remains popular today. One typical example is the Crane family monument (lot 168, section C) which has a rock-faced base and plinth, polished epitaph panels, and a plain hipped cap; another is the Woodruff monument (lot 175, section D) a simple slab with stepped top whose banded perimeter ornament is repeated on the plot's small individual grave markers.

Although occasionally selected to mark individual graves, obelisks, columns, and pedestals were particularly favored as central plot monuments in Evergreen Cemetery from its first years until the early 20th century. As a funerary monument, the obelisk has antecedents in ancient times; however, the traditional form --a tall, tapering, square-sectioned shaft terminating pyramidally-- often was modified to suit mid-19th century artistic tastes and iconographic programs. Obelisks and round or, less frequently, polygonal columns typically were placed on elaborate pedestals and designed with a variety of shaft termination treatments. While the traditional form was employed for the twin obelisks monuments of the Norris family plot (lots 116-18, section C), their pedestals are decidedly Victorian with heavy Italianate round-arched hood molds above the epitaph plaques on each side. A plain traditional shaft treatment was rejected for the smaller pedestaled obelisk of the Van Velsor family plot (lot 8, section H) which has a chevron-banded cornice below its capping pyramid and flat, curvilinear shaft ornamentation and monogram, cut and polished to a contrast

with the lighter background, detailing which reveals Victorian Gothic influences. The Flecke monument (lot 43, section D) has a "broken" or truncated obelisk draped with a tasseled shroud and ornamented with Masonic symbols. The broken fluted column of the Munsell monument (lot 5, section A) is similarly draped. One of the cemetery's largest and most impressive examples is the early columnar monument of the Chetwood family plot (lots 202-207, section C) which has a fluted shaft resting on a massive pedestal with markedly canted sides and supporting a shrouded urn. The columnar central monument of the Cleveland family plot (lot 128, section F) combines Gothic and classical motifs; Gothic arcading bands it polygonal shaft which supports a shrouded urn, and beribboned funerary wreaths ornament its pedestal. In marked contrast to these elaborate monuments is is the plain obelisk erected on the grave of Rev. Dr. David Magie by his parishioners (lot 121, section C) whose pure form is complimented by a plain pedestal and plinth. Small, usually simple obelisks were used to mark many individual graves in the cemetery, and at least two graves have broken columns as headstones.

Pedestals also were used without columns or obeslisks as central monuments and to mark individual graves. A relatively simple example is the Ayers monument (lot 97, section F) which has a cove cornice and stepped cross-gables with Neo Grec-style carving. The pedestal monument of the Lovell family (lot 10, section B) has a more elaborately detailed Victorian gabled cornice with finials at the four corners which supports an elaborately carved vase with anthemion ornament and floral bouquet. The rock faced pedestal of the Vreeland monument (lot 5, section D) has Gothic pointed-arched epitaph panels on each side and a large urn-like finial. The smaller, but similar Clark monument, (lot 37, section O) has instead Tudor arched panels and cross gables and a squat elaborately carved finial. The pedestal monument of the Rose family (lot 12, section G) has anthmemion carving at its base and top and supports a large plain ball. Among the most impressive monuments in the cemetery is the massive pedestal monument of the Brisbin family (lot 8, section O). Foliated pilasters and inverted consoles articulate the corners of the elaborately detailed pedestal which also features round-arched epitaph panels with wreaths and pilastered enframents and a denticulated cornice. The pedestal supports a large sarcophagus which in turn carries a shrouded urn.

Crosses of several types are commonly found in Evergreen Cemetery, both in conjunction with central plot monuments and on

individual graves of 19th and 20th century date. Simple Latin crosses, for example, mark the graves of Civil and Spanish American War veterans in section D, and a wayside cross with small gabled hood crowns the Dimock family's Gothic columnar mounment (lot 155, section A). The Celtic cross of the British Isles and the cross of Ionia, both distinguished by a superimposed circle, are also quite common. A Celtic cross covered with flat curvilinear ornament of Celtic derivation serves as the central monument of the Unger family plot (lot 8, Lawn Park 2), and a smaller, more simply detailed Celtic cross markes the grave of Frank Howard Davis (lot 9, Lawn Park 2). There are many Eastern or Russian Orthodox crosses with their distinctive cross bars in the Ukrainian section of the cemetery. One of the most striking examples (and a rare instance of an iron marker ) is the Eastern rite cross made by an ironworker for his daughter, Mary Hyra, in 1922 (lot 133, section M). Much less common are the rustic "crossed-log" crosses ornamenting several monuments like the central marker in the Scott family plot (lot 81, section F), a pedimented pedestal supporting a log cross on which an anchor leans, and headstone of Ida Maria Smith (lot 37, section A), a naturalistic representation of a log cross "planted" on an ivy covered pile of stones.

Statuary also figures prominently in the design program of funerary monuments of many types in Evergreen Cemetery. Most common are statues of classically robed females and winged angels, either free standing or engaged, in a variety of poses with symbolic meaning. Notable examples include the winged angel with bowed head and floral bouquet in hand crowning the large and impressive pedestal monument of the Stanley family plot (lot 352, section B-3), a similar standing angel mounted on a simple plinth at the grave of Esther Townley (lot 92, section C), and the winged angel with one arm uplifted and the other embracing a cross standing on top of the urned-flanked pier monument of the Adams family (lot 713, Lawn Crest 2). The pier monument of the Forbes family (lot 80, Lawn Crest 3) is flanked by a robed female figure who stands gazing towards Heaven and grasping a flower-draped cross at the base of which is a shield inscribe "Mother." A classically robed female reclines as if asleep on top of the sarcophagus monument in the Iadarola plot (lot 183, Lawn Crest A). A more unusual reclining figure is found on the sarcophagus of "Father" (lot 98, section A): a classically robed female with one breast exposed and who clutches a wreath. Of particular note is the bronze replica of the famous classical Greek statue "Winged Victory" which standing on a plain pedestal marks the grave of Georgia Lescher Schwerine (lot

26, section O).

Sarcophagi are another funerary monument type occasionally found in Evergreen Cemetery. Among the most impressive examples are the heavily molded coffin-like sarcophagus incoporated into Brisbin family monument (lot 8, section O) and the block-like sarcophagus of the Iadarola family (lot 183, Lawn Crest A) which features floral and garland ornament and a recumbent maiden on top. Horizontal slab markers ressembling sarcophagi lids cover a number of graves; examples include Senator John Kean's slab marker (lot 2, Lawn Plot 2) which has a molded edge and plain raised cross and that of Amelia and Henry Dieffenbach (lot 272, Lawn Crest A) whose plain border frames a double epitaph panel.

Garden screens and colonnades are among the cemetery's least common, but most impressive funerary monuments. The classically detailed colonnades and the typically lower, more eclectic screens usually incorporate such elements as urns, garden furniture, statuary, and crosses in the composition. The Viscont monument (lot 139, Lawn Crest A) consists of four Tuscan columns supporting a curved rock-faced cornice surmounted by a small cross; adjoining it is an altar-like epitaph block and a garden bench. Resembling a garden pavilion or perhaps a classical altar, the Keiler monument (lot 50, section D) has six Tuscan columns standing on a stepped plinth and carrying an entablature and low gable roof which shelters a large urn. The Wagner monument (lot 271, section D) consists of a low, wall-like screen with foliated carving and epitaph plaques in front of which a winged angel with bowed head descends three steps which are flanked at the ends by pedestaled urns. Garden screens and colonnades remain popular today among the cemetery's Gypsy plot owners; a representative example of these often exuberantly detailed grave markers is the Nicholas monument (lot 272, East Lawn Triangle), a black marble screen erected in recent years which incorporates four fluted and banded piers, statues of Christ and the Madonna, a central cross, and gold leaf accents.

Mausoleums and vaults for above ground interment also figure prominently among the cemetery's funerary monuments and with few exceptions date to the 20th century. Two of the earliest are grass-covered, mounded vaults with masonry entrance facades: the 1854 Van Buskirk-Jaques vault (lots 95-96, section G) whose Eqyptian Revival facade has a cove cornice, canted corner piers, and entrance lintel ornamented with the Egyptian winged sun disk/snake head emblem and the somewhat later Dr. John Washington vault (lot

31, section C) whose simple brick front, smothered by wisteria, has a low round-arched entrance. Substantial stone mausoleums, fully above grade and detailed as small buildings, are more typical, located individually or in small groups like the row on Myrtle Avenue in section C. The flat or gable-roofed structures usually have a large entrance with metal or metal-sheathed doors in their front elevation and occasionally a window, sometimes fitted with stained glass, in the wall opposite. Some mimic classical temples; the Crane and Grebe mausoleums (lots 227 and 276, section D), for example, are fronted by shallow porticos consisting of four Tuscan columns supporting a simple entabulature and pediment. The L. L. Hersh mausoleum (lot 191, section D) is another example of this type; large classical urns flank its Tuscan-columned entry portico and a large stained glass window lights its interior. The adjoining Moore mausoleum (lot 190, section D) is a simpler box-like structure whose embellishment is limited to a plain cornice and metal-doored entrance with architrave surround and denticulated cornice. One of the largest and most distinctive mausoleums is that of William H. Rankin (lot 180, section D) whose Egyptian Revival design incorpartes a cove cornice with winged sun disk/ snake head emblem and entrance portico with two lotus-capitaled columns sheltering bronze-framed glass double doors. Erected at a cost of $15,000, it evidently was completed by September 19, 1920, when Rankin's body was interred.[1]

The present public mausoleum (located on Memorial Drive in section D) was built in 1912-13 as a receiving vault by Charles Eilbacher for $7,075. It is a 1-story stone structure, 3-bays wide and 3-bays deep, of Classical Revival design. Unfluted Ionic pilasters frame the window and entry bays on the front and side elevations and visually support a denticulated entablature. A triangular pediment above the entablature articulates the central entry bay on the front elevation, and a low parapet conceals the roof. The central entrance has a modern metal double-leaf door, architrave surround, and console-bracketed cornice. The mullioned flanking windows have metal criss-cross muntined grills and shouldered surrounds. The blind windows on both side walls have similar surrounds. While the exterior remains little altered, the interior was extensively remodeled in the mausoleum conversion, which occurred in the early 1970s, and contains 30 crypts and 200 niches.[2]

Of Evergreen Cemetery's auxiliary buildings the most important are the administration building and the chapel. The administration building, which fronts on North Broad Street just south of the main

gate, was begun in the early 1900s as a barn but upon a change in plan was redesigned by architect C. A. Oakley as an office, chapel, and superintendent's residence. Completed by early 1907 at a cost of $8,307.88, it is a 2-story, gable-roofed structure of rock-faced cement block construction and Colonial Revival design.[3] Except for the removal of a large columned entry porch from the Broad Street elevation, both the exterior and interior remain largely intact. Both gable end walls have stepped parrapets as does the central west gable. Other exterior features include modillion cornices on the east and west fronts, 9/1 sash and diamond-paned windows, and entries with glass and panel doors. The small porches with decorative iron posts and railings on the east and west fronts are modern replacements.

The interior contains a large office (the former chapel), record vault, superintendent's office and rest rooms; an eight-room apartment, reached by two staircases with direct access to exterior doors, occupies the second story. The first-story office areas retain patterned tile floors and chestnut woodwork which includes paneled wainscots, fluted columns and pilasters, paneled doors, and architrave door and window trim.

The chapel (located just south of the Dayton Street gate) was built in 1932-33 at a cost of $33,000. C. Godfrey Poggi, one of Union County's most prominent architects, prepared the plans. The Tudor Revival style chapel, which resembles the Union County Park Commission Building in Warinanco Park designed by Poggi some years earlier, is an asymmetrically massed, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed structure with cross-shaped plan.[4] The first-story is constructed of multi-colored random ashlar stone, above which the walls are stuccoed with decorative half timbering. The polycrome slate-clad, cross-gabled roof is broken by a number of small dormers and at the center by a large stone chimney with clustered brick stacks set on the diagonal. Other features include bracketed bargeboards on the raking eaves, casement windows, and an entry vestibule with half-timbered gable and double glass and panel doors. In addition to the chapel, there are a sitting room and two rest rooms on the first floor and a six-room apartment on the second story. The chapel features a Tudor-arched ceiling vault with wooden ribs, a large fireplace, and simple door and window trim; similar woodwork appears elsewhere in the building. Renovations made in 1987 included the installation of wooden pews (replacing a mixture of pews and chairs) and stained glass in the chapel windows.

A small crematorium, faced with stucco and half-timbering in compliment to the chapel's Tudor Revival design, was added on the south side of the chapel in 1976. Plans for the addition, which contains two retorts, were prepared by Leslie M. Dennis and Sons, of Elizabeth.[5]

The cemetery also contains two mid-20th century garages, one of which was also designed by C. Godfrey Poggi in 1950. It is a 4-bay, 1-story structure built by at a cost of $14,637 by the William L. Blanchard Company. A one-family residence, known as the care-taker's cottage and erected near the garage in 1960 was recently removed.[6]

Evergreen's main gateway on North Broad Street has four dressed-stone pedestal-like piers of which the shorter inner pair support large stone urns. The wide double-leaf vehicular gate and the flanking pedestrian gates are elaborately detailed wrought ironwork incorporating curvilinear elements and spear-tipped pick-ets. While the south gateway on North Board Street has a similar treatment, the northern gateway lacks stone piers. The Dayton Street gate has less formal stonework ressembling that of the ad-joining chapel. The gateway's random ashlar stone piers and flank-ing walls have dressed stone cornices and, except for the central pier, are topped with small stone balls. The two double-leaf vehicular gates and small flanking pedestrian gates are simply detailed with spear-tipped pickets.

This nomination inventories only a small percentage of funerary monuments erected in Evergreen Cemetery c. 1854-1940. With few exceptions, all elements described contribute to the significance of the property. The contributing resources include:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | buildings | administration building and chapel |
| 10 | structures | mausoleums, fence and gates, and circulatory system |
| 39 | objects | headstones, pier monuments, obelisks, pedestals, crosses, garden screens, colonnades, statues, and sarcophagi |
| 1 | site | landscape architecture |

Four non-contributing resouces have been identified in the text:

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 buildings | crematorium and two garages |
| 1 object | Nicholas monument (lot 272, East Lawn Triangle) |

Notes

1 Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records; Dr. John Washington obituary, Elizabeth Daily Journal. July 27, 1874.

2 Insurance Evaluation Forms for various Evergreen Cemetery buildings.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.; and Linda McTeague. "Warinanco Park." National Register nomination, 1984. section 8.

5 Insurance Evaluation Forms for various Evergreen Cemetery buildings.

6 Ibid.

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
landscape architecture
Art
Architecture

Period of Significance
1853-1940

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation
-- N/A

Significant Person
-- N/A

Architect/Builder
Ernest L. Myers (see continuation sheet 8 - 14)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Established in 1853, Evergreen Cemetery is one of the earliest and best surviving examples of a "rural cemetery" in the northeastern New Jersey metropolitan region. The cemetery's park-like 115-acre grounds --a rolling landscape of mature trees, winding roads, and irregularly grouped grave sites-- typifies 19th-century Picturesque landscape design, and its thousands of funerary monuments, which range from simple head stones to substantial mausoleums, include many notable examples of sepulchral art of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The non-sectarian cemetery, patronized by a variety of religious and ethnic groups, is also of interest as the final resting place for many leading local figures, as well as for several individuals of wider renown in such fields as literature, politics, and business. Although its original bucolic setting has long since dissappeared, Evergreen Cemetery retains an important local and regional presence as a sylvan enclave in one of New Jersey's most heavily urbanized areas.

Evergreen Cemetery is a notable expression of the Rural Cemetery Movement, a cultural phenomenon of mid 19th-century America which arose from a new appreciation of the countryside in reaction to the increasing urbanization of society in that era. Beginning with Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery in 1831, progressive civic leaders sought to replace overcrowded, often unsightly and unsanitary city churchyards with large, picturesquely landscaped cemeteries located beyond the city edge. Adopting the precepts of the Picturesque style, a naturalistic approach to landscape design which developed in 18th-century England and supplanted the rigidly formal Baroque garden esthetic, the designers of mid 19th-century rural cemeteries sought to create a pastoral, rural environment which capitalized on the irregularities of natural form by clustering grave sites in informal groupings interspersed with natural plantings along winding roads and paths. Such rural cemeteries responded to the romantically inspired desire, newly current in 19th-

☒ See continuation sheet

(Significance continued)

century America, for communion with the dead in an attractive, natural setting and were perceived as a unique kind of park for the use of the living as well as for the burial of the dead.[1]

Evergreen Cemetery was organized by a group of civic leaders from Elizabeth and Newark at a meeting held at the courthouse in Elizabeth on March 23, 1853 and incorporated under New Jersey's 1851 Rural Cemetery Act. The lack of space for new burials in crowded city churchyards and the need of two Elizabeth churches to utilize their churchyards for building programs appear to have provided the impetus for these individuals to establish a rural cemetery. They may also have been inspired by the success of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, a rural cemetery established on the outskirts of nearby Newark in 1844.[2]

Evergreen Cemetery was founded as a non-profit corporation to be operated on non-sectarian, interdenominational principals. Members of its first Board of Trustees included Elizabeth mayor Francis Barber Chetwood, industrialist and future banker Keen Pruden, lawyers Joseph Cross, William F. Day, Richard T. Haines, and Josiah Quincy Stearns, Dr. Isaac Moreau Ward, who lived just north of the future cemetery, the Rev. Dr. David Magie, and Elizabeth residents Caleb J. Luster, Pulaski Jacks, Henry Kiggens, John D. Norris, Samson V. S. Wilder, Lewis W. Sparks and John H. Rolston, and Appolos M. Elmer and Frederick Phelps of Newark. The first officers were president, Richard T. Haines, vice-president, Francis B. Chetwood, treasurer, Josiah Q. Stearns, and secretary, William F. Day. Upon the recommendation of Dr. Ward, James Amm, a gardener, was appointed first superintendent.[3]

The site selected for Evergreen Cemetery was the 31-acre farm of John and Ellen Teas located just north of Elizabeth at the junction of the upper and lower roads to Newark in the Lyon's Farms neighborhood of what was then Union Township. The trustees took title to the property, which forms the heart of the western half of the cemetery, early in the Spring of 1853, and the grounds were officially dedicated later that year on December 13th.[4] After a brief ceremony at the farm, the trustees and their guests assembled at the Second Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth where Rev. Dr. David Magie preached a sermon. A few words among those spoken by Rev. Magie perhaps capture the spirit with which Evergreen Cemetery and other mid 19th-century rural cemeteries were established and

express the romantic and religious sentiments of their founders:

> There is something in every well regulated bosom which would prompt us to select with care, the place where we lay those with whom we have walked hand in hand along life's tedious pathway, and tread lightly on their safely guarded graves...[5]

The trustees quickly addressed themselves to the business of developing their newly acquired property into a cemetery worthy of Rev. Magie's words. While a Mr. Sayre was initially retained to survey the site, illness prevented him from undertaking the task. Consequently, the cemetery's design was prepared by Ernest L. Meyer (1828-1902), a young surveyor who later became City Engineer of Elizabeth and is known today for his historical map "Elizabethtown in the Revolution," published by the New Jersey Historical Society.[6] In keeping with the Picturesque style of landscape design fashionable in mid 19th-century America and thought appropriate for rural cemeteries, Meyer capitalized on the rolling terrain of the Teas farm and preserved many of its trees in laying out irregularly shaped blocks of grave plots accessed by a winding circulatory network of carriage roads and foot paths. Some work at least must have been accomplished within the first year, since the cemetery's first interment, that of sixteen year old William Bloomfield Sayre, took place on March 5, 1854.[7]

The cemetery was gradually enlarged over the course of the 19th and early 20th centuries by the acquisition of adjoining tracts of land, beginning with 13 acres purchased from Oliver and Frances Bryan in 1863 and ending with a 14-acre lot sold by George Stengel in 1926, until it encompassed 115 acres.[8] By 1891 Ernest Myers had laid out most of the western half of the present cemetery maintaining his original Picturesque-style design theme, although in Lawn Plots 1 and 2, the last two sections which he plotted, he adopted a more formal, rectilinear internal path system.[9] The remainder of the cemetery (Lawn Plot 3, Lawn Crest A, B, and C and 1 through 6, and Park View 1 through 5) was designed by William Henry Luster, Jr., also a city engineer of Elizabeth, and his son Clifton H. Luster, Hillside Township's engineer. While their work has a much more pronounced rectilinear character than does Myer's section plats, it still responds to the contour of the land and in part incorporates curvilinear circulatory elements.[10]

While most of the cemetery was laid out in family plots,

areas where individuals could purchase a single grave lot known as "Public Grounds" were designated on the southern and eastern edges of the cemetery in Sections D and L. Other areas were designated for single graves for specific groups like children.[11]

In addition to such necessary site work as grading roads, the Evergreen trustees made other improvements to the property including the construction of an iron fence along the North Broad Street frontage in 1871. A receiving vault, no longer extant, also was built in Section D sometime before 1891.[12] Throughout the 19th century, however, existing farm buildings on the cemetery property were utilized for administrative and maintenance purposes. The cemetery office occupied the old Teas farmhouse, and several barns were retained to stable horses and goats used on the grounds and to store machinery and equipment necessary to the cemetery operation. The present Colonial Revival cemetery administration building was constructed in the early 1900s to house an office, chapel, and superintendent's apartment. The Teas house was removed after its completion, and in subsequent decades the old barns were supplanted by garages. A public receiving vault of Classical Revival design was erected in 1912, and a substantial Tudor Revival chapel, designed by noted local architect C. Godfrey Poggi, was built in 1932-33. The receiving vault was converted into a public mausoleum in 1971, and a crematorium built alongside of the chapel in 1976.[13]

Besides providing an appropriate architectural element in the cemetery's Picturesque landscape, the Tudor Revival chapel is representative of its architect's prolific career. C. Godfrey Poggi, who began his career in 1898, received much of his early training in the office of New York architect John M. Duncan, the designer of Grant's Tomb. He subsequently became one of New Jersey's earliest licensed architects and served on the State Board of Architects for eight years, including one year as president. He was honored by being named the first Life Member of the Union County Society of Architects. Accomplished in a variety of the revival styles popular in the early 20th century, Poggi designed many of Union County's better known buildings including the Union County Parks Administration Building (whose Tudor Revival design ressembles that of the chapel), Battin High School, Westminster Presbyterian Church, The Elizabeth Daily Journal Building, and the Home for Aged Women, all located in Elizabeth.[14]

In compliment to its Picturesque landscape, Evergreen Cemetery posseses a notable collection of funerary monuments. Ranging

from simple slab markers and headstones to obelisks and mausoleums, the cemetery's grave markers incorporate examples of many of the styles and design motifs popular in late 19th and early 20th century funerary art. The varied, often electic stylistic expression of the Victorian era is evident in monuments like the Norris family's twin obelisks (lots 116-18, section C) whose epitaph panels feature heavy Italinate hood molds, the Clark pedestal monument (lot 37, section O) which incorporates Tudor arched panels and a squat Gothic finial, the columnar monument of the Cleveland family (lot 128, section F) which combines Gothic arcading on its polygonal shaft with a classical urn and beribboned wreaths, and the Van Buskirk-Jacques vault (lots 95-96, section G) whose canted pylons and winged sun disk/snake head emblem evoke the Egyptian Revival style. Among the largest and most impressive of the cemetery's Victorian markers are the early columnar monument of the Chetwood family (lots 202-07, section c) whose fluted shaft, supported by a massive canted pedestal, is capped by a shroud-draped urn and the Brisbin monument (lot 8, section O) which consists of an elaborate, console bracketed pedestal carrying a large coffin-like sacrcopagus topped by another shrouded urn.

Figurative and decorative sculpture is incorporated into many of the cemetery's funerary monuments. The most common motifs are winged angels and classically draped female figures. A good example of the first is the winged angel with bowed head standing on the Stanley family monument (lot 352, section B-3); the classically robed maiden reclining as if asleep on the Iadarola sarcopagus monument (lot 183, Lawn Crest A) is representative of the later. Of particular note is the bronze replica of the ancient Greek statue "Winged Victory" which standing on a pedestal marks the grave of Georgia Leschner Schwerine (lot 26, section O). More typical of Victorian work is naturalistic representation of a log cross "planted" on an ivy-covered pile of stones which serves as the head stone of Ida Marie Smith (lot 37, section A). Much more common than log crosses, however, are classically derived shroud-draped urns like those found on the Brisbin and Chetwood monuments (lot 8, section O and lots 202-07, section C, respectively).

Classical Revival design influences predominate in the cemetery's 20th-century funerary monuments. The language of classical architecture was employed for most of the garden colonnades and mausoleums of that era. The Keilor monument (lot 50, section D), for example, is a classical garden pavilion consisting of six Tuscan columns supporting a pedimented roof and sheltering a large

urn. Many mausoleums mimic classical temples as do the Crane and Grebe mausoleums (lots 227 and 276, section D), substantial gabled structures fronted by shallow porticos.

A contrast to the more formal design styles found in the cemetery is provided by forms and motifs associated with the varied religious and ethnic background of the many of the individuals buried in the cemetery in this century. Celtic and Eastern or Russian Orthodox crosses are incorporated into many gravemarkers in the cemetery. One of the most striking examples is the iron Eastern rite cross made by an ironworker to mark the grave of his daughter Mary Hyra in 1922 (lot 133, section M). Among the cemetery's most unusual and distinctive monuments are those erected by Gypsys in recent years which combine religious and folk elements with elaborate carved and polycrome work. A representative example is the Nicholas monument (lot 272, East Lawn Triangle), a black marble garden screen which incorporates four fluted and banded piers, statues of Christ and the Madonna, a central cross, and gilded accents.

As a non-sectarian, interdenominational cemetery, Evergreen is the burial place of individuals of a variety of religious and ethnic backgrounds. Soon after the founding of the cemetery religious groups and other organizations began to acquire plots. First of these was the Mendelsohn Benevolent Society of Newark, formed December 12, 1850 to provide for the burial of its members, which was assigned lots in section G in 1854; a larger adjoining area was purchased in 1862 by B'nai Jershurun Synagogue, Newark's first temple organized in 1848 by German Jews.[15] Several Protestant congregations acquired lots at Evergreen for the reinterment of bodies removed from their churchyards; they include St. John's Episcopal Church (lots in section G, 1857) and the Second Presbyterian Church (section G, late 1850s), both in Elizabeth, the Lyon's Farms Baptist Church (1874), and the Third Presbyterian Church (lots 36-42, section Q, 1872) and Franklin Street Methodist Church (lot 82, section L, 1872), in Newark. Several newly formed Protestant congregations also purchased lots; among them are Elizabeth's Christ Episcopal Church, founded in 1853, which acquired lots 16-17, Section I and Newark's First German Baptist Church, founded in 1849, which purchased lot 82, section L in 1872 from the Franklin Street Methodist Church. The Masons were one fraternal organization which acquired lots in Evergreen Cemetery for the use of members. Lots 1 and 2 in Section R were purchased jointly by three Masonic Lodges from Elizabeth on December 15, 1869.[16]

The cemetery also became the final resting place for many black residents of the community. At first black burials were restricted to specific areas adjoining, but segregated from the "Public Ground," and as late as 1916 portions of Park View 3 and 4 were designated for "colored single grave plots." During the 19th century, however, it was not unusual for a white lot owner to request permission to have a black friend buried in his plot. Clara Morris, who died on January 15, 1870 at the age of 67 years, is buried on the top of a hill in section V with a Milspach family of New York City. Her epitaph inscription, which covers one side of the Milspach monument, describes her as "formerly a slave, and during her whole life a faithful servant in the family." Black families eventually acquired plots is sections U, N, and H. The Richards family of Elizabeth, for example, purchased a lot in the black "Public Ground" in 1880, but within three years acquired a family plot.[17]

As the population of the surrounding communities continued to increase and diversify in the early 20th century, new ethnic groups began to use the cemetery. Ukrainians, in particular, comprised a large group of patrons.. Meyer Lytwyn, an undertaker, approached the cemetery trustees in the mid-1930s in an effort to purchase plots for Ukrainian burials which he handled. While the cemetery had ceased selling or giving plots to individual groups by that time, it agreed to set aside land in Lawn Plots 1 and 2 for Ukrianians who would purchase individual family lots. Many of the Ukrainian monuments feature Eastern rite crosses. In recent years, Chinese from the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, which abutted Newark's Chinatown until it disappeared in 1935, have been buried in the Newark Third Presbyterian plot (lots 36-42, section Q). Their grave markers have inscriptions written in Chinese characters.[18]

Perhaps the most striking 20th-century presence in the cemetery is made by Gypsies who have purchased lots and erected quite distinctive grave monuments. Gypsies began frequenting the cemetery after the opening of nearby Waverly Park race track in 1867 and had three seasonal campgrounds in the neighborhood. Although the race track and associated fair were moved to Trenton in 1901, the gypsies evidently continued to frequent the area and, according to tradition, selected Evergreen Cemetery because of its proximity to the roadway once traveled by their caravans. The first known interment of a Gypsy, John Smith of the Vauxhall Section of Union

Township, occurred in 1926 in lot 161, section C. Since that time, an estimated 3,000 Gypsies have been buried at Evergreen. Their tombstones are often among the most opulent monuments in the cemetery, featuring flamboyant designs which incorporate a variety of elements with religious, folk, and personal associations. A scene from the motion picture "King of the Gypsies" was shot in Evergreen Cemetery in 1978.[19]

Evergreen Cemetery's Board of Trustees also donated burial plots to a number of groups and organizations. Early in the Civil War, on July 7, 1862, the trustees voted to establish a free veterans' plot in section D, reputed to be one of the first such plots of its kind. It was enlarged in 1894, and another nearby area was prepared for 100 more graves on February 13, 1906. Graves are identified with simple government markers; the widows of some veterans are buried in their husbands graves, but their names have not been added to the stones. On Decoration Day, May 30, 1900, two Spanish-American cannons obtained by Elizabeth Mayor William A.M. Mack, M.D., were dedicated at the site. Elizabeth veterans erected the flag pole in 1912. For many years between World War I and the Vietnamese conflict, the Hillside veterans' posts concluded their Memorial Day parades with a service at the cemetery.[20]

The Evergreen Cemetery Board of Trustees donated lot 92, Section D to the Elizabeth Orphan Asylum Association on October 2, 1865. Richard T. Haines, president of the cemetery's board, also was a member of the board of the asylum. Upon the incorporation of the lot into the adjoining veteran's plot in 1894, the trustees substituted lot 356A, section B for use by the Orphanage.

Adjacent to the orphanage plot is the lot donated by the cemetery trustees to the Home for Aged Women, Elizabeth. The home, now known as The Home at Elizabeth, was chartered on March 15, 1871. Lots 118 to 122 in section M and Lot 341 in section B were given to the Florence Crittenden League, Newark, on April 1, 1907, at the request of Dr. William R. Ward Sr., a prominent local physician who founded the home for unmarried mothers in 1901. The mothers and their babies were buried in the unmarked plot between 1907 and 1927, years of high infant mortality. The Baptist Home for the Aged, founded on May 27, 1891, also was given a cemetery plot (lot 26, section N) by the Evergreen trustees.[22]

Evergreen Cemetery is the final resting place of many men and women of individual note. Stephen Crane, (1876-1900), an interna-

tionally known poet, author, and journalist, is the most famous person buried in the cemetery. His best known work is The Red Badge of Courage. Interrred along with him in the Crane family plot (lot 168, section C) are his father, Rev. Jonathan Townley Crane Sr., (1819-1880) and his mother Mrs. Helen Peck Crane, (1827-1891), who both wrote extensively for religious publications, and his oldest brother, Jonathan Townley Crane, Jr., (1854-1908), the reporter who introduced the young author to journalism. Except for a plaque at the Newark Public Library, where a Stephen Crane Literary Society flourished for a number of years beginning in 1916, his marker at Evergreen is the only known monument for this author who is still considered one of America's first and greatest realistic writers.[23]

The cemetery contains the graves of a number of other prominent writers. Near the Crane family plot is the Dodge family plot (section C Lot 164), where Mary Mapes Dodge (1831-1905), author of the well-known childrens' book Hans Brinker or the Silver Skates, is buried. Interred at Mrs. Dodge's feet is William F. Clarke, (1855-1937), a poet and editor of St. Nicholas Magazine, who followed Mrs. Dodge at that post. Anthony Dimock (1842-1918), a financier, naturalist, and author buried in lot 158, section A, was known as the "boy wonder of Wall Street," because he made a million dollars before he was twenty-one years old. He wrote Wall Street and the Wilds in which he linked the world of commerce and trade to that of nature, gained considerable attention for his photographs of wild animals and fish, and authored many books for boys including the Dick Boy series. Perhaps the writer buried at Evergreen who had the most influence on childrens reading was Edward Stratemeyer (1862-1930), interred in lot 5122, section E. Author or editor of more than 700 books, he introduced and popularized the childrens' book series with such well-known series as The Rover Boys, The Hardy Boys, Nancy Drew, The Bobbsey Twins, Tom Swift, and Ruth Fielding. He hired young writers like Donald Barr Chidsey of Elizabeth (1905-1983, buried in lot 150, section C) to write some of the books according to his formula and assigned a different pen name to each series.[24]

An author of more local repute interred at Evergreen is Elmer Tindall Hutchinson, (1882-1954) who served as fifth corresponding secretery of the New Jersey Historical Society for seventeen years and wrote extensively about early Elizbethtown history for the Society's Proceedings. He also prepared eight volumes of Abstracts of Wills in the New Jersey Archives series for publication. He is

buried in lot 338, Lawn Crest A. Theodosia P. Garrison Faulks, (1874-1944), (Lawn Plot 2, Lot 169), a poet, wrote extensively for women's magazines from about 1900 to World War II. Her work appeared in Metropolitan Magazine, The Criterion, Life, Harper's Bazaar, The Smart Set, Puck, and The Brown Book of Boston. Much of her writing was done while she resided in Elizabeth.[25]

Evergreen Cemetery is the burial place of many politicians, public office holders, and government officials. Among the most notable is John Kean (1853-1914) who served in the United States Senate from 1899 to 1911 and in the House of Representatives in 1883-85 and again in 1887-89; he was also an unsuccessful candidate for New Jersey governor in 1892. in addition he served as president of Elizabeth's National State Bank, the Elizabethtown Water Company, and the Elizabethtown Gas Company. Six other members of the Kean family are interred along with him in lot 2, Lawn Plot 2, among whom is his bother Julian E. Kean (1854-1932), also president of local banks and utility companies. One state governor is buried in the cemetery, Governor William Sulzer of New York (1863-1941), a native of nearby Roselle who is buried in lot 128, section A. He also was a Congressman for several terms between 1895 and 1912.[26]

At least one dozen mayors of Elizabeth are interred in the cemetery. They include William Chetwood (1770-1857) who served in the Whiskey Rebellion and was mayor from 1839 to 1842 and congressman 1836 to 1839 and Francis Barber Chetwood (1806-1875) who served as mayor three times in 1846-47, 1851-53, and 1871-73. Both are buried in the Chetwood plot (lots 202-207, section C). David Naar (1800-1880, interred in lot 10, section C) was Elizabeth's first Jewish mayor and probably the first Jewish member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders. He subsequently was the New Jersey state treasurer and owned "The True American," a Trenton newspaper.[27]

Evergreen contains the graves of several individuals of some importance in the fields of commerce and industry. John Brisbin (1818-1880, buried in lot 8, section Q) was president of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad from 1863 to 1865 and thereafter served on the company's board of managers and as its generel counsel until his death. Edward A. Kellogg (1816-1867) was founder of the New Manufacturing City of Elizabethtown and responsible for much of the mid-19th century development of Elizabeth. He is interred in lot 97, section C. Philip Diehl (1847-1913), who was brought to Elizabeth by the Singer Manufacturing Company, was

responsible for the design of many improvements made to the Singer sewing machine and later organized the Diehl Manufacturing Company. He is buried in lot 179, section E.[28]

The cemetery is the burial place of two prominent Ukrainians. Rev. Nestor Dmytrow (died. 1925) organized the first Ukrainian Catholic church in Manitoba, Canada in 1917 and subsequently became the editor of Svoboda, the largest Ukrainian language daily newspaper in the United States. A later editor of Svoboda buried at Evergreen was Luka Myshua (1887-1955), who was formerly a diplomatic emissary of the Vienna-based government-in-exile of the Western Ukrainian National Republic.[29]

A number of women who were active in the areas of social reform and womens' rights also are buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Among them are Emily Hornbaker Williamson (1869-1909), buried in lot 48, section Q), who worked for prison reform, removal of children from Snakehill, an adult almshouse, and spearheaded the formation of a probation system in New Jersey and Grace Baxter Fenderson (1882-1962) who was one of the first black teachers in the Newark school system and a founder and first president of the Newark chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Fenderson and her father, James M. Baxter (1846-1907), the first black school principal in Newark, are buried in the family plot, lot 160, section U. The cemetery is also the burial place of Mary R. Malson Rice (died 1979 and buried in the Richards family plot), the first black teacher in the Elizabeth public school system. Mrs. Rice attained that distinction by graduating first in her class at the Elizabeth Normal School in 1910, thus meeting the requirements of the Elizabeth Board of Education which had promised to hire the normal school's ten highest ranked graduates in that year.[30]

While other prominent individuals interred at Evergreen might be mentioned, it is the cemetery's landscape design and funerary mounuments which constitute its primary significance. In continuous use since its foundation, the well-maintained cemetery preserves the atmosphere of a Picturesquely landscaped rural cemetery of the Victorian era; as such it is a valuable cultural resource worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Notes

[1] Anatole Senkevitch, Jr. "Mount Pleasant Cemetery." National Register nomination, 1986, section 8, pp. 1 and 2.

[2] Ibid.; Evergreen Cemetery Minute Books. Vol I, March 23, 1853; New Jersey Journal. March 31, 1853.

[3] Essex County Deeds, Book B of Miscellany/page 245; Evergreen Cemetery Minute Books. Vol I, March 23, 1853.

[4] Essex County Deeds, Book T/page 433; "Order of Services on the Occasion of the Dedication of the Evergreen Cemetery, at Elizabethtown, December 13, 1853." Elizabethtown, NJ: New Jersey Journal Print, 1853.

[5] Evergreen Cemetery, 1853-1953. The Trustees of Evergreen Cemetery, 1953, pp. 1-4.

[6] Evergreen Cemetery Minute Books. Vol I; and Ernest L. Myers. "Atlas of Evergreen Cemetery." 1891.

[7] Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records.

[8] Essex County Deeds, Book Z11/page 417 and Book 75/page 150.

[9] Ernest L. Myers. "Atlas of Evergreen Cemetery." 1891.

[10] "Map of Evergreen Cemetery." 1944 (reworking of William Henry Luster, Jr., "Map of Evergreen Cemetery." 1916).

[11] Ernest L. Myers. "Atlas of Evergreen Cemetery." 1891; and "Map of Evergreen Cemetery." 1944 (reworking of William Henry Luster, Jr., "Map of Evergreen Cemetery." 1916).

[12] Evergreen Cemetery Minute Books. Vol I; and Ernest L. Myers. "Atlas of Evergreen Cemetery." section D map, 1891.

[13] Insurance Evaluation Forms for various Evergreen Cemetery buildings; and Evergreen Cemetery Minute Books. Vols III, IV & V.

[14] Linda McTeague. "Warinanco Park." National Register nomination, 1984. section 8.

[15] Ernest L. Myers. "Atlas of Evergreen Cemetery." section G map, 1891; Evergreen Cemetery Minute Books. Vol. I, 1854 & July 8, 1862; and Joseph Gale. The Development of a Jewish Community. Elizabeth, NJ: The Jewish Cultural Council of Eastern Union County, 1958.

[16] Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records; Ernest L. Myers. "Atlas of Evergreen Cemetery." section G, Q, & R maps, 1891.

[17] Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records; and "Map of Evergreen Cemetery." 1944 (reworking of William Henry Luster, Jr., "Map of Evergreen Cemetery." 1916).

[18] Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records; Jean-Rae Turner interview with Charles S. Tracy; and clipping files, Newark Public Library, Newark, NJ.

[19] Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records; Jean-Rae Turner. Along The Upper Road, history of Hillside, NJ. Hillside, NJ: The Hillside Rotary Club, 1977; and personal communication with Jean-Rae Turner.

[20] Evergreen Cemetery Minute Books, Vol. I, July 7, 1862; Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records; and Ernest L. Myers. "Atlas of Evergreen Cemetery." section D map, 1891; and personal communication with Jean-Rae Turner.

[21] Evergreen Cemetery Minute Books, Vol. I, October 10, 1865; Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records; and Ernest L. Myers. "Atlas of Evergreen Cemetery." section B map, 1891.

[22] Evergreen Cemetery Minute Books, Vol. III, April 1, 1907; Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records; and Ernest L. Myers. "Atlas of Evergreen Cemetery." section maps, 1891.

[23] Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records; "Stephen Crane Roots Hidden in Newark." Star Ledger. June 5, 1986.

[24] Jean-Rae Turner. Along The Upper Road, History of Hillside, NJ. Hillside, NJ: The Hillside Rotary Club, 1977; and Anthony Dimock obituary. New York Times. September 13, 1918.

[25] Elmer T. Hutchinson obituary. Proceedings of the New

Jersey Historical Society. October, 1954.

[26] John Kean obituary. New York Times. November 11, 1914; and Edward T. Janico (ed.). Dictionary of American Biography Supplement. New York: Charles Scribner, 1973.

[27] Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records.

[28] Biographic Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1972. Washington, DC: United States Printing Office, 1971; and Frederick W. Ricord. Successful Men of New Jersey. New York: New Jersey Historical Publishing Company, 1896, pp. 332-334.

[29] Dmytrow article. Hillside Times. October 30, 1985; and Evergreen Cemetery Burial Records.

[30] Emily Hornblower Williamson obituary. Elizabeth Daily Journal. July 13, 1909; Frederick W. Ricord. History of Union County. Newark, NJ: East Jersey History Company, 1897, pp. 297-98; Mary R. M. Rice obituary, Elizabeth Daily Journal. November 12, 1972; and Rice article. Elizabeth Daily Journal. October 22, 1969.

A D D E N D U M

Architect/Builder: C. A. Oakley, C. Godfrey Poggi, William Henry Luster, Jr., and Clifton H. Luster.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

☒ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository: Evergreen Cemetery Association

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 115 acres Elizabeth, NJ Quad

UTM References

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 18 | 566900 | 4504160 |
| B | 18 | 567320 | 4504860 |
| C | 18 | 566900 | 4504360 |
| D | 18 | 566300 | 4504260 |

E 18 566200 4504940

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

D. Bertland

name/title researched and written by Jean-Rae Turner; revised and edited by

organization Bertland Associates date November 1990

street & number P.O. Box 11 telephone 201 689-6356

city or town Port Murray state NJ zip code 07865

BIBLIGRAPHY

Books

Allen, Robert C. Union Yesterday and Today. Union Township, NJ: Union Township Board of Education, 1962.

Aquilina, Charles L., Richard T. Koles and Jean-Rae Turner, Elizabeth and Union County A Pictoral History. Norfolk, VA: Donning Co., 1987.

Atkinson, Joseph. The History of Newark, New Jersey. Newark, NJ: Willaim P. Guild, 1978.

Atkinson, Joseph. The History of Newark, New Jersey, Being a Narrative of Its Rise and Progress. Newark, NJ: William B. Guild, 1878.

Biographical and Geneological History of the City of Newark and Essex County. 2 vols. New York-Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1898.

Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1971. United States Government Printing Office, 1971.

Board of Trade of Elizabeth, N.J. Old Home Week, 1907

Board of Trade of Elizabeth, N.J. Old Home Week. 1912.

Brown, Willaim B. (Ed.) Biographical, Geneological and Descriptive History of the State of New Jersey. Newark: New Jersey Historical Pub. Co., 1900.

Burke, W. J. and Will D. Howe, American Authors and Books, 1640 to Present Day. (augmented and revised by Irving R. Weiss). New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1943.

Burt, George H. Roselle History. Roselle Public Library, 1948.

Cirlot, J. E. A Dictionary of Symbols. Philosophical Library, New York City, 1971. Translated from Spanish by Jack Sage.

City Directories. Elizabeth, New Jersey (1868 to 1965).

City Directories. Newark, New Jersey (1843 to 1940)

City of Elizabeth-Illustrated. Elizabeth, NJ: Elizabeth Daily Journal, 1889.

Clark Centennial Committee. The Historical Review of the Township of Clark. 1964.

Clark, Rev. Samuel Adams, History of St. John's Church, 1857.

Clayton, W. Woodford. History of Union and Middlesex Counties, N. J. Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1882.

Cunningham, Barbara. The New Jersey Ethnic Experience. Union City, NJ: Willaim H. Wise and Co. 1976.

Cunningham, John T. New Jersey: Mirror of America. Florham Park, NJ: Afton Publishing Co., 1978.

Cunningham, John T., To Benefit the Whole Population. Union County Park Commission, 1971.

Cunningham, John T., New Jersey America's Main Road. New York: Doubleday and Co., 1966.

Curl, James Stevens. A Celebration of Death. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1980.

Cyclopedia of New Jersey Biography, American Historical Society Inc., New York City, 1923.

Directory of Churches of New Jersey. Volume XX, Union County Historical Record Survey, Works Progress Administraion, 1941.

Drake, J. Madison. Historical Sketch of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Elizabeth, NJ: Webster Press, 1908

Etlin, Richard A. Architecture of Death: The Transformation of the Cemetery in Eighteenth-Century Paris. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1984.

The Evergreen Cemetery. Elizabeth, NJ: Staples Printing Co., 1903.

The Evergreen Cemetery with a Statement of Its Present Condition Rules and Regulations. Elizabeth, NJ: The Journal Printing Company, 1874.

Farrell, James J. Inventing the American Way of Death, 1830-1920. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1980.

Fridlington, Robert J., Union County Yesterday. Westfield NJ: Union County Cultural and Heritage Programs Advisory Board, 1981.

Gale, Joseph. The Development of a Jewish Community. Elizabeth NJ: The Jewish Culture Council of Eastern Union County, 1958.

Hampton, Vernon Boyce. Newark Conference Centennial History, One Hundred Years of Methodism. Published by the Historical Society of the Newark Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, 1957.

Hatfield, Rev. Edwin A. History of Elizabeth, N.J. New York: Careton and Lanahan, 1868.

Historic Elizabeth 1664-1932. Elizabeth, NJ: Elizabeth Daily Journal, 1932.

Honeyman, A. Van Doren. History of Union County, New Jersey, 1664-1923. Vols. I, II and III. New York and Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., Inc., 1923.

Janico, Edward T. (ed.). Dictionary of American Biography Supplement. New York: Charles Scribner, 1973.

Kelly, Frank Bergen. Historic Elizabeth 1664-1926. Elizabeth, NJ: Elizabeth Daily Journal, 1932.

Kennedy, John F. A Nation of Immigrants. New York: Harper and Row, 1964.

Kubijovyc, Volodymyr, (ed.). Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971.

Lee, Floyd H. Union Then and Now. 1976.

Legislative Manuals of New Jersey.

Lehner, Ernst, Symbols, Signs and Signets. New York: Dover Publications Inc., Pictorial Archives Series, 1950.

Mayhew, Theodore L. St. John's Church, Elizabeth, 1706-1981, 275th Anniversary. Elizabeth, NJ: St. John's Church, 1981.

Midtown Elizabeth Directory and Shoppers' Guide. Elizabeth, NJ: Midtown Merchants Association, 1981.

Murray, Rev. Nicholas. Notes Concerning Elizabethtown. Elizabeth, NJ: E. Sanderson, 1844.

National Cyclopaedia of American Biography Being the History of the United States, Vol. XIII, New York: James T. White & Company, 1906.

Ogden, Mary D. (Ed.). Memorial Cyclopedia of New Jersey. Newark: Memorial History Co., 1915.

Olson, Evelyn. Women of Union County. 1976.

100th Anniversary Book, (Evergreen Cemetery), March 1953.

Past and Promise, Lives of New Jersey Women, The Women's Project of New Jersey Inc., Metuchen, NJ: The Scarecrow Press, Inc.1990.

Record Books, First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, NJ 1668-1916.

Ricord, Frederick W. History of Union County. Newark: East Jersey History Co., 1897.

Ricord, Fredrick W. Successful Men of New Jersey. New York: New Jersey Historical Publishing Co., 1896.

Scannell, J. J. New Jersey's First Citizens and State Guide. Paterson, NJ: n.p., 1917.Stellhorn, Paul A. and Michael J. Birkner (Eds). (1982) The Governors of New Jersey, 1664-1974. Trenton: New Jersey Historical Commission, 1982.

Schoor, Jane Eaton, "An Historic Walk Along North Broad Street" Hillside, NJ, 1910.

Seigel, Alan A. Out of Our Past - A History of Irvington.

Irvington Centennial Committee, 1974.

Shaw, William H. History of Essex and Hudson Counties-Illustrated. 2 vols. Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1884.

Stanger, Frank Baterden, (ed.). The Methodist Trail in New Jersey, 125 Years of Methodism, 1836-1961. New Jersey Annual Conference, 1961.

Staner, David E. (Ed.) Death in America. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1975.

Thayer, Theodore. As We Were: The Story of Old Elizabeth. Elizabeth NJ: The Grassmann Publishing Company Inc., 1964.

Turner, Jean-Rae. Along The Upper Road, History of Hillside, N.J. Hillside, NJ: The Hillside Rotary Club, 1977.

Urquhart, Frank J. A History of the City of Newark. 3 vols. New York: Lewis Historical Pub. Co., 1913.

Waitkowicz, Helen. Pioneer Boys of Elizabeth: 25th Anniversary Program. Elizabeth, NJ, 1947.

Woodruff, George Coyne. History of Hillside. Hillside: Hurden-Looker Post 50, American Legion and the Hillside Times Publishing Co., 1935.

**Manuscripts/Unpublished Sources**

Evergreen Cemetery Minute Books. Vols. I - VII. 1853 to 1890. Evergreen Cemetery files. Hillside, NJ.

Papers of William R. Ward, New Jersey Historical society, Newrk, N.J.

Papers of William R. Ward, New Jersey Reference Room, Newark Public Library, Newark, N.J.

Papers of E. J. Grassman, New Jersey Historical Society, Newark,

N.J.

Papers of the Jouet Family, New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.

Scrapbook of Winfield Scott Smith, owned by Charles Shallcross, history teacher, Elizabeth High School, Elizabeth, N.J.

Wheeler, William Ogden, "Inscriptions on Tombstones at First Elizabethtown Presbyterian and St. John's Episcopal Church Cemeteries."

Maps and Atlases

"Map of Evergreen Cemetery." 1944 (reworking of William Henry Luster, Jr., "Map of Evergreen Cemetery." 1916).

Myers, Ernest L. Map of Evergreen Cemetery. 1891.

Periodicals

Newspapers

Elizabeth Daily Journal. Elizabeth, NJ.
Hillside Times. Hillside, NJ.
Newark Sunday Call. Newark, NJ.
Star Ledger. Newark, NJ.
The New York Daily Advertizer. New York, NY.
The New York Times. New York, NY.
The Newark Evening News. Newark, NJ.

Magazines

Bender, Thomas. "The 'Rural' Cemetery Movement: Urban Travail and the Appeal of Nature." New England Quarterly. Vol. 47 (June 1974), 196-211.

Downing, Andrew Jackson. "A Talk about Public Parks and Gardens". The horticulturist. Vol. 3 (Oct. 1848); 153-158.

Downing, Andrew Jackson. "Public Cemeteries and Public Gardens". The Horticulturist. Vol. 4 (July 1849), 9-12.

Elmer T. Hutchinson obituary. Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. October, 1954.

Rural Cemeteries. North American Review Vol 53 (Oct. 1841), 385-412. A collection of leading articles advancing the concept and underlying primises of the Rural Cemetery movement.

Rotundo, Barbara. (1973) "The Rural Cemetery Movement." Essex Institute Historical Collections. Vol. 109 (July 1973),

Weidenmann, Jacob. "Cemeteries Reformed." American Architect and Building News. Vol. 10 (Sept. 24, 1881), 146-147.

Public Records

Essex County Deeds, Essex County Courthouse, Newark, NJ.

Union County Deeds, Essex County Courthouse, Elizabeth, NJ.

Other Records, Documents, and Reports

"By-Laws of the Evergreen Cemetery." Evergreen Cemetery files, Hillside, NJ, (no date).

Clipping files, Newark Public Library, Newark, NJ.

Insurance Evaluation Forms for various Evergreen Cemetery buildings.

McTeague, Linda. "Warinanco Park." National Register nomination, 1980s.

"Order of Services on the Occasion of the Dedication of the Evergreen Cemetery, at Elizabethtown, December 13, 1853." Elizabethtown, NJ: New Jersey Journal Print, 1853.

Senkevitch, Jr., Anatole. "Mount Pleasant Cemetery." National Register nomination, 1986.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of Evergreen Cemetery is delineated on the attached map entitled "Map of The Evergreen Cemetery" and is described and justified in the following paragraphs. Since the property is located in three municipalities and two counties and the tax maps present discrepancies, a metes and bounds description of the cemetery property was selected to decribe the boundary. The following boundary description corresponds to the boundary depicted on the above mentioned map.

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly sideline of North Broad Street as established on a map prepared by the County of Union Entitled "Map of North Broad Street, Township of Hillside and City of Elizabeth, Union County, New Jersey, August 1921" (said right of way being sixty-eight feet in width) and the northerly sideline of Lower Road (being sixty-six feet in width);

Thence 1) Northerly along the easterly sideline of North Broad Street on a curve to the left having a radius of 1987.34 feet, an arc distance of 212.02 feet to a point of tangency;

THENCE 2) Still along the said sideline of North Broad Street, North 01 degrees 04 Minutes 59 seconds west, 527.58 feet to a point of curve;

THENCE 3) Northerly, still along the said sideline of North Broad Street along a curve to the right having a radius of 3063.24 feet, an arc distance of 131.88 feet to a point of tangency;

THENCE 4) Still along the said sideline of North Broad Street, North 01 degrees 23 minutes 01 seconds East, 760.76 feet, to a point of curve;

THENCE 5) Northerly, still along the said sideline of North Broad Street along a curve to the right having a radius of 1401.64 feet, an arc distance of 108.05 feet to a point of Tangency;

THENCE 6) Still along the said sideline of North Broad Street, North 05 degrees 48 minutes 01 seconds East, 236.55 feet to a point of curve;

THENCE 7) Northerly, still along the said sideline of North Broad Street aloing a curve to the right having a radius of 325.86

feet, an arc distance of 80.59 feet to a point;

THENCE 8) South 88 degrees 38 minutes 25 seconds East, 206.81 feet to a point;

THENCE 9) South 86 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds East, 1523.85 feet to a point;

THENCE 10) South 71 degrees 31 minutes 51 seconds East, 430.83 feet to a point;

THENCE 11) South 60 degrees 29 minutes 29 seconds East, 1182.24 feet to a point in the westerly sideline of Dayton Street (said right-of-way being sixty feet in width);

THENCE 12) South 41 degrees 57 minutes 34 seconds West, along the said sideline of Dayton Street, 356.43 feet to a point;

THENCE 13) South 54 degrees 11 minutes 23 seconds West, still along the said sideline of Dayton Street, 628.08 feet to a point;

THENCE 14) South 52 degrees 29 minutes 09 seconds West, still along the said sideline of Dayton Street, 760.67 feet to a point;

THENCE 15) North 44 degrees 31 minutes 15 seconds West, 96.22 feet to a point;

THENCE 16) South 16 degrees 24 minutes 45 seconds West, 4.10 feet to a point;

THENCE 17) North 73 degrees 35 minutes 15 seconds West, 94.78 feet to a point;

THENCE 18) North 44 degrees 31 minutes 15 seconds West, 130.94 feet to a point;

THENCE 19) South 30 degrees 38 minutes 45 seconds West, 21.44 feet to a point;

THENCE 20) North 81 degrees 14 minutes 48 seconds West, 177.23 feet to a point;

THENCE 21) North 74 degrees 21 minutes 25 seconds West, 124.90 feet to a point;

THENCE 22) North 63 degrees 30 minutes 25 seconds West, 26.25 feet to a point;

THENCE 23) North 08 degrees 44 minutes 45 seconds East, 9.00 feet to a point;

THENCE 24) North 81 degrees 08 minutes 02 seconds West, 536.86 feet to a point;

THENCE 25) South 05 degrees 11 minutes 19 seconds West, 491.82 feet to a point in the aforementioned northerly sideline of Lower Road;

THENCE 26) North 88 degrees 21 minutes 38 seconds West, along the said sideline of Lower Road, 724.30 feet to the point of beginning.

Since Evergreen Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register in its entirety, the boundary of the cemetery property constitutes an appropriate National Register boundary for the nominated resource.

PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

The following information is the same for all of the photographs submitted with the nomination:

| | |
|---|---|
| Name: | Evergreen Cemetery |
| Location: | Hillside & Elizabeth, Union County, and Newark, Essex County, NJ |
| Photographer: | Jean-Rae Turner |
| Date of photographs: | Spring/Summner 1987 |
| Negative repository: | Evergreen Cemetery<br>1137 North Broad Street<br>Hillside, NJ 07205 |

PHOTOGRAPH

#1 - Lower Road Gate, NE

#2 - General view, NW

#3 - General View NE

#4 - Hurt family plot
Section A, NW

#5 - Stanley Monument
Section B-3, W

#6 - General view of St. John's Episcopal Church
Elizabeth plot, Section E, N

#7 - General view of Second Presbyterian Church
Elizabeth plot, Section E, NW

#8 - General view of Second Presbyterian Church
Elizabeth plot, Section E, NW

#9 - Grave of U.S. Senator John Kean
Lawn Plot 2, N

#10 - Winged Victory (Georgia Lenher Schwerin monument), SW

#11 - Brisbin Monument
Section Q, Newark, NW

#12 - General view, S

#13 - Kellogg plot at base of copper beech tree, E
(Jewish section to the rear)

#14 - Twin Norris Monuments
Section C, W

#15 - Chetwood plot
Section C, SE

#16 - General view
Section C, NE

#17 - Administration Building
1137 North Broad Street, Hillside
NE

#18 - Viscount Monument
(Cemetery mausoleum to rear)
Lawn Crest A, Elizabeth, NE

#19 - W. H. Rankin Mausoleum, NE

#20 - Woodruff plot
Section D, NE

#21 - Singing Sam, A Gypsy, S

#22 - General view
Lawn Crest A, Elizabeth, SW

#23 - General view, W

#24 - Soldiers' plot
Section D, Hillside, E

#25 - Dr. John Washington vault, W

#26 - Van Buskirk-Jaques vault, NW

#27 - Bruggerman plot, W

#28 - Bruggerman plot, W

#29 - General view, E

#30 - General view of Third Presbyterian Church plot
(Newark Monument), E

#31 - General view of Franklin Street Methodist Church plot
Section L, NW

#32 - General view of white public grounds
Section L, NW

#33 - General view (white public grounds in the front with
black public grounds across the street)
Section L, NE

#34 - General view of babies' plot, W

#35 - Adams Monument
Lawn Crest A, N

#36 - General view of Ukranian section, NE

#37 - Chapel, W

#38 - Chapel, S

#39 - Dayton Street Entrance, NW

#40 - General view of Masonic section, E

#41 - General view of the Mendelsohn Burying Society plot, NW

#42 - Atwater family plot, NW

#43 - Linnett Monument, N

#44 - Luke Myshuha Monument, NW