NPS Form 10-900
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ENTERED
9/28/01

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property: Glendale   Cemetery Historic District

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historic name: Glendale Cemetery
other name/site number: Akron Rural Cemetery

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2. Location

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street & number: 150 Glendale Avenue
city/town: Akron
state: OH **county:**   **code:** 153

not for publication: N/A
vicinity: N/A
zip code: 44302

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3. 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.

Barbara Powen Dept. Head Planning, Inventory's Registration   July 18, 2001
Signature of certifying official   Date

Ohio Historic Preservation Office -- OH SHPO
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

4. 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 Keeper   Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing   Noncontributing

____	_1_	buildings
_1_	____	sites
_38_	____	structures
____	____	objects
_39_	_1_	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: ___4___

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic: Funerary   Sub: Cemetery_____
Current : Funerary   Sub: Cemetery_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification: Other
Other Description: Rural Cemetery
Materials: Foundation: Sandstone   roof: Slate

Walls: Wood   other:_____

Describe present and historic physical appearance. _X_ See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A and C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : D

Areas of Significance:
        _Social History_____
        _Health and Medicine_____
        _Recreation_____
        _Landscape Architecture_____
        _Architecture_____

Period(s) of Significance:
1839 – 1929

Significant Dates: Historic 1839, 1868, 1879

Significant Person(s):N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: _ Albert Sargent, Thomas Mills____

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

_X_ See continuation sheet.

_____

9. Major Bibliographical References

===

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_ 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
X Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
_ Other -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 88 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing   Zone Easting Northing

    1)   3)

    2)   4)

    _x_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: _x_ See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: _x_ See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Jeffrey Winstel, Planner
Organization: Cuyahoga Valley National Park   Date: November 2000
Street & Number: OECA, 1556 Boston Mills Road
Telephone: 330/657-2982
City or Town: Peninsula   State: OH ZIP: 44262

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Glendale Cemetery
Akron, Ohio
Summit County

Description

Glendale Cemetery is an eighty-eight (88) acre site developed in the picturesque style of the
nineteenth--century Rural Cemetery Movement. The largest portion of the property was
originally called The Akron Rural Cemetery. Another cemetery of about eight (8) acres, called
"Oak Openings" was incorporated into the property in 1850. A final major expansion occurred
just before 1891, when the western section was added.

The property is bounded on the east side by Glendale Avenue and Locust Street, on the north
side by Maple Street, and on the west side by St. Bernard's Cemetery and West Exchange Street.
The southern boundary of the property is partially defined by Wills Avenue and Center Street.
The contributing resources for the nomination include the cemetery site (1) the previously
nominated buildings (4) and the mausoleums (34). The garage maintenance building is
considered non-contributing.

The general topography of the grounds consists of hills and plateaus flanking a central valley,
which rises into a broad meadow area. The hills and central valley floor mark the entrance to the
cemetery and the experience of travelling from the eastern entrance to the western edge is one of
a landscape rising and opening up. The two hills, which were noted as Prospect Hill (north side)
and Tower Hill (south side) on the 1891 map surveyed by J.W. Seward and A.H. Sargent, are
found near the entrance. A central avenue, called Cypress Avenue, winds between the two hills.

Willow Brook, a small stream, originally meandered through this central valley. The 1856 map
of Akron indicates that a Wilcox Run flowed through the Akron Rural Cemetery and into the
Ohio & Erie Canal at Market Street. This stream is not depicted on the 1874 map. Willow Brook
is indicated on the 1891 survey, but it was filled in sometime before the construction of the office
building in 1903. The brook formed two bodies of water along its course, which the map
identifies as Swan Lake and Willow Lake. Neither of these lakes exists today, however,
evidence of Willow Brook's location remains on the site. The stone railings of numerous bridges
mark where Cypress and Spruce Avenue, and several paths leading up to mausoleums crossed
over the brook.

This description of the cemetery will be organized into four sections: the Main Entrance and
Cypress Avenue Valley, Northwestern Plateau, Great Meadow Area, and Southeastern Plateau.
Each section will contain maps of the current appearance and former (1891) appearance to better

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understand the existing orientation of the monuments. In addition to describing the monuments, the general topography, orientation and layout, natural features, circulation systems, and notable vistas will be described.

Main Entrance and Cypress Avenue Valley

The main entrance of the Cemetery is at the eastern end of the site. It is located at the intersection of Glendale Avenue and Locust (formerly Park Place) at the bottom of the valley. Original stone piers mark the gate. **(Photo 1).** The small, relatively flat area just inside the gate is mostly open lawn area, with a few trees or ornamental plantings. In this area are four structures: the Office Building (1903), the Caretakers Residence (1896), The Memorial Chapel (1875-1876), and the Bell Tower (1883). **(Photo 2)** All four of these structures are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and are described in that document. (NR Akron Rural Cemetery Group, 1980) The 1891 Map of Glendale illustrates a very different central valley. The only mausoleum was the Commins mausoleum and the valley floor was defined by Willow Brook, which fed Willow Lake and Swan Lake. Willow Lake extended west beyond the current valley and was located where the Great Meadow and the Masonic sections are today. **(See illustration 7)**

The Office Building and Caretakers Residence flank the entrance drive and the Bell Tower sits approximately 60' above the entrance drive atop the adjacent hill to the south. **(Photo 3)** Just past the Office Building, Spruce Avenue intersects with Cypress Avenue and curves up the hillside passing in front of the Chapel. The Chapel is an imposing stone Gothic building that is encountered immediately past the two administrative buildings. A drive over a cut stone bridge, which consists of low gabled sidewalls flaring out to square posts with square capitals, becomes a circular drive that surrounds the Chapel. **(Photo 4)** Fronting the chapel is an island containing a monument consisting of a full entablature supported by two Doric columns flanking a statue of Christ. This script on the three tiered base reads as follows : "To Our Unknown Dead, 1861 – 1866, Erected by Buckley Post No. 12 G.A.R." **(Photo 5)**

Cypress Avenue is the spine of the cemetery. The segment of Cypress from the entrance to Ash Avenue is the first segment. The continuation west on the avenue is a part of the 1891 addition to the cemetery. This later segment loses the feeling of a valley, opening to a more level topography.

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The hills rising from the north and south clearly define the area and create a vista of massive stone mausoleums in a curvilinear line. The vegetation in this area is characterized by open lawn along the valley floor with trees covering the hillside. An allee of Silver Maples runs behind the chapel between a row of mausoleums and Cypress Avenue. Some mausoleums are fronted with newer ornamental shrubbery. The black top road is edged in sections with cut-stone curbs.

Like a row of townhouses lining a street in a fashionable section of town, the high style mausoleums along Cypress Avenue creates the impression of being the final resting-place for turn-of-the-century Akron's affluent   society. These freestanding masonry structures all feature ornamental entry facades. Symmetrically placed statuary or decorative urns flank many. In front of the mausoleums bridges built in the same style and materials cross over the former location of Willow Brook (non-extant).

The architectural style of the mausoleums includes Classical, Egyptian, Gothic and Romanesque revival, Arts and Crafts, and Moderne. Many of these structures do not evidence a pure style, rather they evidence a combination of stylistic elements. Mausoleums will be described individually and in terms of the vistas the groupings create.

Vistas created by the groupings of these structures evidence the relatively uniform scale of the mausoleums. The stone structures are mostly square or rectangular, are approximately 10 feet high and have similar setbacks. Small stone landings and double bronze oxidized entry doors are common features. The interiors of the mausoleums are typically marble faced and contain a central passage with three crypts comprising the side walls. Some contain kneelers or small benches and some have stained glass windows on the back wall. The curvilinear nature of Cypress Avenue creates views that evidence the regular rhythmic arrangement and the wooded valley walls that provide a backdrop for the lines of mausoleums and create an isolated sense of place.

The row of mausoleums directly behind the chapel and facing the Maple tree allee represents the first grouping. **(Photo 6)** Starting at the broader end of the valley near the entrance, the valley floor narrows as Cypress Avenue approaches the intersection with Cherry Avenue. According to the 1891 map, Willow Brook ran between the structures and the avenue, marked today by the line of trees.

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The first mausoleum behind the chapel is the Frank-Waters structure. The slightly battered walls contain no detailing, except the chamfered corners. **(Photo 7)** Two urns flank the façade of the structure. The door to the mausoleum appears to be a custom bronze cast. The artist's initials S.C. can be found at the bottom right of the door. A female figure in a mournful pose is the central element of the door and a band running behind her downcast face reads "In Loving Memory of Our Daughter Mary Waters Sneddon." **(Photo 8)**

The Bisbee—Janse and the Williams Mausoleums are the next structures, continuing west. Both mausoleums are similar scale. **(Photo 9)** Both have urns flanking the central doors. The primary difference is the use of smooth polished finished stone for the former and a rock-faced finish for the later. The Williams mausoleum also has a stone front walk with two stairs and end blocks at the bottom. **(Photo 10)**

 The Warner—Loesch Mausoleum is the largest in this grouping. A pure classical temple form, the structure has a pediment roof with cornice, entablature, Doric columns, and projecting water table. A stone walk and stairs front the structure and large rhododendron bushes are located on both sides. **(Photo 11)** The back wall of this mausoleum contains a feature that is common to many of these structures – a stained glass window. The Warner—Loesch stained glass is of Christ the Shepherd, the figure holding a lamb in his arms while a sheep looks on. **(Photo 12)** The stained glass window on the back wall has the effect of capturing light and projecting it onto the marble walls of the interior.

The remaining mausoleums in this grouping are depicted in **(Photo 13)**. The photo shows a continuation of the common forms and stylistic elements found in the other mausoleums: gabled temple forms or block forms with tiered roof coverings. Almost all have some type of front steps leading to the central door and decorative urns are another common element.

The Creque—Howland and the Maag Mausoleums round the corner as Cypress Avenue veers in a southwesterly direction. The Creque—Howland structure is built in a basilica form with a front projecting pavilion of paired Doric columns supporting an entablature and pediment. The smaller Maag Mausoleum is narrower than the others, with a façade consisting of the door flanked by two columns. The side walls are constructed of three massive looking rough-faced horizontal stones and a smooth finished shallow pediment forms the roof. Two stairs rise to the central door and are flanked by scrolled side walls with oversized newel post elements. **(Photo 14)**

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The oldest mausoleum, dating from 1860, is the Commins vault. This stone structure is built into the hillside and contains elements of the Egyptian Revival style. Although 1860 is very early for this style, J.D. Commins, who founded Glendale Cemetery, traveled to Mount Auburn Cemetery in Boston in 1838 to determine a pattern for his son's tomb **(Photo 15)** Heavy pilasters with flared (bell) capitals flank the mausoleum structure. The gable roof contains a very slight pediment. The door surrounds are wide plain-faced stone pilasters and lintel. The date is carved into the lintel and the Commins name is carved into the stone above the door. A heavy bronze door with the letter "C" is located in the center.

The intersection of the two avenues is marked by the Robinson Mausoleum, which sits in front of a retaining wall in the hill and on a bench between the upper wooded and lower grassed slopes. **(Photo 16)** The mausoleum is accessed by a flight of dressed and cut stone stairs flanked by two small stone retaining walls. The stairs scroll out at the bottom and the flight is broken by a small landing before the final, narrower, stairs lead to the central double doors.

The mausoleum is designed in the Classical Revival style. The rectangular structure has a low-pitched gable roof and is set on a cut stone based built into the hillside. The cut block is dressed to a smooth finish. A simple molded pediment resting above a plain frieze and simple cornice marks the gable front. The side elevation continues the entablature treatment found below the gable on the facade. The corners of the facade are marked by square columns each with a molded cornice and simple base. Rounding the facades corners pilasters are located on the side wall elevations in the same treatment. Fluted and slightly tapered Doric columns set in antis flank the large double bronze doors. The plain door surrounds contain the name "Robinson" on the top horizontal member.

The interior of the mausoleum contains six vaults, three on either side. The walls and floor are white marble with a beige marble trim band. The ceiling is a barrel vault type and is covered in small white tile. The rear wall of the structure contains a stained glass rose window, in front of which is a large bronze crucifix and bronze kneeler.

The Rutherford Mausoleum is a tall structure with a smooth faced block walls, a full entablature which projects out from the façade wall and is supported by two fluted shaft columns with double lotus leaf capitals. The roof appears to be metal and the frieze band has two small laurel wreaths at the corners. The door surrounds contains fluting that continues around the corners. The tall lintel with nameplate suggests an Egyptian influence. **(Photo 17)**

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The Mustill Mausoleum is a gable-ended structure constructed of heavy rusticated stone. The pediment lintel above the door contains the family name. The battered eave walls combined with the large rusticated stone gives the structure a very heavy feeling. The door is fronted with a gate of vertical poles. Two stone stairs lead to the entryway. **(Photo 19)**

The Nash Rabe Mausoleum has a Moderne or machined look. The central square structure has restrained decorative banding at the cornice line, base, and around the central bronze double doors. A few tiered levels cap the roof and above the cornice line. Flanking the core structure are two small retaining walls with small benches. The predominant motif is a band of starburst pattern, each star contained by a square. This pattern runs up both sides of the bronze doors, along the cornice line and near the top of the flanking bench walls. The names "Nash Rabe" are centered on the cornice and the letters "N" and "R", each surrounded by a laurel wreath are centered on the bench walls in the decorative banding. The location of the names and initials suggest that the crypts inside are segregated by family. **(Photo 20)**

West of the Nash Rabe Mausoleum is the Carmichal Mausoleum. This heavy square dressed stone structure is fronted by the bridge that originally crossed Willow Brook, which ran in front of the mausoleum. The bridge consists of three square stone slabs forming the deck and two balustrades with smooth curved tops rails and rusticated stone sides. A pyramidal stone roof, stepped down to a cornice bar inscribed with a running Greek Key motif tops the mausoleum. Five courses of large stone block make up the walls and the central double doors contain a raised panel with a tree pattern. **(Photo 21)**

The Noah Mausoleum evidences a mix of Romanesque references and Moderne. The Basilica roof consists of smooth finished slabs with a small laurel wreath under the central pediment slab. The side walls are courses of large rusticated stones and a heavy stone arch with a low spring line marks the central entrance. Squat smooth shaft columns with scrolled capitals support the arch. The spandrels are marked by elaborate relief scrollwork. Bronze double doors are recessed from the front elevation plane and have decorative scrollwork. Two large taxis bushes flank the entrance and a small bridge consisting of rounded smooth top rails and square end blocks is located in front of the mausoleum. **(Photo 22)**

The1910 Walter A. Franklin Mausoleum is perhaps the grandest mausoleum in the cemetery. The polychrome random fieldstone and rubble stone elevations are marked with smooth stone

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fenestration and roofline trim. The side gable roof has a low pitch and stone cornice. The gable apex is marked by an oculus window featuring a decorative spoke patterned grill. **(Photo   23)** A large gabled front pavilion, which projects out from the core structure. Stone statues of a male lion with cub and female lion with cub flank the front of the mausoleum and rest on stone bases with elaborately carved relief panels featuring allegorical figures forming the base side walls. **(Photo 24)** The end of the base states that they were carved in 1914 by the East End Marble and Concrete Company, Cleveland Oh. Between the statuary and fronting the double doors runs a square stone slab sidewalk, which is flanked by random fieldstone bridge side walls over the former location of Willow Brook.

The façade of the mausoleum is richly detailed. The central pediment has a cornice dentil row and a central double headed eagle. A full entablature runs beneath the pediment consisting of cornice with dental row that raps around the side walls forming cornice returns, a wide frieze band containing the inscribed name "Walter A. Franklin". All of this rests on four full Corinthian columns, paired on each side, with fluted shafts and bases resting on plinth stones. A wide stone base course is interrupted by the stone trim around the large double bronze doors consisting of a vertical bar motif. The stone trim around the doors has ears at the top and bottom corners. The date stone (1910) is located above the doors. Taxis bushes are located on each side of the mausoleum.

An uncharacteristic element in this imposing valley of mausoleums is the Daily Family Memorial. This structure is a simple stone bench with a bronze plaque on the back rest. Set immediately against the tree line of the hill the memorial is one of two bench monuments that serve as memorials to the deceased. **(Photo 26)**

The Eddy Mausoleum is a very simple straightforward structure. The smooth stone block contains no embellishments, except for the name carved above the doors. The roof is characterized by a very shallow gable resting atop a rectangular base and projecting cornice. Two fluted Doric columns set in antis mark the recessed central opening. Two stone stairs front the double doors. **(Photo 27)**

The Art Moderne Loomis family Mausoleum is a smooth faced stone structure with a crucifix on the gable apex and a stylized dentil row under the small cornice. The central entrance is topped by a full arch tympanum, which projects out from the plain door surround. The bronze door consists of a vertical band of wheels with spokes set in square panels. The structure rests on a

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base fronted by two stairs and flanked by stone decorative urns. Ornamental bushes are found on one side.

The last grouping of mausoleums in the valley depicts the rows on the far east end of the north side of Cypress Avenue. Photo 28 depicts the arrangement of the structures in this section, evidencing a setback most likely oriented to the former water course rather than the road in the foreground.

lot
The Gothic Revival style Stadelman Grant Mausoleum is a polished stone structure with a gable front capped by a crucifix. Beneath the gable apex is a thin rectangular opening similar to an arrow port found in the wall of a medieval fortress. Two cantilevered square posts set on the diagonal flank the apex and two buttresses are located at the corners of the façade. Several steps lead up to the lancet arch opening that house the double doors. Decorative taxis bushes are located around the structure. **(Photo 29)**

The Work Mausoleum is a very clean Classical Revival structure. The gabled temple front consist of a pronounced cornice line, a frieze band with symmetrically space triglyphs flanking the family inscription, a recessed entry portico supported by two Doric columns, and a stepped platform fronting the structure. Sidewalls evidence the continuation of the frieze and cornice line and are pierced by small rectangular windows covered with a metal grate. **(Photo 30)**

A beautiful pinkish salmon-colored marble structure, the Sisler Mausoleum is a square structure that blends an Art Moderne style with a strong sense of Classicism. The roof is tiered, but unlike other Moderne mausoleums, the bottom tier extends out from the wall plain and forms a cornice. A band runs under the cornice line containing laurel wreaths at the ends. The central entry is recessed and flanked by two Doric columns in antis. Steps flanked by decorative urns form the platform upon which the core structure rests. **(Photo 31)**

The Yeager Mausoleum evidences two distinct finishes: rock faced and finished. The structure has smooth stone slabs that form a slight pediment roof above a smooth frieze band. Three horizontal rock faced stone slabs form the sidewalls and the front wall consists of two rock faced stone slabs flanking the door and surrounds. A simple smooth cornice block tops the door surround and the nameplate forms the frieze element of the surround. The doors have a glazed panel with craftsman appearing muntins. Blocks project out from the side and support stone planting urns. **(Photo 32)**

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The Bertram Work Mausoleum is dressed block structure with battered walls, a small pediment roof, and a simple projecting cornice. The frieze band under the cornice contains alternating pattern of disks and triglyphs The door surrounds form a simple pediment and the nameplate is the lintel. The large doors are coffered and the handles are lions' heads with rings. The entire structure is on a polished granite base with curved top edge and cavetto sides. **(Photo 33)**

The Hill Mausoleum is a Neo-Classical structure with a cruciform plan. A small pediment block tops the projecting façade. The bottom of the dressed, cut stone wall plane is marked by slight outward curve above the tall base. An incised cross is centered above the name in raised letters. Laurel wreaths flank the name block. Under these elements, a running scroll band is set off by a slight cornice. A leaf decoration with disk end blocks runs around the top portion of the door surround. The double doors contain vertical poles with laurel wreaths in the center. The structure is fronted by a walkway with wide curb stones and square block deck. **(Photo 34)**

The following is a list of mausoleums along Cypress Avenue beginning from behind the chapel on the south side of the avenue and proceeding west.

1.   Frank Wateres
2.   Frisbee-Jones
3.   Williams
4.   Warner Losch
5.   Fuchs
6.   Good-Dodge
7.   Watterau—McGalliar—Rowley
8.   Creque—Howland
9.   Maag
10. Held
11. E.S. Day
12. J.D. Commins -- 1860
13. Rutherford
14. Hill (Ash Avenue approaching Southern Plateau from west)

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Starting with the Robinson Mausoleum, which is situated above the corner of Cypress and
Cherry avenues on the north side of Cypress Avenue, the mausoleums are in the following
order:

15.   Robinson
16.   Mustill -- 1901
17.   Nash-Rabe
18.   Carmichael (with bridge in front)
19.   Noah (with bridge in front)
20.   Franklin (with bridge in front) 1910
21.   Mason – Raymond -- Howland
22.   Eddy
23.   Loomis
24.   Stadelman – Grant – 1919 (association notes reference approval mausoleum and bridge)
25.   Work
26.   Sisler
27.   Yeager
28.   Bertram Work

Prospect Hill, Section O and surrounding sections

Cherry Avenue climbs north from Cypress Avenue up Prospect Hill, which is located northwest
of the central valley. At the top of this slope, the lane splits. **(Photo 38)** The naming of Prospect
Hill refers to its wonderful vistas over the dale below, now largely obscured by mature trees. The
only mausoleum in this section is at the entrance to this hilltop. The Lambarter mausoleum
(#37 on site map) is a rusticated granite structure and is set into the hillside immediately before
the avenue reaches the top of the hill. The gray stone structure features two polished granite
half columns flanking the bronze double door. The interior of the structure is faced with white
marble and contains six vaults. **(Photo 39)**

The topography of this area is a flattened hilltop. To the east and south, the slope is rather steep
as it comprises part of the valley wall that defines Cypress Lane and the Main Entrance area.
The western hillside, which contains Cherry Avenue, is also steep. The northern side of the
hilltop is a gentle slope down to the edge of Glendale and Maple avenues, which are hidden by

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the wooded tree line and separated from the grounds by a chain link fence.

The 1891 map indicates that this section's circulation pattern has been changed. Although most of the major avenues are still extant, many have been truncated and a few have been eliminated. The other change is the absence of paths that existed between the roads and the presence of a stream that flowed into Willow Brook. The following roads have been truncated or removed in this section.

- Cherry Avenue
- PawPaw Avenue
- Larch Avenue
- Central Avenue
- Yew Avenue
- Pine Avenue
- Poplar Avenue
- Hemlock Avenue

The layout of Prospect Hill is one of two circular arrangements of gravestones and stone monuments. All of these objects face outward toward the edges of the circles. The first and second arrangement of gravesites is separated by a grassy central passageway, that according to the 1891 site plan, was originally a road. A black top road runs around the periphery of the hilltop and connects to Cherry Avenue, which continues in a north west direction.

The grounds of Prospect Hill are covered with grass and contain a variety of trees and ornamental shrubs. Most notable are the mature oaks that provide an upper canopy for the area. Some plots contain small taxis shrubs and others have Rhodadendrum bushes. Built landscape features include the stone and brick sewer pipe stands and the cut stone step fronting the Ritchie Family marker on the northeast side. The primary built landscape features are the headstones and monuments.

Because of the wooded buffer around the top of Prospect Hill, there is not much of a view or vista from this site. Rather, the trees create a well-defined sense of space, which is given further identity by the consistent type of burial monument found in this area. Rather than the Cypress Avenue stone mausoleums containing vaults for deceased family members, this area is

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made up of large family monuments, such as statuary on pedestals, obelisk, gothic steeples, and, more commonly, large pediment stones bearing the family name. Fronting these monuments are smaller gravestones, often segmental arches of the same stone and finish, bearing the names of the family members buried in the plot.

An example of this type is the Ritchie Family monument, which consists of a rectangular stone structure on a simple molded base. An elaborately carved entablature course lies under the hip shaped capstone. In front of the monument are the small arched stone grave markers. "Mother" and "Father" are carved into the front side of the center stones, with the others labeled on top of the arch. **(Photo 40)**

More elaborate family monuments with individual headstones include the Howard family monument. A marching victory figure stands atop a central pedestal of a massive pedestal base consisting of a central scrolled segmental arch supported by a modillion row cornice and squat grouped columns marking the corners. All of this rests on a series of bases that step down to the ground. In front of the monument are the simple segmental arch in-ground individual Howard family member stones. **(Photo 41)**

The Bierce family monument is a tall column set on a stone base with corner columns topped by small gables. The shaft of the column contains a banding element half way up to the full Corinthian Capital. Above the capital is a grouping of square columns with an obelisk-like tops and a crocketed finial. The individual stones are small flat markers that are spaced in a circle about 15 feet away from the monument. **(Photo 42)**

Section 9

The next section (Section 9 (IX -- number from 1891 map) consists of a sliver of slightly rolling terrain bordered by Glendale Avenue, South Maple Avenue, and the asphalt drive that continues Cherry Lane. The grass lawn slopes down from the fence to the road and is bordered by curbstones. A chain link fence topped with barbed wire runs along the sidewalk that borders Glendale and South Maple Avenue. Vegetation consists of mature trees either along the fence or along the drive. A few decorative shrubs can be found along the fence and a limited number of taxis shrubs are located adjacent to the gravestones. All of the grave

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stones and markers in this area face toward the drive. **(Photo 43)**

A small scale marker found in Section 9 is the John Blue grave monument. This small white marble cruciform tower dates from 1886 and states that John Blue was born in Ireland and died at the age of 29. **(Photo 44)** Family monuments accompanied by individual stones for family members are found in this area. Of note is the Taylor family gravesite, which is marked by a smooth granite sphere on a pyramidal base. The monument and accompanying individual markers date from the 1930s. **(Photo 45)**

The monuments and markers appear to be somewhat unequally spaced and range in style size and age. Although rows of markers are apparent, randomly spaced headstones are equally apparent. **(Photo 46)** The size of the monuments is small to mid-size, including single stone markers set into the ground and obelisks up to six feet in height. This is a lesser space located along side the roads and the monuments are more modest than those found in settings that are more scenic.

Section O

A circular land area bound by asphalt drives with no edges, Section O's grave markers face outward forming concentric circles of monuments. Oak and Maple trees and small shrubs line the circle drive. Some taxis bushes are randomly located in the area, usually adjacent to headstones. Also of note, some of the stones in this area are facing inward, possibly indicating a past circulation pattern. Monuments consist of mostly mid-size family monuments with a line of smaller family stones. **(Photo 47)**

In the center of this section, there is a large GAR memorial stone commemorating the Buckley Post. The text on the stone reads "This memorial erected in memory of its departed comrades by Buckley Post Grand Army of the Republic by Order of A. D. Miller Commander and sole survivor, 1940. **(Photo 48)** Forty-eight smaller headstones for the individual men who served as soldiers of this post lie immediately around the memorial. The 1891 map shows a central circular area in Section O around the monument labeled as "single graves". **(Photo 49)**

Also in this section is Phillip Upington's grave monument, which indicates that he was a

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mason and Christian. The squat, square black granite monument has segmental arch molded tops with a decorative keystone on the front side. The crucifix and crown of thorns symbol is located under the keystone. The corners are marked by   columns with ornamental capitals and the Masonic symbol is in the middle of the base top. The last name of Upington is carved on the front base. **(Photo 50)**
Photo 51 illustrates how the stones are lining the curving edge of the section. The outer row faces out and the next row faces in toward the center of the hill. The north side of the section is devoid of grave markers. The 1891 site maps indicates that this section was owned by the GAR and perhaps exceeded their need for plots.

Sections V, W, and K

The northern ridge (Sections V, W, and K) of the central Cypress Valley is lined with markers that front the wooded valley wall and are somewhat evenly set back from the drive. Hemlock and Sycamore roads, which line this section is a curvilinear route that groups monuments and subsequently creates views. Historically, Hemlock and Sycamore roads were distinct routes, but they now are one road as the western end of Sycamore has been grassed in. The current map defines this area as Section V, W, and K, moving north to south. The northern most area of section V contains two groupings of family plots. The Clark family plot contains a headstone monument with a smooth   face and Art-Deco stylistic elements. Five individual stones are set in front of the monument. **(Photo 52)**

Photo 53 illustrates how the monuments are lined up against the wooded ridge in this section. Of note in this area is the monument consisting of a rusticated base supporting a three-stone battered rusticated shaft, which has cannon shafts marking the four corners. Atop the shaft is a smooth sphere, perhaps representing a cannon ball, but not one that would fit in the symbolic shafts. This is the grave of Corporal John W. Kelly, 6th Ohio Battery, 1836 to 1909.

Continuing south along the ridge past a grouping of trees that interrupt the line of monuments, is Section W **(Photo 54)**. These monuments are arranged in a curving line. The family monuments are solid block segmental arch head upright stones resting on a base stone. The family name is inscribed on the stone face. Fronting the large monuments, small stones marking the graves of individual family members run parallel to the road.

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Near the end of the ridge is an unusual type of family monument: a double bench. Set against
the wooded ridge line, this bench consists of two solid granite benches with rounded corners
and separated by three arm rests, two located at the ends and one in the middle. The bench
seats are carved out a solid block – there are no seam markings. The presence of seating in a
cemetery almost suggests visitors would be provided the opportunities to sit, rest, and perhaps
contemplate mortality. Family members' stones are lined in front and irregularly spaced.
(Photo 55)

Continuing south along the ridgeline are moderate sized monuments fronted by linear
arrangements of small family headstones. The end of the ridgeline contains two moderate
sized obelisks, neither one fronted by smaller stones. **(Photo 56)**

Oak Openings

Section 6 and Sec. S (Oak Openings) is located on the northwest edge of the cemetery, abutting
S. Maple Street, this section contains a variety of sizes and styles of monuments..
This area was originally the City of Akron Potters Field, which explains the variety of types
and ages of the grave markers and their seemingly random orientation. The area contains
mature Oak trees and is bordered by a chain link fence on the street side. **(Photo 57)** The
1891 site plan for the cemetery shows this area as having two curvilinear edged sections on the
east side **(See Illustration7) (Photo 58)**, a rectangular grid area in the center, and a circular
section bound by Cherry Avenue on the west end. The rectangular grided area is divided by
the intersection of Cherry Avenue and Central Avenue. These roads or drives are not extant,
but a cleared area depicted in **Photo 59** suggests this could possibly be the western continuation
of Cherry Street. Overall, the confused orientation of the stones and monuments in the area
suggests an orientation pattern directed by more than one previous circulation pattern.

A central cleared linear area is most likely the location of the Center Avenue. Grave markers
and headstones face toward the east or west (respectively) and away from the cleared area.
(Photo 60) The grouping of newer headstones from the past few decades indicates the right of
way for Cherry Street. These stones typically have polished services, are no taller than a few
feet and sometimes have photographs of the deceased embossed on the stone, such as the Bell

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headstone. **(Photo 60)**

The central and northwest area of the cemetery appears to have developed quite differently from how it is depicted in the 1891 county atlas. The current cemetery map labels these sections as follows: Sections A, B, C, E, F, G, H, and Sec. 27 and Add. 27. Roads or paths with the 1891 map names, such as Maple Avenue, Popular Avenue, and Yew Avenue do not appear on current maps, as well as several minor and unnamed paths. The result is a landscape of section markers that do not appear to correlate with current roads. These former roads and paths did determine the orientation of the graves and have resulted in areas that are cleared for no apparent reason. Some of these grass-covered passageways have recent headstones placed in the right-of-way, indicating what period these plots became available and changes were made to the landscape.

The eastern edge of this section contains a relatively linear arrangement of the stones facing Section O. This is consistent with the 1891 map, which indicates separate sections that were oriented to the curves of Beech and Sycamore Avenues, fronting the middle grid arrangement. The former intersection of Cherry Avenue (the east-west route of the central grid section) and Beech Avenue borders Section O. Although Section 6A Lot 1 is not shown on the cemetery map, the dates and recent design elements of the headstones indicate they are much more recent than the 19th century monuments and headstones on either side.

A noteworthy monument in the western half of the central grid section is the attenuated obelisk monument for the Bickel family. **Photo 61** shows the austere form of the obelisk that suggests a miniature Washington Monument. The monument in **Photo 62** consists of a large stone slab with a shallow hip shape which overhangs the 1' high walls and contains a truncated square column on a square pediment in the center. **Photo 63,** depicting the western edge of the middle grid section, includes a buried curbing that suggests the plot had one owner, but the arrangement of headstones in and around the square suggest that this boundary was violated.

Section M, the oval section that defines a slight hill, is depicted in **Photo 64**. Right of the Section 8 Lot R sign, the curving arrangements of stones represents the western boundary of Section M. This arrangement continues around as depicted in **Photo 65**, which also shows the rise of the land into the small hill. West of Section M the stones are smaller, of a more recent

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age, and all face the same direction all creating a landscape associated with a more modern and efficient cemetery than the curvilinear romantic landscape of most of Glendale (**Photo 66**). **Photo 67** depicts the chain link fence that separates Glendale from St. Bernard's Catholic cemetery. Immediately south of St. Bernard's cemetery fence is an open, grassed area with regularly spaced trees and ground-level grave markers – the most recent section of Glendale. **(Photo 68)**

The next area is located north-northwest of the Great meadow and the Valley, and southwest of the previous section that borders Maple Street. The 1891 map identifies this area as containing Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and J. The avenue names are, moving east to west Oak, Yew, Maple, Larch, Cherry, Pine, Walnut, Poplar, and Hemlock. A stream bed appears to have run from Pine to Cypress in a north-south direction. Remnants of this can be found in the current landscape. Sections 27, 28, and 29 were bound by Border, Laurel, Elm, Magnolia, and Cypress avenues.

Remaining avenues and segments of avenues are Larch, Cherry, Maple, Yew, Pine, Walnut, and Hemlock. Poplar and Oak are no longer pathways or avenues. To the west, Elm, Magnolia and Cypress are intact, but Laurel defines a much smaller loop than is depicted on the 1891 map.

Photo 69 depicts the former easterly continuation of Cherry Avenue and its current configuration turning into the former Central Avenue. Facing an opposite direction, **Photo 70** illustrates the landscape form and general headstone size, style and arrangement found in this section. **Photo 71** faces south and shows the former alignment for the Central Avenue south to Walnut. A former stream also went through this area, separating distinct sections of the cemetery, but did not exist as a path or roadway and is depicted as a roadway on the 1891 map.

Photo 72 shows a shallow valley between two hills that was originally the continuation of Pine Lane, which separated Sections A and B and ended at Central Avenue. This section is now labeled as Section 4 Lot R and contains relatively recent headstones. The other end of Pine Lane more strongly indicates the former presence of a road with the paved apron of the road's intersection with Central Avenue, headstones perfectly aligned with the former road edge, and

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the two mature trees standing opposite each other at a road edge. **(Photo 73)**

Photo 74 shows a two-lane dirt road that connects to Walnut and curves around to follow the alignment of the former streambed. Walnut and the streambed did intersect, but it seems unlikely that this was a designed pathway. The large Celtic cross family marker is located off Walnut and sits atop a hill. **(Photo 75)** Immediately west of this cross is a grouping of large monuments, two of which are prominent obelisks. This hilltop is one of the most scenic settings in this section as it features stylized monuments and a backdrop of mature trees and distant vistas.

Photo 76 depicts the western edge of Border Avenue. Cut stone curbs line this road edge and mature trees and decorative bushes are mixed in with southerly oriented headstones of small to moderate height. A parallel street to the west, Elm Avenue, is depicted in **Photo 77**. **Photo 78** illustrates a view from the intersection of Larch and Border, to the north. This photo shows the obelisks at the top of the hill and the smaller irregularly spaced stones at the bottom of the hill. The stones at the bottom of this hill are all for children. **Photo 79** depicts a typical motif for these headstones – a little lamb.

An unnamed avenue (north of Hemlock) and Poplar avenue formerly ran east-west and connected Broad Avenues to Sycamore and Walnut avenues respectively. These routes further enhanced the curvilinear nature of the cemetery's plan. Although both of these roads no longer exist, these right-of-ways are clearly apparent. **Photo 80** shows the right-of-way for the avenue north of Hemlock Avenue facing east. The right-of way curves north to connect with a path (according to the 1891 map) which is also no longer extant. **(Photo 81)**

At the intersection of Oak, Maple, Walnut, and Central avenues is a paved apron that was the continuation of Pine Avenue into this 5 point intersection. **(Photo 82)** The intersection of Poplar and Border is illustrated in **Photo 83** and the right-of-way for Yew Avenue, facing northwest, is shown in **Photo 84**.

The Great Meadow area

The Masonic section of the cemetery is located on the southwest ridge of the main valley with the mausoleums and east of the Great Meadow. A soft edge paved road runs in front of the

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section, which contains trimmed taxis bushes and modern gravestones. The stones appear to be arranged in rows and either are set in the ground or are no taller than 1-2 feet. **(Photo 85)** This section's open grassy space is the former location of Willow Lake and has been in-filled. The 1891 map show Cypress Avenue winding to the southwest, which would have been the shore of the lake. This is the current Masonic area of this section. Some of this area was made from in-fill that was the result of the 1977 sewer trunk line explosion.[1]

Immediately across from the Masonic section is an older section of stones and markers that line the south edge of the Great Meadow. The Young family monument, a large beaux-arts inspired, heavily massed limestone temple form object, dominates the view of this section. The marker has a cruciform plan, scroll work on the pediments, Doric pilasters and acanthus leaf corner caps. The monument is surrounded by a rectangle of regularly spaced oval stone grave markers. Mature trees line this area of the Great Meadow, along with numerous ornamental trees and manicured shrubs. **(Photo 86)**

The Great Meadow is a flat grassed open area rimmed by mature trees and a variety of grave monuments. The northern edge contains a line of mature trees and decorative shrubs and low gravestones. **(Photo 88 and 89)**. Of note is the International Order of Odd Fellows monument northwest of the Great Meadow area. **(Photo 90)** This large stone monument features three polished granite columns with decorative foliated capitals, in between which are the initials I.O.O.F. Three large oval interlocking rings, the symbol of the order, top the monument.

Section 29, directly across from the I.O.O.F. monument, is simply a grassed lot that contains few grave markers. This is the western edge of the cemetery. **(Photo 91)** Photo 92 shows the few markers and the shaped taxis shrubbery in the area.

The western edge of the Great Meadow and view east across the meadow is depicted in **Photo 93**. Grave markers at this end are relatively recent. The varieties of stones that line the southern

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[1] In June of 1977, a disgruntled employee of a chemical plant poured 3000 gallons of unstable chemicals into the sewer. The chemicals traveled from south Akron to the large underground box culvert that lies under Cypress Avenue. In front of the Glendale Administration Building, the sewer line exploded at 4:30 am. Although the paper reported that "a huge crater was created from the ruptured water line washing away the ground" not one grave site was disturbed.

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edge of the Great Meadow include an impressive Celtic Cross monument (**Photo 94**). Intricate geometric patterns evidenced by the use of the circular motif and strap work in the center disk and the concentric repeating triangles on the face of the cross suggest the early Christian art found in the Book of Kells.

Photo 95 shows the section that borders West Exchange Street, which also contains relatively recent stones and manicured shrubs. The Evans family monument and headstones tell the story of generations of military service. The rectangular stone with battered walls and simple molded top is surrounded by manicured taxis and rhododendron bushes. Rectangular block headstones set in the ground are adorned with metal emblems from the Grand Army of the Republic (Civil War), Cuban War (Spanish American War), World War II, and the Korean War. (**Photo 96**) The Perkins family monuments and headstones are located on the northern edge of the Great Meadow. A large stone sarcophagus-like monument is circled by 19 individual segmental arch stones set in the ground. (**Photo 97**)

Photo 98 shows a slow rising hillside south of the Great Meadow. As with other areas of the cemetery, it contains decorative bushes and trees and a variety of monuments, many of which are family groupings containing a central monument anchoring small in-ground headstones. An opposing view of the same area is depicted in **Photo 99**, illustrating the rounded bowl topography of the area's eastern edge. **Photo 100** illustrates the maintenance facility on the grounds – a brick and concrete block structure 1-2 stories in height.

Southern Plateau

The southeast plateau above the central valley contains some notable statuary, several large obelisk markers, graves of prominent 19th century Akronites, and a Jewish section of the cemetery. The roads are curvilinear in character, have soft edges for the most part, and create a few small islands. Some of the roads are paved, some are dirt and some are gravel covered. Most of the roads depicted in the 1891 map are still extant in the section. Missing or truncated roads are Mulberry, Holly, Ash, and Persimmon.

The southern edge of this section borders West Center Street, which is residential in nature. The eastern edge is bounded by Locust Street and the northeastern edge curves down to the main entrance. This section contains mausoleums built into the hillside, similar to the main valley and the older sections of the cemetery. Vegetation in the area consists of mature trees, open lawn,

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and decorative shrubs. Specific areas have the appearance of being more deliberately landscaped – such as the plantings around the O.C. Barber statues and memorial.

 At the beginning of the section, or the western edge, the Steinbacher memorial **(Photo 101)** is characterized by a statue of Christ in a flowing robe standing on a classical square column. Small in-ground arch stones surround the statue, which serve as the individual grave markers. Across the is the A. D. Barber memorial **(Photo 102).** This heavy stone mausoleum reflects many characteristics of Romanesque design – low spring line arch battered walls and use of stone blocks. The dentil row and the swags in the frieze section and the massive decorative corner finials evidence Victorian excess more than any particular style.

The rock-faced square stone block Hart family memorial appears to have a surface texture that simulates tree bark and the letters of the Hart name are carved to resemble sticks. Beyond the stone, the foliage and trees open to reveal a vista including the central valley below. **(Photo 103)** The statue of Buchtel is located at the forefront of a little green island and is very prominent as a person enters the southeastern plateau of the cemetery. Historian Samuel Lane notes in his county history that the "life-like statue of Hon. John R. Buchtel" was erected under his own supervision. Manicured taxis bushes are located in front of the heavy stone square base. A curving stone cap tops the base with a decorative lower edge and central pointed arch insets with the letter "B" carved in the center – surrounded by laurel wreath. The statue rests on a pyramid shaped base atop the curved cap and depicts Buchtel in a statesman like pose dressed in formal coat and tie of the period and slightly leaning with one hand on a small classical column and the other hand holding the lower lapel of his coat. **(Photo 104)**

Photo 105 depicts 5 obelisk markers along the plateau edge – although the tree limbs hide several of the tops. The foreground obelisk is unusual in that an arcade of arches caps it with crocketed ends above a series of bands around the shaft. Again, the individual segmental arch headstones of the family members are located next to the central monument. The eastern end of the central entrance island – opposite of the Buchtel monument -- is dominated by a central monument of a heavily robed figure with their head hung in sorrow atop a heavy black granite base. In front of this monument are polished black granite oval stones with metal crucifix and crown of thorns ornamentation on top of the stones. **(Photo 106)**

The central flat space in this section is divided into three sections by two north-south lanes, one a dirt road and the other a partially curbed dirt road. The western section of this area is depicted in

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Photos 107 and 108, which show the former right-of-way for Mulberry Avenue as it intersected with Azalea Avenue to the north and Persimmon Avenue to the south. **Photo 109** (facing southwest) depicts a section of Persimmon Avenue that is no longer extant. **Photo 110** is a continuation of this right-of-way. Photo 111 illustrates the former continuation of Ash Avenue in the extreme southeast corner of the cemetery.

The Seiberling family memorial is a tall polished granite column topped by a shrouded urn. **(Photo 112)** At the intersection of Juniper and Persimmon avenues, the different orientations of the headstones evidence the presence of the former lane by the curving line of stones in lower left of photo. **(Photo 113)** Immediately south of this location is a Jewish section of the cemetery. The 1891 Summit County Atlas Map of Glendale Cemetery labels this area as "Hebrew Association". The headstones in this section typically contain Hebrew script and the Star of David. **(Photo 114)**

The middle section of the central flat space contains neat rows of low stones and a few large monuments and statues. Of note is a kneeling female figure in a mournful pose. **(Photo 115)** The G. J. Renner Mausoleum is one of the few mausoleum located south of the central valley. This Classical structure consists of rusticated stone block and has a low pediment roof with cornice molding and Ionic capital columns. Large stone slabs form a path to the center of the structure, which is marked by heavy metal double doors. Cut curbstones flank the central walk. **(Photo 116)**

The valley wall in this section begins sloping down as it reaches the eastern edge. **Photo 117** indicates the statuary that characterizes this section with Wesener monument containing an archangel figure, which unfortunately lost its arms. Additional statuary is seen further east along the valley wall, as depicted in **Photo 118**. Another mausoleum, the A. B. Conger tomb is located in between the statuary monuments. This large rock-faced stone slab constructed structure has a very heavy massing and contains a set of metal double doors in the center, fronted by stone steps and a stone path, which appear to have been constructed later.**(Photo 119)**

The Dunn memorial, **(Photo 120)** is a notable example of funerary sculpture. The graceful female figure is bent over in grief holding her head in her hand. The back of her garment drapes over the top of the stone base. The smooth surface of the base and the horizontal line detailing suggest an Art Deco influence. In the southeast direction, one of the area's large obelisks **(Photo 121)** and several smaller headstones dot the slight hill in the far corner. **(Photo 122)**

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(Photo 121) and several smaller headstones dot the slight hill in the far corner. (Photo 122)

Along the curving downhill road in the opposite or northeast corner are three mausoleums. The Werner Mausoleum (Photo 123) is a pediment cut stone structure with a central arch opening containing metal double doors topped by a decorative metal grate fanlight. Doric pilasters mark the corners of the core structure which is flanked by cut stone abutment walls with stone coping and end columns. Beyond these short end columns a stepped wall projects out perpendicular to the structure's face and continues around to form a small wall in front of the mausoleum. Square column posts mark the corners and the entrance steps leading to the courtyard area. A 1912 post card "In Glendale Cemetery, Akron, Ohio" depicts the Werner Mausoleum with a stepped pink granite wall, potted palms, and flower arrangements in vases. Illustration 8 shows a copy of the post card juxtaposed with a more recent photograph.

The Denham mausoleum is another heavy rock-faced stone structure with a low pediment roof. Engaged polished granite columns flank the central double door, which is faced by a metal grate formed of vertical poles. (Photo 124) Above the door lintel with the inscribed family name is the date 1902. The last mausoleum (Reifsnider family) is notable for its Egyptian Revival design. Smooth battered walls, lotus flowers flanking the family name, and door entablature over the door, (possibly copied from the Temple of Isis, Egyptian goddess of nature) and the relief Pharaoh heads in the cornice line, all reflect this style. (Photo 125)

The cemetery's remaining mausoleums are found in the southern plateau area, but for the most part are dispersed throughout the area. The exception being the three structures that descend Moss Avenue as approaches the valley floor and the main entrance area. The mausoleums are listed from west to east.

29.   William Robinson -- 1902
30.   William McFarlin
31.   G.J. Renner
32.   A.L. Conger -- 1903
33.   Werner -- 1900
34.   Denham – 1902
35.   Reifsneider -- 1894

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2. Third Ward Akron, 1874 Summit County Atlas
3. A Bird's Eye View of the City of Akron looking south east, 1870, A. Ruger
4. Opening Ceremony for Glendale Chapel, 1876
5. View of Akron Rural Cemetery from near Robinson and Howard Monuments, looking West, --From photo by George E. Hitchcock, 1891, Fifty years and over of Akron and Summit County, Samuel Lane, page 248.
6. Soldier's memorial Chapel in Akron Rural Cemetery, erected in 1875-76. From a photo by George E. Hitchcock, 1891. Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County, Samuel Lane, page 251.
7. Map of Akron Rural Cemetery, 1891, surveyed by J. W. Seward and A.H. Sargent
8. Werner Mausoleum, 1912 Post Card and 1997 Photograph, Lauren Burge Collection and Lauren Burge Photographer

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Glendale Cemetery Historic District
Summit County, Ohio
Photographer: Jeffrey Winstel
Date of Photographs: 9/00
Location of original negative: Cuyahoga Valley National Park

MAIN ENTRANCE AND CYPRESS AVENUE VALLEY

1. Entrance gate, facing southeast, 8/00
2. Administration Buildings and Chapel, facing east
3. Administration Buildings and Bell Tower, facing south
4. Maple tree allee, Chapel and bridge wall, facing east
5. Chapel and unknown solider monument, facing east
6. South of Cypress Avenue, facing east
7. Frank Waters Mausoleum, facing south
8. Frank Waters Mausoleum, door detail
9. Bisbee—Janse Mausoleum, facing south
10. Williams Mausoleum, facing south
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12. Warner—Loesch Mausoleum detail, facing north
13. Cypress Avenue, south side, facing southeast
14. Cypress Avenue, south side, turning southwest, facing southwest
15. Commins Mausoleum, facing southeast
16. Robinson Mausoleum, facing northeast
17. Reynolds Mausoleum, facing southwest
18. Cypress Avenue from Robinson Mausoleum stairs, facing west
19. Mustill Mausoleum, facing northwest
20. Nash—Rabe Mausoleum, facing northwest
21. Carmichael Mausoleum, facing northwest
22. Noah Mausoleum, facing northwest
23. Wallace A. Franklin Mausoleum, facing north
24. Wallace A. Franklin Mausoleum, statuary, facing north
25. Cypress Avenue brook bridges fronting mausoleums, north side, western end facing east

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27. Loomis and Eddy Mausoleums, Cypress Avenue, north side western end, facing north
28. Cypress Avenue north side, facing northeast
29. Stadelman Grant Mausoleum, facing northwest
30. Work Mausoleum, facing northwest
31. Sisler Mausoleum, facing northeast
32. Yeager Mausoleum, facing north
33. Bertram Work Mausoleum, facing northwest
34. Hill Mausoleum, facing northeast
35. Landfill and fenced oil drilling rig, south slope of Cypress Avenue, behind Masonic
    section, facing southeast
36. Cypress Avenue, north side, western end, taken from Masonic section, facing northeast
37. Cypress Avenue, western end, facing northeast with view of Robinson Mausoleum

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38. Cherry and Prospect avenues, facing east
39. Lamparter Mausoleum, facing east
40. Ritchie Family monument and gravestones, facing southwest
41. Howard Family Monument, facing east
42. Bierce family monument, facing west

SECTION 9

43. Section 9, facing northwest
44. John Blue grave monument
45. Taylor Family monument
46. Section 9, facing east

SECTION O

47. Section O facing northwest from Sycamore Avenue
48. GAR Monument
49. GAR Monument and company members headstones
50. Philip Upington Monument, facing east

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51. Section O facing east showing outward orientation of stones along edge

NORTH VALLEY RIDGE

52. Clark Family Monument and headstones, facing east
53. Monuments and headstones, facing southwest
54. Monuments and headstones, facing northeast
55. Double bench monument, facing southwest
56. Obelisks, Sycamore Avenue facing northeast

OAK OPENINGS AND NORTHERN PLATEAU

57. Oak Openings, facing north
58. Section "O" and Oak Openings intersection, facing north
59. Oak Openings, Cherry Avenue (non extant), facing west
60. Section 6A, Lot 1, former right-of-way for Cherry Avenue in Oak Openings, facing west
61. Bickel Monument, Oak Openings, facing north
62. Reverand Linus Austin monument, facing southwest
63. Oak Openings, facing west
64. Section S, Lot R, western edge of Section M, former section of Center Avenue right-of-way, facing north.
65. Eastern edge of Section M, former section of Cherry Avenue right-of-way, facing northwest.
66. Section S, facing north
67. Fence separating St. Bernard's Cemetery, facing northwest
68. Section 34, facing west
69. Former intersection of Cherry and Center, facing east
70. Former intersection of Cherry and Center, facing southwest
71. Right-of-way for intersection of Cherry and Larch avenues, facing south
72. Former Pine Avenue intersection with Maple Avenue, facing west
73. Central Avenue toward Pine Avenue, facing west
74. Two lane dirt road connecting Walnut with former alignment of Cherry. Stream bed ran parallel to Cherry Avenue in this area.
75. Celtic Cross, Pine Avenue facing north
76. Border Avenue at Walnut/ Pine avenues facing southwest

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77. Elm Avenue facing north
78. Intersection of Larch and Border avenues, facing southeast
79. Infant headstones with lamb, facing southeast
80. Right-of-way for former avenue north of Hemlock Avenue, facing northeast
81. Right-of-way for former avenue north of Hemlock Avenue, facing northeast (continuing east
82. Right-of-way for Maple Avenue from Walnut/ Oak/ Central avenues intersection, facing west
83. Former intersection of Poplar and Broad, facing east
84. Former Yew Avenue facing west

GREAT MEADOW AREA

85. Masonic Section, facing east toward Cypress Valley
86. Young family monument, southern edge of Great Meadow, facing west
87. Corner of Broad and Sycamore avenues facing northeast
88. Corner of Cypress and Ash avenues facing west, overlooking the Great Meadow
89. Cypress Avenue along northern edge of Great Meadow, facing west.
90. International Order of Odd Fellows monument, corner of Cypress and Magnolia avenues, facing east.
91. Corner of Cypress and Magnolia avenues, facing northwest
92. Section 26, Lot 2A, western end of Cypress Avenue, facing north
93. Western edge of Great Meadow, facing east
94. Celtic Cross monument, southern edge of Great Meadow, facing north
95. Section between Cypress Avenue and West Exchange street, southwestern edge, facing southeast
96. Evans monument and family headstones, south side of Great Meadow facing north
97. Perkins monument and family headstones, northern side of Great Meadow facing west
98. Ash Avenue, facing southwest
99. Cypress Avenue, southern edge of cemetery, facing northeast
100. Maintenance Building, Cypress Avenue, facing southwest

SOUTHERN PLATEAU

101. Steinbacher monument and family headstones, Ash avenue, facing northeast

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102. Barber monument, Cypress and Ash avenues, facing south
103. Hart monument and vista over valley, southern valley rim, Spruce Avenue, facing northwest
104. Buchtel monument, intersection of Azalea and Spruce avenues, facing east
105. Obelisk monuments, southern valley rim, Spruce Avenue, facing east
106. Spruce and Azalea avenues intersection, facing west
107. Right-of-way for Mulberry Avenue at intersection with Azalia Avenue, facing southeast
108. Right-of-way for Mulberry Avenue at intersection with Persimmon Avenue facing
     northwest
109. Right-of-way for continuation of Persimmon Avenue past Buckeye dead-ending in Ash,
     facing east
110. Right-of-way for Persimmon Avenue at intersection with Ash, facing west
111. Intersection of Buckeye and Locust, facing southeast toward Right-of-way for continuation
     of Buckeye to Ash.
112. Seiberling monument, Spruce Avenue, facing south
113. Intersection of Juniper and Persimmon avenues, notice orientation of headstones
     toward former Mulberry Avenue in left half of image, facing northwest
114. Hebrew Association section, facing south
115. Locust Avenue, facing northwest
116. Renner Mausoleum, Locust Avenue facing east
117. Werner monument, southern rim, facing northwest
118. Southern rim, Spruce Avenue facing east
119. A.L. Conger Mausoleum, southern rim facing north
120. Dunn family monument, Locust Avenue, facing west
121. Ash Avenue, facing east eastern edge of cemetery
122. Ash Avenue, facing south
123. Werner Mausoleum, Spruce Avenue, facing southeast
124. Denham Mausoleum, Spruce Avenue, facing east
125. Reifsnider Mausoleum, Spruce Avenue, facing east

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Statement of Significance

The Akron Rural Cemetery, also known as Glendale Cemetery, was established in 1839. As such, it is the oldest example of the rural cemetery movement in Ohio and one of the oldest in the United States.[2] Directly inspired by Mount Auburn, Glendale is an excellent example of the picturesque style of landscape design. The site's historic development and integrity convey the late 19th century ideal of beauty as consolation and an uplifting experience appropriate for cemetery design. The site is being nominated under Criterion A for social history, health and medicine, entertainment and recreation and Criterion C for architecture and landscape architecture. Criterion Consideration D applies to the nominated site as Glendale derives its primary significance from distinctive design features and association with historic events.

Historical Development

The first public burial ground was established by the Akron Village Council in 1837.[3] A committee was appointed to discuss with General Simon Perkins about the "Oak Openings" west of the Lower Village. General Perkins agreed to sell the village four acres and donate an additional acre. The next year the Council purchased three additional acres west of the Perkins property. Lane described the burial grounds as being

> ...laid out into four blocks, 1,2,3,and 4, with central latitudinal and longitudinal driveways, 20 feet in width, with entrance on South maple street, the lots being of uniform size, 10 x 15 feet, with intersecting five and six foot avenues between the price of lots ...[4]

The grid established in 1837 for this area is depicted on the 1891 survey of the cemetery. As stated in the description section, the orientation of the stones in the Oak Openings convey a different pathway system than what is now evident. Lane continues the description of the

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[2] Mount Auburn, Boston - 1831; Laurel Hill, Philadelphia - 1836; Green-Wood, Brooklyn – 1838; Spring Grove, Cincinnati - 1845.
[3] Samuel A. Lane . *Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County* (Akron, Ohio, Beacon Job Department, 1892) p. 234.
[4] Ibid.

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cemetery by noting that the grounds remained unimproved for many years and its remote
location led to "resurrectionists" operations at night.

In 1837 the young son of an Akron pharmacist, Jedediah Commins, died. Mr. Commins refused
to bury his son in the wet clay of the existing town cemetery that was located on the east side of
the village of Akron. Leaving his son's remains in a cask of alcohol, Commins traveled to New
York and New England in 1838 to study cemeteries. Mount Auburn's rural design made a deep
impression on him. Upon his return, he drew up a charter for the Akron Rural Cemetery
Association. Along with Commins, the incorporators of the association included Akron's
community leaders, such as Simon Perkins Jr., whose father founded Akron in 1825.

Because the incorporation predates Ohio's general corporation law, the association had to be
specifically authorized to carry out its purposes by the Ohio General Assembly. The precedents
of rural cemeteries in eastern cities were cited in a petition to the Legislature. The cemeteries
were described as "combining the objects of beauty and health, which instead of being shunned
in consequence of their melancholy associations, have become the most desirable promenades,
where, retiring from the busy scenes of life, they (the bereaved) can at the same time enjoy the
beauties of the garden and rural scenery . . . (and) commune with those who had once been dear
to them in these cities of the dead."[5]

During 1837 and 1838 the town council purchased eight acres of land for a burial ground from
General Simon Perkins and Judge Leicester King, paying $650. The tract was located at what
was known as Oak Openings, an isolated spot off S. Maple Street. No improvements were made.

Immediately after the Akron Rural Cemetery Association received a charter from the state, on
March 18, 1839, a 20-acre tract between W. Center and S. Maple east of the city burial ground
was purchased from General Perkins and Judge King and platted for graves.[6] Authorization was
given by the Ohio Legislature on March 18, 1839. (37 Ohio Laws 373). The Association
thereupon purchased twenty acres of land for the cemetery in October 1839, from General
Perkins and one of his neighbors. Although the land was within the town limits established by

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[5]Akron Rural Cemetery Record, Commencing in January, 1839, "Petition to the
Legislature", pg.7.
    [6]Grismer, Karl, *Akron and Summit County* (Akron, Ohio: Summit County Historical
Society, 1952) Pg. 263-4.

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the Legislature in 1836, and close to the canal and the busy center of Akron, it consisted of a wooded glen, and is described in the petition as "beautifully romantic". The sloping terrain and small steam not only added to its beauty but also assured the good drainage essential to a healthful location. Commins buried his son in the new cemetery.

Akron leaders continued their interest in the Cemetery by serving on the association's board. Simon Perkins, Jr., Akron's "First" citizen in many regards, was President of the board from 1839 to 1880, the year he died. This level of leadership and continuity helped the Cemetery sustain itself and improve the site over a period of many years.

A municipal cemetery of 6.45 acres had been established in 1838 on a site known as the "Oak Openings", near the top of the glen. This small, adjoining cemetery was acquired by the Association in 1850, and can be identified by its conventional grid pattern of close-set burial plots. With subsequent additions, the Oak Openings cemetery increased in area to 90 acres. According to the cemetery association minutes, many changes took place in the 1850s. At this time the cemetery's design was more formalized and the grounds were managed by a hired superintendent. The Association's minutes from 1856 state that the plot of the surveys and cemetery grounds improvements were examined and approved. The entry also indicates that at this time, the avenues and paths were established and named, and a map of the grounds was ordered. Cypress Avenue, the central road through the valley, was laid out in 1858 on "land lately acquired by purchase from Jacob Perkins... (to) lay out and cause to be worked avenue along the ravine formed by Willow Brook.". The 1856 Summit County Atlas Map does not show and avenues or paths in the Akron Rural Cemetery. **(See Illustration 1)** A bird's eye map of Akron dating from 1870 clearly shows curvilinear paths in an area specifically labeled as the "Cemetery". **(See Illustration 3)**

The revised bylaws reference the superintendent as responsible for accepting and tracking applications for burial. Not until 1868 is there an entry that references actually hiring and paying someone for this position. Jediah Commins died in 1868 and the association minutes of that year contain a resolution "to recommit energies to make the cemetery prominent among others in the state and (serve as) evidence of the culture and taste of our citizens".[7] The minutes go on to re-confirm their earlier intention to hire a superintendent.

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[7]Akron Rural Cemetery Assn., pg. 74.

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> On motion it was resolved that the Executive Committee be
> authorized to proceed immediately to have the grounds in said
> cemetery properly laid out and to secure the services of a suitable
> person to take charge of the cemetery.[8]

At the same meeting, they moved to "secure services of Thomas Mills to take charge of the cemetery for $1000 per year. They also charged the executive committee to improve the grounds and such bridges, buildings, etc.

An additional aspect of formalizing management of the cemetery during this time was collecting fees. In 1858, "the treasurer was to notify all persons who have not paid for lots occupied by them, that the graves theron will be mooved (sic) to the Potters Field unless a deed be obtained there for within 30 day so such notice."[9]

Additional land acquisitions recorded in the Glendale Cemetery Association minutes are as follows:

- Dec 2 1859 -- purchase 2 parcels from executors of a Jacob Perkins, one abutting road from Akron to Copley on northeast line and the other in Center Street on its southerly line being somewhere about three acres in both pieces
- 1 38/100 acres purchased in southwest corner -- bounded by southeast corner of present bounds of cemetery and bounded northerly by Center Street
- July 15, 1861 – Sell so much of Lot F as may be necessary for a road (on front of said lot to said cemetery grounds, commencing on south side of said road at north line of corner of the building now in process for ...

In 1866, the Ladies Cemetery Association formed to raise funds for a lodge for a groundskeeper. The association noted that the cemetery association was "constructing bridges and improving avenues" but was concerned that memorial plantings be protected from vandals and "the rude hands of the careless passer-by." Raising funds through concerts, tableaux and minstrel shows, the women of the association secured sufficient funds to construct a lodge and greenhouse in 1869 and fund the hiring of a superintendent.

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[8]Ibid.
[9]Ibid, pg. 54

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The public nature of this private cemetery is illustrated by the construction of Buckley Post of the Grand Army of the Republic's memorial chapel to deceased soldiers of Portage Township and the City of Akron. The post received permission from the Akron Rural Cemetery Association to construct the memorial and raised funds by staging a performance of "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh." Two one-armed veterans were chosen for the 1875 ground breaking ceremony. The dedication of the chapel took place in 1876. **(See Illustration 4)**

In 1871 the association resolved to sell the Hebrew Association "that part of Section 18 now laid out into lots for and in consideration of a transfer of the land now owned by them lying between the Akron Rural Cemetery and the German Catholic Cemetery and the payment of the sum of $1000." The 1874 county atlas map suggests the transfer had not taken place at this time, but the gravestones in the section are much later. **(See Illustration 2)** The Hebrew Association's section is clearly marked in Section 18 on later maps, which are consistent with the current placement of stones with the Star of David or Hebrew lettering.[10]

Glendale Cemetery Association minutes from 1879 include an intent "to arrange for an Avenue through the extension of Park Place". The 1874 county atlas map shows that Park Place, now Locust Street did not connect with Glendale Avenue. Property owner Lewis Miller donated land in 1880 for avenues "embraced by extension of Park Place dedicated as a Public Avenue."

The association minutes from 1880 reference a number of changes to the cemetery grounds and management. The board elected A.H. Commins, a descendent of J.D. Commins, the founder, as the new president. They voted to acquire telephone service at a cost of $42 a year. A committee was formed to petition the Akron City Council for policemen to guard the cemetery on Sundays. Colonel Simon Perkins resigned (for a third time) and the board finally accepted his resignation -- but continued to request his involvement with the cemetery's development. The Testimonial and Resolution to Colonel S. Perkins reads "Still depending upon his ripe experience we earnestly urge a continuation of his Co—operation and cordially invite him to aid our Superintendent in carrying out the plans in which he was mainly the originator" indicating that Colonel Perkins can be thought of as one of the cemetery designers.

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[10]Ibid, pg. No number

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Further actions taken by the board at this time included approving the Ladies Association plans
to build a kitchen onto the lodge, the purchase of cedar piers and barbed wire to construct a
fence, and the purchase of a 700 lbs. bell. Land acquisition action included condemning Joseph
Decowy's land immediately west of the cemetery and acknowledging the generous donation of
land to the east from Lewis Miller for extending Park Place as a public avenue. The board later
changed the name of Park Place to Locust Street.

Charles R. Howe donated $5000 to Glendale for purchase of land in 1880. The minutes suggest
that the money was used to purchase land west of the cemetery formerly owned by Aaron
Oviattt. The Ladies Cemetery Association donated $1000 for the construction of the bell tower
in 1883.

By 1880, (if not before), the cemetery had become a tourist attraction. *The Valley Railway
Travel's and Tourist Guide, 1880* told passengers about Glendale's "grand old forest trees and
shrubbery, hills, dales, groves and drives, and . . . magnificent monuments and tombs". It also
told of the chapel and a lake with a swan. The Guide further advised "No visitor should leave
the city without visiting this cemetery." **(See Illustrations 5 and 6)**

In 1884 the association board "ordered that Linden Avenue be closed from a point where Poplar
Avenue diverges [from] Border Avenue and that it be forever dedicated as public yard." The
1891 map is the first plan with the avenues labeled. Linden Avenue is not listed on this map, but
a nameless right-of-way is apparent above the point where Poplar and Border diverge.

In 1885, the Superintendent's Annual Report was published in the *Beacon Journal.* This report
indicates that rural lands no longer surrounded the Akron Rural Cemetery.

> The location of this cemetery is such that although nearly in the heart of
> the city, its hills and ravines present natural barriers against any
> encroachment on the part of the city, but the encroachment of the city
> upon the borders partially precludes the possibility of much addition, ...[11]

The Superintendent continues by noting that the change in surrounding land use is
affecting the water supply to the lakes and brook. The clearing of the land and the new

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[11]Ibid

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Water Works Well cut off water from natural springs in the adjacent hill. The
Superintendent recommended that "the proper legislation or legal steps be taken to secure
the right to lay a pipe to connect with and take water from the Ohio Canal above Lock 1
and if necessary continue in canal bed to Summit Lake.[12]

In 1892, Samuel Lane, a local historian, described the grounds as "beautifully laid out in
romantic drives and walks . . . cascades, ponds, bridges, etc. Tastefully arranged shrubbery
ornaments nearly every portion of the grounds, while upon private lots are attractive monuments
and tablets, . . . Willow Brook, with high bluffs and overhanging trees on either side, . . . the
sublimely beautiful entrance to this truly magnificent city of the dead, with fresh surprises at
almost every turn while driving or walking through the grounds." He also describes the some of
the business dealings of the association, noting that the association has expended over $125,000
on improvements and care of the grounds. Lots were sold at fifty cents per square foot. Lots in
the newer section cost an addition 25 cents per square foot in order to subsidize the Perpetual
Care Fund.

A map from the 1891 Summit County Atlas illustrates the romantic nature of this park like
cemetery. "Wilcox's Run," the prosaic name of the stream through the property, was changed to
"Willow Brook." The two ponds created along the stream were called "Willow Lake" and
"Swan Lake." (See Illustration 7)

Association records from the early 20th century indicate that profit was becoming more and more
a primary interest in the cemetery's management. In 1902 the Superintendent "presented plan
and plat for a change in the stream in rear of Chapel and a road skirting the foot hill on south side
of ravine so as to open said hillside for vault lots. After inspecting the ground and having the
plan fully explained it was unanimously adopted and plat ordered on file." The board approved
many of the major mausoleums at this time, such as Werner Mausoleum (1900), Mustill (1901),
Robinson (1902), and Conger (1903). By 1910, the board had decided that all mausoleums
would be erected only on lands set apart for that purpose. In addition, they were informed of the
"advisability of changing the course (slightly) of waterway along Cypress Avenue there making
better and more vault lots." Concurrent with the accommodations of more large and expensive
vaults, a gentleman named Thomas Rhodes donated $5000 "for care of the Potters field."

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[12]Ibid

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Records covering the next decade reveal increasing concern for Willow Brook's water supply, the necessity of regulating the speed of automobiles in the cemetery, filling in the lower lake or pond, and paving from the Main Entrance to Exchange Street at the opposite end. More land was set aside for mausoleums; the creek was re-routed to accommodate new mausoleums. The board moved to tear down the Old Barn and sell the horses, and subsequently erect a new garage and tool house and purchase a motor truck. The city erected a sewer through the cemetery in this decade, (re-seeding, grading and planting of replacement shrubbery occurred in 1921), and the city and the cemetery superintendent concluded the burials in the Potter field were to discontinue the following year. By 1922, the association board was determining matters of closing up Willow Run.

In 1929, the last mausoleum was built in Glendale Cemetery.[13] This dates marks the end of the period of significance; cemetery improvements that followed reflected a concern for economy rather than creating a picturesque landscape that provides a setting for reflection and consolation for the bereaved.

Criterion A:

Social History

The Glendale Cemetery is significant under Social History for its strong association with civic groups' efforts to promote the welfare of society and, in part, reflects the values of late 19th century Akron society. The role of Akron's first citizen, Simon Perkins Jr., as president of the cemetery board for forty-one years shows the civic involvement with the operations of Glendale.

Fundraising efforts of the Ladies Cemetery Association also illustrates the involvement of social groups in this important public space. Organized by Mrs. Mary Ingersoll Tod Evans, an experienced gardener from Cuyahoga Falls, the association is fundraising events included picnics. Lawn parties, concerts, amateur theatrical events, and a male beauty contest, (prominent civic leader John R. Buchtel was declared the fairest in the land) all of which raised $20,000.[14]

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[13]McGovern, Fran Written on the Hills, (Akron, University of Akron Press, 199?)
[14]Akron Rural Cemetery Association, p. 264.

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The grand 1876 Gothic style Deceased Soldiers Memorial Chapel at Glendale is a very prominent display of societal values; a Centennial year war memorial and subsequent grand dedication ceremonies clearly speak of the value the Victorian Akron placed on honoring their war veterans.

Health and Medicine

When seeking the special act of the State legislature to establish the association, Dr. Commins gave a brief history of the cemeteries in Akron. This information supports the contribution that the Glendale Cemetery made to the promotion of health and hygiene in Akron.

The first burial ground in Akron's present city limits consisted of only half an acre. The site was located on Newton Street and was established as a cemetery in 1808 by Deacon Titus Chapman. The deacon himself was buried there and by the time Akron became an incorporated town (1825) all the available land had been used or sold.[15]

In 1813 Portage Township settlers[16], Miner Spicer and Paul Williams, set aside an acre of their land for burial purposes. Later two more acres were added to the cemetery. Many people considered this an unsuitable burial site. The ground was of clay formation and many veins of water ran through it. As soon as a grave was dug it began to fill with water and the water never drained away.[17] The only other cemetery in town was known as the Dublin Cemetery, located on the bluff between Main and High streets north of Furnace Street. This site was used by Irish canal workers, who built the Cascade Mill Race between 1832 and 1838, and contained many unmarked graves unearthed by the construction of the Valley Railroad in 1880.

The only available cemetery in Akron when Dr. Commin's son died was the previously described Spicer Cemetery.[18] As the only available dry and maintained burial ground in Akron, Glendale improved the health and sanitation conditions of the community.

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[15]Lane, p.233

[16]Summit County was carved out of parts of Portage County in 1840.

[17]Grismer, 263.

[18]The Spicer Cemetery was sold to the Buchtel College board of Trustees in 1870 and the grave moved to Glendale.

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Recreation and Entertainment

In his article on Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery: "The Silent Suburb", Jules Zanger writes of
the far-reaching popularity of this new American landscape, noting the majority of visitors were
not mourners but strollers and sightseers. For these people the cemetery functioned as an
outdoor museum and pleasure ground.[19] Mid 19th century taste maker Andrew Jackson
Downing estimated that between April and December of 1840 more than thirty thousand people
visited Mt. Auburn. Zanger notes "The crowds of visitors became so great and the holiday mood
so dominant that the cemetery association finally prohibited shooting guns, eating refreshments,
and making unseemly noises within the grounds of the cemetery". The designers of Mount
Auburn had created, to their own astonishment and dismay, America's first theme park,
providing an imaginative realm in the midst of a democracy of technology, rationalism and
work.[20]

The use of the Glendale Cemetery for recreation purposes is apparent in the historic development
section. The 1880 Valley Railway Guide, supports this function as follows: "During the summer
months great numbers of people spend their Sunday afternoons in this beautiful spot. No visitor
should leave the city without visiting this cemetery."[21] The recreation function of Akron's
cemeteries is evidenced by their listing in the guidebook under the heading of Public Parks and
Cemeteries. It is noteworthy that Glendale Cemetery is described as containing the most acreage
of the nine sites listed, and twice the acreage of the Fountain Park Fair Grounds.

Like Mount Auburn, the pleasure ground use of Glendale did not come without problems. The
board minutes reveal several items of concern. The revised bylaws of April 15, 1850, Article 2
Section 1 States

> No person except a proprietor or stockholder shall be admitted on
> horseback or in a carriage except he or she first procure a ticket

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[19]Zanger Jules, "Mount Auburn Cemetery: The Silent Suburb" *Landscape*, v. 24, #2 (1980): 2
28.

[20]Ibid.

[21]*Guide Book for the Tourist and Traveler over the Valley Railway!: The short line between Cleveland, Akron and Canton, 1880.* John S. Reese, Compiler and Publisher, Canton, Ohio.

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from the Superintendent or is accompanied by a proprietor or
stockholder who will be responsible for their conduct.[22]

In 1861, the Association decreed that anyone caught fishing in the cemetery would be fined.
Violation of the rules could result in a fine of up to $5.

Criterion C

Landscape Architecture

Glendale Cemetery is nominated under Criterion C as a significant example of the "Rural
Cemetery" landscape style. First developed at Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery, Gen. Henry
A. S. Dearborn designed 72 acres based on the model of Paris' Pere La Chaise.[23] Adolph
Strauch, Prussian landscape gardener and student of European park reformer Prince Puckler-
Mushau, developed his influential "landscape lawn plan" while superintendent at Cincinnati's
Spring Grove cemetery. Defining characteristics of this style included the elimination of
cluttering fences and inclusion of medium sized stones and structured ornamental plantings to
frame spreading lawns, lakes and monuments in order to create vistas.[24] His work influenced
cemetery design for more than half a century.

It was the intent of the original petitioners to the state legislature that Glendale be comparable to
Mt. Auburn, as is apparent in the following excerpt:

> A cemetery has been established on this plan at Mount Auburn,
> near Boston similarly at Philadelphia and Rochester....Your
> petitioners are anxious to establish at Akron or its immediate
> vicinity; a cemetery, having in view the same object.[25]

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[22]*Akron Rural Cemetery Association*, pg. 48

[23]*American Landscape Architecture Designers and Places*, edited by William H. Tishler,
National Trust for Historic Preservation and American Society of Landscape Architects, 1989
Washington DC NTHP Press. "Cemeteries", Blanche Linden-Ward, page 121.

[24]Ibid., 122.

[25]Akron Rural Cemetery, pg. 7.

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Although the petitioners intended to model Glendale on Mount Auburn, they also stated in the petition that "we wish to mark the outline and ___ leave it for those who come after us to complete the design."[26] It would be inaccurate to state that Glendale was designed by one person. Historic records indicate that the initial layout of the grounds was overseen by Jediah Commins and Col. Simon Perkins. The first two superintendents were the town's premier stone mason, followed by the town's premier cabinet maker. According to Samuel Lane, they did very little in term of landscaping. In 1868, Thomas Wills, a landscape gardener and florist from Cuyahoga Falls was appointed superintendent of Glendale. The minutes state that he was hired to properly lay out the grounds. When Mr. Wills resigned in 1879 to devote more time to his greenhouse business, the association hired Mr. Albert H. Sargent of Rochester, N.Y. The 1891 map was prepared by Albert Sargent, (along with J.W. Seward) and the association minutes show that he was responsible for making some key landscape decisions, such as changing the alignment of the stream and dedicating the Cypress Valley area specifically for mausoleums.

Glendale contains the defining elements of this significant landscape style. The curvilinear central avenue lined by monuments and framed by the two hills create a vista through the valley that is the core of this landscape. The framing effect of the lodge, superintendent's house, chapel and bell tower provides a picturesque gateway to the cemetery entrance. The plantings of exotic species and construction of Willow Lake and Swan Lake out of Willow Brook further indicate the picturesque intent of the design of Glendale Cemetery.

Architecture

Zanger notes that Mount Auburn "unlike churchyards it replaced, was completely without denominational commitment, and its architecture expressed corresponding eclecticism. Classic Greek, Gothic, and Egyptian architectural elements jostled each other in romantic confusion."[27] The mausoleums, monuments, and crypts found in Glendale are consistent with this architectural eclecticism. The J.D. Commins vault, dating from 1860, has a monumental feel and is flanked by heavy pilasters with flared (bell) capitals, reflecting Egyptian Stylistic influence. The memorial chapel is high Gothic Revival, the bell tower, Rustic , and the superintendent's house Second Empire. Many of the mausoleums evidence a strong Neo-classical influence with

[26]Ibid. pg. 13
[27]Zanger, Jules, "Mount Auburn Cemetery: The Silent Suburb", *Landscape* v. 24, #2 (1980) p 27.

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their classical columns and entablatures, while some of these structures are in the Moderne style evidenced by their machined lines and curved edges. (See Section 7 for full architectural descriptions of prominent contributing structures). Glendale clearly evidences the architectural eclecticism that is the defining architectural characteristic of the picturesque cemetery style.

Historic Integrity

Although some of the original paths have been lost, along with the water features, Glendale Cemetery retains a high degree of historic integrity. The boundaries, general circulation patterns, dominant topographic features, and vegetation patterns contribute to its integrity of site and design. The variety of architectural styles and artistic motifs evidenced by the large number of monuments further contributes to the integrity of design. The integrity of feeling and association is very strong. The mausoleums of Cypress Avenue create a distinct "city of the dead" and sections of the grounds with large family monuments evidence the wealth and prominence of the families that strongly reflect the role of conspicuous consumption of the Victorian era's funerary traditions.

Although there are some newer grave markers, more associated with an efficiently run modern cemetery, the vast majority of stones and monuments are from the 19th or early 20th century and reflect a wide variety of styles, income levels, fraternal affiliations, military experience, religious affiliations, and family affections. Glendale Cemetery is still considered a visitor attraction, as evidenced by the brown street sign on Akron's Market Street stating "Historic Glendale Cemetery".

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Boundary Description

The Glendale Cemetery is bound on the north-northwest side by the southern edge of Maple
Street, beginning at Point A where St. Bernard's Cemetery abuts Glendale Cemetery and
continuing east to Point B where Maple Avenue intersects with Glendale Avenue. Continuing
southeast on Glendale Avenue to the point where Glendale intersects with Locust Avenue, Point
C. Following Locust Avenue south to the intersection with Willis Avenue, Point D, in the
southwesterly direction to the intersection with West Center Street, Point E. Following West
Center Street southwest to the intersection with West Exchange, Point E, the boundary follows
West Exchange to the southwest for approximately 200' (Point F) turning NW for approximately
500'to Point G.   At this point the boundary turns SW and continues for approximately 625' to
Point H, then turns 90 degrees and continues for approximately 650' to Point I. The boundary
then turns southwest for approximately 125'to Point I. Continuing along West Exchange Street,
the boundary travels approximately 200' in a northwest direction to Point K. The boundary then
continues northeast for 375'to Point L and then north for 250 to Point M. The boundary
continues north approximately 300' to Point N and then north-northeast behind St. Bernard's
Cemetery approximately 375' to the corner of the fence Point O where it continues N
approximately 375' to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the nominated area is the legal boundary for the Glendale Cemetery. The area
contains the landscape and structures that convey the cemetery's historic association as a rural 19th
century romantic landscape cemetery.

9. Geographic Data

UTMs

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A.	17	455,260	4,548,139
B.	17	455,706	4,548,228
C.	17	455,909	4,548,134
D.	17	455,888	4,547,927

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E.	17	455,755	4,547,777
F.	17	455,703	4,547,824
G.	17	455,575	4,547,824
H.	17	455,474	4,547,691
I.	17	455,311	4,547,805
J.	17	455,290	4,547,782
K.	17	455,246	4,547,782
L.	17	455,292	4,547,866
M.	17	455,192	4,547,962
N.	17	455,197	4,548,006
O.	17	455,271	4,548,032

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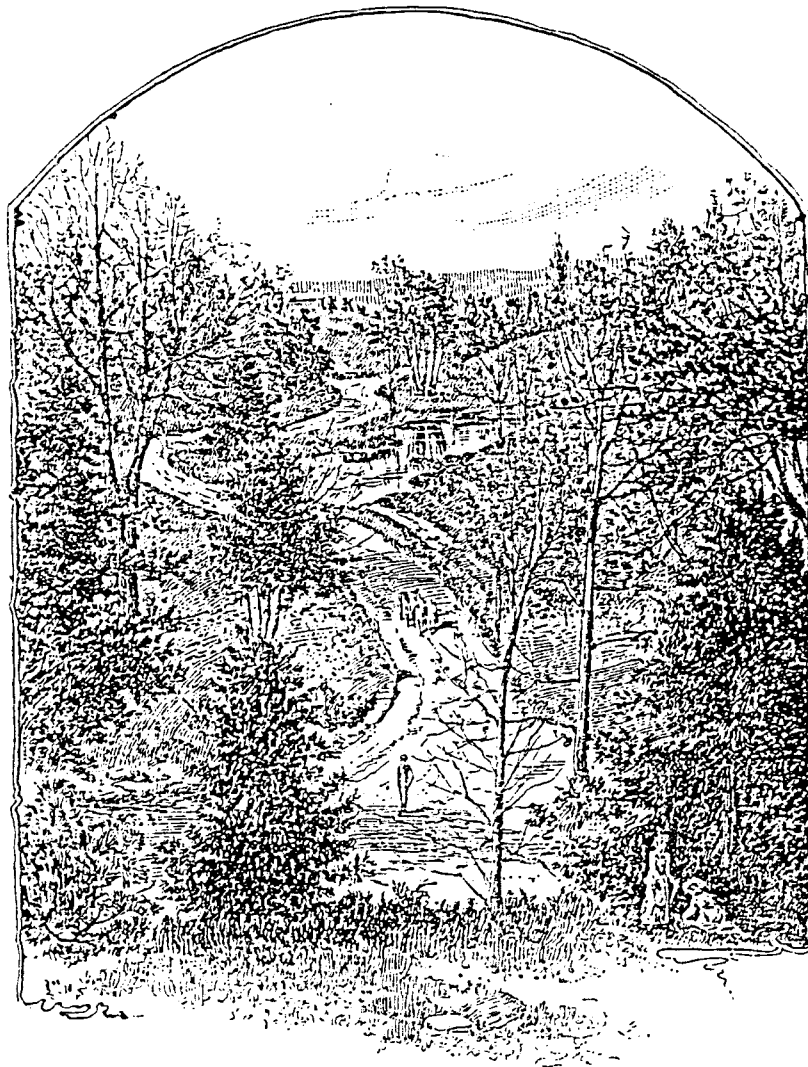National Park Service

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Illustration 1
1856 Summit County Atlas Map

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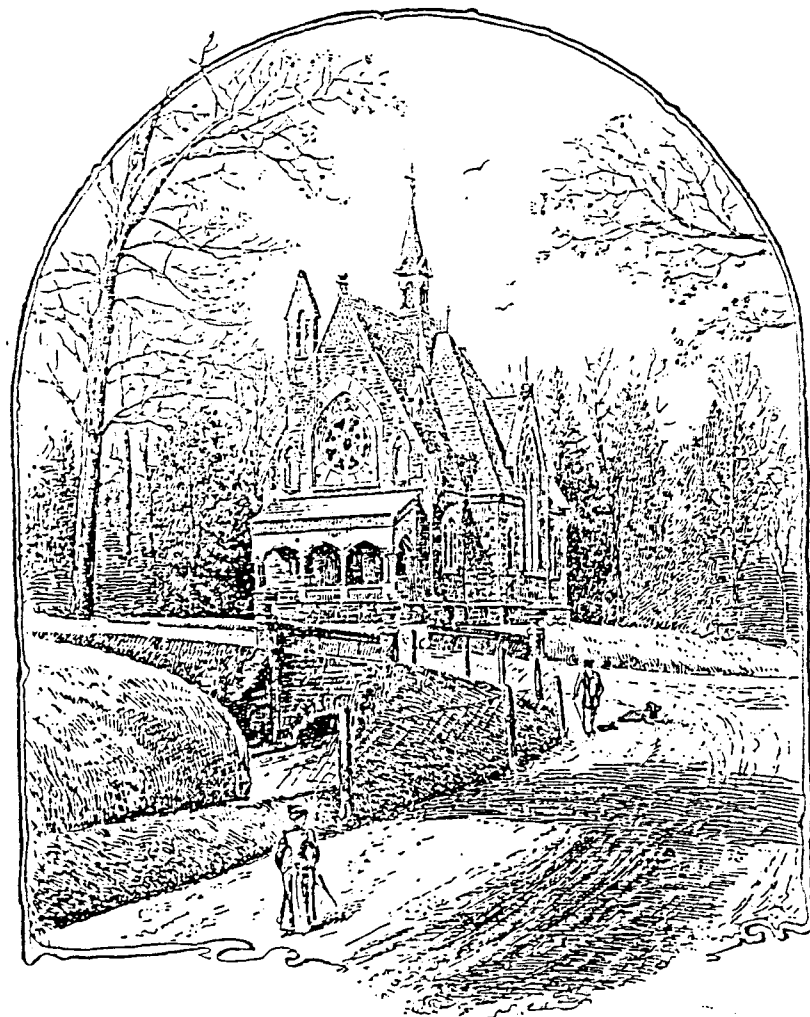NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Illustration 2
1874 Summit County Atlas Map
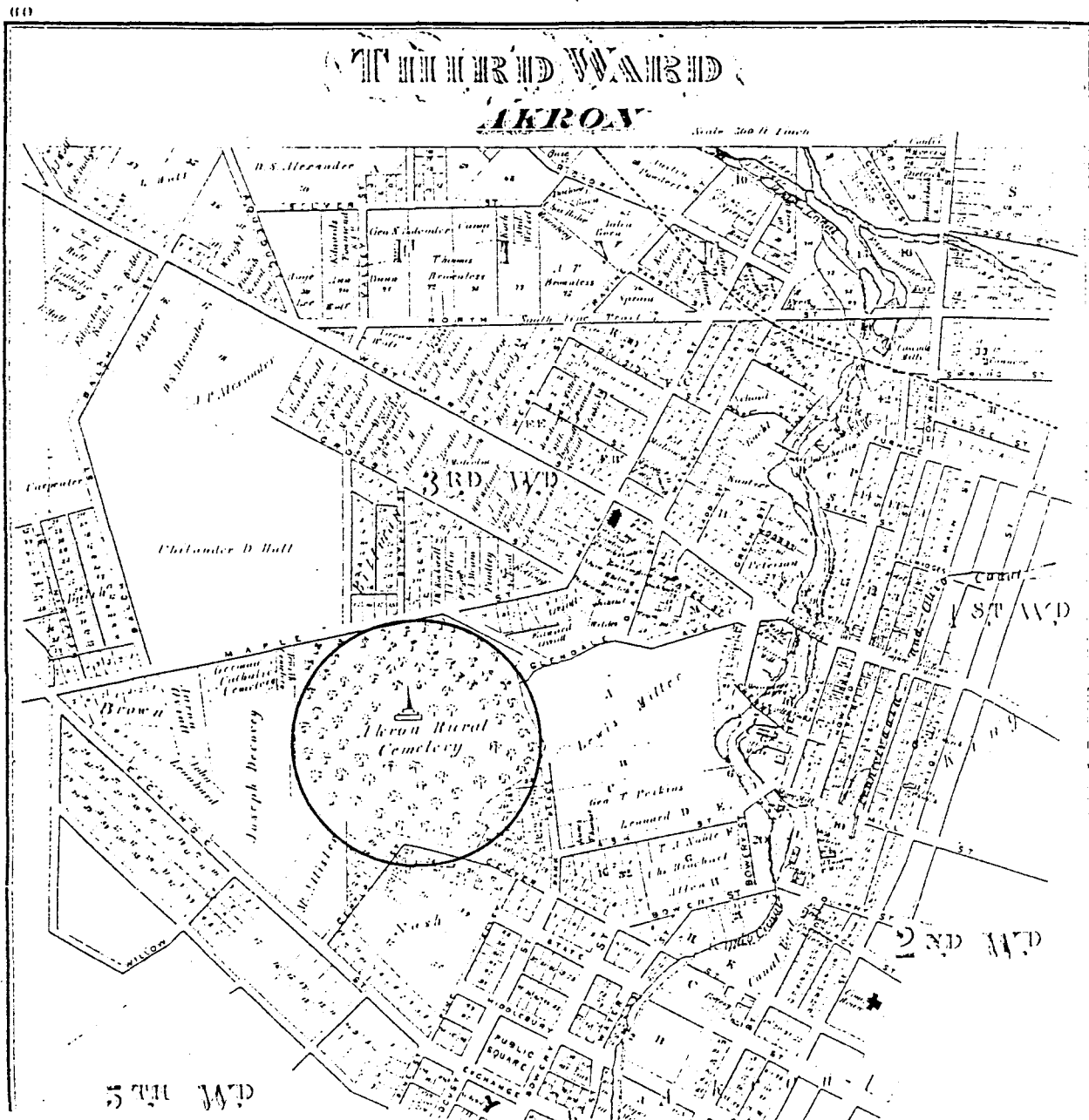
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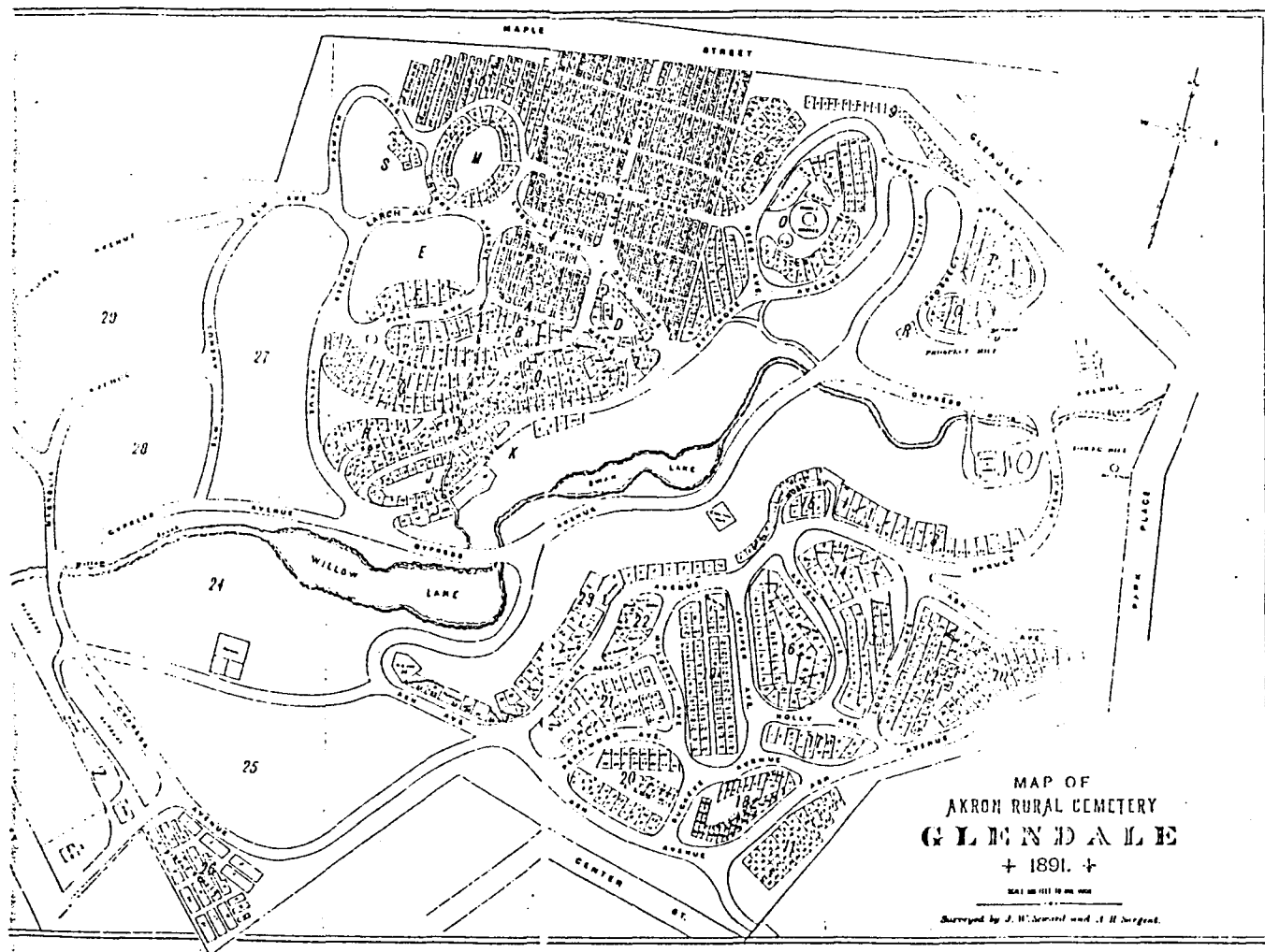
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Illustration 3
Bird's Eye View of the City of Akron, 1870
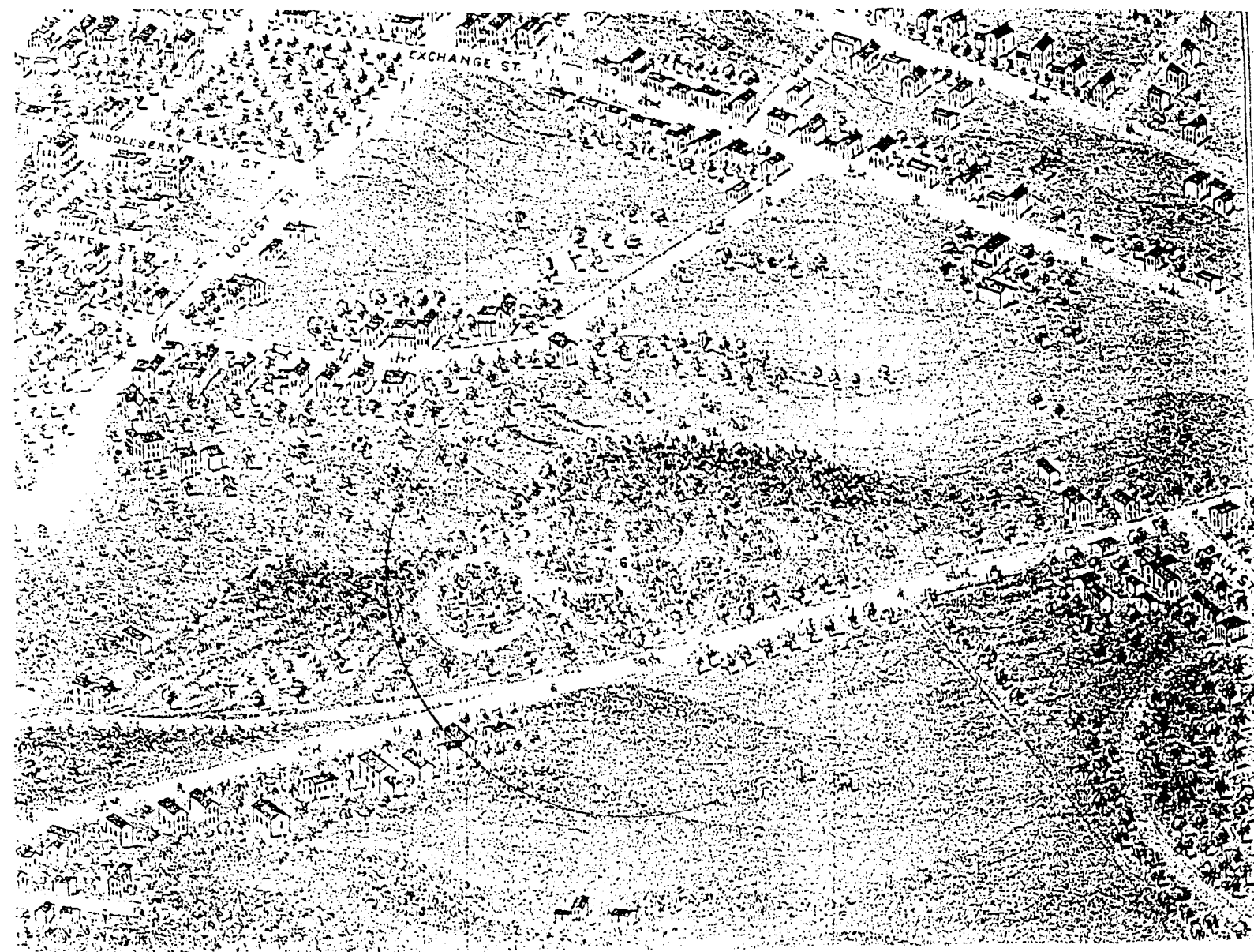
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Illustration 4
Memorial Chapel dedication, 1875
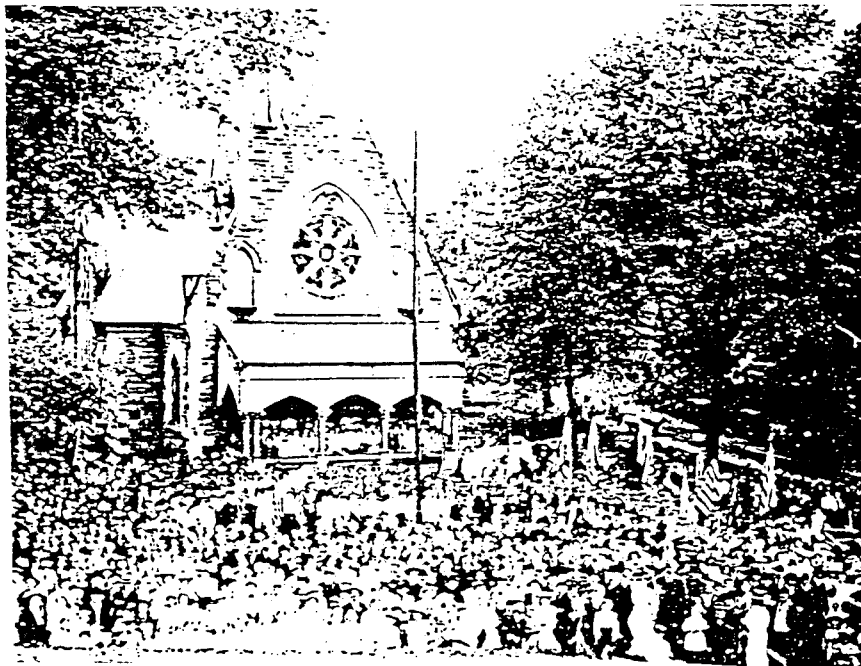
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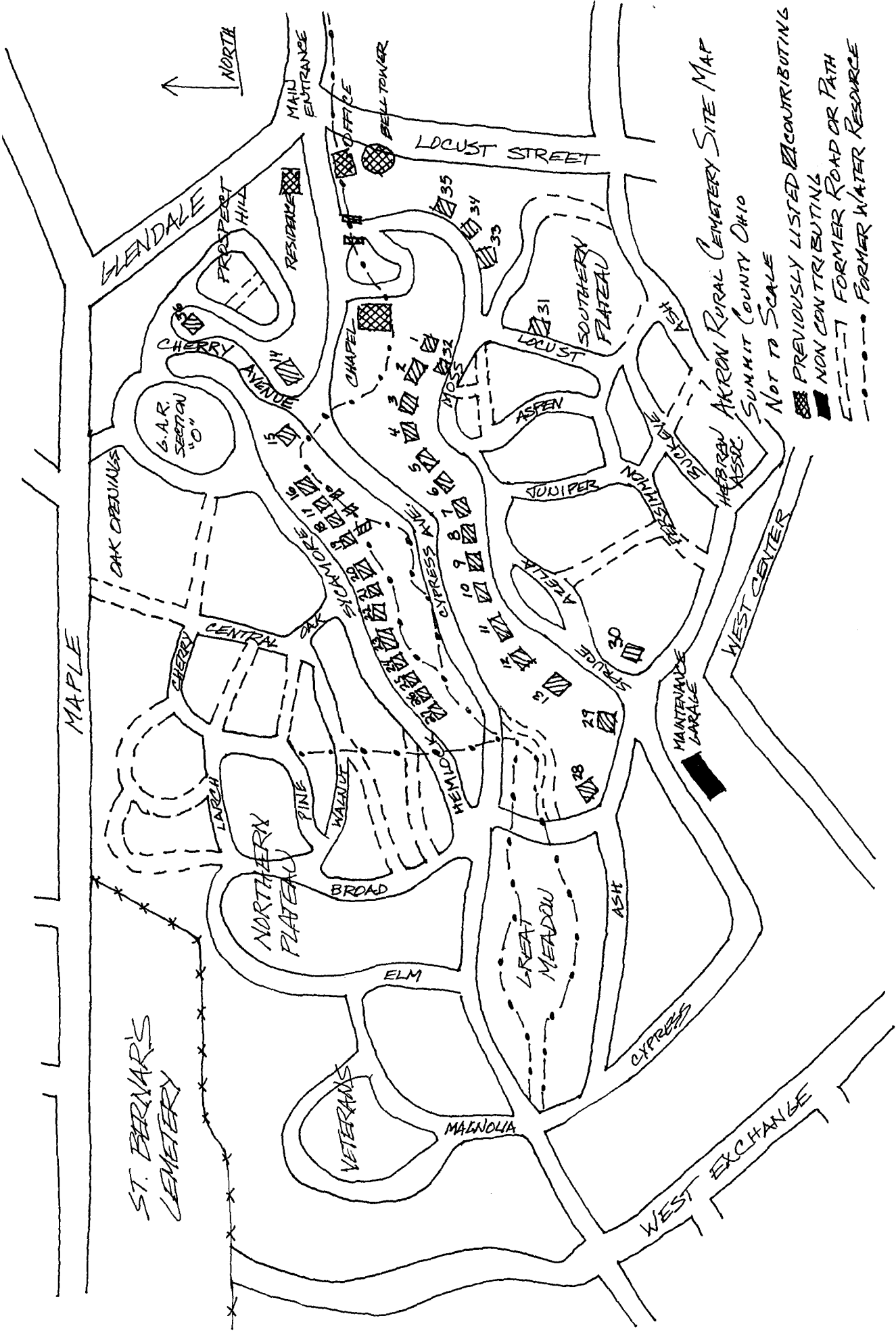
Glendale Cemetery
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Illustration 5
1891 lithograph view of Glendale

View in Akron Rural Cemetery from near Robinson and Howard Monuments,
looking West.—From photo by George E. Hitchcock, 1891.

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Illustration 6
1891, lithograph drawing of Memorial Chapel

Soldiers' Memorial Chapel in Akron Rural Cemetery, erected in 1875-6.
From a photo by George E. Hitchcock, 1891.

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Illustration 7
Map of Akron Rural Cemetery Glendale, 1891

MAP OF
AKRON RURAL CEMETERY
GLENDALE
+ 1891. +

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Illustration 8
Werner Mausoleum, 1912 post card and 1997 photograph

1912 POST CARD

1997 PHOTOGRAPH

NORTH

GLENDALE

MAPLE

ST. BERNARD'S CEMETERY

MAIN ENTRANCE

OFFICE

BELL TOWER

LOCUST STREET

PROSPECT HILL

RESIDENCE

CHERRY AVENUE

G.A.R. SECTION "O"

OAK OPENINGS

CHAPEL

MOSS

ASPEN

LOCUST

SOUTHERN PLATEAU

31

32

35

34

33

JUNIPER

ASH

RESIDENCE

BUCKEYE

AZALEA

SPRUCE

30

29

28

HEBREW AKRON RURAL CEMETERY SITE MAP
HEBREW ASSOC.   Summit County Ohio
Not to Scale

PREVIOUSLY LISTED   CONTRIBUTING
NON CONTRIBUTING
FORMER ROAD OR PATH
FORMER WATER RESOURCE

CENTRAL

CHERRY

OAK

SYCAMORE AVE.

CYPRESS AVE.

HEMLOCK

LARCH

PINE

WALNUT

NORTHERN PLATEAU

BROAD

ELM

GREAT MEADOW

ASH

CYPRESS

MAGNOLIA

VETERANS

MAINTENANCE GARAGE

WEST CENTER

WEST EXCHANGE
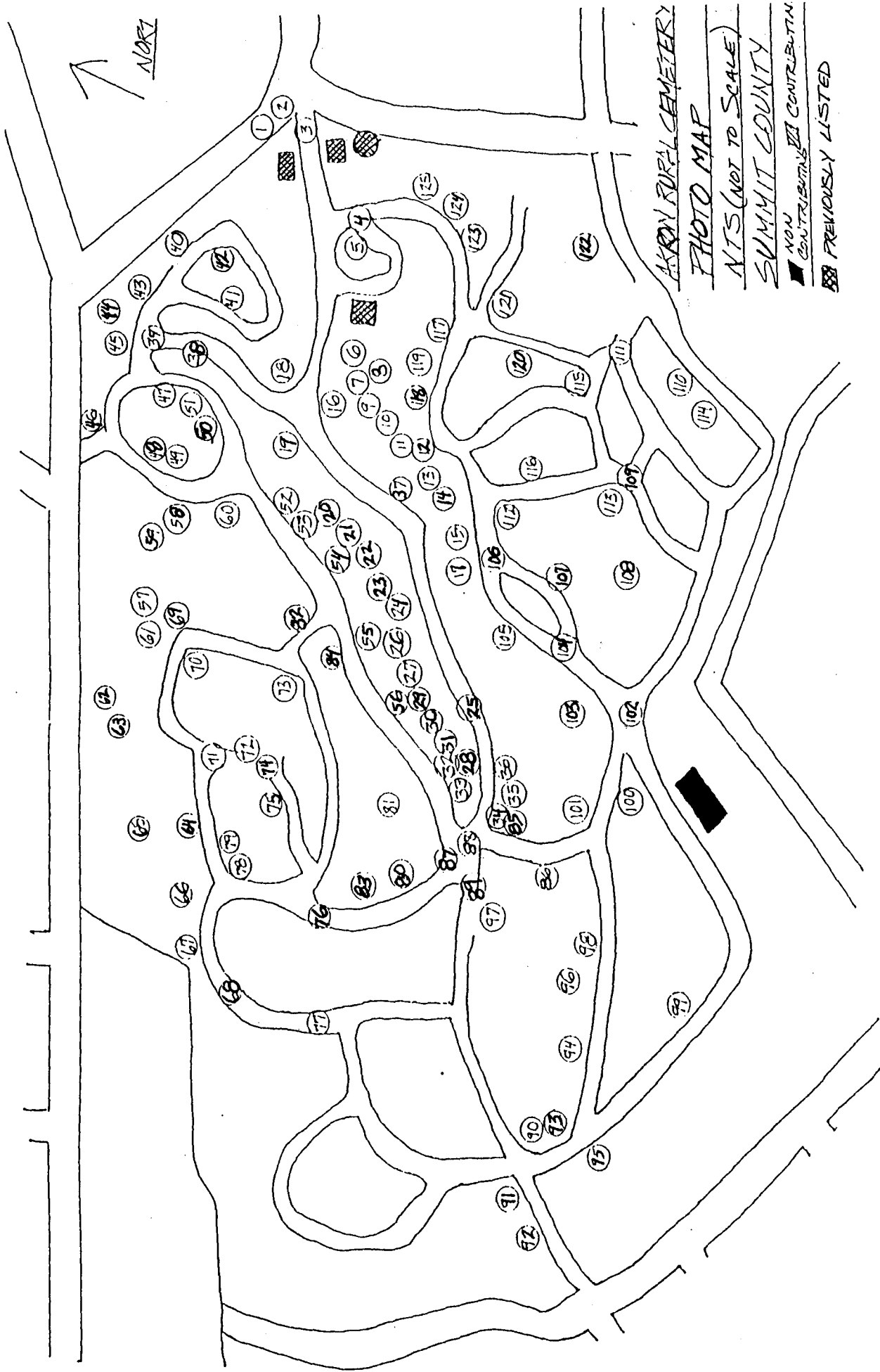
AKRON RURAL CEMETERY
PHOTO MAP
NTS (NOT TO SCALE)
SUMMIT COUNTY
■ NON CONTRIBUTING ▨ CONTRIBUTING
▨ PREVIOUSLY LISTED
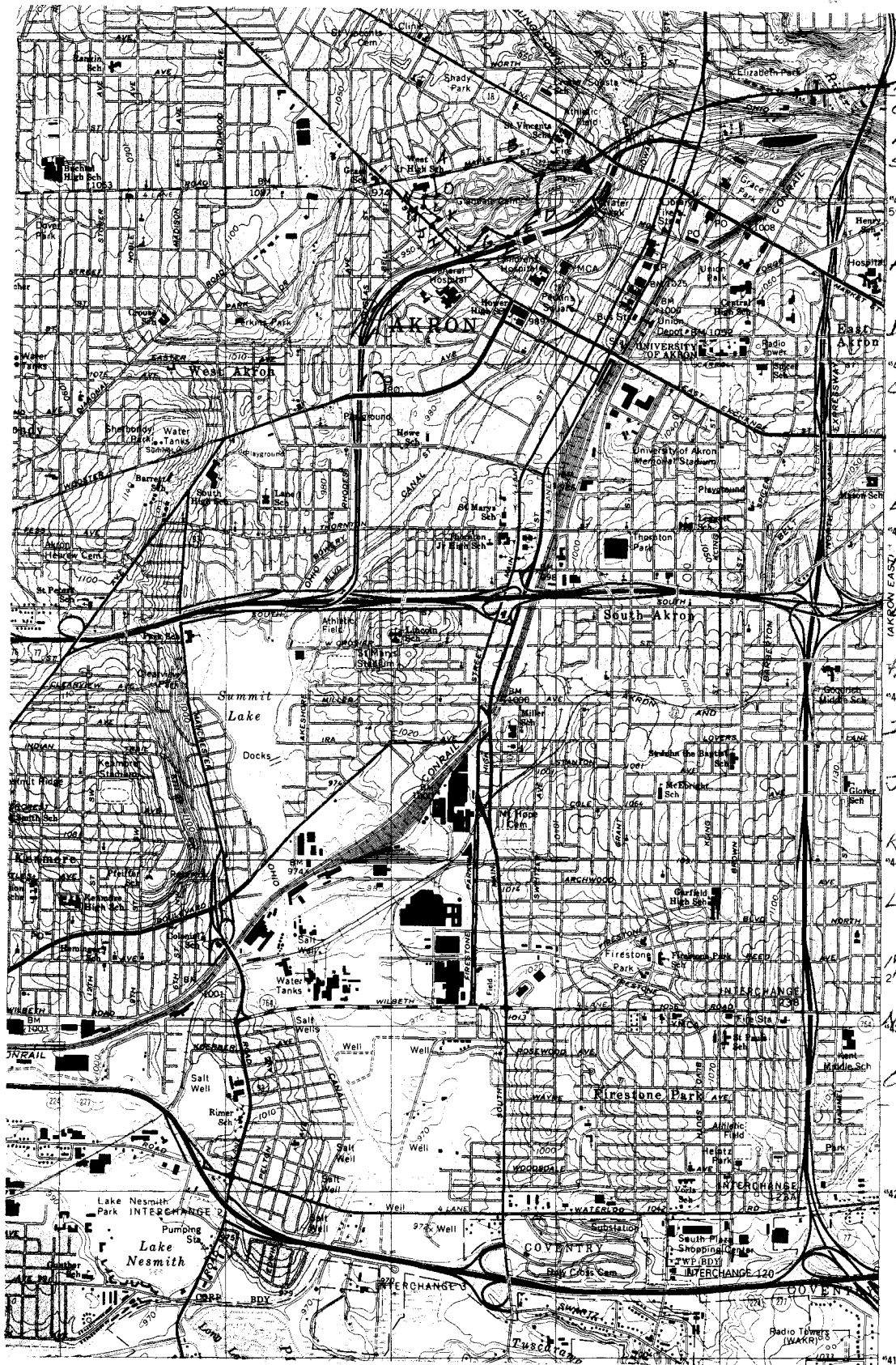
Akron Rural Cemetery
Summit County
National Register nomination slide presentation
<u>OHSPAB, June 1, 01</u>

1. Glendale Entrance c. 1900
2. Glendale Chapel
3. Mausoleums, Cypress Avenue
4. Bridge in front of Franklin Wetters Mausoleum, with Robinson Mausoleum in background
5. Cypress Avenue from top of Robinson Mausoleum, facing west
6. Southern Plateau, Buchtel statue and memorial
7. Southern Plateau statuary
8. Southern Plateau grave markers
9. Werner Mausoleum
10. Northern Plateau
11. Northern Plateau, rimming valley wall
12. GAR markers surrounding memorial for Buckley Post

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030
614/ 298-2000 Fax: 614/ 298-2037

Visit us at www.ohiohistory.org/resource/histpres
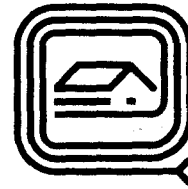
**OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**
SINCE 1885

October 10, 2001

Mr. John Conti
Glendale Cemetary Association
234 Glendale Avenue
Akron, Ohio 44302

Dear Mr. Conti:

Congratulations on the recent listing of your property into the National Register of Historic Places!

The National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior listed the **Akron Rural Cemetery** at 150 Glendale in Akron, Ohio on September 28, 2001. The nomination was made in connection with a state plan to identify and document prehistoric and historic places in Ohio which qualify for National Register status under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) is available to advise you in maintaining the historic character of your property. As you know from previous mailings received from this office, there are no restrictions placed on your property following the National Register listing. However, the OHPO strongly encourages owners of historic properties to consider all options before completing work that could damage the structure or impair its historic integrity. Careful planning can facilitate the sensitive incorporation of contemporary alterations with the historic fabric. The OHPO provides free information on how to sensitively rehabilitate and repair historic properties, upon request.

Thank you for your interest in historic preservation and the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Powers
Department Head
Planning, Inventory, and Registration

Cc: Jeff Winstel, Form Preparer
     Mayor Donald Plusquellic, City of Akron
     Senator Leigh Herington, District # 28
     Representative Barbara Sykes, District # 44
     Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study
     Paul Graham, Ohio Department of Transportation