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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, Delaware

other names/site number Riverview Gardens, Inc. and Friends of Historic Riverview Cemetery, Inc.

2. Location

street & number 3300 North Market Street & 3117 North Market Street

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Wilmington

state Delaware code DE county New Castle code 003 zip code 19802

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature] Date 5/4/12

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government SHPO

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 7.3.12

Riverview Cemetery
 Name of Property

New Castle County, Delaware
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- Private-Non-Profit Org.
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1		sites
3		structures
6		objects
11	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary - Cemetery.

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary - Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century Revivals:

Greek Classical Revival – Community Mausoleum

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Walls: Stone (granite, marble) – community mausoleum

Concrete – community mausoleum

Roof: Asphalt, metal (bronze, copper), terra cotta – community mausoleum

Other: Metal (iron) - fences

Stone (granite) – curbs, fence piers

Metal (bronze) mausoleums, monument ornaments, hardware

Stone (granite, marble, slate) – monuments, mausoleums

Asphalt, gravel, brick - pavement

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary

Riverview Cemetery consists of two distinct parcels of land initially developed in different periods, distinguished by their contrasting layouts. The interior designs of both sides deviate from the popular landscape and cemetery models of their respective construction dates, revealing multiple contextual influences on their design. (*Image 1*) The 42-acre cemetery is bisected by North Market Street, a section of U.S. Route 13, historically known as "Philadelphia Pike." On the southeast side of this road, an oblong parcel extends down a slope toward the Delaware River. In 1872, this older side of the cemetery was laid out in a grid pattern, with main drives and pedestrian paths providing access to burial lots. The rectangular fields are dotted with rows of markers and monuments whose variety reflects the history and demographics of the cemetery, including many tablet style markers, large family obelisk monuments enclosed in stone coping and a few small tombs. The original property was doubled in size by the cemetery's expansion to a second parcel on the northwest side of North Market Street in 1899. This trapezoidal parcel is essentially two by three city blocks, laid out with drives in a serpentine pattern. Neat rows of individual and family monuments and markers, including a few sculptural examples, fill most of the organic shapes created by the curving drives. A large community mausoleum and several lesser family mausoleums and tombs have been erected close to the vehicular roads. The perimeters of both sections of the cemetery property are delineated by iron fences. Vestiges of planned landscaping and cultivated memorial plantings are apparent throughout, but disrupted and overgrown from their intended embellishment. At one time, several buildings supported the operation of the cemetery, though only a non-contributing modern chapel, located on the southeast side of North Market Street, remains. The landscape is at once densely populated with monuments and desolate, evoking the nostalgia of a once busy enterprise and social institution tied to the industrial growth of Wilmington. The continued use of the site has contributed to its protection, so that even after years of turnover in ownership and extremes of stewardship, its integrity is well preserved.

Natural Geography and Topography

The cemetery lies about a mile and a half north of the confluence of the Brandywine and Christina Rivers, part of the lower estuary region of the Delaware River. This land is at the edge of the Appalachian Piedmont, characterized by low rolling hills. The northwest side of the property exhibits these qualities, gradually descending from 100 to 70 feet above sea level from the north to south corners of the parcel. Here, the slightly sloping landscape of the cemetery is contained within the surrounding city blocks, creating an enclosed urban green space. The fall line which divides this higher elevation from the Atlantic Coastal Plain runs just southeast of the cemetery. The more abrupt transition to lower elevations can be seen on the southeast side of the property as it slopes toward the Delaware River, dropping from 80 to 30 feet above sea level the length of the parcel. On the southeast side, there is a vista toward the industrial development by the river over the lower undeveloped sections of the cemetery landscape.

Urban Geography

Riverview Cemetery is located northeast of downtown Wilmington, Delaware. This location followed the 19th century convention of removing cemeteries to the outskirts of the city.¹ Before the time of the cemetery's establishment, the land was rural, occupied by the Todd and Derickson family farms in Brandywine Hundred.^{2,3} (*Image 2*) On April 14, 1893, this area was incorporated by the City of Wilmington, and became a part of Wilmington Hundred.⁴ Following Philadelphia's city plan as a model, Wilmington developed with gridded city blocks, with streets running from river to river which are crossed by others that are named numerically.⁵ As the city developed through the 20th century, the cemetery was absorbed by a

¹ David C. Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), 1-2.

² "Hundred" was a colonial sub-county municipal division determined by William Penn as land was granted to groups of 100 families. See The University of Delaware Library. "The Hundreds of Delaware." The University of Delaware Library. <http://www2.lib.udel.edu/subj/genealogy/resguide/hund.htm>.

³ Pomeroy and Beer's *New Topographical Atlas of the State of Delaware*. (Philadelphia: Pomeroy and Beer, 1868), 7.

⁴ City of Wilmington map showing 1893 incorporation date, copyright by Francis A. Price 1914 revised to June 1929. Acquired from Mapping and Graphics Department, City of Wilmington, DE.

⁵ Ferris, Benjamin. *A History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware & A History of Wilmington..Reprint of the 1846 Original*. The Delaware Genealogical Society. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1987), 192.

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diagonal extension of urban grid laid out along the historic Philadelphia Pike (Market Street) arterial route. The property is presently bounded by 33rd Street and Eastlawn Avenue to the northeast, the undeveloped Paper Street (Thatcher Street) to the southeast, Todd Lane and 31st Street to the southwest and North Washington Street to the northwest. The older southeast section is divided from the newer northwest section by North Market Street. The surrounding neighborhood grew up around the cemetery, consisting largely of residential rowhouses built in the early 20th century with supporting institutions, such as schools, houses of worship and civic services, many of the same vintage. North Market Street (U.S. Route 13) developed as a major commercial corridor through the 20th century, bringing both large and small retail stores, as well as light industrial manufacturing to the area. To the south, the strip of land between the cemetery and the Delaware River has become an important transportation corridor, including railroad tracks and an interstate highway, benefitting from their proximity to the Port of Wilmington at the mouth of the Christina River.

Entrances, Fencing & Circulation

Each side of the Riverview Cemetery property had a formal gated entrance from North Market Street. The wide breaks in the iron fences allowed entrance for carts and carriages, later accommodating motor vehicles. These entrances lead to the interior drives whose overall designs characterize the dissimilar southeast and northwest sides of the cemetery site. Both sides of the cemetery are enclosed by iron fencing. Rather than reflecting the popular models of landscape architecture in 1872 and 1899, the plans of circulation paths and burial sections instead indicate older cemetery models and influences derived from the wider context of Wilmington's urban history and the professionalization of cemetery management.

Architect and landscape designer Hermann J. Schwarzmann (1846-1891) laid out the initial portion of the southeast parcel with vehicular drives in a grid plan, partitioning off long rectangular fields for burial sections divided into 10' x 15' lots.⁶ (*Image 3*) The central road was planned at a width of 24 feet, while the secondary avenues and crossroads were planned to be 16 feet wide.⁷ The rigid linear design has roots in the layouts of older churchyard burial grounds, and also suggests the role of industrialization and urban development, as city grids were imposed on rural land.⁸ Schwarzmann's plan laid out the grid to the third crossroad, 3rd Avenue, and the grid was later extended to 6th Avenue. A decision by Riverview's board of directors to use a grid plan indicates their attention to an expected clientele, middle and lower class Wilmington residents of varying ethnic origins, who would be transitioning from churchyard burial grounds to the independent cemetery outside of the city limits.

Entering the southeast side of the cemetery, Main Avenue passes through a gap between the iron fence and a noncontributing, modern chapel. The entrance into the southeast side is situated at the center of the site's frontage on North Market Street. Over time, an original wooden picket fence on the southeast side was replaced with the extant iron fencing. A six foot iron picket fence with ornamental cast iron collars decorating each picket faces Market Street. (*Image 4*) Each section of fencing is joined by a cast iron post with Queen Anne details and ball finials. The opening in the fence was once closed with a pair of wrought iron gates between fence posts, but changes in the site's development have lost the original gates. (*Image 5*) On the three less formal boundaries of the southeast side, a simpler iron fence was employed. Evidence that sections of this fencing continued to need replacement and repair is exemplified by varied detailing and styles of fence posts. Main Avenue, the central road, runs the full length of the site and is intersected at regular intervals by 1st through 6th Avenues. Parallel to Main Avenue, West Avenue also runs the full length of the property. With each block south, the numbered drives extend the site another block east, so that East Avenue begins at 2nd Avenue, Delaware Avenue at 3rd Avenue and Brandywine Avenue at 4th Avenue. The roads were originally constructed of stone and gravel, and later paved. Along Main Avenue, gutters and curbs were added to aid in drainage. Though the paving and curbs have deteriorated, all of the vehicular roads are extant. Inside the rectangular fields, subdividing brick paths were built for orderly circulation through burial lots for pedestrians. Evidence of the brick walkways have sunken beneath ground level, leaving only an indication of this circulation element. (*Image 6*)

Laid out in 1899 by cemetery superintendent Goldsmith C. Nailor (1853- c.1930), the northwest side has curving drives which delineate irregular burial sections. (*Image 7*) This style of cemetery design remembers the circulation patterns of picturesque landscape architecture of the mid-19th century without the dramatic landscaping and terrain that had been incorporated into the larger cemeteries of the Rural Cemetery Movement. The simplified plan was in tune with the widely

⁶ Each of these sections is identified by a number. Refer to image 3, SE map.

⁷ *Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, DE Board of Trustees Minutes Book, August 12, 1871 to November 2, 1891.* May 20, 1872.

⁸ Sloane, 1-9, 32.

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accepted philosophies of Adolph Strauch (1822–1883), who, in the 1850s, called for practical cemetery management, starting with the simplification of popular picturesque landscapes.⁹ This design also suggests an idealized view of the cemetery by Nailor and Riverview Cemetery's board of trustees. The contemplative, park-like retreat was a romanticized aesthetic still desirable to the mixed demographic served by Riverview Cemetery.

On the northwest side of Riverview Cemetery, the main entrance is located near the corner of North Market Street and 33rd Street. The original iron entrance gates are flanked by a pair of rusticated granite piers with pyramid-shaped caps. (*Images 8a and 8b*) The iron fencing on the north side alternates pickets which vary from five to six feet in height, with 44" intermediate pickets. Each picket is topped with a cast iron spear finial. The nine foot sections of fencing are joined by cast iron posts with geometric detail and ball finials.

A smaller, secondary entrance is located on North Washington Street, where only one of the pair of gates remains. The wider roads on the northwest could accommodate automobiles. The curved roads are named for cities on the East Coast and in the Mid-West; Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis, Moreland, Omaha, Cincinnati, and New Haven Avenues. The asymmetrical design carves out six interior sections and eight sections at the perimeter of the parcel, identified by letters.

Designed and Memorial Vegetation

The planted vegetation contributing to the landscape design at Riverview Cemetery was informally planned and added over time. As the business gained success, the Trustees saw fit to reinvest some profit into improvements to the site. Some evidence of planned plantings remains. On the southeast side of the cemetery, Norway maple, spruce, weeping birches, and Kulmarnock weeping willow trees were planted in 1873, lining Main Avenue.¹⁰ Many of these trees have been lost, but a few remain to remember the picturesque canopy they created over the main road. Another line of trees constructs a barrier of foliage against the east fence line. At the intersection of Main Avenue and 3rd Avenue, a large circular foundation is visible in the pavement, indicating a raised landscaped island. (*Images 9a and 9b*) On the northwest side, a landscaped garden was planted in Section A, behind the main gate. Evidence of another landscaped circle is apparent at the intersection of Cincinnati Avenue and St. Louis Avenue. In September of 1900, 125 shade trees were planted throughout the northwest side. More trees and shrubbery were added in the fall of 1901 and the spring of 1902.¹¹ In addition to the planned landscaping, many examples of commemorative plantings, near graves exist. Species choices represent traditional trees and shrubs by families in memoriam of loved ones. Pairs of cypress trees, yews, hydrangea, azalea and holly, now overgrown, crowd and overwhelm the gravesites they once enhanced.

Community Mausoleum

A community mausoleum (*Image 10*) was erected on the northwest side of Riverview Cemetery in 1917.¹² The design of the building was supplied by the American Mausoleum and Construction Company, Architects and Engineers of Clyde, Ohio.¹³ This company, headed by William E. Hughes (c1862-1921) of Hughes Granite Company, was an early pioneer in public mausoleum design, devising several plans that could adjust the scale to suit a number of situations and budgets. Hughes was responsible for the invention of a ventilation system for crypts, designed to promote the drying of the corpse.¹⁴ The American Mausoleum Company erected over 100 mausoleums in the United States.¹⁵ Community mausoleums of the same age and design can be found in Prospect Hill Cemetery in York, PA (1915), Paxtang Cemetery in Harrisburg, PA (1916) and East Ridgelawn Cemetery in Clifton, NJ.

⁹ Strauch was the (re)designer of Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio. His lawn-park model was seen as a simplification of the early rural cemeteries of the 1830s, Sloane 99-107.

¹⁰ *Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1871-1891)*. May 12, 1873.

¹¹ *Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, DE Board of Trustees Minutes Book Dec. 7, 1891 to Oct. 5, 1903*. September 3, 1900; December 3, 1900; January 6, 1902; May 5, 1902.

¹² "Riverview Mausoleum Ad", *Every Evening, Wilmington, DE*. Saturday, November 10, 1917. 2. Mfilm S38.5, Sept. 28- Nov. 23, 1917. See image # 35.

¹³ "Specifications for the construction of a Community Mausoleum to be erected in the Riverview Cemetery at Wilmington, Delaware." The American Mausoleum & Construction Company, Architects and Engineers, Clyde, Ohio, undated.

¹⁴ Cecil Bryan, "Mausoleums," *AACS Proceedings of the 43rd Annual Convention*. September 1929.
<http://www.iccfa.com/reading/1920-1939/mausoleums> (accessed 2/28/2011).

¹⁵ "Agency History, Hughes Granite & Marble Company Finding Aid" LH-252, Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center.
<http://www.rbhayes.org/hayes/mssfind/285/hughesgm.htm> (accessed 2/28/2011).

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Riverview's community mausoleum was designed in the form of a Greek temple, particularly appropriate for both a shrine and housing for the dead. The exterior design of the mausoleum follows the simplified classical style popular for institutional buildings in the second through the fourth decades of the 20th century. Classical Revival architecture, lauded for its aesthetic authority and representation of a timeless ideal, has long been associated with memorial art and architecture.¹⁶ In the late nineteen-teens, architects reacted against the extravagant ornamentation of the Beaux Arts style, striving instead for a more streamlined look that implicated Art Deco and the Aesthetic Movement, with stripped down lines and details.

The mausoleum is rectangular, measuring, 98' x 30'. Built of reinforced concrete, the building's heavy massing is divided into three volumes, for a total of 2,940 square feet. The building is situated so that its main façade faces southeast on Richmond Avenue, as it passes east of section D. Long, rock-faced ashlar blocks of grey granite, laid in regular courses clad the exterior. Each of the outer bays is punctuated by a recessed area containing six Doric columns fixed to a sill, creating a blind colonnade. The outer bays are further anchored with bulky piers at the four corners of the building. A projecting center portico shelters the entrance, the entablature supported by two Doric columns *in antis*, flanking a pair of doors with a transom.¹⁷ An unadorned granite pediment with acroteria surmounts the portico. A raised parapet in the same dressed stone follows the flat roof line across the façade and to the sides of the building.

Inside, a longitudinal aisle of the mausoleum's length is crossed by another aisle the width of the building. This intersection is set off by square marble columns with fluted capitals, forming a chapel area where services for entombments can be held. The mausoleum's interior walls and floor are finished in polished white marble with grey veins. There is evidence of more metal trim adorning the interior, probably bronze railings and gates, now lost. The coffered ceiling is made of reinforced concrete finished in plaster. Two hundred and sixty crypts line the aisles.¹⁸ Each crypt has an inner slab of concrete and an outer marble door which provides room for a suitable inscription. (*Image 11*) Copper pipes in the individual crypts vent to the roof, which is meant to insure an absence of offensive odors.¹⁹

Markers, Monuments, Sculpture and Mausoleums at Riverview Cemetery

The collection of markers, monuments and mausoleums at Riverview Cemetery is as diverse as the families and communities of Wilmington it memorializes. The variety of styles represents the range of design preferences for funerary art and architecture throughout the cemetery's nearly 140 years of history. Symbolic forms and motifs featured on makers and memorials reflect the broad trend of transitioning attitudes toward death through the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Inscriptions and embellishments remember the important details of human life: family, religion, ethnicity, occupations, military service and social associations. Expensive to erect, the few examples of private family mausoleums at Riverview Cemetery underscore the site's intent to serve those with modest means. More popular were family plots with large central monuments which implied wealth and stature without the expense of a private mausoleum. On the southeast side, the sections developed in the late 19th century are densely packed with lots in this pattern, further marked with metal fencing and cornerstones or stone coping often bearing the family's surname. In the later-developed lots on both the southeast and northwest sides, family plots were no longer physically delineated, but the use of large family makers continued, eventually giving rise to the prevalence of individual grave markers.

Markers

The forms of individual markers at Riverview run the gamut from the very common tablets to tomb-like chest markers. Granite and marble are the most commonly used materials for markers, with a definite decline in the use of marble toward the turn of the 20th century when its inability to stand up to weather over time became apparent. Decoration also encompasses many carving techniques and styles, from very fine details to bold rustication and sculpted components.

The earliest grave markers in Riverview Cemetery were not the first placed, but a group of early 19th century markers moved to Section G on the northwest side from Wilmington's First and Central Presbyterian Church Cemetery in 1921²⁰

¹⁶ Peggy McDowell and Richard E. Meyer, *The Revival Styles in American Memorial Art* (Bowling Green: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1994), 24-25.

¹⁷ The transom, once a figured stain glass window, was replaced with standard clear glass at an unknown time. The former bronze gridded doors, stolen in 2008, were replaced with steel security doors in 2010.

¹⁸ The 260 community mausoleum crypts are numbered 1 through 261. There is no crypt 13 in deference popular superstition. Two hundred thirty-seven crypts are occupied today, leaving twenty-three available for sale to the general public.

¹⁹ "Specifications.."

²⁰ *Riverview Cemetery Interment Book B*. 50,51,52

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and 1923.²¹ These simple slate and marble tablets with round and shouldered arches show common weathering, their epitaphs degraded. A single box tomb and several large ledger stones were also part of this move. (*Image 12*)

Tablets and Stelae (*Image 13*)

Tablet markers and stelae at Riverview are found in every scale and shape. The simplest of grave marker forms, some of these upright slabs are planted directly in the ground and some are mounted on a plinth base. Since 1883, Riverview Cemetery has required that foundations be laid under all gravestones, which has contributed to the integrity of the topography.²² The top edge of the marker is usually rounded or pointed into various architectural arches or squared off. More sophisticated examples of these might be capped with a Classical pediment or a molded cornice following the arch. Some tablets and stelae are topped with sculptural figures in three dimensions, such as urns, allegorical characters or symbolic animals. The vertical face of the tablet serves as a perfect surface to inscribe the decedent's name, dates and any other spiritual or memorial aphorism. This area is commonly further ornamented with appropriate motifs in carving or relief sculpture.

Slant Markers (*Image 14*)

Another popular style of marker used at Riverview Cemetery is a variation on the tablet, the slant marker. Placed at the head of the grave, slant markers position the inscribed panel up toward the viewer at an angle. Some of these are very blocky and geometric, incorporating Classical or rustic features and some are more delicate, embellished with ornamental shapes and scrolls and foliate details.

Flush Markers

Small stone blocks set into the ground are called flush markers. These commonly bear inscriptions of names or family associations, such as *Mother* or brief mottos, such as *Missed at Home*. Older flush markers can be found at the base of large family monuments or obelisks, marking each family member buried in the plot. This type of marker also became popular as the Lawn Cemetery model came into vogue, requiring less tedious maintenance. At Riverview, a few more modern examples are found marking the graves of individuals and military veterans.

Bed Markers (*Image 15*)

Sentimental Victorian attitudes toward death manifested in showy new grave marker forms. The very early form of pairs of head and foot stones evolved, becoming enclosed on four sides to form a cradle or bed structure that emphasized the romantic ideal of death as peaceful sleep. These often took on the architectural look of the popular Gothic and Eastlake furniture at the time, with heavy massing, pointed arches and ogee cornices rendered in marble. The open "bed" could be filled in like a raised flower bed with memorial plantings. There are only a few markers representing this style, found on the southeast side of Riverview Cemetery.

Chest Markers (*Image 16*)

The use of traditional Classical and Medieval style chest markers was also revived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Like stone caskets or tombs above ground, these markers could be decorated with spiritual symbols or simply inscribed with the name of the deceased. At Riverview, these were often paired with tablet headstones to make a complete memorial.

Surmounted Pedestals

Obelisks (*Images 17 and 18*)

Originally an Egyptian symbolic form evoking a ray of the sun, the obelisk became a popular style of cemetery monument as the 19th century rural cemetery movement embraced revival styles in architecture, particularly the use of Egyptian forms in funerary art. On the southeast side of Riverview cemetery, the landscape is characterized by the numerous obelisk monuments in marble and granite with a few cast metal examples marking family grave plots. Many of Riverview's middle class clientele opted for this type of monument, impressive in form and height, to mark their family's burial plot. Less expensive than erecting a mausoleum, obelisks still implied a degree of wealth and prominence. Obelisks are tall forms, flat on four sides, suitable for inscription of the names of those buried. Their characteristic pointed tips were often emphasized with a dimensional capital, bringing in other architectural influences with more area for ornamentation. The

²¹ Ibid, 58.

²² *By-Laws, Order of Business, and Regulations of the Riverview Cemetery of Wilmington, DE. 1883, Rule #30, 35.*

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monuments are usually set on pedestals which also might be inscribed with the surname. Less frequently used at Riverview were other tall monuments mounted on pedestals, such as columns. Many of the obelisks and columns at Riverview are surmounted with urns or small sculptural tributes. These central memorials are often surrounded by small tablets, slant and flush markers, commemorating individual family members. Often, the entire plot is enclosed by low marble or granite coping, a convention suggesting the importance of family ties in the late 19th century.

Sculptural Monuments

Riverview Cemetery boasts only a small number of monuments with figural sculptures and statuary, significant for their artistic quality as well as their symbolic meaning. The most prominent of these is the contributing Wright-Ebner (ukn.) monument in Section C on the northwest side. Rendered in warm brown granite with a matte finish, this sizeable monument has a heavy rectangular plinth base bearing the Wright and Ebner names with a palm frond, symbolizing victory over death. A carved inscription reads, *Abiding faith and hope in a glorious reunion*. On the base stand two female figures draped in Classical robes clinging to one another in mourning. (*Image 19*)

The contributing Erb (c.1904), Norton (c.1919) and Johnson (c.1907) monuments are three obelisk monuments surmounted with a sculptural figure of a woman with an anchor, a symbol of enduring hope. The three monuments are very similar in form, a stout obelisk for each base topped with a capital inscribed with a central device, either the first initial of the family's surname, or in the case of the Norton monument, a crown and cross. The Johnson and Norton obelisks are grey granite, with some polished surfaces picking out decorative designs. There is evidence the Erb monument, the oldest of the three, has been moved or repaired, as the figure was reattached facing the opposite direction from the monument's main inscription on the white marble base. It is clear from the marked resemblance in their stance, dress and expression, the sculptural form was a traditional archetype for a funerary monument. The long draped Classical garment is pulled up and clutched in the left hand with the chain of the anchor, which rests at the woman's left side, while the right hand clasps the left wrist. The figures have their left leg bent as to step forward off the round orb they perch on. A serene and distant gaze extends from their faces, confirming their sentimental aspect. (*Images 20a and 20b; Image 21; Image 22*)

A large Classical Revival pavilion atop a plinth base, in Section C (*Image 23*), memorializes the Eisenmenger family, who owned the Bavarian Brewing Company in Wilmington. This monument, carved in brown granite, consists of four Corinthian columns supporting a Doric entablature ornamented with laurel festoons across the frieze. The space under the entablature is filled with an upright stone tablet where family names are inscribed. A Greek key design is incised in a frieze at the top of the interior tablet.

The Fulton family plot, also located in Section C, is marked with a large boulder with rusticated surface. The massive form is carved in brown granite placed on a low base. The monument (c.1912) bears the Fulton name in block lettering. (*Image 24*) This family was well known for their paper company which is still in business today.

Several lesser figural sculptures relating to memorials for the deaths of children are also present at Riverview; a young boy and several seated lambs. These forms, representative of the innocence of a child's lost life, were incorporated into diminutive monuments suitable for the young decedents. (*Image 25*)

Decorative Motifs & Symbology

The ornamentation of gravestones at Riverview Cemetery further reflects shifting feelings toward mortality through the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Stone carvers and masons employed their skills to create simple inscriptions, elaborate bas-relief decorations and figural sculptures that beautified memorials with sentimental symbolism. Along with the desire for serene memorial landscapes, new attitudes embraced the use of iconic imagery that portrayed symbols of hopes for the afterlife as well as comfort for those left to grieve. The imagery includes natural, architectural and spiritual forms and motifs that expressed themes of rest, mourning and resurrection. Common examples of floral motifs include lily, rose, ivy and weeping willow, all associated with love and grief in the Victorian language of flowers. Natural imagery also incorporated rustic details, using rough textures and twig-like lettering to convey a death as a return to nature. Domestic objects, such as beds, drapery and pillows suggest death as a peaceful sleep. The urn, a Classical pottery form traditionally used for funerary purposes is found atop many obelisks, carved in three dimensions. Urns are often found shroud-draped, depicting the soul's departure from the corporeal life for its trip to the afterlife, the shroud also signifying the partition between life and death. Religious symbols, such as crosses, open bibles and hands pointed upward represent faith and spirituality, a comfort to the grieving and a guarantee to the deceased that an afterlife awaited. Angel and cherubs appear suggesting a guided and safe journey to the afterlife. Also found at Riverview are cultural symbols, icons that indicated associations with occupation, military service and membership in fraternal and Masonic orders. These

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popular social organizations offered a sense of community to the living, were commonly represented by their official symbol, to accompany an individual in death.

Mausoleums

Riverview's earliest mausoleums date to the early 20th century, a time when middle class families were able to gain wealth through business and industry in a growing economy. Structures include family mausoleums both of the sarcophagus and vestibule style, in scales ranging from single interments to those with large architectural structures holding many vaults. These mausoleums have Classical characteristics, including pediments and columns in granite. Interior features are often clad in marble with bronze ornament and stained glass windows. The mausoleums at Riverview Cemetery are generally in good condition in terms of their structure and masonry, but have suffered losses to ornamental and security elements such as stained glass windows and exterior metalwork, particularly iron and bronze metalwork and doors.

On the southeast side, there are two family mausoleums; Hollingsworth (1917) and Guida. The Hollingsworth mausoleum (*Image 26*) is the larger, more significant of the two, contributing to the historic landscape. Built in 1917 of rock-faced granite blocks, its vestibule form has a covered portico flanked with two square columns and topped with a rustic stylized pediment. Two openings which must have held stained glass windows cast light into the shallow devotional area before six family vaults. The non-contributing Guida mausoleum is a more modern sarcophagus style granite structure with two stacked vaults.

There are seven family mausoleums located on the northwest side; Stoeckle (1907), Todd (1920), Dayett, McDonough & Porter, Scott & Tharp, Frere and Noll.²³ After the Community mausoleum, the Stoeckle family mausoleum is the largest contributing structure in Riverview Cemetery. Its cross-gable form is accentuated by division into three pavilions, with the center portion raised and intersecting with the lower flanking pavilions. At the rear, a lower projection echoes the center portico on the façade. It is built of large rock-faced granite ashlar blocks seated on a slightly projecting plinth, lending weight to the form. At center, the entrance, now filled with concrete masonry units, is set off by four ionic columns supporting a simplified entablature. The name "Stoeckle's," is carved in the frieze, identifying the family tomb. (*Images 27a and 27b*) The Stoeckle family emigrated from Germany and were very prosperous in the local beer brewing industry.

The Todd, McDonough & Porter, Dayett and Scott & Tharp mausoleums are all single pavilion vestibule forms built of rusticated granite blocks with square columns and entablature, minimal and rustic interpretations of the Classical style. Built circa 1920, the Todd mausoleum is the only other structure that is a contributing resource. (*Image 28*) The mausoleum was erected by William H. Todd, owner of the largest shipbuilding company in the United States, the Todd Shipbuilding Company in New York. Mr. Todd grew up in Wilmington and had the mausoleum built to memorialize his parents and siblings. Art glass windows with natural scenes are found on the back walls of the Todd and McDonough & Porter mausoleums. The Scott & Tharp mausoleum is enclosed by the only remaining bronze doors on any of the family mausoleums. (*Image 29*) The Frere and Noll are sarcophagus style mausoleums, built in more streamlined modern styles with only a slight indication of Classical influence by pediments of a low profile or parapet type.

²³ See image #7, NW map.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Community Planning and Development

Landscape Architecture

Art

Period of Significance

1872-1928

Significant Dates

February 12, 1872: Riverview Cemetery Company established

March 22, 1872: SE cemetery grounds purchased

January 11, 1899: NW cemetery grounds purchased

November 10, 1917: Community mausoleum opened

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schwarzmann, Hermann J.

Nailor, Goldmith C.

American Mausoleum Company

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Period of Significance

Riverview Cemetery's period of historic significance is from its founding in 1872 to 1928. This includes the 1899 growth when the board of trustees bought 22 more acres which doubled the size of the cemetery. It also encompasses the 1917 building of the first community mausoleum in the state of Delaware. In 1928, Riverview was a very successful business with the company solely performing all cemetery related services. The employees were selling lots and Riverview's own manufactured cement vaults based on a U.S. Patent which they received in 1921. They were digging and filling the graves; installing foundations for grave markers; supplying and setting up the tent, chairs, etc., for the burial itself; planting bushes and flowers for customers, which they grew on the premises in Riverview's own greenhouse and sold in the Riverview flower shop. At this time, the Riverview Cemetery Company was at the zenith of its prosperity and was held in high regard by the community.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Riverview Cemetery is nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C and Criteria Consideration D.

Wilmington Delaware's Riverview Cemetery was founded in 1872 by a coalition of 18 fraternal lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and is still in current use. Riverview Cemetery's significant areas of importance include social history, community planning and development, landscape architecture and art. Following the late 19th century necessity for cities to remove cemeteries to rural locations outside the dense and polluted cities, Riverview Cemetery was established along Philadelphia Pike. It was the first cemetery located outside of Wilmington's city limits which was not affiliated with any church or religion. As the city's population grew and responded to development pressure, it expanded north so that the cemetery is now amid residential, commercial and industrial development. The cemetery was developed in two sections, each with a distinct landscape design. Hermann J. Schwarzman, a prominent 19th century landscape architect, designed the southeast side in a formal grid plan.²⁴ Much of this landscape is subdivided into family plots with stone coping. Riverview Cemetery is the only known example of Schwarzmann's work in the state of Delaware. Thirty years later, the northwest side was designed by the cemetery's then superintendent, Goldsmith C. Nailor, in a picturesque serpentine pattern.²⁵ A wide range of funerary monuments populate the landscape with art in ornamental and tablet forms with symbolic details. Sculptures of classical figures, obelisks and draped urns represent traditional icons of mourning and memorial. Classical Revival architecture is exemplified by the family mausoleum in the cemetery. In 1917, a community mausoleum was built in the Classical Revival style by the Wilmington Mausoleum Company using the patent design of William E. Hughes' American Mausoleum Company of Clyde, Ohio. This is not only the first mausoleum erected in the state of Delaware but it is also the only known example of Mr. Hughes's patented mausoleum design in Delaware. In 1921, Riverview Cemetery received its own patent on a cement vault and began manufacturing them exclusively in this area. The benevolent mission of the fraternal lodges to open Riverview Cemetery to people of all socio-economic classes and religious faiths provided a direct social link back to the people who lived, worked and participated in the growth of the city of Wilmington. The historic landscape adds beauty and serenity to the final resting place of over 36,000 souls.

Criterion A: Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under Criterion A, Riverview Cemetery demonstrates significance in the areas of social history and community planning and development. The development of Riverview Cemetery is associated with the broad patterns of rural cemetery development in the second half of the 19th century. In response to urban congestion, rising property values and the threat of disease, cemeteries were commonly located outside city boundaries. As Wilmington became industrialized and the population grew, the city's traditional churchyard cemeteries filled. Riverview Cemetery was the first non-denominational cemetery placed outside of Wilmington.

The cooperative establishment of the cemetery by 11 Independent Order of Odd Fellows and seven Knights of Pythius lodges followed a national trend where the benevolent missions of fraternal organizations included provision of affordable and respectable burial places for their members.

²⁴ Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1871-1891). May 24, 1872.

²⁵ Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1891-1903). July 21, 1899.

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The demographics of the interred correspond to the diverse cultural, religious and ethnic backgrounds of the population of Wilmington as immigrants populated the city. Riverview tells the story of many citizens: factory workers and owners, philanthropists and mayors. These were the men, women and children whose lives shaped the city's growth, reflecting the social history of the city.

Riverview cemetery directly contributed to the development of the funeral industry as it converted from the use of slate burial boxes to concrete vaults. On August 29, 1922, the cemetery company received a United States patent on a joint employees created to seal the cover on concrete burial vaults which prevented moisture seepage into the vault. This patent gave Riverview the exclusive right to make, use and vend the patented invention for 17 years. This business enterprise follows a national trend for the services of cemeteries to extend beyond traditional funeral and burial services.

Criterion C: Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

Riverview qualifies as significant under Criterion C in the areas of landscape architecture and art. Research up to the present time indicates that the layout of the 1872 southeast half of the cemetery represents the only known example of Hermann J. Schwarzmann's work in the state of Delaware. Mr. Schwarzmann was a prominent architect and landscape designer, at the time employed by the Fairmount Park Commission in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Schwarzmann later became the chief architect for the 1876 United States Centennial Exposition.

Riverview Cemetery's community mausoleum was built in 1917 in the Classical Revival style. It was the first building of this type in the state of Delaware, remaining so until 1958. According to research, it is the only example of this patent design provided by William E. Hughes' American Mausoleum Company in Delaware. The American Mausoleum Company erected over 100 mausoleums in the United States. Mr. Hughes is noted for his invention of a ventilation system for crypts, designed to promote the drying of the corpse. With over 36,000 burials at Riverview Cemetery, there is a wide range of funerary monuments, markers, sculpture and mausoleums which populate the landscape with art and architecture. The styles and designs represented by this collection reflect a larger chronology of tastes in funeral art over Riverview's nearly 140 years of history, mimicking wider trends in art and architecture. The symbolic forms and motifs employed reflect a broad pattern of transitioning attitudes toward death. At a time when art museums and galleries were exclusive recreation to the upper classes, Riverview was a unique place for the lower and middle classes in Wilmington view art and architecture.

Criteria Consideration D: Criteria Consideration D: A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

Riverview Cemetery qualifies under Criteria Consideration D as a cemetery with two distinctive and contrasting design features. The landscape designs of the two sides of the cemetery are distinguished by their contrasting layouts. The interior designs of both sides deviate from the popular landscape and cemetery models of their respective construction dates, revealing multiple contextual influences on their design. The southeast side was laid out in 1872 by designer Hermann J. Schwarzmann in a grid plan. The rigid linear design has roots in the layouts of older churchyard burial grounds, and also suggests the role of industrialization and urban development, as city grids were imposed on rural land. The northwest side was laid out in 1899 by cemetery superintendent Goldsmith C. Nailor, with curving drives, forming irregular burial sections. This style of cemetery design remembers the circulation patterns of picturesque landscape architecture of the mid-19th century without the dramatic landscaping and terrain that had been incorporated into the larger cemeteries of the Rural Cemetery Movement.

In addition, Riverview Cemetery is significant as the final resting place for significant groups of citizens. Those interred in the cemetery include persons of individual and collective importance who shaped Wilmington's early development, reflecting the diverse demographics of the city over time, influenced by waves of immigrant populations and industrialization.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Social History

Riverview Cemetery is representative of the changing role of the cemetery as cities nationwide grew and developed in response to the Industrial Revolution. At the same time, general attitudes toward death were making a transition from fear and aversion to an accepted natural course of life seen as transcendent. As funeral conventions became less associated with religious belief and ritual, cemeteries began to be established by independent groups, often fraternal organizations, who could offer burial services to a wider range of consumers. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias established Riverview Cemetery in 1872 as part of a benevolent mission to serve a growing working and middle class population in Wilmington, Delaware, while buying into a speculative business venture. Although Wilmington's population was small in the late 19th century, the rate of death was high due to disease, overcrowding, accidents and other forces related to rapid urban growth. The population of Wilmington's 9th Ward grew from 1416 in 1870 to 18,726 in 1920.²⁶ In 1890, the average male life expectancy was about 47 years old and the infant mortality rate was about 15%.²⁷ The cemetery commemorates the lives of thousands who contributed to the growth of the city. The demographics of the interred correspond to the diverse religious and ethnic backgrounds of the population of the city of Wilmington as immigrants flooded the city looking for opportunity. Grave makers document the hard working occupations of laborers, crafts and tradesmen, domestic and civil servants, professionals, as well as a new class of managers and entrepreneurs of growing industries. The religious and fraternal symbols on grave markers at Riverview reflect the importance people placed on belonging to social organizations in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The graves of hundreds of veterans represent the nation's involvement in wars from the Civil War to the Vietnam War. The physical plan and development of burial lots also reflects the changing views on death and commemoration. The predominance of large central obelisks, rather than many private mausoleums denotes the middle class population's commemoration with more limited resources, yet still investing in an impressive monument to commemorate their families.

Community Planning and Development

The location of Riverview Cemetery outside the limits of the City of Wilmington exemplifies a trend in community planning and development in the 19th century. A common urban response to overcrowding, disease and rising property values, new independent cemetery managers sought rural land at a distance from city centers to establish large cemetery grounds. This strategy kept the dead separate from the living, affording safety and security while granting assurance there would be plenty of space for burials. The Brandywine Hundred location selected by the Independent Order of Odd Fellow and the Knights of Pythias for Riverview Cemetery in 1872 had been used for agriculture and was easily developed for their purpose. Planned to front on the Philadelphia Pike thoroughfare, Riverview was accessible by foot and carriage and in 1888, was served by Wilmington's first electric trolley car which travelled from 10th and Market Street out the cemetery.²⁸ As industrialization developed Wilmington, the city grew to meet the cemetery fences by the early 20th century. Continued residential and commercial developments have since built up the area around Riverview Cemetery so that it remains as a large green space among an urban neighborhood.

Landscape Architecture

Following the picturesque design aesthetics of the landscape architecture of large country estates, yet preceding the development of large urban parks, the rural cemetery movement bridged the gap between private pleasure grounds and public parkland. Riverview Cemetery was established late in the 19th century, and though concurrent with many of the philosophies of the movement, employed more practical landscape designs that do not exhibit all of the characteristics and features of a typical rural cemetery. Each of Riverview Cemetery's two sections bears a distinct design which reflects an unusual set of influences. The southeast section, developed first in 1872, was designed by architect and landscape designer Hermann J. Schwarzmann. The state of Delaware's only known example of his work. A series of wide avenues with cross streets created large rectangular burial sections, filling about half the original 20 acres of land. This linear grid plan recalls the layouts of older churchyard cemeteries and the gridded plan of city streets. As the cemetery business flourished, Schwarzmann's initial grid was extended to fill the rest of the oblong property. Over 200 trees were planted along the avenues of the grid, improving the landscape. In 1899, cemetery superintendant Goldsmith C. Nailor laid out the

²⁶ United States census data showed that the population of Wilmington's 9th Ward grew from 1416 in 1870 to 18,726 in 1920. Census 1870 Summary, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 1870.; Census 1920 Summary, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 1920.

²⁷ Michael R. Haines and Richard H. Steckel (ed). *A Population History of North America*. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001).

²⁸ Carol E. Hoffecker, *Brandywine Village*. (Wilmington: Old Brandywine Village, 1974), 73.

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northwest side, using curving drives and organically shaped burial sections. This design looks back to the serpentine circulation and picturesque landscape of the earlier rural cemeteries in the 1830s, but in a simplified plan as recommended by popular landscape designer Adolph Strauch. Nailor created a complete, park-like retreat that would appeal to the aesthetic expectations of their clientele, but the uncomplicated landscape was practical for the trustees to manage. Trees and ornamental shrubbery were planted to enhance the northwest side, as well, but did not follow a designed plan. Both sides of the cemetery were additionally embellished with various memorial plantings placed by lot owners.

Art

Riverview Cemetery exhibits a wide variety of art and architectural history through its grave markers, monuments, and mausoleums. The materials, craftsmanship and design of the commemorative objects reflect the evolving aesthetic choices of artisans and consumers through the length of the site's history. Examples range from slate tablets moved from an early 19th century churchyard burial ground to the most modern laser cut designs in granite. The many marble and granite tablets and obelisks represent popular styles at the height of the cemetery's business in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Craftsmen incised and carved decorations on the stone markers with sentimental imagery. Markers from the Victorian period show the use of symbolism to express emotional responses to death and commemorate the lives of the dead. Iconic natural, architectural and spiritual forms and motifs were used to convey hopes for the afterlife and comfort to mourners. Very popular were images of urns and drapes, traditionally symbolizing the passing from one world to the next. Monuments take the form of tablets, beds, sarcophagi, and obelisks. Larger sculptural examples show allegorical and spiritual figures. Classical Revival style art and architecture was frequently used in designing monuments and mausoleums for funerary purposes. This association with memorial art expresses the enduring Classical aesthetics of beauty and strength. At Riverview Cemetery, Classical Revival architecture is seen in the 1917 community mausoleum and the collection of private family mausoleums, as well as countless markers and monuments which employ these design motifs. At a time when art museums and galleries were exclusive recreation to the upper classes, Riverview was a place for the lower and middle classes to visit and view art and architecture.

Developmental history

Wilmington Contextual History and Industrialization

In 1681, William Penn (1644-1718), an English Quaker, was granted the province of Pennsylvania from King Charles II. After the English defeated the Dutch, Delaware became part of this province known as the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware. Many English Quakers settled in this agricultural region free from religious persecution. The forcefully flowing Brandywine River meeting the slow moving inland Christina River and both flowing into the Delaware River was another reason that Quakers migrated to Delaware in the early 1700s. They became successful millers making Brandywine Super Fine Flour internationally famous. Wilmington, Delaware continued to be a prosperous grain port for the next century and when the grain trade began to diminish, the grain mills were replaced with water powered manufactories.

Following a national trend, Wilmington began to evolve from its agricultural and mercantile roots into an industrial city by the late 1830s. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was built in 1837, along the route of the two rivers. More than thirteen industries, including paper and textile mills, Moroccan leather shops, iron ship builders, railroad machine shops and explosive manufactories developed south and east of the city center.²⁹ At the same time, Wilmington's population was rapidly expanding, growing from 6,626 in 1830 to 30,410 in 1870.³⁰ Industrialization created a need for skilled laborers and mid-level managers, leading to a change in the city's demographics and economy as a middle class emerged and the city itself expanded north and west. Many farms, outside of the city, were being sold to accommodate this growth. The purchase of the Riverview Cemetery property followed this trend as the first 20 acres were acquired in 1872 from the Todd family who had been farming the land since 1840, like the Williamson family before them. Riverview Cemetery acquired 22 more acres of land in 1899 when the Derickson farm was put up for sale directly across the street from the original cemetery acreage. This land had been part of a 106 acre farm that Andrew McKee bought in 1765.³¹

Cemeteries in Wilmington

²⁹ *Industries in Wilmington Delaware A Guide to the First State*, 93-95.

³⁰ John Craig, *Highlights of Wilmington, 1832-1932*. (Wilmington: Cann Bros. & Kindig, 1932). 37.

³¹ "Record X, p. 118". 18 day of the 5th month 1765. Office of New Castle County Recorder of Deeds.

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In the late 19th and early 20th century, the churchyard cemeteries located within the City of Wilmington were full and overcrowded. Concerns about space and unsanitary conditions prompted churches to seek alternatives for burials. Some cemeteries were being removed and placed outside of the city limits in order to distance miasmas, or unclean air conditions associated with the dead, from the living population. The First and Central Presbyterian Cemetery was removed to make room for Wilmington's growth. Some churchyards were simply closed and new land outside of the city was purchased for future burials. In late 1871, the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery was the only independent cemetery and it was within the Wilmington city limits.³² Although not affiliated with a specific church or religion, it was still an exclusive institution, offering an option to only those who could afford the high cost of burial. As a result, individuals from wealthy Wilmington families who were influential in business and politics were buried there.³³ In contrast, Riverview Cemetery Company was established to accommodate a growing population that was not limited by religion, ethnicity or socio-economic class.³⁴ Riverview was the first independent cemetery to locate outside of the city limits.

Knights of Pythias/Independent Order of Odd Fellows Contextual History

After the Civil War, the popularity of fraternal orders as social clubs and benevolent institutions grew in the United States. Fraternal orders offered society, protection and social services to their members. Before government social programs and commercial insurance companies were instituted, these organizations offered financial relief with "sick benefits" and burial for deceased members. Although membership was limited to men, care was extended to their widows and orphans. Fraternal groups strengthened burgeoning professional fields by endorsing networks of business contacts and helped find employment. The sense of status found in group belonging was an important social trait which demonstrated respectability to others in the community. Fraternal organizations encouraged men to be of service to their fellow man.

During this time, Wilmington had innumerable fraternal and secret societies.³⁵ Wilmington's first Knights of Pythias Lodge was organized in 1868.³⁶ The distinguishing principles of the Knights of Pythias members are friendship, charity and benevolence.³⁷ The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one of the largest fraternal orders, established their first lodge in Wilmington in 1830.³⁸ The Odd Fellows members live by the principles of friendship, love and trust. They consider it their duty "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphans".³⁹ Burying the dead was taken very seriously by early Odd Fellows, one of the first activities of a lodge in a new area was to purchase land and establish a public cemetery, where plots sold for reasonable prices. It is not unusual, to find that the main cemetery in a community is an Odds Fellows Cemetery.⁴⁰

In August 1871, representatives of these two fraternal organizations, desiring to fulfill their duty to their community met and formed a plan to purchase property for a new cemetery which would be open and affordable to all people. Two hundred shares of the yet unknown company were sold at \$50.00 a share in order to raise \$10,000 dollars for the purchase of land. The company stock was purchased by Wilmington's seven Knights of Pythias lodges (80 shares) and eleven Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodges (120 shares).⁴¹ The Riverview Cemetery Company was officially established on February 12, 1872, with a board of trustees consisting of one representative from each of the 18 stock holding lodges. A committee on grounds selected a property outside the city limits, which was part of the Todd's Farm. It was located southeast of Philadelphia Pike (now Market Street), beyond 30th Street. The 20 acres of land were purchased on March 22, 1872 for \$7,000.⁴²

³² The Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery was the only cemetery listed under the "Cemetery" heading in the 1871 Wilmington City Directory. T. Elwood Singley and James M. Whitecar, *The Wilmington City Directory, for 1871-72 Also an Appendix*. (Wilmington: Jenkins & Atkinson, 1871), 16.

³³ The Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery was organized in 1844. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware 1609-1888*, 2 Volumes Illustrated. (Philadelphia: L.J. Richards & Co., 1888), 845.

³⁴ *Ibid*, 847.

³⁵ "There is scarcely a village or hamlet in this jurisdiction without an Odd Fellows Lodge." Scharf, 822.

³⁶ Christopher L. Ward, *The Delaware Tercentenary Almanack & Historical Repository, 1938*. (Newark: Delaware Tercentenary Commission, 1937).

³⁷ Knights of Pythias Crescens Lodge #33, *The Pythian Story*, <http://www.knightsofpythiasofnewcastle.com/history.html> (accessed Nov.5, 2010).

³⁸ IOOF Delaware Lodge, No.1 instituted in Wilmington on May 27, 1830.; Scharf, 823.

³⁹ Don R. Smith, "IOOF History- Then and Now." 2008.http://www.ioof.org/history/history_thenandnow.html (accessed Nov.5, 2010).

⁴⁰ *Ibid*.

⁴¹ 18 lodges with # of shares listed. J. Maris, *Annual Report of the Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, Delaware*. February 10th, 1873.

⁴² Record Q, Vol.9, p.505.March 22,1872. New Castle County Recorder of Deeds.

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Herman J. Schwarzmann (*Image 30*)

The trustees invited landscape designer and architect Hermann J. Schwarzmann (1846-1891), to visit the Riverview Cemetery grounds in order to create a layout for Riverview cemetery. A German immigrant to Philadelphia in 1868, Schwarzmann was employed by the Fairmount Park Commission and became the chief architect for the 1876 Centennial Exposition, designing many of the buildings, including Memorial Hall and Horticultural Hall.⁴³ On May 24, 1872, Schwarzmann made a presentation to the board of trustees explaining his plan of laying out the cemetery sections and roads in a grid pattern with 10' x 15' burial lots. Mr. Schwartzman was requested to furnish 500 lithographed copies of his landscape design and to submit two designs for a superintendent's house to be built on the grounds.^{44 45}

The First Years of Business

The early years proved the cemetery business model a success for the Riverview Trustees, seeing good sales and improvements to the property. The first 500 lots in Riverview Cemetery went on sale on July 1, 1872, priced according to location from \$30 to \$65.⁴⁶ (*Image 31*) By February 1873, eight months after the cemetery opened, 550 lots had been sold and 83 burials had taken place.⁴⁷ A booming success, the trustees permitted the Superintendent to hire a full time helper to dig graves in the second year. The Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, Delaware was incorporated on February 19, 1873.⁴⁸ The new superintendent's residence, with a reception room for visitors to the cemetery, was completed the same month.⁴⁹ (*Image 32*) The board commissioned a seal to be made in Wilmington which would represent their flourishing business. The seal was to include icons of the cemetery movement: an urn and weeping willow tree.⁵⁰ (*Image 33*) According to the Third Annual Report (February 1875), Riverview Cemetery Company had become a viable company. The revenue was more than sufficient to meet expenses, leaving a considerable surplus to put the grounds in order.⁵¹

Improvements in the Landscape

On May 12, 1873, the board of trustees approved the purchase and planting of 222 trees to enhance the cemetery's landscape. Two hundred Norway maples, 10 evergreen spruce, five weeping birches, and seven Kulmarnock weeping willows were supplied by J. B. Cline, a New York nurseryman. They were planted to line Main Avenue, allowing space so that other trees could be added later between them.⁵² To maintain control over the landscape, lot owners were not permitted to plant trees except by the permission of the superintendent. By November 1873, the board had all of the avenues graded, stoned and graveled. Main Avenue was macadamized and improved with gutters and curbing down to 3rd Avenue. Picket fencing along Market Street now completely enclosed the cemetery.

Continued Success 1880-1890

Continued success was marked by financial profits and prudent reinvestment. In February 1880, Riverview Cemetery was able to pay the first dividend of \$1.50 per share to their shareholders.⁵³ By 1884, dividends to the fraternal lodges were \$10.00 per share.⁵⁴ Riverview was consistently burying about 200 people a year during the 1880s.⁵⁵ In 1882, after 10

⁴³ Tatman, Sandra L. Herman J. Schwarzmann, Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/index.cfm> (accessed 3.27.2010) and "Herman J. Schwarzmann." *The Pennsylvania Magazine* 1.67 (1943): 263.

⁴⁴ *Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1871-1891)*. May 24, 1872.

⁴⁵ Mr. Schwarzmann was paid \$235 for his services. *Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1871-1891)*. July 24, 1872.

⁴⁶ "Riverview Cemetery Advertisement" *Wilmington Daily Gazette*, (Wilmington: June 18, 1872), 4.

⁴⁷ J. Maris, *Annual Report*. February 10th, 1873.

⁴⁸ Acts of Incorporation have passed the Delaware Legislature. *Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1871-1891)*. March 10, 1873.

⁴⁹ Keys delivered to Mr. Thompson, superintendent. *Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1871-1891)*, February 10, 1873.

The superintendent's residence was built by John G. Haddock's Company for \$4,998.00. *Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1871-1891)*. August 9, 1872.

⁵⁰ *Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1871-1891)*. March 10, 1873.

⁵¹ Joshua Maris, *Annual Report*. February 1st 1875.

⁵² *Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1871-1891)*. May 12, 1873.

⁵³ D.T.Hawkins, *Eighth Annual Report of the Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, Delaware*.

February 2d, 1880.

⁵⁴ Committee on Finance and Accounts. *Twelfth Annual Report of The Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, Delaware*, February 4th, 1884.

⁵⁵ Averaged 229 burials each year. *Annual Reports of the Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, Delaware from 1880 to 1889*, inclusive.

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years of business, the board of trustees raised the price of the burial lots for the first time.⁵⁶ Since there was only an annual fee charged to lot holders for care and maintenance, the company began on August 6, 1883 to deposit 25% of the lot sales into a permanent fund for the future care of the cemetery.⁵⁷ This represented a forward thinking and honorable goal for a cemetery that was only 11 years old.

Riverview Cemetery benefitted from the growth and development of the City of Wilmington in the late 19th century. The industrialization of manufacturing precipitated changes in the built and social environments. The population of Wilmington increased more than 45% every decade from 1840 through 1890, when it reached more than 60,000.⁵⁸ Increased urban density saw the construction of housing and services for the workforce. The Wilmington City Railway Company introduced the first electric trolley in 1888. It ran on a new line from 10th and Market Streets out to the Riverview Cemetery at the city line.⁵⁹ In addition, a change in social stratification became apparent as a new class of factory managers emerged from the general workforce. The rising population in both the new middle class and the working class created an increased demand for burial lots at a moderate price, and Riverview Cemetery was there to serve and profit from this need.

A Full Service Cemetery Enterprise

Burial numbers at Riverview Cemetery averaged 392 per year during the decade of the 1890s.⁶⁰ Though business was steady, the trustees sought to capitalize on the commerce of the funeral industry. In addition to digging and filling graves, employees laid foundations for grave markers and sold slate cases to protect caskets in the ground. An onsite greenhouse with the necessary heating apparatus allowed them to cultivated flowers and shrubs to be sold to the public and to lot holders. These could be planted by employees for an additional fee. The company owned a horse, cart and harness, housed in a stable on the property. During this decade they also erected a wagon house and a tool house. The board introduced a perpetual care program in 1891. Lot holders could pay \$50.00 to have their lots placed into perpetual care, thus, eliminating their annual maintenance fee. In addition to the Repair Fund and the General Operating Fund, this program created a third account for the cemetery, the Permanent Fund. In 1898, the cost of operations was approximately \$8000, leaving a balance of \$58,000 after liabilities, to be used for cemetery improvements, operations and dividends to the fraternal lodges.⁶¹

Expansion to the Northwest Side

In January of 1899, the board of trustees bought 22 acres of the Derickson Farm, immediately opposite the cemetery grounds on Market Street. The \$20,000 purchase doubled the size of the Riverview Cemetery.⁶² Designs for the new northwest side were requested from several local architects. In the end, the board approved the plan of their own superintendent, Goldsmith C. Nailor. The annual report from 1900 includes the following description:

"In the new West Side Section of the Cemetery the grounds have been carefully planned and laid out in beautiful walks and drives with flower beds, trees and shrubbery, and burial lots of different sizes have been arranged which will be sold under the popular "Lawn Plan", which provides for the perpetual care of the lots by the Cemetery Company, without additional expense to lot holders. All lots in this new section will be sold at certain prices per square foot. At the present time these prices have been fixed at sixty cents, seventy cents, and ninety cents per square foot."⁶³

For the next 15 years, the Riverview Cemetery Company continued to prosper, improving the property with buildings that would augment their services. In 1903, a chapel and a receiving vault were erected by Wm. J. Brown, Co. on the northwest side on the foundation of the old Derickson farm house.⁶⁴ On the southeast side, a new greenhouse and storehouse were built to continue the onsite nursery business.⁶⁵ A wrought iron fence was installed around the northwest side of the cemetery, complete with large gates at the entrance. The cemetery company received recognition for its

⁵⁶ Wm. E. Hawkins, *Tenth Annual Report of The Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, Delaware*, February 6th, 1882.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* February 4th, 1884.

⁵⁸ Carol E. Hoffecker, *Wilmington: A Pictorial History*. (Norfolk: The Donning Company, 1982), 63.

⁵⁹ Hoffecker, *Brandywine Village.*, 73.

⁶⁰ *Annual Reports of 1890-1899, inclusive.*

⁶¹ *Twenty-Sixth Annual Report*. March 1st, 1898.

⁶² Record W, Vol 17, p24. January 11, 1899. New Castle County Recorder of Deeds.

⁶³ *Twenty-Eighth Annual Report*. March 2d, 1900.

⁶⁴ *Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1891-1903)*. April 6, 1903.; Release of Mechanics' Liens dated April 10/11, 1903.

⁶⁵ *Forty-Third Annual Report*. March 1, 1915.

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success in 1911, when approximately 200 cemetery superintendents, attending the national convention in Philadelphia, PA visited Wilmington, DE for a tour. Riverview Superintendent, William J. Quigley, hosted a dinner for them at the superintendent's residence on site.⁶⁶ Still steadily burying 300 to 400 people each year, in 1915, the cost to operate the cemetery was approximately \$20,000. This left the company a surplus of \$288,841.86 to be used for improvements, maintenance and dividends.⁶⁷

The Community Mausoleum

In 1916, Riverview Cemetery Company sold lots in Section D of the northwest side of the cemetery to Wilmington Mausoleum Company in order to build a community mausoleum. (Image 34) Community mausoleums were a new trend in burial options, "...an attempt to popularize the private tomb to make it possible for men and women of moderate means to have above ground entombment or mausoleum burial."⁶⁸ This went along with the spirit of Riverview Cemetery, to serve the funeral needs of the middle and lower classes of Wilmington. The community mausoleum was part of a wider trend in the early 20th century, which sought to standardize civic institutions and facilities, while retaining a sense of reverence expressed by classical architecture.⁶⁹

When a Riverview trustee saw an impressive new mausoleum at a Pennsylvania cemetery, he put the recommendation to the board. At a meeting on June 17, 1915, a motion was carried that Riverview Cemetery Company would erect a similar facility.⁷⁰ Curtis S. Carpenter⁷¹ and James H. Stewart, of the York Mausoleum Company, submitted plans and specifications for the mausoleum by the successful American Mausoleum and Construction Company and reviewed several sites for its placement. Due to resistance from lot owners, the board of trustees amended their decision to sponsor the mausoleum, instead selling the land for the building to the newly created Wilmington Mausoleum Company. Construction began on the building in July of 1916 and the mausoleum was completed in November of 1917.⁷² (Image 35) The enterprise was operated by the Wilmington Mausoleum Company, who owned the building and sold the crypts within, independently of the cemetery company.⁷³ The community mausoleum at Riverview Cemetery was the first community mausoleum in the state of Delaware and remained so for 40 years.⁷⁴ It is also the only example, in the state, of a building constructed with the patent designs of William H. Hughes' American Mausoleum Company of Clyde, Ohio.

The board of trustees of the Riverview Cemetery Company had some difficulty, starting in October 1916, collecting on the debt of the Wilmington Mausoleum Company. Finally, in August 1918, almost a year after the first entombment, Riverview Cemetery struck a deal with the company to take over individual crypts to pay off the \$3500 debt, provided that Riverview Cemetery had the privilege of selling those crypts in cooperation with the Wilmington Mausoleum Company.⁷⁵ Two years later, in October 1919, Riverview Cemetery offered the Wilmington Mausoleum Company the same deal to help them pay off their debt for the mausoleum endowment fund.⁷⁶ The purpose of the fund was to maintain and care for the mausoleum. This arrangement was finalized when the Wilmington Mausoleum Company went bankrupt in 1921,⁷⁷ settling their \$5200 endowment fund debt to the Riverview Cemetery Company by transferring the community mausoleum's last 20 unsold crypts. The Riverview Cemetery Company has been responsible for the upkeep and repair of the building ever since.⁷⁸

⁶⁶ Special to the Inquirer, "Wilmington Ban on Straw Hat Rowdysm." *Philadelphia Inquirer* 15 September 1911, 1st: 16.

⁶⁷ *Forty-Third Annual Report*. March 1, 1915.

⁶⁸ Bryan, "Mausoleums." <http://www.iccfa.com/reading/1920-1939/mausoleums> (accessed 2/28/2011)

⁶⁹ Community mausoleums can be compared to Carnegie Libraries, with aesthetically pleasing standard designs that could be scaled to suit the site and needs of a community.

⁷⁰ *Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, DE Board of Trustees Minutes Book, May 5, 1913 to Oct. 1, 1928*. June 17, 1915.

⁷¹ Carpenter later became vice president and general manager of Wilmington Mausoleum Company. *Wilmington City Directory and Gazetteer for 1916*, (Eastern Directory Company), 717.

⁷² "Riverview Mausoleum Ad", *Every Evening, Wilmington, DE*. Saturday, November 10, 1917. 2. Mfilm S38.5, Sept. 28- Nov. 23, 1917.

⁷³ The first person to be entombed in the Mausoleum was Caroline E. Alsentzer in crypt #24 on November 10, 1917. *Riverview Interment Book B*. 28. Janice Wright was the last to be entombed in crypt # 168 on November 19, 2002. *Riverview Database*.

⁷⁴ Riverview's community mausoleum continued to be the only one of its kind in Delaware until the second was built at Gracelawn Cemetery in April 1958. Querried on several cemetery lists; DE-Cemeteries@rootsweb.com, Findagrave.com; contacted Historical Societies, cemetery owners and funeral directors in all three counties. Interviewed Lee Hagenbach, President and owner of Gracelawn Cemetery. October 15, 2010. Cheryl S. Markiewicz.

⁷⁵ Letter from Wilmington Mausoleum Co. to Riverview Cemetery Co., dated August 1918 (FHRC Archives).

⁷⁶ *Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1913-1928)*. October 16, 1919.

⁷⁷ Wilmington Mausoleum Company listed in *Wilmington City Directory* in 1916, p.137, p.717; in 1918-19, p.850, p.905; not listed in 1917 or 1921-22; no book for 1915,1920.

⁷⁸ Contract between Wilmington Mausoleum Co. and Riverview Cemetery Co., dated April 22, 1921 (FHRC Archives).

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Further Success

The board of trustees decided to create a fourth fund for the cemetery, a separate repair fund, specifically to be used for the northwest side. They did this by setting aside 40% of the sale price of all lots sold on that side beginning in 1920.⁷⁹ Riverview trustee member, Clarence W. Thompson and superintendent, William J. Quigley, filed for a United States Patent in 1921, for a unique way to create a joint to seal the cover on concrete burial vault containers which prevented seepage of moisture into the vault. On August 29, 1922, a 'Letters Patent' was granted to them and transferred to Riverview Cemetery Company for the exclusive right to make, use and vend the patented invention for 17 years.⁸⁰ (Image 36) The Board had a new building erected on the southeast side, at the cost of \$6,500 to house and manufacture the new cement vaults in 1922.⁸¹ A total of \$10,107 was spent in 1924 for roads, sewer repairs and improvements for the northwest side.⁸² A new greenhouse was built in 1926 at a cost of \$5,000.⁸³ Throughout the 1920s, the company averaged 380 burials a year.⁸⁴ The Riverview Cemetery Company, in 1928, was in very good financial condition. A total of 17,559 people had been interred in the cemetery since 1872 and there was plenty of ground left for the future. The company owned a superintendent's residence with an office, a receiving vault and Chapel, a greenhouse, a stable and a store house, a building for the cement vault business, three trucks, one automobile, plus an inventory of furniture, tools, equipment and building supplies. It cost \$81,447 to operate the cemetery in 1928. The Riverview Board of Trustees calculated that the company had a surplus of \$273,000 to be used for improvements, maintenance, and expenses. The lodges received their normal 25 % dividend on their cemetery stock, and received an extra 20%, for a total dividend of 45%, in 1928.⁸⁵

Significant Interments

A review of the interment records at Riverview Cemetery reveals a wide range of ethnic surnames and Wilmington addresses. The underground city consists of immigrants from a variety of European countries, including England, Germany, Ireland, Poland, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Greece, Italy and Russia. The cemetery is representative of the history of Delaware's largest city, Wilmington, and depicts the lives of the many hard working people who were responsible for its progress and success. The burials also represent different religious groups including Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic, Jewish, Lutheran, Methodist and Russian Orthodox.⁸⁶

In a sampling of 240 burials, there are approximately 102 individual trades and occupations represented by individuals interred in the cemetery.⁸⁷ Riverview prided itself on including people from all walks of life. You could be a maid⁸⁸ or the Governor of the State⁸⁹ and you would be welcomed at Riverview. The one glaring exception was that Riverview Cemetery excluded African Americans from interment for most of its history, and the cemetery was not integrated until the late 1950s or early 1960s.⁹⁰ This is reflective of society in the city of Wilmington and the state of Delaware at this time.⁹¹ In 2011, Riverview is all-inclusive. There are identifiable burial sections of distinct groups of individuals, for example, Germans, veterans, etc., in Riverview on both sides of Market Street. In this respect, the cemetery mirrors the ethnic and religious neighborhoods surrounding it in the city of Wilmington.

⁷⁹ *Forty-Ninth Annual Report*. March 1st, 1921

⁸⁰ Thompson, C. W. and Quigley, W. J. 1922. Joint to seal burial vault lids against moisture. U. S. Patent 1,427,243, filed August 15, 1921 and issued and transferred to Riverview Cemetery Company August 29, 1922.

⁸¹ *Fiftieth Annual Report*. March 1st, 1922.

⁸² *Fifty-Second Annual Report*. March 1st, 1924.

⁸³ *Fifty-Fourth Annual Report*. March 1st, 1926

⁸⁴ *Forty-Eighth Annual (1920) to Fifty-Sixth Annual Report (1928) inclusive*.

⁸⁵ *Fifty-Sixth Annual Report*. March 1st, 1928.

⁸⁶ Fewer Catholic and Jewish people are buried at Riverview. The Catholics had Old Cathedral Cemetery at 12th and Madison Streets from 1852 until New Cathedral Cemetery opened in 1876 on Lancaster Avenue. People of the Jewish faith were served by the Moses Montefiore Mutual Society Cemetery located at 5th and Hawley Streets from 1888 until 1910 when it was removed to the Lombardy Cemetery on Foulk Road. Other Jewish Cemeteries opened in 1922 (Minquadale) and 1932 (Foukland Road).

⁸⁷ Dr. Lee Anderson. *Reading The Stones*. First ed. (Chadds Ford: Timestone, 2005).

⁸⁸ *Ibid*. Rachael V. Anderson, 117.

⁸⁹ *Ibid*. Richard C. Mc Mullen, 210.

⁹⁰ Article 5, Section 3 of the Riverview Cemetery Bylaws stated that no person of color may be interred at the cemetery, was not removed until the 1963 revision.

⁹¹ The Delaware Innkeeper Act was passed in March 1875 and remained in effect until 1963. Delaware's public schools desegregated in 1954.

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In 1921, the trustees of the First and Central Presbyterian Church decided to sell their property located on Market Street, between 9th & 10th Streets, because the City of Wilmington wanted to build a new public library on that specific block. This is a classic example of the encroachment of development upon cemeteries in the city center. The church had owned this land since 1737. In order to complete this sale they had to first remove their church's adjoining graveyard. The trustees wanted to have the bodies moved to the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery on Delaware Avenue but their "prices were considered entirely too high."⁹² They selected grounds at Riverview for reburials and hired the Riverview Cemetery Company to make this move for them.⁹³ The remains of approximately 145 people were removed and placed in Section G at Riverview in July 1921.⁹⁴ Ten more remains were removed and placed in the same section on January 10, 1923.⁹⁵ Most of their 273 year old cemetery is located in the northwest side of Riverview. Since the First and Central Cemetery was much older than Riverview, this Presbyterian section is easily recognizable by the early 19th century grave markers. (Image 37)

Located on the highest point of ground, in the center of the northwest side, is the Stoeckle Family Mausoleum. On 22 October 1907, Harry Stoeckle had nine family members' bodies removed from Section 10 on the southeast side of Riverview Cemetery to this new mausoleum in Section C, on the northwest side.⁹⁶ Because of the advantageous position in the cemetery and the size and spaciousness of the building, we can instantly surmise that this family was wealthy and influential. Joseph Stoeckle emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany to Wilmington, Delaware. He brought his beer brewing knowledge and skills with him and in 1871, bought the A. Bickta Brewing Company. He proved to be a very successful business man. Joseph's son, Harry, became the steward of the Stoeckle company, Diamond State Brewery, after Joseph passed away in 1893. This family-run business barely survived after Prohibition was enacted in 1920 and closed a year after Harry's death in 1925. Joseph and Johanna, his wife, also operated a popular hotel and saloon in Wilmington for 30 years. The Stoeckles were very active and respected in their community.⁹⁷ Joseph, in addition to belonging to four fraternal organizations, was a member of the Delaware Saengerbund and a number of German charitable associations.⁹⁸

Other family names associated with the brewery industry are found at Riverview: Blouth, Hartmann, Fehrenbach, and Eisenmenger. Several large monuments close to the Stoeckle Mausoleum belong to these other German families. They live on in death as they lived in life, closely associated with each other. The size and detailed architectural designs of their monuments attest to their status as Wilmington city leaders and philanthropists.

There are 844 veterans identified to date at Riverview. Their names, rank, units and services have been recorded along with the date of their passing.⁹⁹ Interred veterans served in peacetime or in the wars fought throughout the history of the cemetery: Civil War, Spanish American War, World War I, World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam. John H. Shilling III,¹⁰⁰ is a Civil War veteran who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for capturing the South Carolina flag at the siege of Petersburg on August 21, 1864.¹⁰¹ Riverview has 35 Civil War veterans buried in Section 4, Lots 49, 50, 51, 67, 68, & 69. These lots were donated by Riverview to the Grand Army of the Republic, now known as The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. At one time there was a cannon located in this area, the base of which is still present. The cannon was a Model 1835 bronze, 6-pounder gun, manufactured by Cyrus Alger and Co., South Boston in 1837. This particular cannon was # 14 of 26 that were ever manufactured and weighed 744 lbs.¹⁰²

⁹² McEwing, Barbara Y. *The Witness of Market Street- A History of First and Central Presbyterian Church 1737-1975*. (Wilmington: self published 1993), 93.

⁹³ Ibid. 93.

⁹⁴ *Riverview Cemetery Interment Book B*. 50, 51, 52.

⁹⁵ Ibid. 58.

⁹⁶ *Riverview Cemetery Interment Book A*. 112.

⁹⁷ There are two busts, one of Joseph and another of Johanna Stoeckle, rescued from Riverview Cemetery, on display at the Delaware Historical Society Library.

⁹⁸ *History of Wilmington*, compiled by Every Evening. Wilmington: (F.T. Smiley & Company, Press of Moss Engraving Company, 1894), 244-245.

⁹⁹ This information can be accessed at Riverview Cemetery's website; <http://www.riverviewcem.com/vets.htm>.

¹⁰⁰ Section 2, Lot 17, *Riverview Cemetery Interment Book A*, 26.

¹⁰¹ Martin, Roger A. *Delaware's Medal of Honor Winners*. (Self Published, 1993), 22-28.

¹⁰² Letter to IOOF in their papers from person who was preparing to author a book about the GAR. Letter referenced Edwin Olmstead who surveyed the Riverview Cemetery canon in 1987. (FHRC Archives).

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There are many lots in Riverview Cemetery which were bought by specific lodges or groups of fraternal organizations, secret societies and beneficial societies. Some of these groups were: the IOOF, Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance, Swedish Benefit Society, Home for Friendless and Destitute Children, Musician Local Union, St. John's Commandary-Knights Templar, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks.¹⁰³ These lots were not in one particular section but are scattered throughout both sides of the cemetery. They can be identified by the organizations' names and symbols displayed on the tombstones.

The old baby section is located on the southeast side in Section 8 ½.¹⁰⁴ It is recognizable by the smaller gravestones, some of which have a sculpture of a small lamb lying down or standing. Lambs are symbolic of gentleness and innocence; therefore we find them most often on the graves of babies and children. Section 8 ½ is unusually empty of grave markers, belying the fact that there are approximately 500 babies buried within this section of Riverview Cemetery.¹⁰⁵ The high infant mortality rate during the late 19th and early 20th century accounts for this number. If a mother and child died during childbirth, the child was usually buried in the same casket with the mother in the family's plot.

An area of Riverview Cemetery in Section 18½, on the southeast side, was set aside for the burials of indigent people.¹⁰⁶ It was referred to as the potter's field, pauper's field or the public ground. There is a separate book listing the burials in this section.¹⁰⁷ Riverview participated with other local cemeteries by taking turns burying the state's poor, the unknown and/or those without family. The State would pay the cemetery a nominal fee for this service. These individual graves usually had no markers or were given a temporary marker by the funeral company, which are no longer extant.

There are several sections on both sides of Riverview in which the gravestones bear the recognizable Orthodox tri-bar cross. The Greek, Russian and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in Wilmington had such small congregations that they could not afford their own churchyards. They chose to be buried at the Riverview Cemetery because it was very attractive, moderately priced, non-sectarian and more convenient for them than using the Orthodox cemeteries in Philadelphia. SS Peter & Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, formerly located in Wilmington and now located four miles away on the Philadelphia Pike, has 173 members buried at Riverview. In an ongoing annual spring rite, the priest and the choir from that church meet at the Riverview Cemetery for the Holy Pascha service. At the end of this moving service, the attendees visit their family member's gravesite, say a prayer, and leave a flower.¹⁰⁸ (*Image 38*)

First Interred

On July 8, 1872, Elizabeth Warren, was the first person to be interred at Riverview on the southeast side. She died on July 3rd at the age of 64 years.¹⁰⁹ Her daughter and son-in-law chose Section 5, Lot 33 in Riverview as her final resting place and erected a marble gravestone to mark the spot. The gravestone seems to be original, but because the information is so clearly visible, it has been suggested by Mr. Pauley, a monument dealer, that the front of her gravestone may have been re-carved at a later date.¹¹⁰ (*Image 39*) Elizabeth's name is listed on line number one, page one of the first Riverview Cemetery Interment Book, Book A. On the same day, July 8, 1872, Mary Elizabeth Barker was buried in Section 2, Lot 105. She was 15 years old and died of Phthisis (TB).¹¹¹ Her name is listed on line number two in the above noted interment book. (*Images 40a & 40b*) Mary did not have a grave marker.

The first person interred on the Northwest side was Nicholas Glatt. On February 28, 1899, he was removed from the 'Public Grounds' on the southeast side and reinterred in Section C, Lot 231.¹¹² He must have been moved for a significant reason because the land had not been laid out by then and the lot was offered to his wife for free.¹¹³ It was another year before the second burial on this side took place on February 14, 1900, when Evaline C. Chalfant was interred in Section C, Lot 259.¹¹⁴ Regular burials began at this time and as each section began to fill, the board would open up a new section.

¹⁰³ Riverview Cemetery Lot Owners Book and Database.

¹⁰⁴ See image #3, southeast map.

¹⁰⁵ Riverview Cemetery Section 8.5 Database.

¹⁰⁶ See image #3, southeast map.

¹⁰⁷ Riverview Cemetery "Public Grounds" Book.

¹⁰⁸ Interview with Very Rev. Father Stephen Hutnick of SS Peter & Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church by K. Olinchak. Nov. 9, 2010.

¹⁰⁹ RG 1500 Roll #1 Bureau Of Vital Statistics. Del 23.1 Death Registers 1847-1916. City of Wilmington. Mfilm .3 July 1872. 34.

¹¹⁰ Pauley Cemetery Memorials, 3008 Lancaster Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19805.

¹¹¹ RG 1500 Roll #1 Bureau of Vital Statistics. Del 23.1 Death Registers 1847-1916. City of Wilmington. Mfilm.7 July 1872. 34.

¹¹² Riverview Cemetery Interment Book A. 77.

¹¹³ Board of Trustees Minutes Book (1891-1903). March 5, 1900.

¹¹⁴ Riverview Cemetery Interment Book A. 81.

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One hundred and thirty-nine years ago, Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, Delaware opened to serve the local community by providing a dignified and affordable final resting place without regard to religious, social or economic background and continues today as an active cemetery where everyone is welcome. The many tombstones tell the story of the city of Wilmington's human past. With a few exceptions, it is mostly a story of ordinary people with no claim to notoriety. Aside from being a contemplative and peaceful place, Riverview, like most historic cemeteries, reflects the cycles of social and economic changes that have taken place in the community over almost a century and a half. Many people and organizations are dedicated to preserving this valuable historic property.

Additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Relationship to State Plan contexts:

Zone: Urban Zone
Time Period(s): Industrialization and Early Urbanization, 1830-1880+/-
Urbanization and Early Suburbanization, 1880-1940+/-
Theme(s): Community Organizations
Architecture, Engineering, and Decorative Arts
Property Type: planned cemetery

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Country and State

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Riverview Cemetery Company Board of Trustees Minutes Book. Wilmington, DE, December 7, 1891 to October 5, 1903. Box 1: Delaware Historical Society Library, Wilmington, DE.

Riverview Cemetery Company Board of Trustees Minutes Book. Wilmington, DE, December 7, 1903 to March 3, 1913. Box 1: Delaware Historical Society Library, Wilmington, DE.

Riverview Cemetery Company Board of Trustees Minutes Book. Wilmington, DE, May 5, 1913 to October 1, 1928. Box 1: Delaware Historical Society Library, Wilmington, DE.

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Riverview Cemetery Interment Book B. May 2, 1912 to December 2, 1937. Friends of Historic Riverview Cemetery Archives, Wilmington, DE.

Riverview Cemetery Lot Owners Book and Database. Friends of Historic Riverview Cemetery Archives, Wilmington, DE.

Riverview Cemetery "Public Grounds" Book. Friends of Historic Riverview Cemetery Archives, Wilmington, DE.

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Riverview Cemetery

New Castle County, Delaware

Name of Property

Country and State

"Specifications for the construction of a Community Mausoleum to be erected in the Riverview Cemetery at Wilmington, Delaware." The American Mausoleum & Construction Company, Architects and Engineers, Clyde, Ohio, undated. Friends of Historic Riverview Cemetery Archives, Wilmington, DE.

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Wilmington City Directory and Business Gazetteer for 1916. 18th Edition. Wilmington, DE: Eastern Directory Company, 1916.

Wilmington City Directory and Business Gazetteer for 1918-19. Wilmington, DE. New York: R. L. Polk & Company, March 1919.

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government-City of Wilmington, DE
 University of Delaware
 Other

Name of repository: Delaware Historical Society Library
FHRC Office, Wilmington, DE

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N11234

Riverview Cemetery
Name of Property

New Castle County, Delaware
Country and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 42
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>454346.42</u>	<u>4401194.08</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>455137.70</u>	<u>4400591.98</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>454506.41</u>	<u>4401282.62</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>454975.81</u>	<u>4400503.44</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is presently bounded by 33rd Street and Eastlawn Avenue to the northeast, the City of Wilmington's Paper Road to the southeast, Todd Lane and 31st Street to the southwest and North Washington Street to the northwest. The southeast section is divided by North Market Street from the northwest section.

The boundaries are indicated on accompanying base map. Google Earth line map:

3300 N. Market Street - Parcel # 26.016.30-131
3117 N. Market Street - Parcel # 26.015.40-396

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the chapel, the Community Mausoleum and the cemetery grounds that have been historically part of the Riverview Cemetery and that maintain historical integrity. The first parcel was opened in 1872, and was incorporated into the City of Wilmington, Delaware on April 14, 1893. The second parcel was acquired in 1899 and was within the City limits at that time. City streets as shown on the accompanying map border the cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cheryl S. Markiewicz; FHRC Committee Chairman, Libbie Hawes, John Brady, Katharine Olinchak and Gretchen Broadwater

organization Friends of Historic Riverview Cemetery, Inc. date November 2, 2011

street & number 31 Pine Grove Lane telephone 1-302-239-7842

city or town Hockessin state DE zip code 19707

e-mail CheShannon@aol.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Riverview Cemetery

Name of Property

New Castle County, Delaware

Country and State

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Photograph Log

Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, New Castle County, DE.

All photographs dated 1910 were scanned from the 1910 Riverview Cemetery By-Laws booklet. The photographer is unknown.

1. Aerial view showing entire Riverview Cemetery property from Google maps.
2. Pomeroy and Beers 1868 Atlas of Delaware showing farmers by name in Brandywine Hundred, photographed by L. Hawes. This is the area which became Riverview Cemetery in 1872 and 1899.
3. Map of southeast side of Riverview Cemetery showing road names/numbered sections/mausoleum placements, photographed by L. Hawes.
4. Current fencing along Market Street on the southeast side, photographed by L. Hawes.
5. Current cemetery entrance on southeast side, photographed by C. Markiewicz.
6. Current image of a remaining brick walkway on southeast side, photographed by C. Markiewicz.
7. Map of northwest side of Riverview Cemetery showing road names/lettered sections/ mausoleum placements, photographed by L. Hawes.
- 8a. Cemetery entrance gates on northwest side in 1910.
- 8b. Cemetery entrance gates on northwest side in 2010, photographed by T. Cocker.
- 9a. Center mound on southeast side in 1910.
- 9b. Center mound on southeast side in 2010, photographed by T. Cocker.
10. Community mausoleum facade, section D on the northwest side, photographed by L. Hawes.
11. Interior view of community mausoleum, section D on the northwest side, photographed by L. Hawes.
12. Ledgers from the moved and reinterred First and Central Presbyterian Cemetery, section G on the NW side, photographed by L. Hawes.
13. Permelia M. Sterling tablet marker, section 5 on the southeast side, photographed by L. Hawes.
14. Belle Lenderman slant marker, section 16 on the southeast side, photographed by L. Hawes.
15. Kate Killiam bed marker, section 7 on the southeast side, photographed by L. Hawes.

Riverview Cemetery

New Castle County, Delaware

Name of Property

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16. Three chest markers, section 11 on the southeast side, photographed by L. Hawes.
17. Taylor obelisk, section 2 on the southeast side, photographed by L. Hawes.
18. A capped obelisk, section 6 on the southeast side, photographed by L. Hawes.
19. Wright-Ebner monument, section C on the northwest side, photographed by L. Hawes.
- 20a. Hermann K. Erb monument, section C on the northwest side in 1910.
- 20b. Current Hermann K. Erb monument, section C on the northwest side, photographed by L. Hawes.
21. Norton monument, section 3 on the southeast side, photographed by L. Hawes.
22. Johnson monument, section C on the northwest side, photographed by L. Hawes.
23. Eisenmenger monument, section C on the northwest side, photographed by L. Hawes.
24. Fulton monument, section C on the northwest side, photographed by C. Markiewicz.
25. Marlon L. Williams monument with lamb sculpture, section 8 ½ on the southeast side, photographed by C. Markiewicz.
26. Hollingsworth mausoleum, section 6 on the southeast side, photographed by C. Markiewicz.
- 27a. Stoeckle mausoleum, section C on the northwest side in 1910.
- 27b. Stoeckle mausoleum, section C on the northwest side in 2010, photographed by T. Cocker.
28. Todd mausoleum, section E on the northwest side, photographed by C. Markiewicz.
29. Scott & Tharp mausoleum showing last remaining bronze doors on northwest side, photographed by L. Hawes.
30. Digital scan of Herman J. Schwarzmann portrait from Philadelphia Architects and Buildings database, photographer unknown.
31. Digital scan of "Riverview Cemetery advertisement" from *Wilmington Daily Gazette*, Wilmington, DE, June 18, 1872, page 4.
32. Riverview Cemetery Superintendent's House & Office on southeast side, c.1927, photographer unknown.
33. Original seal of the Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, DE, photographed by Aztec Copies Company, Wilmington, DE.
34. Community mausoleum c. 1950s, section D on the northwest side, photographer unknown.
35. Digital scan of "Riverview Community Mausoleum newspaper ad" from *Every Evening*, Wilmington, DE, November 10, 1917, page 2.
36. Original Riverview Cemetery United States Patent, 1922, photographed by L. Hawes.
37. Reinterred First and Central Presbyterian Cemetery, section G on the northwest side, photographed by L. Hawes.
38. Danylo monument showing Orthodox tri-bar cross, section 20 on the southeast side, photographed by

Riverview Cemetery
Name of Property

New Castle County, Delaware
Country and State

C. Markiewicz.

39. Elizabeth Warren's tombstone, first Riverview burial, section 5 on the southeast side, photographed by C. Markiewicz.

40a. Digital scan of page 1a of Riverview Cemetery's Interment Book A, showing #1 listing as Elizabeth Warren and #2 listing as Mary Elizabeth Barker.

40b. Digital scan of page 1b of Riverview Cemetery's Interment Book A, showing #1 listing as Elizabeth Warren and #2 listing as Mary Elizabeth Barker.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Friends of Historic Riverview Cemetery
street & number PO Box 2173 telephone 302-762-4705
city or town Wilmington state DE zip code 19899

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Riverview Cemetery Company of Wilmington, Delaware

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: DELAWARE, New Castle

DATE RECEIVED: 5/18/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/13/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/28/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/04/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000378

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7.3.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

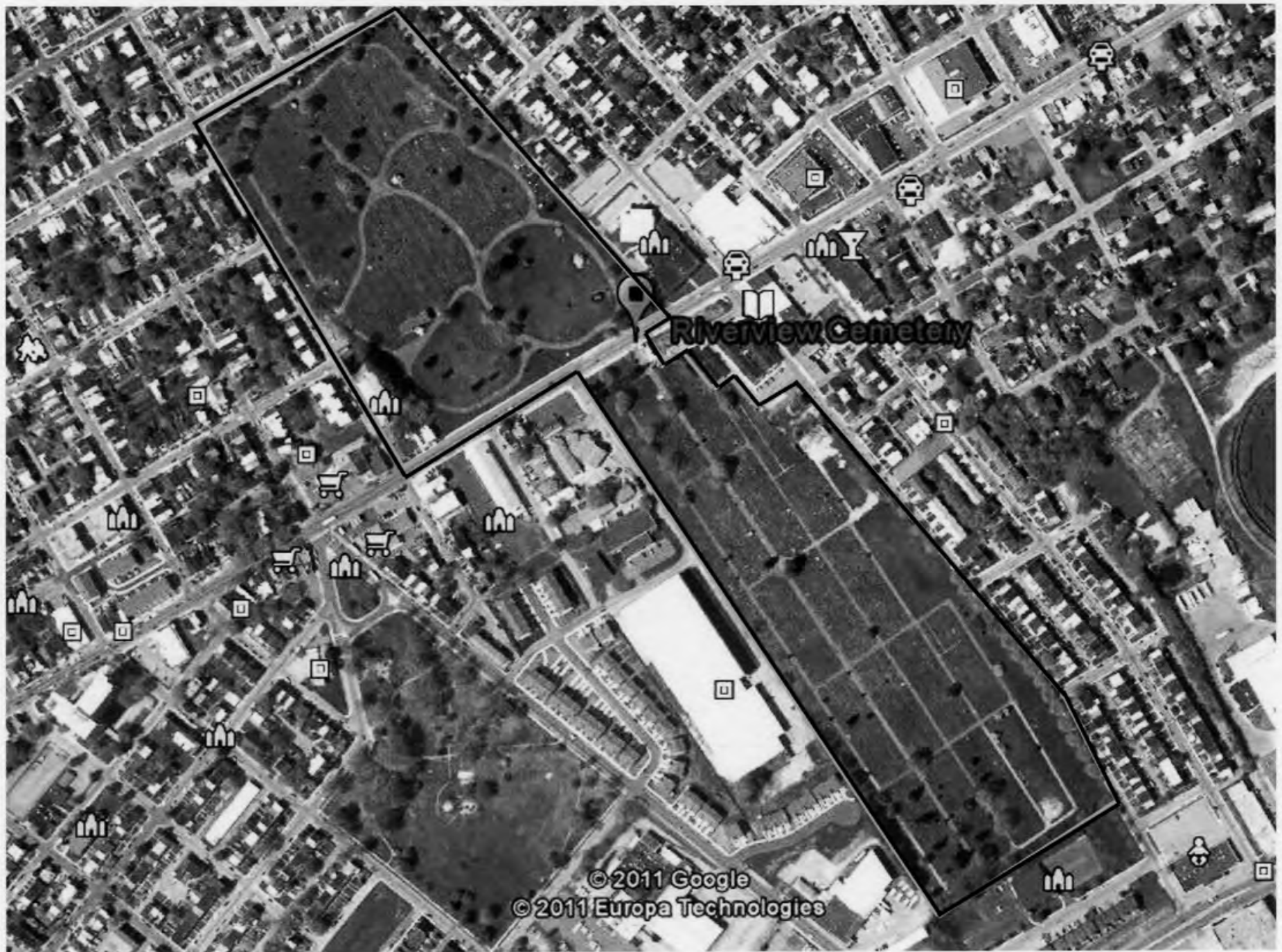
RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

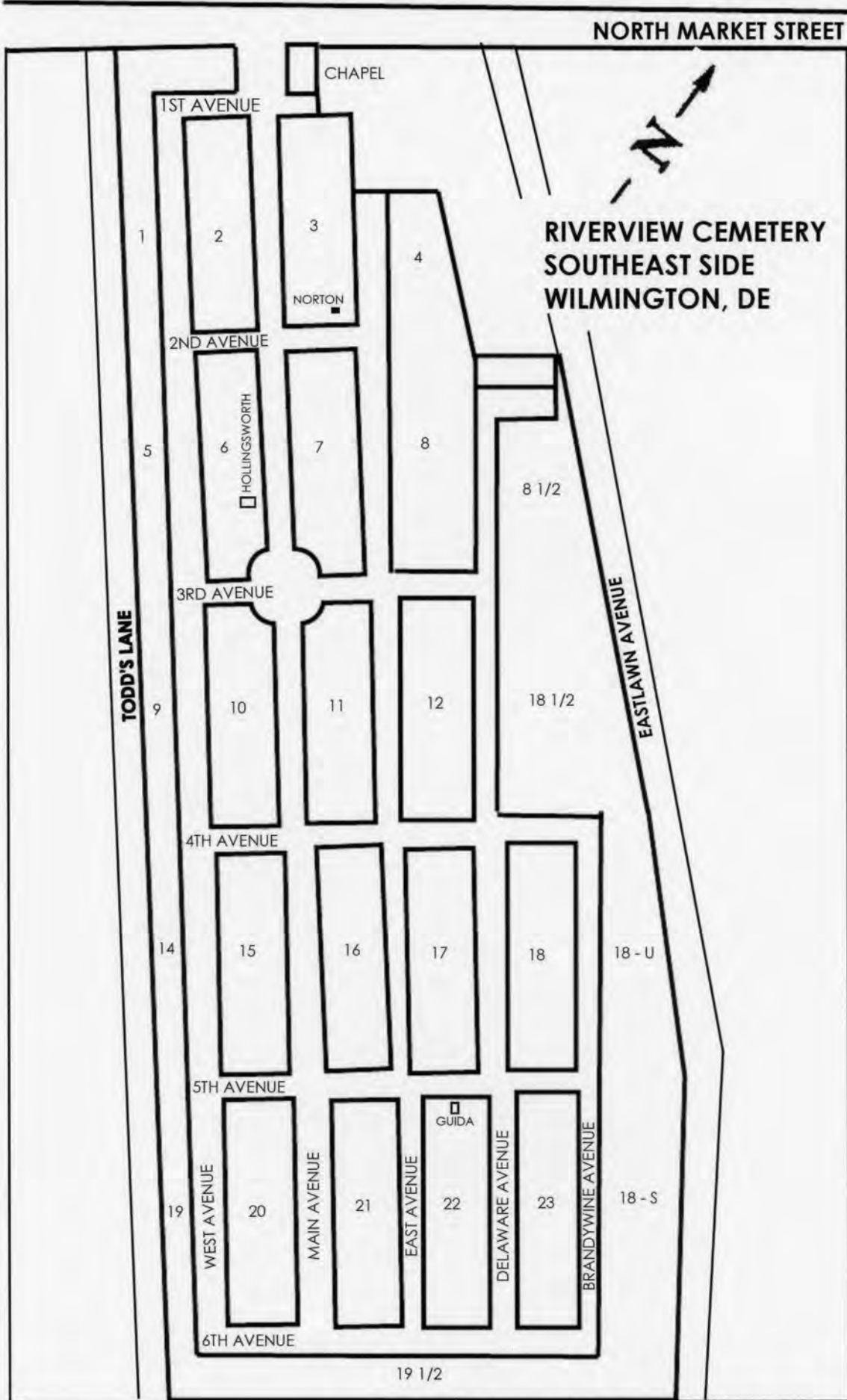
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



DE_New CastleCounty_Riverview Cemetery
2011 Google Aerial View of cemetery 1 of 40b



DE_NewCastleCounty_Riverview Cemetery
1868 Pomeroy & Beers Atlas of State of Delaware
"Todd and Derrickson" - cemetery area 2 of 40b



DE_NewCastleCounty_Riverview Cemetery southeast side of cemetery showing road names, numbered sections, and mausoleum 3 of 40b



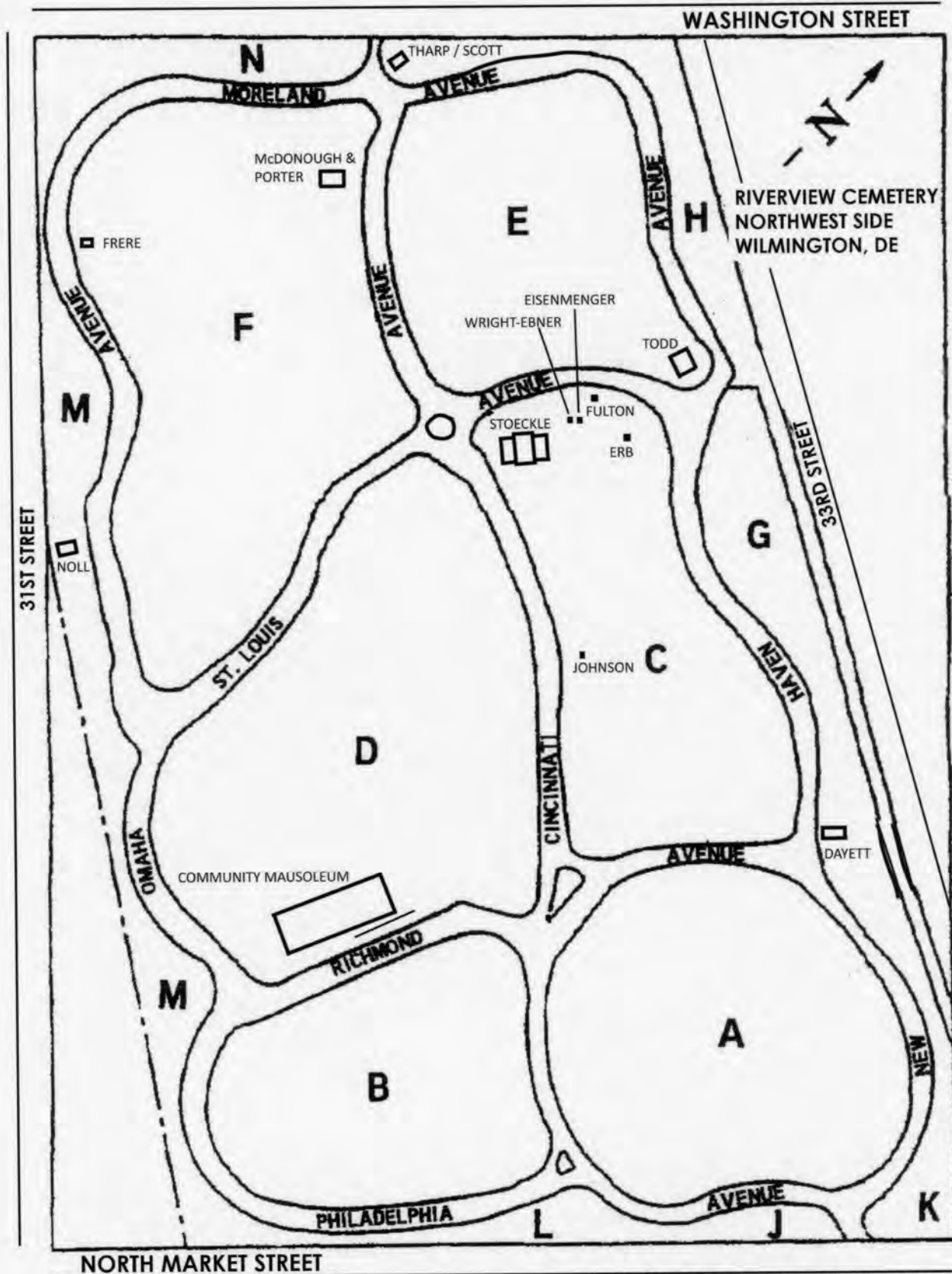
DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
southeast fence

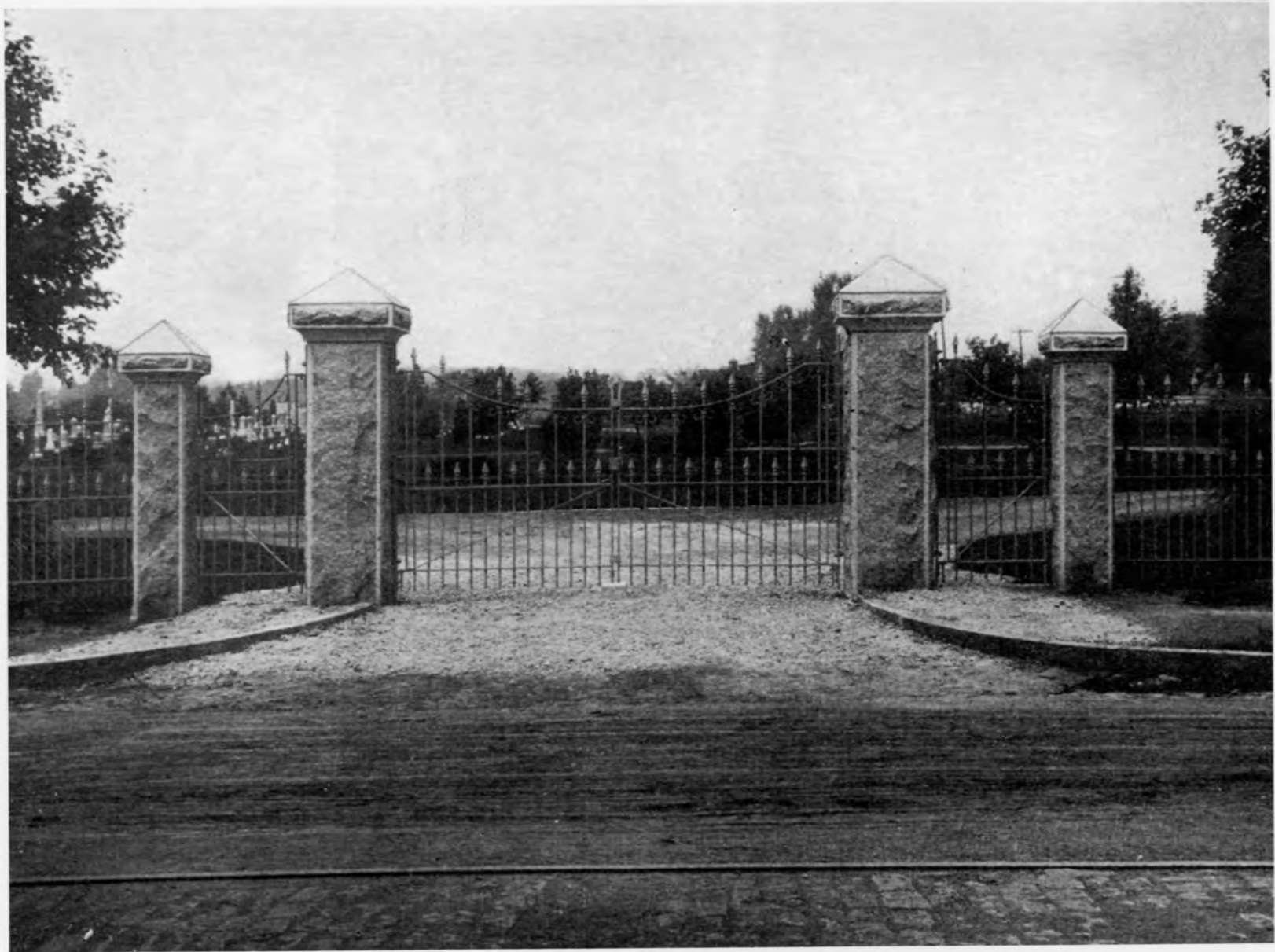


DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
southeast entrance



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
southeast walkways





DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
main entrance - northwest side - 1910



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
main entrance - northwest side - 2010



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
center mound southeast side - 1910

9a of 40b



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
center mound southeast side - 2010



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
community mausoleum - exterior view



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
community mausoleum - interior view



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Presbyterian ledgers



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Tablet Marker



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Slant Marker



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Bed Marker



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Chest Markers



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Obelisk



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Capped Obelisk



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Wright - Ebner Monument



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Hermann Erb Monument - 1910

20a of 40b



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Hermann Erb Monument - 2009



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Norton Monument



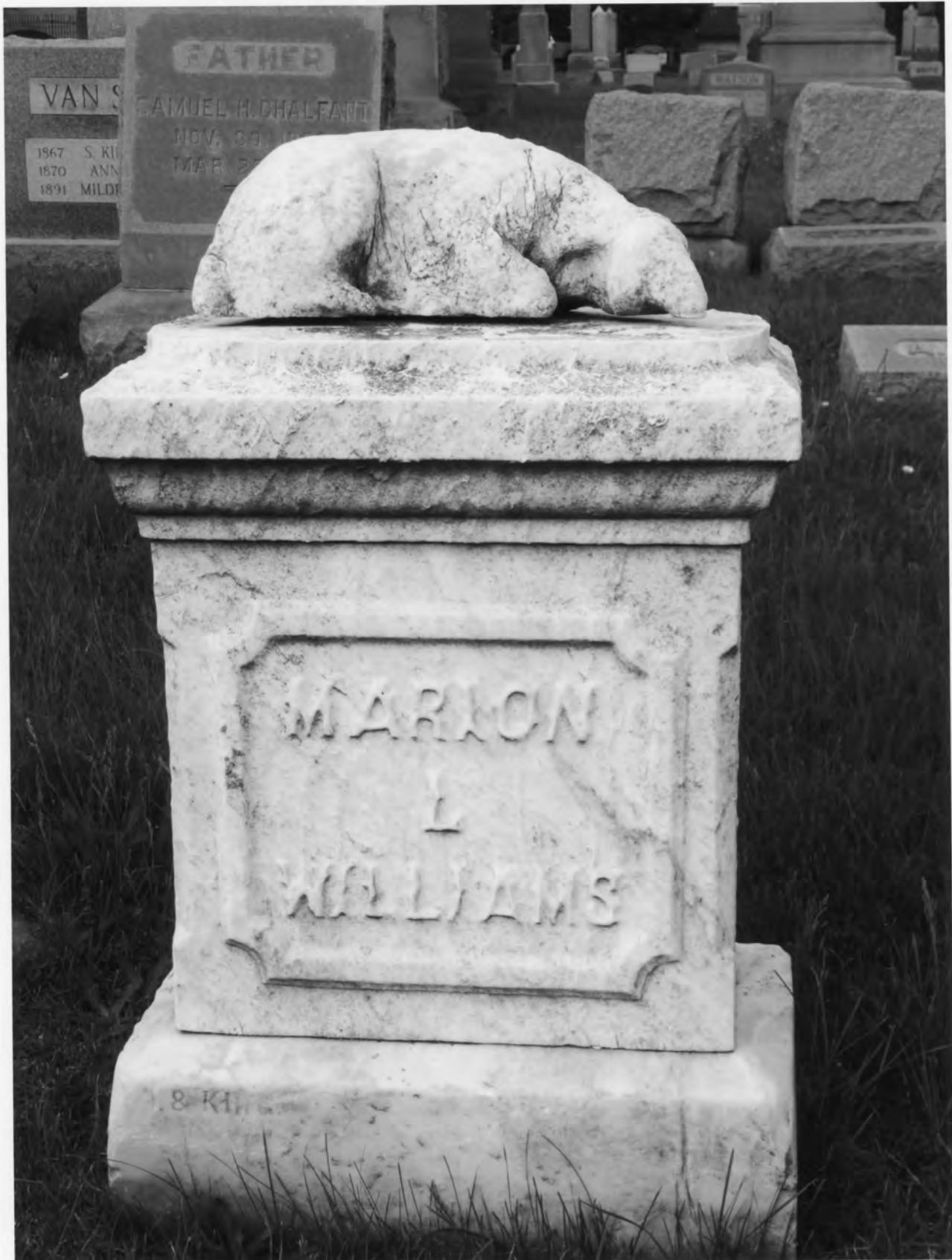
DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Johnson Monument



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Eisenmenger Monument



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Fulton Monument



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Lamb Monument



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Hollingsworth Mausoleum



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Stoeckle Mausoleum - 1910

27a of 40b



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Stoekle Mausoleum - 2010



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Todd Mausoleum



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Tharp and Scott Mausoleum



H. J. Schwarzmann, Architect der Memorial-Halle.

DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Hermann J. Schwarzmann - architect and landscape
designer

RIVERVIEW CEMETERY.

R Lots in Riverview Cemetery will be sold at the Secretary's office on and after July 1st, for one month, as follows:

Lots fronting on the Avenues 15c. per square foot.
All other Lots, 10c. per square foot.

Payments: One-third cash and the balance in one and two months.

On and after August 1st:

Lots fronting on the Avenues 20c. per square foot.
All other lots, 15c. per square foot.

Lithographed plots and further information will be furnished by J. L. Thompson, Superintendent, at the Cemetery. No name or money will be received before July 1st.

J. MARIS,
Jun 18 67 t Sec'y and Trea., 302 Market street.



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Superintendent's House (historic photograph) 32 of 40



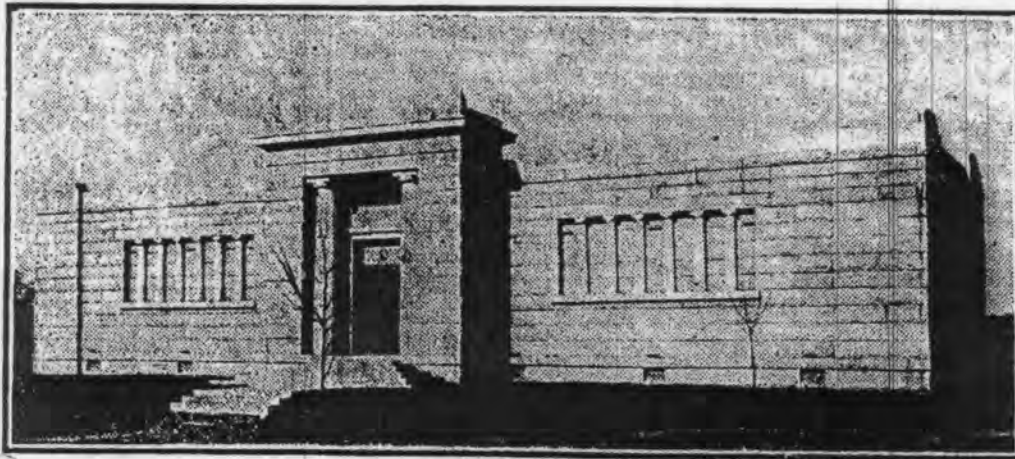
DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Seal and Logo



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Community Mausoleum c. 1950

THE MAUSOLEUM

Points the Way to a Burial Clean, Sanitary, Beautiful



The new Mausoleum, completed in Riverview Cemetery, offers to the people of Wilmington a burial which is the most **SCIENTIFIC** and **COMFORTING** known to mankind.

Space may be had in this building at prices comparing favorably with earth burial.

Your first cost is the only cost, the **UPKEEP** being insured **FOREVER**.

Only a **LIMITED** number of spaces remain unsold.

Building Built by

Wilmington Mausoleum Co.

107 West Ninth Street

Wilmington, Del.

Information Coupon

For full information cut this out and mail it to Wilmington Mausoleum Co., 107 West Ninth street.

Name.....

Address.....

'BUILDING OPEN TO VISITORS SUNDAYS BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 1 & 4 P. M.

1427248

1427248

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME

Whereas CLARENCE W. THOMPSON and WILLIAM J. QUIGLEY, of Wilmington, Delaware,

have presented to the Commissioner of Patents a petition praying for the grant of letters patent for an alleged new and useful improvement in BURIAL VAULTS,

They having assigned their right, title, and interest in said improvement to Riverview Cemetery Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, a corporation of Delaware,

a description of which invention is contained in the specification of which a copy is hereunto annexed and made a part hereof, and have complied with the various requirements of law in such cases made and provided, and

Whereas upon due examination made the said claimant's are adjudged to be justly entitled to a patent under the law.

Now therefore these Letters Patent are to grant unto the said

Riverview Cemetery Company, its successors heirs or assigns

for the term of SEVENTEEN years from the twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two,

the exclusive right to make, use and vend the said invention throughout the United States and the Territories thereof.



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed in the District of Columbia this twenty-ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

Attest: G.P. Tucker Law Examiner.

Thomas E. Robertson Commissioner of Patents



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Wilmington First and Central Presbyterian
Monuments



DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Greek Orthodox Marker - Tri-Bar Cross



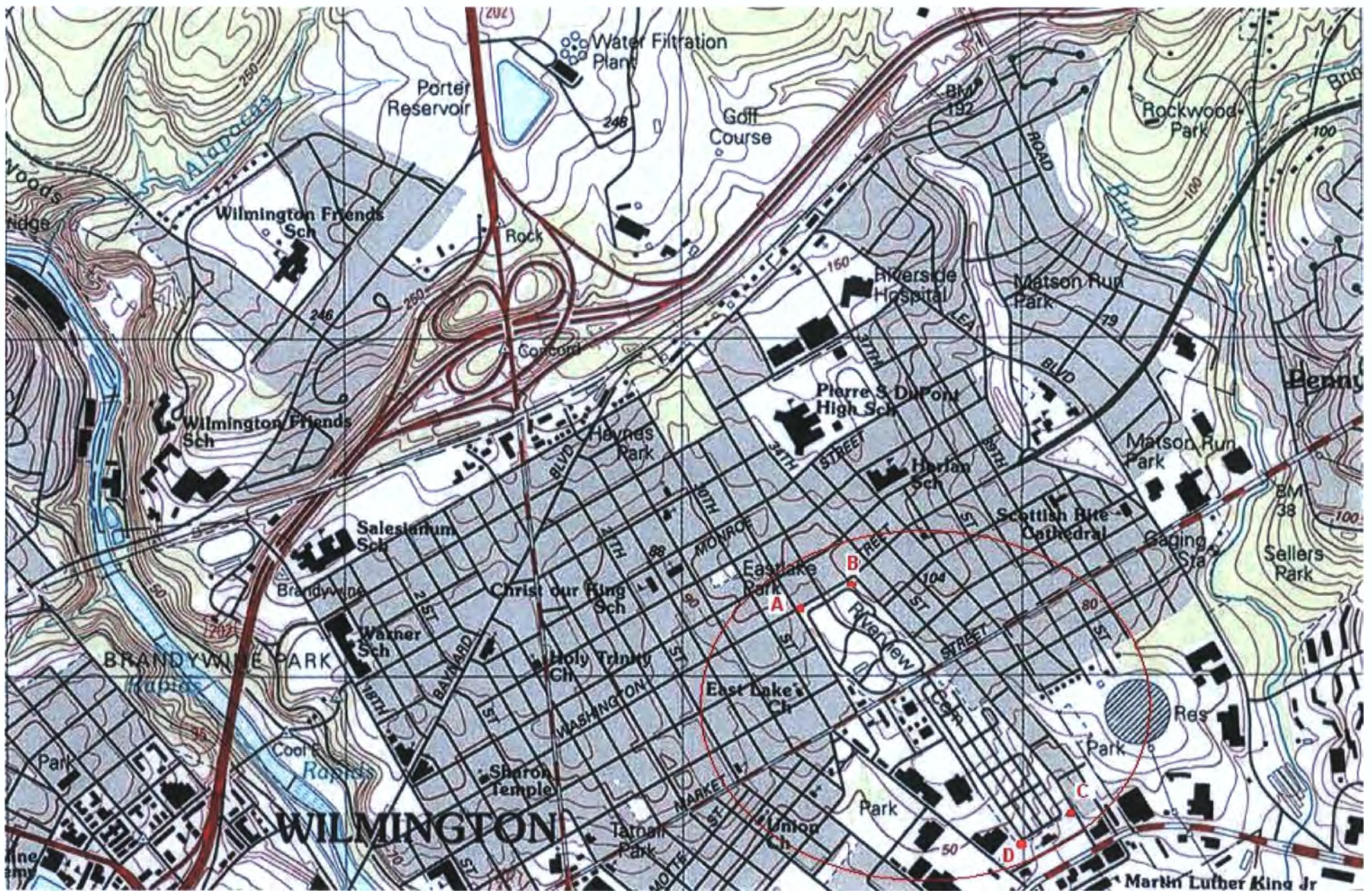
DE_New Castle County_Riverview Cemetery
Oldest Marker - Elizabeth Warren

RECORD OF INTERMENTS.

No. of Permit	NAME	AGE			CAUSE OF DEATH	DATE OF INTERMENT		
		Year	Mo.	Day		Year	Mo.	Day
1	Elizabeth Warren	✓	60		Consumption	1872	7	8
2	Mary Elizabeth Barker	✓				1872	7	8
3	Leah Thielman	✓				1872	7	10
4	Matilda Baker	✓	1			1872	7	10
5	Mary C. Brown	✓				1872	7	12
6	Jacob W. Legg	✓				1872	7	16
7	George H. Clark	✓				1872	7	18
8	Charles F. Clark	✓				1872	7	20
9	Wm. Thomas Swind	✓				1872	7	22
10	Hannah A. Young	✓	38	5		1872	7	24
11	Charles Hillier	✓	5		Dysphoid Fever	1872	7	25
12	Mary C. Hawkins	✓		4	Cholera Infantum	1872	7	25
13	Hannah W. Karsman	✓	40		Debility	1872	7	27
14	Sarah Elizabeth Hillier	✓	8	6		1872	7	30
15	Lucy B. Jacobus	✓	4		Congestion of brain	1872	7	30
16	Albert A. Hillier	✓		9	Cholera Infantum	1872	7	30
17	Willis Fox	✓		15	Cholera Infantum	1872	7	30
18	A. Elizabeth Semans	✓		15	Cholera Infantum	1872	7	31
19	Caroline W. Talley	✓	4	3	Spasms	1872	8	2
20	Charles Wesley Young	✓	1		Cholera Infantum	1872	8	5
22	William Craig	✓	47			1872	8	14
23	Lucy H. Woodward	✓	14			1872	8	15
24	Philip R. Pethum	✓	22		Dysphoid Fever	1872	8	20
25	Mary A. Sutton	✓	30		Consumption	1872	8	23
26	Mary Henderson	✓	70		General Debility	1872	9	5
27	Lydia Durick	✓		15	Cataract of the Eye	1872	9	7
28	Charles F. Palmer	✓		11	Intestinal Inflammation	1872	9	8
29	Wm. O. Lamb	✓		21		1872	9	10
30	Mary Connor	✓	5			1872	9	16
31	William Blackburn	✓		8	Pneumonia	1872	9	22
32	Mary C. Davis	✓	24			1872	9	24
33	Fredrick Jones	✓	30		Inflammation of brain	1872	9	25
34	George Chamberlain	✓		16	Cholera Infantum	1872	10	4
35	Josephine Miller, Custod	✓				1872	10	14
36	Caroline F. Cookson	✓	25			1872	10	14
37	Julia Pionline	✓		15	Corrosive	1872	10	15
38	Edward W. Black, Exristy	✓	12			1872	10	18
39	Mary W. Ida R. Leggett	✓	6	4		1872	10	18
40	Edward Connor	✓		9		1872	10	24
41	Sarah Keller	✓	60			1872	10	25
42	Mary C. Jeffers	✓	38		Fever	1872	10	26
43	Mary Holt	✓	63			1872	11	5
44	George Holt	✓	63			1872	11	5
45	John A. Wiley	✓				1872	11	6
46	Samuel Hutchinson	✓	60			1872	11	13
47	Charles F. Durick	✓	22			1872	12	2
48	Edwin Morris Durick	✓	6			1872	11	14
49	Lewis L. Symam	✓	4	1	Croup	1872	11	22
50	James Hayes	✓	42		Hydrocephalus	1872	11	23
51	John C. Hurd	✓	2	6	Scarlet Fever	1872	11	26
52	Frank Bangs	✓	10		Scarlet Fever	1872	11	28
53	Charles V. White	✓		15	Inflammation of brain	1872	11	29
54	Mary C. Ruth	✓		13	Croup	1872	12	3
55	Elizabeth Stout	✓	20		Dysphoid Fever	1872	12	4
56	J. Leslie McMullen	✓		2 1/2	Parasitism	1872	12	4
57	James Metzger	✓		15	Whooping Cough	1872	12	6
58	Estella J. Edwards	✓	65		Pneumonia	1872	12	7
59	William Wilkinson	✓	67		Cancer	1872	12	9
60	Emma Cookson	✓	3	8	Membranous Croup	1872	12	10
61	Reuben C. Stout	✓			Scarlet Fever	1872	12	12
62	Edwin C. Knittel	✓		15		1872	12	17
63	George Knittel	✓	56		Inflammation of Lung	1872	12	18
64	Joseph W. Cookson	✓	6		Croup	1872	12	19
65	Martha Thomas	✓	63		Cancer	1872	12	18
66	Hannah M. Walton	✓	23		Consumption	1872	12	20
67	Clara McCoy	✓	7		Heart Disease	1872	12	20

RIVERVIEW CEMETERY, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Place of Interment.		KIND OF GRAVE	Lot Book.		CHARGES.	UNDERTAKER	REMARKS.
Section.	Lot.		No.	Page.			
5	33	Case	A.	158	4 00		See Permit #1673.
2	105	Case	A.	64	4 00		
7	51	Case	A.	253	3 50		
7	52	Case	A.	253	3 50		
6	40	Case	A.	171	4 00		
7	129	Case	A.	275	4 00		
3	33	Case	A.	100	3 50		
5	60	Case	A.	167	4 00		
2	77	Case	A.	61	3 50		
2	84	Case	A.	57	4 00		
6	101	Case	A.	209	3 50		
6	102	Case	A.	210	3 50		
6	188	Case	A.	236	4 00		
6	101	Case	A.	209	3 50		
6	16	Case	A.	155	3 50		
2	24	Case	A.	37	3 50		
2	72	Case	A.	60	3 50		
7	77	Case	A.	259	3 50		
6	183	Case	A.	234	3 50		
2	84	Case	A.	57	3 50		
5	27	Case	A.	156	4 00		
7	158	Case	A.	275	4 00		
3	85	Case	A.	112	4 00		
6	184	Case	A.	234	4 00		
6	27	Case	A.	188	4 00		
5	50	Case	A.	164	3 50		
2	145	Case	A.	62	3 50		See Permit #3377.
2	99	Case	A.	82	3 50		
2	174	Case	A.	84	3 50		
5	83	Case	A.	173	3 50		
7	183	Case	A.	273	4 00		
2	151	Case	A.	79	4 00		See Permit #8271 P. Ground.
2	134	Case	A.	74	3 50		
7	32	Case	A.	248	3 50		
7	67	Case	A.	256	4 00		
6	112	Case	A.	213	3 50		
2	69	Case	A.	52	3 50		
7	129	Case	A.	275	3 50		
7	112	Case	A.	276	3 50		
6	1	Case	A.	180	4 00		
2	37	Case	A.	42	4 00		
7	158	Case	A.	275	4 00		
7	158	Case	A.	275	4 00		
6	48	Case	A.	174	4 00		
6	27	Case	A.	188	4 00		
6	27	Case	A.	188	4 00		
6	27	Case	A.	188	3 00		
3	59	Case	A.	106	3 50		
2	141	Case	A.	76	4 00		
7	191	Case	A.	295	3 50		
6	32	Case	A.	189	3 25		
2	115	Case	A.	67	3 00		
3	89	Case	A.	113	3 00		
7	60	Case	A.	255	4 50		
6	14	Case	A.	154	2 50		
2	36	Case	A.	41	2 50		
2	100	Case	A.	62	4 50		
6	116	Case	A.	214	4 50		
7	36	Case	A.	249	3 00		
6	165	Case	A.	229	4 50		
7	192	Case	A.	296	3 00		
7	191	Case	A.	295	4 50		
6	123	Case	A.	216	3 00		
5	54	Case	A.	165	4 50		
3	60	Case	A.	187	4 50		
2	94	Case	A.	60	3 00		



UTMs Zone 18

A: E 454346.42 N 4401194.08

B: E 454506.41 N 4401282.62

C: E 455137.70 N 4400591.98

D: E 454975.81 N 4400503.44

USGS 7.5' Topographic Map Wilmington North, Del. 1993

State of Delaware
Historical and Cultural Affairs

21 The Green
Dover, DE 19901-3611

Phone: (302) 736.7400

Fax: (302) 739-5660

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MAY 18 2012

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

May 4, 2012

Carol Shull, Interim Keeper
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005


Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Riverview Cemetery Wilmington, Delaware New Castle County

If there are any questions regarding these documents, please contact Madeline Dunn, Curator of Education-Historian for the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office at (302) 736-7417.

Sincerely,



Timothy A. Slavin, Director
Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs
and State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

