



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 Woodland-Old City Cemetery (preferred)
Other names/site number Woodland Cemetery, Old City Cemetery, Fairview Cemetery, City Cemetery
Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 1022 E. McCarty Street (Woodland), 1000 E. McCarty Street (Old City) N/A not for publication
City or town Jefferson City N/A vicinity
State Missouri Code MO County Cole Code 051 Zip code 65101

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
Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B ___ C ___ D

[Signature] 6/11/18
Signature of certifying official/Title SP Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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] 7/27/18
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

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.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
		buildings
1		sites
8	2	structures
		objects
9	2	Total

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.)

Other: Cemetery

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: N/A

walls: Stone

Concrete

roof: N/A

other: N/A

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Areas of Significance

Settlement
Government

Period of Significance

1822-1940

Significant Dates

1822 - Old City Cemetery established
1831- First Burial in State Lot
1838 - Woodland Cemetery Established

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Wooldand-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri
County and State

Acreage of Property 6.6 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____ (See Continuation Page)
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38.568507</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.163320</u> Longitude:	3	<u>38.566973</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.161359</u> Longitude:
2	<u>38.567027</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.161292</u> Longitude:	4	<u>38.567065</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.161471</u> Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Arnold Thompson, Chairman and Michelle Diedrich, MO State Historic Preservation Office
organization Cemetery Resources Board, City of Jefferson date January 23, 2018
street & number 908 Nelson Drive telephone (573) 635-0606
city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65101
e-mail Nthompson57@gmail.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.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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.

Photographs

Woodland-Old City Cemetery

Cole County, Missouri

Name of Property

County and State

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Woodland-Old City Cemetery**

City or Vicinity: **Jefferson City**

County: **Cole** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Michelle Diedrich and Nancy Thompson**

Date

Photographed: **March 13, 2018**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 24 Retaining wall looking on East McCarty Street, facing NE
- 2 of 24 Woodland-Old City Cemetery sign, facing SE
- 3 of 24 Retaining wall showing change in elevation further down East McCarty, facing NE
- 4 of 24 State Lot, facing NE
- 5 of 24 Looking into "Boot heel" of cemetery, caretaker home of National Cemetery in background, facing SE
- 6 of 24 Looking into the cemetery from SE corner, facing W
- 7 of 24 Family plots and large tree, facing NW
- 8 of 24 Various styles of cemetery markers, facing NW
- 9 of 24 Drop in terrain towards Miller Street, facing NW
- 10 of 24 Foundation of storage building, facing SW
- 11 of 24 Looking towards playground across Miller Street, facing W
- 12 of 24 Chain link fence and gate off of Miller Street, facing W
- 13 of 24 From bottom of hill looking towards ridge, facing NW
- 14 of 24 Wines tomb, facing NW
- 15 of 24 Chambers tomb, facing S
- 16 of 24 Chest marker, facing SE
- 17 of 24 Light pole and family plot with stone wall, facing NE
- 18 of 24 Clarke mausoleum, facing W
- 19 of 24 Grave markers facing true east, facing W
- 20 of 24 White tomb, facing N
- 21 of 24 Herrick burial vault, facing SW
- 22 of 24 Looking out from NW corner, Facing SE
- 23 of 24 "Remembrance" and "Gone But Not Forgotten" memorials, Facing NW
- 24 of 24 Looking into the cemetery from the North corner, facing SW

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

- 1 of 12: USGS Map of Jefferson City, MO indicating property's location
- 2 of 12: Plat Map of the City of Jefferson 1849, on file at City Hall, City of Jefferson
- 3 of 12: Jefferson City Index, Land Plats, 1822-1870, on file at City Hall, City of Jefferson
- 4 of 12: Partial Plat Map of (Old) City Cemetery, May 18, 1906, on file at City Hall, City of Jefferson
- 5 of 12: Plat Map of Woodland Cemetery, 1905, on file at City Hall, City of Jefferson
- 6 of 12: Boundary and Lat/Long Map. Created via Google Earth
- 7 of 12: Google Earth Map with photo locations
- 8 of 12: Historic photo, photographed looking west, unknown photographer, after 1855 and current view
- 9 of 12: Figure 9: Map showing parcels that delineate Old City, Woodland, and the National cemeteries.
- 10 of 12: Examples of various cemetery ornamentation
- 11 of 12: State Lot Slab
- 12 of 12: Historic State Lot marker located at the center of the north side of the State Lot

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SUMMARY

Woodland-Old City Cemetery, with the entrance at 1022 East McCarty Street, is the oldest known cemetery in Jefferson City and possibly the oldest in Cole County; Woodland Cemetery is the second oldest in Jefferson City.¹ Though they were independently established in 1822 and 1838 respectively, they have come to be regarded as a single entity, currently owned by the City of Jefferson. Between marked and unmarked burials there are approximately 2600 internments that range from 1822 to 2014. Most burials date to the 1822-1940 period of significance. The nominated property includes the contributing grounds of the cemetery counted as a single site. There are eight contributing structures. This includes above ground burials of a mausoleum and five burial vaults, a stone retaining wall, and a foundation of a building that appears to be from the period of significance. Non-contributing elements include an iron fence bordering the property on the north and west and a chain link fence bordering the property on the west and south, both circa 1999 (two non-contributing structures). The site features an array of tombstones ranging from handmade to marble. Additionally there are several family lots bounded by low walls of various materials such as stone, brick, and concrete.

The nominated property occupies approximately 6.6 acres, bounded on the northeast by East McCarty Street, on the northwest by Chestnut Street and on the southwest by East Miller Street. It shares an ashlar stone wall with the Jefferson City National Cemetery on the southeast. Some boundary adjustments have been made since the property was originally platted in 1822. Approximately 2 acres on the east was sold to the Federal Government in 1868 to establish the Jefferson City National Cemetery, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 and is outside of the nominated boundary. Prior to 1897, Van Buren Street was renamed McCarty Street and was widened through and well past the cemetery, necessitating the relocation of 185 burials,² 109 of which were labeled "unknown". It is likely that these unknown individuals were reinterred in a mass, unmarked grave but there are no records to indicate where these burials might be. Aside from this alteration, the layout of Woodland-Old City Cemetery is relatively unchanged and the original design and historic appearance remains intact.

SETTING

Originally, Old City Cemetery was at the edge of the city and Woodland Cemetery was just outside the corporate limits (Figure 2). Today the property is well inside the city (Figure 1). The surrounding neighborhood is mostly older homes with a few newer structures (Figure 9). It is primarily residential along East McCarty, Chestnut and Locust Streets, with the exception of a small office building and an auto mechanic's shop on East McCarty Street. There is a city park across East Miller Street (Photo 11 background). Beyond the city park is the Whitton Expressway/Highway 50 (Photo 10 background). A fire museum and a city maintenance building abut the nominated site on the southwest (Figure 9; visible through trees in Photo 12). Directly southeast of Woodland-Old City Cemetery is the Jefferson City National Cemetery (NR Listed 10/01/98; Photo 5 background). The landscape within the nominated boundary is described below.

ELABORATION

The nominated site was historically two separate cemeteries. In 1822, when the City of Jefferson was being platted, out-lot #38 was set aside as a city "grave yard" and was never sold (Figure 2). This was the city's first designated cemetery, which was public. Over the years it has been called "City Cemetery,"

¹ McHenry, Thenia Bolton, Cemeteries in Cole County, Missouri as Recorded in the 1930s. Capital Family Research, Jefferson City, Mo, 1986

² *Surveyor's Log Book #16*, March 9, 1897 on file in the office of the City Engineer at the City of Jefferson.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

"Fairview Cemetery," and "Old City Cemetery." The nomination uses the latter name. Directly to the southeast is Woodland Cemetery. In 1838, Israel B. Read and his wife, Mary, purchased all of out-lot #39 from the State of Missouri and established Woodland Cemetery as a private cemetery. It is and was contiguous with Old City Cemetery, with no known physical delineation between the two. Directly southeast of Woodland is the Jefferson City National Cemetery (NR Listed 10/01/98). An ashlar stone wall, associated with the National Cemetery (outside of the nominated boundary; visible on the left side of Photo 10), separates the cemetery from Woodland Cemetery. Figure 9 illustrates the location of these cemeteries. Over time, Woodland Cemetery and Old City Cemetery came to be regarded as one entity and in the year 2000,³ ownership of Woodland Cemetery was transferred to the City of Jefferson along with a modest trust fund.

The Landscape of Woodland-Old City Cemetery (Contributing Site)

Woodland-Old City Cemetery is situated on top of a diagonal ridge that gradually slopes downward from the front of Woodland Cemetery on East McCarty Street toward the back on East Miller Street. Photo 9 shows this change in grade. Woodland-Old City Cemetery is enclosed along East McCarty Street, East Miller Street, and part of Chestnut Street with an **ashlar stone retaining wall (contributing structure)** (Photos 1-3). The stone wall was built around 1897 when East McCarty Street was widened and paved. It is 4 feet tall at the east end on East McCarty and 11 feet tall near the middle where Ash Street intersects East McCarty Street. The wall then stair-steps down to a height of 4.5 feet at the corner of Chestnut and East McCarty (Photo 3). The retaining wall is topped by non-historic spear-top, iron picket fence, 4 feet tall with 3/4 inch square pickets spaced 4 inches apart (Photos 2-3). The **iron fencing (non-contributing structure)** was installed c. 1999 as a security measure. The design is consistent with the original wrought iron fences that are found throughout the cemetery and is aesthetically appealing.

The main entrance to the cemetery is at 1022 East McCarty Street, identified by a double iron gate, 10.5 feet wide with a 35' concrete, inclined ramp that is bordered by a short stone wall. Two smaller, unpaved entrance ramps open to East McCarty Street as well as 3 recessed entrances with steps leading to the cemetery (Photo 1). All five have gates that are kept permanently closed as a security measure. There is a bow-shaped iron sign above the ramp entrance nearest the center of the wall, identifying the property, "Woodland-Old City Cemetery" (Photo 2). The sign is considered part of the non-contributing iron fence. The fence is approximately 1785 ft. long on East McCarty and 75 feet on Chestnut Street. Along the rest of Chestnut Street and on East Miller Street, the cemetery is secured with chain-link fences which are 6 feet tall. There is a 20 ft. swing-gate (Photo 12) on East Miller Street for use by service vehicles; this is kept locked except when in use. The **chain link fencing** is modern, thus it is considered a **non-contributing structure**.

The boundary is rectangular in shape with two exceptions. At the northwestern edge of Woodland-Old City Cemetery, the peak of the ridge is near the center of the cemetery and slopes toward the corner of Chestnut Street and East McCarty Street and backward to a bluff on East Miller Street. The southwest boundary extends into the trees to a bluff, following a non-historic chain-link fence behind the Jefferson City Fire Museum on East Miller Street (Figure 6). The trees and underbrush are overgrown in this area and though it is part of the cemetery no burials have been identified there. The northeast corner has a "boot heel" that extends into the visual space of the Jefferson City National Cemetery (Photo 5). It is not clear why this small section extended beyond the symmetrical northeast border but the burials within it appear quite old (Photo 5), dating from 1853-1886.

Mature trees dot the landscape. A walnut tree just west of the Clarke Mausoleum (Photo 18) and a large oak tree (Photo 6, background) just beyond the main entrance are estimated to be almost as old as the cemetery itself. Light and electric poles are minimally scattered throughout the cemetery (Photo 17).

³ Phillips, Sam, *Quit Claim Deed, Woodland Cemetery*, Jefferson City, MO, (August 31, 2000).

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

There is a wide variety of markers in this cemetery, ranging from somewhat ornate and with symbolic inscriptions to simple, home-made ones of rough concrete. Victorian-era markers display the iconography of clasped hands, anchor, drape, rose, lily, books and lambs (photos 6 and 8 and Figure 10). A number of bed-stones can be found throughout the cemetery. Five include ornate headstones and footstones (Photo 14 and Figure 10), while others are just a concrete outline of the burial plot.

As noted, there is no visual delineation between Old City and Woodland cemeteries. However, there are some differences in the orientation of grave markers between the two. Tombstones near the front of Old City Cemetery face true east (Photo 19, Figure 7). These markers are at a slight angle to the property line while the graves near the back of the cemetery are aligned with the property line. Woodland Cemetery begins at the Clarke Mausoleum (Photo 18) and moves eastward to the National Cemetery (Figure 9); tombstones in this area face in a somewhat easterly direction but are more squarely aligned with the property line. It was a Christian custom to position tombstones facing east in anticipation of the Second Coming of Christ.⁴

The cemetery features many defined family plots. Early sales of many of the lots are recorded in the office of the Cole County Recorder of Deeds (Figure 3). Several are enclosed by stone or cement walls (Photos 7, 13, and 15) and others by wrought iron fences (Photo 18 and Figure 10); some plots have a combination of both. Because parts of the cemetery have a considerable slope and the soil is shallow, there are family plots that are situated atop plateaus constructed of stone or concrete (Photo 17). An aerial view of the cemetery reveals the prevalence of these clearly defined family plots (Figure 7).

Entering the cemetery via the main entrance there is a 32-by-60 foot lot to the right, fronting on East McCarty Street. This section is defined by a low concrete wall with a flagpole near the center of the plot and was designated as a State Lot for burial of early government representatives (Photo 4, Figures 11-12). When the city was first being developed, there were few roads and the primary mode of transportation was the Missouri River, so transporting the bodies of deceased congressmen great distances would have been a difficult task. From a practical standpoint, this State Lot provided a dedicated and honored place for burial of these lawmakers. There are a total of 21 burials in the State Lot, the first burial was for a Representative from Madison County, Missouri, Yelverton O'Bannon, who died December 31, 1831. The last burial in the State Lot was Henry Watkins Ewing in 1898. The State Lot is located on Out Lot 38, where Woodland Cemetery would be established seven years later in 1838. The graves of legislators buried in the State Lot are marked with table stones--large slabs of marble that originally stood on four legs much like a table. This style of marker was popular during colonial times.

"There appears to be some uncertainty as to who it was that devised the scheme of placing the state tablets flat upon chimney-legs. Whoever originated the plan had neither an eye for the artistic nor a mind with scientific bent, since he has made the state graveyard to resemble a banquet hall of the dead, while the immense weight of the tablets has caused many of the marble stones to become strongly depressed in the centre, thus utterly destroying their symmetry and giving to the cemetery an appearance of dilapidation."⁵

At some time after 1886, the legs were removed and the stones now rest directly upon the ground.

As was common in that era, Old City Cemetery was segregated with African American burials at the northwestern end of the nominated site. This section makes up slightly less than 1/4 of Old City Cemetery. There is a noticeable lack of grave markers in this part of the cemetery (Photos 22 and 24). It is likely that many graves were not given permanent markers or were originally identified with native stones or wooden markers that did not withstand the test of time. To date, primarily using death

⁴ *Why are tombstones facing east?*, <https://www.gravestonestudies.org>

⁵ *The St. Louis Republican*, August 8, 1886, reformatted and reprinted by the Historic City of Jefferson.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

certificates and obituaries, 300 unmarked burials have been identified in this part of the cemetery.⁶ Since death certificates were not issued until 1910, and obituaries were generally limited to the very important, it is reasonable to expect that this does not reflect the true number of unmarked burials. A modern "Gone But Not Forgotten" monument was placed in this location to allow for the engraving of these individuals' names. To date only 18 names have been engraved (Photo 23).

Woodland-Old City Cemetery Other Structures (7 total)

As noted, the landscape is considered a contributing site. This accounts for the in-ground burials and their markers and monuments, walls and fencing for family plots. Above ground burials are counted separately consisting of six structures that are contributing resources, a mausoleum and five above-ground burial vaults. There are no extant buildings within the nominated boundary; however, there is a contributing concrete foundation that is discussed below.

Along the wall in the southeast corner of the cemetery, 42 feet from the back fence, there is a **concrete slab (contributing structure)** measuring 12 feet square with a 4 ft. x 5 ft. extension on the northwest (Photo 10). A stone maintenance building once stood at this location. It was no longer in use and was demolished in the late 1990's in an effort to deter loitering and vandalism. It is unknown when the building was originally constructed but it utilized the same stone as found in the walls enclosing family plots elsewhere in the cemetery.⁷ It is thus reasonable to assume it dated from the period of significance. For this reason the foundation is considered a contributing structure within the nominated site.

The Clarke Mausoleum (Photo 18) is at the eastern boundary midway down East McCarty Street. It is one-story and measures 14 feet at the base along the front and 17 feet along the sides. It is constructed of rough-cut limestone and concrete with a temple front gable roof of large limestone slabs. There is a single fixed inset wood window on the east and west sides of the structure. The inset front door faces East McCarty Street; it is wooden with a fixed pane of glass at the top. A wrought iron gate secures the entrance of the structure. Flanking the entrance are Corinthian columns. Above the door there is a decorative facade extending above the roofline with a circular medallion engraved with the letter "C" in the center surrounded by a laurel wreath. A wrought iron picket fence encloses the plot with a gate on the east. The first burial in this mausoleum was Junius Clarke who died in 1878 followed by his father, Joseph in 1889 and mother Lavenia in 1901.

The Herrick burial vault is a unique structure located in the northwest portion of the boundary where the ground slopes toward East Miller Street (Photo 21). A barrel vault was constructed of brick then covered with a skim-coat of concrete. There is a cap at either end of the vault with an upright engraved marble stone on the western end. A contiguous brick wall extends from either side of the vault and defines the entire family plot. This was filled with dirt and three other family members were buried on either side of the vault. Charlotte Herrick was interred in the main vault in 1897. Her mother, sister-in-law, and father-in-law are buried to either side of her.

Chest Marker: There is a somewhat unusual chest marker (Photo 16) located in the in south-central portion of the boundary. It is built of brick and is about five or six courses high on the down-hill side. It has a large, thick cap constructed of a very dark, rough material that looks similar to concrete mixed with fine gravel. Unfortunately, there is no identifying marker on or near the vault to explain who might be buried there but it clearly dates from the period of significance.

⁶ Missouri Death Certificates 1910-1967, <https://s1.sos.mo.gov/records/Archives/ArchivesMvc/DeathCertificates>.

⁷ Personal Correspondence between Nancy Thompson and David Grellner of the Department of Planning and Protective Services, City of Jefferson, Spring 2018.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Eliza (Blancet) Wines' tomb is located in the southern portion of the boundary (Photo 14). The above-ground structure is a simple, smooth design made of granite with a slightly peaked top. The front is engraved with a dove. Mrs. Wines was interred there in 1923.

The tomb for Reverend George Chambers, a retired Episcopal minister, and his wife, Louise (Simmons) Chambers (Photo 15) in the southwest portion of the boundary. The above ground tomb is tan-colored cement with a natural cement base and top and the front is adorned with a Celtic cross. The boundaries of the plot are identified by a low concrete wall. Louise died in 1917 and George Chambers was interred there in 1926.

The Eliza White tomb is a small above ground vault consisting of simple stone slabs and is located in the northern corner of the boundary (Photo 20). Eliza was the infant daughter of William S. and Isabella White. She died in 1849 at the age of one year. The vault is in poor condition with the footer falling away from the rest of the tomb.

Integrity

The cemetery is largely intact, but like many old cemeteries, it has experienced neglect and incidents of vandalism. Newspaper articles concerning the state of the nominating property extend as far back as the 1870's describing "dilapidation, decay, neglect, broken headstones, sunken graves, and all that speaks of neglect to the memory of departed ones is found at every footstep inside of the rude, uncared for grounds"⁸ (Figure 8). A few survive, but most handmade and wooden markers have not withstood the test of time. Likewise early tombstones and family lot walls have started to crumble. Volunteer efforts have resulted in the repair of some stones.

Prior to 1897, Van Buren Street was renamed McCarty Street and was widened through and well past the cemetery, necessitating the relocation of 185 burials,⁹ 109 of which were labeled "unknown". It is likely that these unknown individuals were reinterred in a mass, unmarked grave but there are no records to indicate where these burials might be. This has been the only change to the physical boundaries of the nominated property. Shortly after Riverview Cemetery, on the city's west side, opened in 1910, 45 prominent families moved the remains of their loved ones out of Woodland-Old City Cemetery. The alterations noted here do not compromise the integrity of the nominated site. The grounds retain their original feeling, setting and design.

SUMMARY

⁸ *The State Journal*, (Jefferson City, Missouri, March 20, 1874), p. 8.

⁹ *Surveyor's Log Book #16*, March 9, 1897 on file in the office of the City Engineer at the City of Jefferson.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

The nominated site consists of two historic cemeteries that is today known as "Woodland-Old City Cemetery" located at 1000 and 1022 E. McCarty Street in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri. Despite the different designations, the cemetery historically and currently reads as a single site and is bound by historic and nonhistoric fencing (Figures 6 and 9). There was no physical boundary between the two cemeteries, which are visually indistinguishable from one another. Between marked and unmarked burials there are approximately 2600 internments that range in date from 1822-2014. Woodland-Old City Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Settlement. Established in 1822, Old City Cemetery was part of the original plat plan for the new capital city and served as the first public cemetery. Woodland Cemetery, established in 1838 to the south/southeast of Old City Cemetery, is the second oldest cemetery in Jefferson City and was the city's first private cemetery. Many of the people interred within the nominated boundary were the earliest settlers to Jefferson City and Cole County; some were among the 31 original families living in Jefferson City.¹⁰ Many of the people buried here occupied the first homes, opened the first businesses, established the schools and built the first buildings. A portion of Old City Cemetery served as a resting place for African Americans such as every day citizens, professors, and soldiers but also those who were enslaved.¹¹ The cemetery is also locally significant under Criterion A: Government as it includes a "State Lot" that was established specifically as a resting place for several of Missouri's earliest lawmakers including Governor John Sappington Marmaduke and Governor Thomas Reynolds. The State Lot is located in the Woodland portion of the cemetery and includes 21 burials with the first interment in 1831. The period of significance begins with the opening of Old City Cemetery in 1822 and closes in 1940 when burials began to steeply decline in Old City Cemetery and Woodland Cemetery. By this date both cemeteries were relatively full and there were many other competing cemeteries in Jefferson City. The Woodland-Old City Cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D as the cemetery's significance corresponds to Criterion A: Settlement and Government as explained above.

ELABORATION

Missouri became part of the United States in 1804 with the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase. The Missouri Territory was then organized in 1812. Legislatures were held on an irregular basis in St. Louis, the principal city, and later in St. Charles. In 1818 a special session was held to formulate demands and strategy for gaining Statehood and the Convention to draft a Constitution for the new state was convened in 1820. It was voted to keep the seat of government in St. Louis until October 1826, after which time it was to be permanently located at some point on the Missouri River within forty miles of the mouth of the Osage River.

The Commission appointed to investigate the site possibilities spent weeks going up and down the river. Finally, at the November 1821 session, it presented two possibilities. The first was Cote sans Dessein, almost exactly opposite the mouth of the Osage River. The second recommendation was a site at Howard's Bluff, twelve miles west of the mouth of the Osage. After much discussion and debate, the General Assembly finally voted on December 31, 1821, to establish the "City of Jefferson" in the Howard's Bluff vicinity on the Missouri River. At that time there were only two houses there.¹²

City of Jefferson, the permanent seat of government was located at the mouth of Weirs (sic Wares) Creek, about 12 miles above the mouth of the Osage River, by five commissioners appointed by the state legislature for that purpose--and on act of the legislature passed December

¹⁰ *The History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri*, (Chicago, Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1889), p 280

¹¹ Many African American burials are unmarked. For instance enslaved individuals do not have extant markers. This is discussed further in Section 8 below.

¹² Spradling, Albert M., Jr., *The Missouri State Capitol*, Jefferson City, MO, (The State Capitol Commission Board, April 25 1977, Reprint, Missouri State Senate, May 1983), p. v.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

31, 1821, authorized the said commissioners to lay off a town in the four sections by them before selected. They accordingly met in March 1822, and together with Mr. Bancroft (sic Barcroft), of Howard, the surveyor appointed by the Governor, proceeded to lay off a town...There are 1,000 in-lots, and the remaining part of the four sections are laid off into out-lots of 5, 10, 20, and 40 acres...The lots are to be sold on the first Monday of May..¹³

Revenue generated by these sales was utilized to build the first capitol building. One of the out-lots which did not sell, number 38, was set aside as a "Grave Yard" (Figure 2). This became the Old City Cemetery, established in 1822. Around 1831 the State Lot was placed on out-lot 39 (Figure 5), which would become part of Woodland Cemetery, established seven years later in 1838. In 1868, two acres on the east side of out-lot #39 were sold to the Federal Government for \$800 and the Jefferson City National Cemetery was established (Figures 5 and 9) This site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998¹⁴ and is outside of the nominated boundary.

The contexts for Old City Cemetery and Woodland Cemetery (including the State Lot) are provided below.

Old City Cemetery

Old City Cemetery, or City Cemetery as it was first known, was established on out-lot 38 in 1822 to serve as a final resting place for the residents of the newly established City of Jefferson (Figure 2). As the out lot was never sold, a formal deed with legal description was not initially issued. It was not until January 1931 that a Commissioner's Deed was issued and signed by Herman Lufey, Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government of Missouri to perfect the deed to the City of Jefferson.¹⁵ To date, an original plat has not been located. A partial plat of Old City Cemetery, showing only the southern portion, was compiled by E. F. C. Harding in May of 1906 (Figure 4).

Old City Cemetery is the oldest cemetery in Jefferson City, and quite possibly Cole County.¹⁶ It was a public cemetery, meaning it was operated and maintained by a public entity and open to all. Lots could be purchased, as there is documentation the final lot in the cemetery sold in 1925. However, the cemetery also offered space free of charge. For instance, there were major cholera outbreaks in 1832, 1849 and 1866. The disease was transported by riverboat to ports along the Missouri River, including Jefferson City, and people died in large numbers. Those who died, were dying or infected were brought ashore; the dead were hastily buried, often in unmarked graves.¹⁷ Since Old City Cemetery was publically owned, bodies of "unknowns" were generally interred there. Several death certificates, issued since 1910, have identified bodies that washed ashore in the river or unknown transients who were riding on freight trains and were accidentally killed.¹⁸ All were buried in the "City Cemetery."

Old City Cemetery was also the designated paupers cemetery, a burial place for the indigent. For the most part, these were buried without permanent grave markers.

Old City Cemetery serves as a resting place for individuals of all walks of life. This includes every day citizens, veterans from the Revolutionary War through World War II, wealthy business owners all the way to enslaved individuals. Albeit segregated, Old City Cemetery was used by both white and black persons. African Americans were buried at the western end of the cemetery along Chestnut Street.

¹³ The Missouri Intelligencer, St. Louis, Missouri, January 21, 1823.

¹⁴ National Register of Historic Places, www.dnr.mol.gov/shpo/national/htm.

¹⁵ Lufey, Herman, *Commissioner's Deed to Out-lot #38*, January 1931

¹⁶ Assessment based upon extensive research by co-author of this nomination Nancy Thompson. See Table I below.

¹⁷ Giffen, Lawrence Everett, *Walks in Water, The Impact of Steamboating on The Lower Missouri River*, (Jefferson City, MO, Giffen Enterprises, 2001), p. 118.

¹⁸ Missouri Death Certificates 1910-1967.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Many of the burials in the African American portion of Old City Cemetery were either slaves or the children of slaves and they lacked the means to pay for permanent grave markers. Most held menial, low-paying jobs. Some of the notable exceptions are Lincoln University Professors Jameson Rutledge and John W. Damel for whom Damel Hall was named. Abraham Ellis was a chauffeur for Phillip Ott who was a businessman, judge and Mayor of Jefferson City. It is likely that Mr. Ott paid for Mr. Ellis' obelisk tombstone. According to his tombstone Bill Tilly was a "camp attendant and cook" and his granite tombstone was "erected by his white friends of Jefferson City and Missouri."

Violet and Elijah Ramsey were the slaves of Josiah Ramsey, one of the 31 original settlers in Cole County. Violet received her manumission papers in 1838 and went to work as a washer woman. She purchased her first piece of property on Wears Creek in 1840. She saved her money and in five years was able to purchase freedom for her husband, Elijah, and son Elijah, Jr. During their lifetime, they purchased several parcels of land in and around Jefferson City. They were among the founders of the Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church in Jefferson City. Violet died in 1861 and Elijah in 1862.

When the Civil War began in April 1861, African Americans were not allowed to join the army. But by July 1862, recruitment and enlistment began and by the war's end, 200,000 black men had worn the federal uniform.¹⁹ At the close of the Civil War, an idea was conceived among the veterans of the 62nd and 65th United States Colored Troops (U.S.C.T.) to establish a school in Missouri for the education of African Americans. Donations were solicited from all veterans and some members of the 62nd and 65th U.S. Colored Troops donated their mustering-out pay to establish this school in Jefferson City. This school became The Lincoln Institute, later known as Lincoln University. Twelve U.S. Colored Troops, veterans of the Civil War, are buried in Old City Cemetery. Frank Bolton, Jerry Longley, Joseph Vaughn, George Branham, James Spencer, Robert Branham and James Nelson have tombstones. Five are in unmarked graves--Henry Carroll, Morse Tillman, John Holmes, Julius Caesar Jordan and Horace Alexander. Six were members of the 62nd U.S.C.T. Regiment and one was a member of the 65th.

African Americans had few alternative places in Jefferson City to bury their dead. There was a State Cemetery on the southeast corner of Dunklin and Chestnut Streets where the Inman E. Page Library now stands in the 1870s through the 1930s. Prisoners from the Missouri State Penitentiary were buried toward the front of the cemetery and African Americans were buried toward the back. In 1877, the black community complained about the lack of space in this cemetery, "so thick have become the graves, that no more space can be found, and now they are actually burying one above the other, two coffins in one grave."²⁰ In 1878 a new cemetery, Hedge Grove, was established on the southwest corner of Benton and High Streets. Hedge Grove Cemetery developed financial problems that prompted the public sale of the cemetery and burials from this cemetery were re-interred at Longview Cemetery on Scott Station Road.²¹

Woodland Cemetery

In 1838, Israel B. Read and his wife, Mary Read purchased all of out-lot #39 and established Woodland Cemetery as a private cemetery. The State Lot is located within the historic boundaries of the Woodland Cemetery (Figure 5) and was apparently owned by the State of Missouri. The first burial was in 1831, predating the establishment of Woodland by seven years. The State Lot will be discussed further in subsection "State Lot: Criterion A: Government". In 1868, two acres of the eastern section of out-lot #39, along Locust Street, were sold to the United States government for the Jefferson City National Cemetery

¹⁹ Brooks, Michelle, "Finding the Founders", Lecture sponsored by the Historic City of Jefferson, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, MO, October 24, 2017.

²⁰ The State Journal, Jefferson City, Mo., November 16, 1877

²¹ The Daily Capital News, Jefferson City, Mo., September 15, 1936

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998 (outside of the nominated boundary).²²

On October 21, 1887, Sallie (Minor) Gamble, for the sum of \$200, conveyed Woodland Cemetery to the Woodland Cemetery Association, represented by O. G. Burch.²³ He served as trustee of Woodland Cemetery until his death in 1916, Hugh Stephens served from 1916 until 1953, John N. Bauer from 1953 until his death in 1973, and John C. Scruggs from 1973 until his death in 1994.²⁴

A plat of Woodland Cemetery, out-lot #39, compiled April 1897 by W. Vogdt, Civil Engineer, (Figure 5) showing the names of owners of lots, is on file in the Cole County office of the Recorder of Deeds. By comparing this original plat with the cemetery as it appears today, it can be determined that the layout of the property is essentially unchanged.

It is not known what the parameters were for Woodland Cemetery. There are no known internments of black individuals thus it is assumed the cemetery was for white people only. Like Old City Cemetery many of Jefferson City's early residents and business owners were buried at Woodland (see subsection below Woodland-Old City Cemetery: Criterion A: Settlement).

Woodland Cemetery on out-lot #39 was controlled by an inactive trust and the City of Jefferson gained ownership of the property in 2000, along with a modest trust that has been used to make annual repairs to the tombstones and property. At that time a Quit Claim Deed was issued transferring ownership of the property to the City of Jefferson. There is no legal description of the property other than, "that part of out-lot #39 in the City of Jefferson commonly known as Woodland Cemetery".²⁵ It was around this time the moniker "Woodland-Old City Cemetery" was applied to the nominated the property (Photo 2).

Woodland-Old City Cemetery: Criterion A: Settlement 1822-1940

Many of the early settlers of Jefferson City are buried in Woodland-Old City Cemetery. In 1826 the capital was officially relocated to Jefferson City. At that time, the city was occupied by 31 families and only a few businesses, which included a general store, a gristmill, a distillery, and multiple taverns which accommodated the newly arriving lawmakers. Several people of those original 31 families are buried in Woodland-Old City Cemetery. Additionally early government officials and businessmen are buried in Woodland-Old City Cemetery including other residents from various walks of life. The following is a sampling of individuals buried within the nominated boundary that represent early Jefferson City history. The names of those buried in Woodland-Old City Cemetery are in bold text.

The first gristmill, an original horse-power affair, was erected by **Harden Casey** (1794-1844).²⁶ **McDaniel Dorris** (1797-1872) established the first distillery, at the foot of the hill, below **Gen. James L. Minor's** (1813-1897) house, and near Spring Creek.²⁷ The first hotel was called the Rising Sun, opened early in November, 1826, by John C. Gordon, who later went west in search of gold and never returned. His wife **Casander Casey Gordon** (1787-1852) and daughter **Martha Gordon** are buried in Old City Cemetery next to his father-in-law, Revolutionary War veteran **Christopher Casey** (1755-1840). His father, **John**

²² National Register of Historic Places.

²³ Gamble, Sallie M., *Letter of Conveyance* to the Woodland Cemetery Association, October 21, 1887. Copy on file at the City of Jefferson, Department of Planning and Protective Services.

²⁴ *Cemetery Record of Woodland and (Old) City Cemetery*; Jefferson City, Jane Randolph Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1976.

²⁵ Phillips, Sam, *Quit Claim Deed, Woodland Cemetery*, August 31, 2000, Jefferson City, MO, on file at the City of Jefferson, Department of Planning and Protective Services.

²⁶ *History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri*, p. 281.

²⁷ *Ibid*, p. 281.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Gordon (1761-1837), also a veteran of the Revolutionary War, is buried nearby.

The first general store was opened in 1826-27 by **Daniel Colgan** (d. 1838) on the northeast corner of the present Capitol grounds. For over a year he enjoyed a monopoly of trade. In 1828 **Israel B. Read** (d. 1885) opened his store, and in 1831 came Thomas and **Phillip Thomas Miller** (1818-1894).

The first steam ferry in Jefferson City was owned and run in 1839 in part by **Jefferson T. Rogers** (1805-1880) and **Enos Basye Cordell** (1807-1878). **Dr. Stephen C. Dorriss** (1792-1840) was one of the first physicians in Jefferson City; he came here from Callaway County, Missouri where he was Justice of County Court in 1821. He became Judge of Cole County, Missouri 1829, and ran unsuccessfully for the State Senate in 1834.

William D. Meredith (1807-1857) was the first Police Chief of Jefferson City, serving from 1839-1849 and from 1854-1857.²⁸

Elias Barcroft (1778-1851) was a pioneer settler in the Missouri Territory, coming here in 1813. He was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Missouri Territory and surveyed and mapped a large portion of the state of Missouri. He was a member of the Senate of Missouri in 1821 and 1822 at the time Jefferson City was chosen as a permanent seat of government for the new state of Missouri. He surveyed and laid out the new capitol city, later becoming a trustee once it was incorporated. Barcroft served as Auditor of Public records for the state in 1824-1833. In 1833 he was appointed commissioner of school lands and in 1844 he was appointed commissioner for building a new jail. In 1840 the Whigs of Cole County organized the "Tippecanoe Club" with the goal to elect William Henry Harrison as President of the United States. Barcroft served as president. Elias Barcroft died in August 26, 1851 of cholera. His wife, Margaret, is buried next to him.²⁹

Judge William Scott (1804-1862) was Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit from 1835-1841 and Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri from 1841-1862. In the fall of 1851, *Dred Scott v. Emerson* was heard by Missouri Supreme Court Judges William Scott, Hamilton R. Gamble and John F. Ryland. The vote was split with Scott and Ryland finding for Emerson and Gamble in favor of Scott. Justice William Scott was the author of the majority opinion, released in March 22, 1852. This decision was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. In *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the U. S. Supreme Courts decided against Scott which elevated the dispute of slavery and was one of the precipitating factors for the outbreak of the Civil War.³⁰ Judge Scott's grave was previously situated on his farm outside of Jefferson City. His remains were moved here by a Missouri State Senate resolution and a large obelisk erected to mark his grave, all paid for by the Missouri State Senate.

There is a cenotaph stone in Woodland Cemetery for **Mosby Monroe Parsons** (1822-1865), Major General in the Confederate States Army. He served as a volunteer in the Mexican-American War with the rank of captain. Admitted to the bar in 1846, he served as the United States District Attorney for western Missouri. In 1856, he was Attorney General under Governor Sterling Price and was subsequently elected to the state Senate in 1858, serving until the Civil War began in early 1861. He commanded the 6th Division, Missouri State Guard and was commissioned Brigadier General in 1862. He served in all the major battles of the Civil War west of the Mississippi River. When the war ended, like many other Missouri Confederates, he and his brother-in-law, Capt. Austin M. Standish, chose to go to Mexico rather than return to Missouri. They were killed by a band of regular Mexican cavalry near China, Mexico and

²⁸ *History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, Missouri*, p. 282-286. (includes all previous biographical information, this page)

²⁹ Runk, Emma Ten Broek, *Barcroft Family Records*, (Press of J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, PA, 1910) pp. 194-195.

³⁰ Fehrenbacher, Don E., *The Dred Scott Case*, (N.Y., NY Oxford University Press, 1978) p. 264.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property Cole County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

buried there in unmarked graves.³¹ His military tombstone in Woodland Cemetery is inside a fenced enclosure with his wife, **Mary (Wells) Parsons** (1830-1853) and infant daughter, **Josephine Parsons** (1853-1853).

His father, **General Gustavus A. Parsons**, (1801-1882) was the last personal secretary to President Thomas Jefferson before coming to Missouri in 1837. In 1839, he was deputy of the circuit and county court and in 1841 he was elected Clerk of the circuit and county court where he served for 24 consecutive years while also practicing law. He served as Missouri adjutant general twice, first 1843-48 and again 1857-60. He was noted for personally riding to the Kansas border to settle the uprisings there. His home at 105 Jackson Street was built in the 1830's and is said to be the oldest home in Jefferson City. His wife and six daughters are buried near him in Woodland Cemetery.³²

African American and indigent burials are discussed above under the Old City Cemetery subsection. In sum, many of Jefferson City's early residents are buried within the nominated boundary of Woodland-Old City Cemetery. This is undoubtedly because Old City Cemetery and Woodland were the first designated cemeteries in Jefferson City. Below is a table of cemeteries both extant and non-extant in Jefferson City, excluding small family cemeteries.

³¹ Brooks, Michelle, "Parsons Home draws attention of expert on Confederate General", *Jefferson City News Tribune*, Jefferson City, MO, December 12, 2016.

³² Brooks, Michelle, "Parsons House--Home to History", *Jefferson City News Tribune*, Jefferson City, MO, March 15, 2009.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

NAME	LOCATION	EXTANT (Y/N)	YEARS OF SERVICE	ASSOCIATION
Old City Cemetery	1000 East McCarty St.	Y	1822-1996	Public
Woodland Cemetery	1022 East McCarty St.	Y	1838-2014	Private*
Penitentiary Cemetery	NW Corner Chestnut and Capitol Ave.	N	1844-1870 to 1875	Penitentiary Prisoners
Original St. Peter's Cemetery	Bolivar and W. Main St.	N	1851-1855	Church Affiliated
St. Peter's Cemetery #1	1002 W. Main St. (rear)	Y	1854-1885	Church Affiliated
Central Evangelical Cemetery	Washington and Fillmore Sts.	N	1863-1965	Church Affiliated
Jefferson City National Cemetery	1026 E. McCarty St.	Y	1868-present	Veterans
State Cemetery	S.E. corner Dunklin and Chestnut St.	N	1870's-1930's	Penitentiary Prisoners & African Americans
Hebrew Cemetery	1207 E. McCarty St.	N	1873-1932	Church Affiliated
Hedge Grove Cemetery	SW corner Benton and High Sts.	N	1877-1936	African American
Trinity Lutheran Cemetery	707 Linden Dr.	Y	1879-2009	Church Affiliated
St. Peter's Cemetery #2	1213 West Main St.	Y	1884-2014	Church Affiliated
Riverview Cemetery	2600 W. Main St.	Y	1910-present	Public
Longview Cemetery	204 Scott Station Road	Y	1922-present	Public
Resurrection Cemetery	3015 W. Truman Blvd.	Y	1935-present	Church Affiliated
Hawthorn Memorial Gardens	4205 Horner Road	Y	1961-present	Public
Carmelite Monastery Cemetery	2207 West Main St.	Y	1979-2010	Church Affiliated

*Woodland became a public cemetery after ownership was transferred to the City of Jefferson in c. 2000.

Table I: Cemeteries in Jefferson City

Riverview Cemetery was established in 1910 as a public cemetery on the west end of town on West Main Street. This became a popular cemetery, resulting in 45 reinterments from Woodland-Old City Cemetery to Riverview after it was opened. This marked the decline in internments at the nominated property.

To date, no original burial record has been found for either Old City Cemetery or Woodland Cemetery. Since death certificates were not required until 1910 and obituaries in early years were not universally published, it is evident that there are a large number of unmarked burials here making it difficult to obtain an accurate count. Some markers have simply not withstood the test of time.

Based upon cemetery marker information, death certificates, and various records searches below is a rough approximation of the rate of burial in both Old City Cemetery and Woodland Cemetery. Unmarked burials in the table below do not distinguish between Old City Cemetery and Woodland Cemetery. When McCarty Street was paved in 1897, 109 burials had to be relocated. These are not included in this chart as there is no information on where these burials were reinterred.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property Cole County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Years	Old City Cemetery	Woodland Cemetery	Unmarked
1822-1829	5	-	-
1830-1839	25	-	2
1840-1849	98	26	7
1850-1859	109	50	5
1860-1869	96	78	4
1870-1879	68	78	19
1880-1889	59	83	34
1890-1899	102	120	20
1900-1909	117	129	23
1910-1919	85	93	405
1920-1929	43	52	198
1930-1939	17	60	44
1940-1949	9	29	12
1950-1959	5	35	1
1960-1969	0	24	0
1970-1979	3	5	1
1980-1989	0	6	-
1990-1999	2	2	-
2014	-	1	-

Table II: Burials by decade within Woodland-Old City Cemetery

As indicated by the table above, the number of internments starts to decline after Riverview Cemetery was established but Woodland-Old City Cemetery still received a steady number of burials until approximately 1940 when internments start to dwindle. By this time the nominated site appears to mostly have been filled by this date. Also by this time there were a number of different options to residents of Jefferson City for their burial needs (see Table I above). For this reason 1940 serves as the end of the period of significance for Criterion A: Settlement.

State Lot Criterion A: Government 1831-1898

A 32' x 60' section of Woodland Cemetery, along East McCarty Street, was consecrated for burial of state officials (Photo 4). This plot is enclosed by a short concrete wall with a marker in the center of the north side, designating it as the "State Lot". Monuments erected here are by order of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri. There are 21 burials in this lot from 1831-1898, representing the earliest officials of Missouri's young government (Figure 11).³³ All persons buried here were in service to the State Government. Burials included two governors (John Sappington Marmaduke and Thomas Reynolds); 17 legislators (one of whom was also State Treasurer and another of whom was also Attorney General); Auditor of Public Accounts, James W. McDearmon, and Alex C. Sherwood who was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, Thirteenth District. Mr. Sherwood was buried here after his wife's strong insistence. Below is summary of the governors buried at this location.

Governor John Sappington Marmaduke (1833-1887). Civil War Confederate Major General and Missouri's 25th Governor, he was born in Arrow Rock, Missouri. After attending Yale and Harvard, he graduated from West Point in 1857 and was commissioned a US Army officer. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he resigned his commission and cast his lot with the Confederacy; serving as Colonel, he commanded the troops during the Battle of Boonville, one of the earliest military engagements in Missouri. He later joined the Confederate forces in Virginia and for his conduct at Shiloh and Prairie Grove, he was promoted to Brigadier General in November, 1862. During 1863, he took part in the attack on Helena,

³³ *The Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 5, Issue 1, Columbia, State Historical Society of Missouri, 1910*

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Arkansas and the defense of Little Rock. Following the Red River campaign of 1864, he was in command of the rear guard, when captured at Mine Creek, Kansas in October, 1864. On March 18, 1865, while still imprisoned, he was appointed Major General and was released after the Confederate surrender. Following the war, he returned to Missouri and was a member of the Missouri Railway Commission. In 1884, he was elected, as a Democrat, the twenty-fifth Governor of Missouri. He was the state's first post-war Confederate governor. Two of his relatives had preceded him as Missouri's chief executive; his father, Meredith Miles Marmaduke, was the eighth governor and Claiborne Fox Jackson, his uncle, was the fifteenth to serve in that office.³⁴

Governor Thomas Reynolds (1796-1844) had a varied and distinguished career in public service. By the age of thirty-three, Thomas Reynolds had enjoyed a successful political career in Illinois before coming to Missouri in 1829. From 1818 to 1822 he served as Clerk of the Illinois House of Representatives. In 1822 he became a judge, serving on the circuit court and as Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court from 1822 to 1825. From 1826 to 1828 Reynolds served in the Illinois House of Representatives. When he arrived in Fayette, Missouri he intended to edit the local newspaper, but in 1832 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives and was named Speaker of the House, serving until 1833. In 1837 he returned to the bench as a District Court Judge, serving until 1840 when he was the successful Democratic nominee for Governor. He served from 1841 until his death in 1844. He considered his greatest accomplishment to be his effort to change the practice of imprisoning those who could not pay their debts. On the subject of slavery, he was an ardent states' rights advocate, favoring a life sentence for anyone who aided the escape of a slave. Reynolds committed suicide eight months before the end of his term, leaving a note charging that "slanders and abuse" by his enemies made life unbearable.³⁵

This site was specifically designated via action of the General Assembly and has a concentration of individuals interred here that were directly involved in Missouri's early government. For this reason this collection of graves is considered to be of outstanding importance under Criterion A: Government at the local level. There is no other designated space like this in Jefferson City. The period of significance under this area of significance is 1831-1898 in relation to the first and last burial in the State Lot.

CONCLUSION

Woodland-Old City Cemetery meets the requirements for Criterion A for local significance in the area of Settlement. It reflects the demographics of Jefferson City as it was being developed. A large number of individuals interred here were prominent, influential merchants, professionals, civic leaders and politicians. However, just as importantly, the cemetery served as a place for the poor and those with few if any rights such as enslaved persons. Many of these first settlers built the buildings (some with slave and prison labor) and established the community, businesses and schools. The lives of the people interred here are closely intertwined with the birth and development of this city as well as the state of Missouri.

The nominated site is also significant under Criterion A: Government due to the State Lot located within the boundary that was specifically designated as a final resting place for military leaders, governors, legislators and jurists, who were exceptionally significant in determining the course of Missouri's history, including Governor John Sappington Marmaduke and Governor Thomas Reynolds.

³⁴ Carnahan, Jean, *If Walls Could Talk, The Story of Missouri's First Families*, (Jefferson City, MO, MMPI, L.L.C., 1998), p. 61-62.

³⁵ *Ibid*, p. 398.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 15

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 16

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 17

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Woodland-Old City Cemetery is bounded on the northeast by a stone retaining wall topped by an iron fence along East McCarty Street, on the northwest by a chain link fence along Chestnut Street, on the southeast by a stone wall which separates it from the Jefferson City National Cemetery (NR Listed 10/01/98). The stone wall is not included in the boundary on this side as it is associated with the Jefferson City National Cemetery. The southwest boundary on East Miller Street extends to a chain-link fence separating the cemetery from city-owned buildings. The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying Figure 6 boundary map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

All of the lands associated with Woodland-Old City Cemetery include the extant grounds as originally platted in 1822 (Figure 2) minus two acres on the southeast that was sold to the United States Government in 1868 to serve as the Jefferson City National Cemetery (NR Listed 10/01/98) and the land lost when historic Van Buren Street (current day McCarty Street) was widened. It also excludes the city-owned properties at the southeast corner of E. Miller and Chestnut Streets (Figure 9). A chain link fence separates the nominated district from the city-owned properties. All fencing is included in the boundary except for the stone wall to the southeast, as that wall is associated with the Jefferson City National Cemetery (NR Listed 10/01/98).

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 18

Woodland-Old City Cemetery

Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

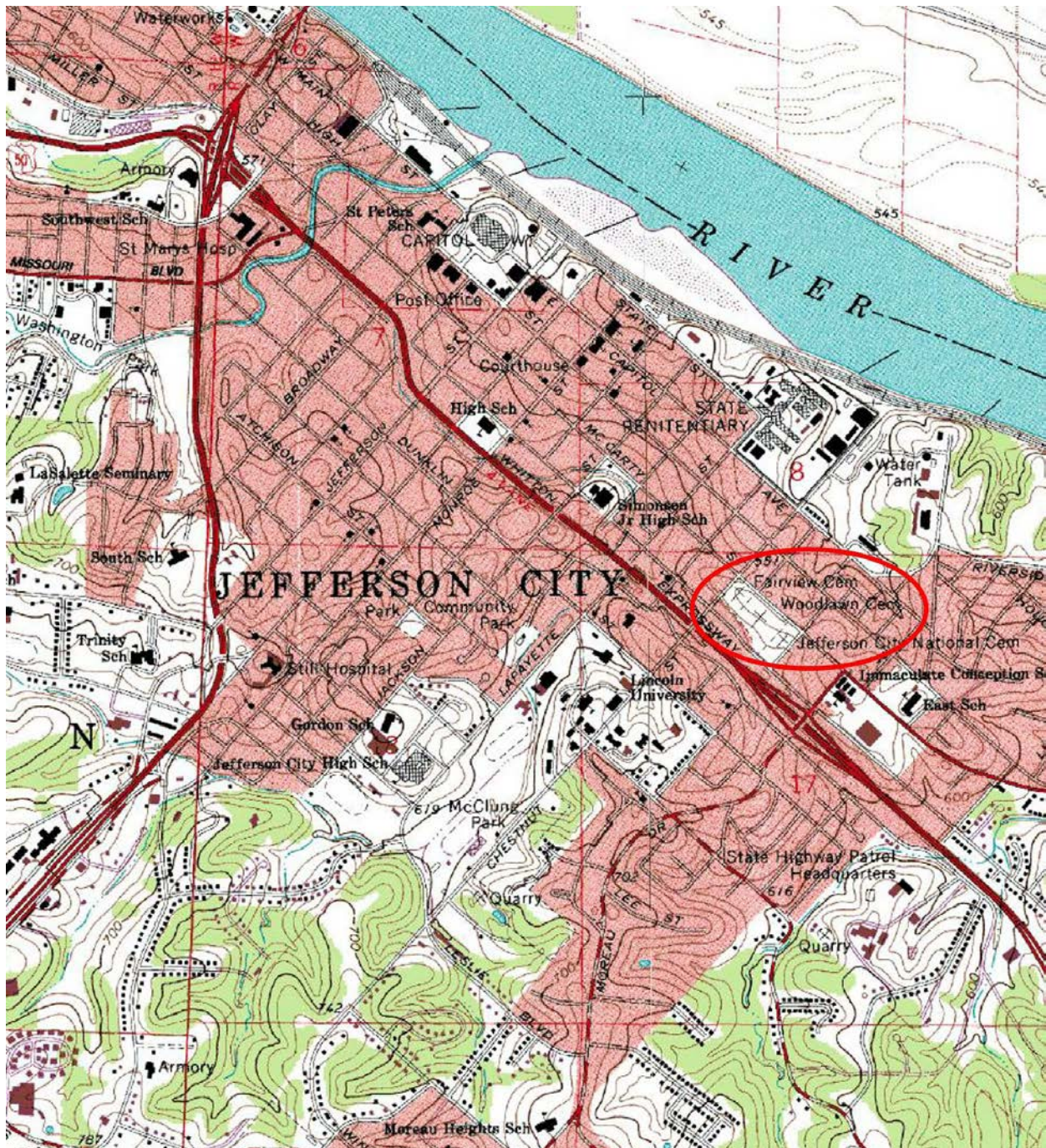


Figure 1. - USGS Map of Jefferson City. Woodland-Old City Cemetery circled in red. Note the names of the cemeteries on the USGS map: Old City Cemetery became Fairview Cemetery, Woodland is mislabeled as "Woodlawn".

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 19

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

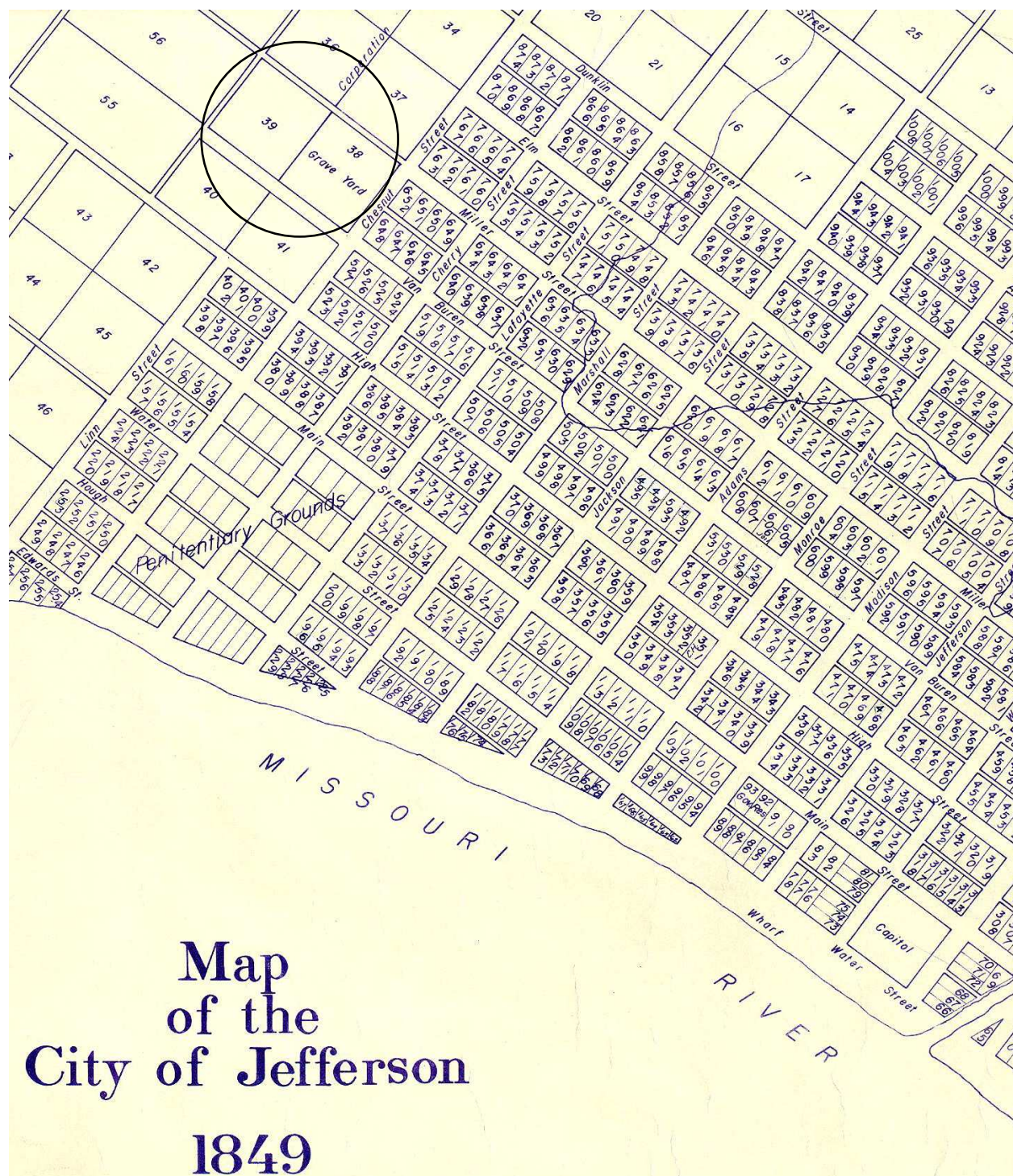


Figure 2. - see outlots #38 and #39 at top of page

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 21

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

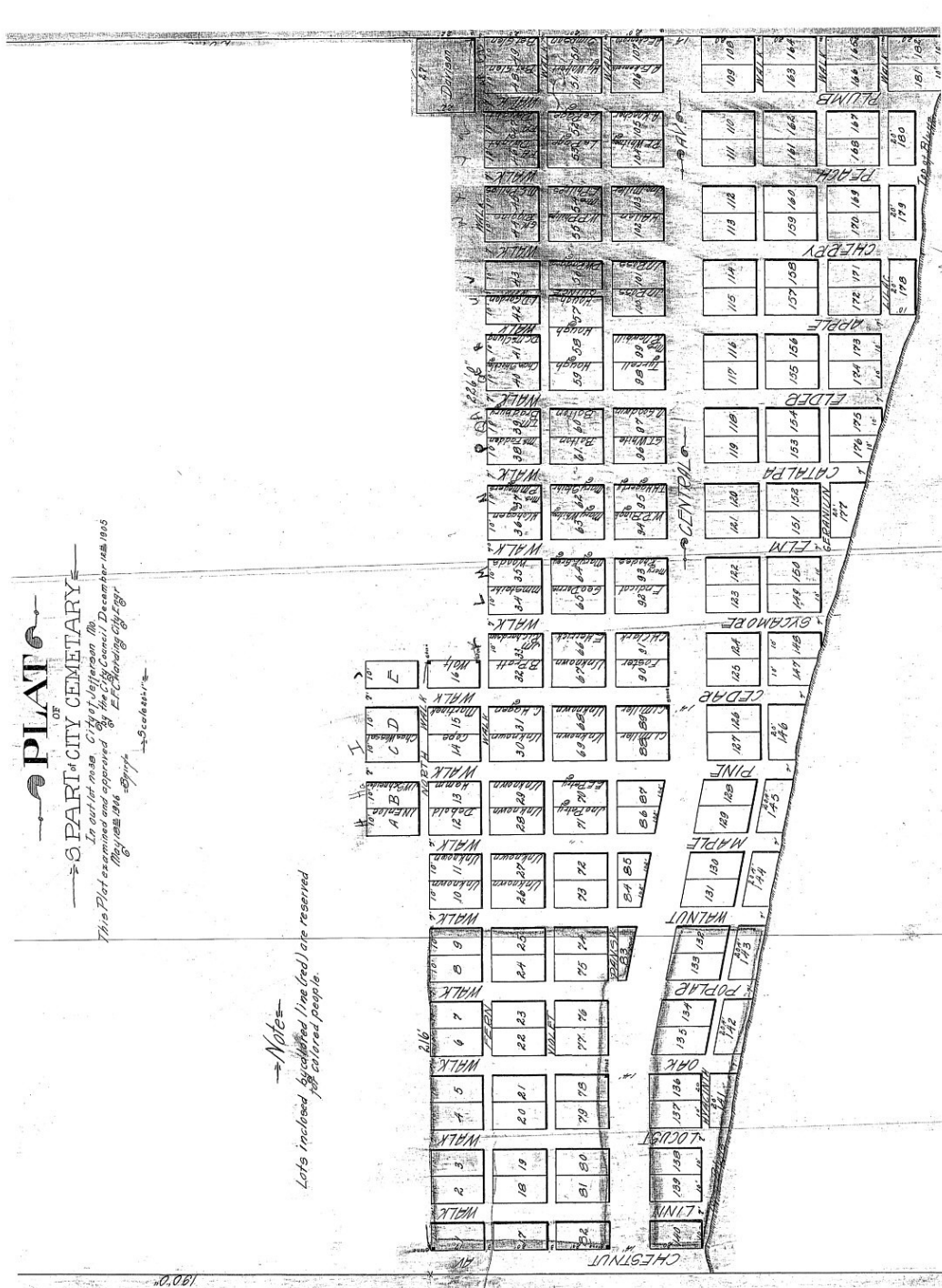


Figure 4. - Partial Plat Map (Old) City Cemetery - 1905

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 22

Woodland-Old City Cemetery

Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

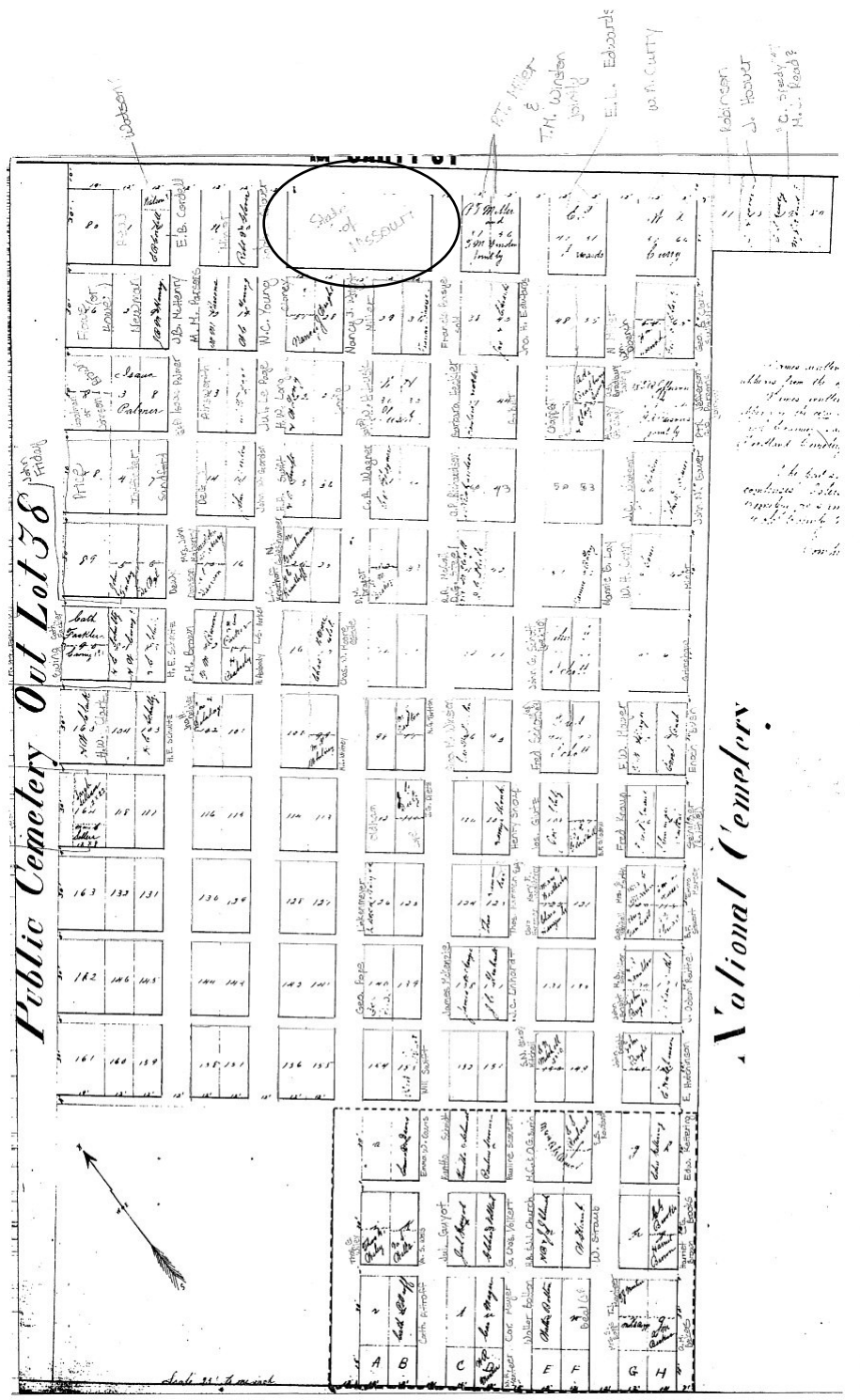


Figure 5. - Woodland Cemetery, Out Lot 39, Plat Map – 1905 Out lot 38 is pictured to the left and the National Cemetery to the right. The “State Lot” is circled.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 23

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 6. – Boundary and Lat/Long Map. Created via Google Earth 3/5/2018
(A, B, C, D corresponds to 1, 2, 3, 4 on the jacket respectively)

A: 38.568507° -92.163320°

F: 38.566441° -92.162968°

B: 38.567027° -92.161292°

G: 38.566606° -92.162833°

C: 38.566973° -92.161359°

H: 38.567044° -92.163184°

D: 38.567065° -92.161471°

I: 38.567907° -92.164021°

E: 38.566123° -92.162554°

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 24

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 7. - Photo Locations. Base Map from Google Earth

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 25

Woodland-Old City Cemetery

Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 8.-Historic photo looking west, unknown photographer, after 1855 (top) and the same tombstones in 2018 (bottom). Sources: Top image: Bottom Image taken by Nancy Thompson March 2018.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 26

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 9: Map showing parcels (outlined in yellow) that delineate Old City Cemetery, Woodland Cemetery and the National Cemetery. The red line is the proposed National Register Boundary. Acreage numbers correspond to parcels, not the nominated boundary.

Image created on base map from MidMoGIS at <http://www.midmogis.org/>
Accessed March 7, 2018.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 27

Woodland-Old City Cemetery

Name of Property

Cole County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 10: Examples of various cemetery ornamentation. Image taken by Michelle Diedrich, March 2018.

National Register of Historic Places
 Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 28

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 11: State Lot slab located in the State Lot noting the name individuals buried therein and what offices they held. The slab was the product of an Eagle Scout Project in 1994 by Andrew Blunt, son of Senator Roy Blunt. Image taken by Michelle Diedrich, March 2018.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 29

Woodland-Old City Cemetery
Name of Property
Cole County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 12: Historic State Lot maker located at the center of the north side of the State Lot. Exact date is unknown but it appears to date from the historic period of the State Lot (1831-1898). Image taken by Michelle Diedrich, March 2018.



WOODLAND-OLD CITY
CEMETERY









WM. A. CURRY, M.D.
1827-1914
JENNY SMITH CURRY,
HIS WIFE
1837-1874

CURRY
CHARLES SMITH CURRY
BORN NOV. 1, 1862
DIED APR. 6, 1912
LOULA GORDON CURRY
BORN JAN. 24, 1864
DIED MAR. 14, 1911

W. A. CURRY
DIED 1914

Fragment of a gravestone.





MARY JANIS
30.71
JANUARY 23, 1842
JCCC
MARCH 3, 1897

LAY



IN MEMORY OF
MY HUSBAND,
PETER SCHMALE,
BORN
OCT. 22, 1840,
DIED
MAR. 11, 1877.







Blank white sign on a post.

RESTING PLACE
WILLIAM
MAY 1850
MAY 1900

RESTING PLACE
MAY 1850
MAY 1900

RESTING PLACE
MAY 1850
MAY 1900

RESTING PLACE
MAY 1850
MAY 1900

RESTING PLACE
MAY 1850
MAY 1900





WINE'S

ELIZA BLANCEY
WIFE OF
R. T. WINE'S
BORN DEC. 11, 1842
DIED JUNE 22, 1923
FEAR NOT DEATH

HILDA
WIFE OF
R. ARNEY
1878 - 1914

LINHARDT
LAWRENCE C.
MAY 11, 1857
JUNE 15, 1935
18 18 18 18

LINHARDT
LAWRENCE C.
MAY 11, 1857
JUNE 15, 1935
18 18 18 18



LOUISE ADA
WIFE OF R. GEORGE A.
CHAMBERS
1852-1917



R. GEORGE A.
CHAMBERS

UNTIL THE DAY BREAK AND THE SHADOWS FALL AWAY





W. H. CRADDOCK
1827 — 1859
ADA CRADDOCK
1834 — 1855

LESLIE
LETA IRENE
FEB. 21, 1865
AUG. 18, 1966

J. CRADDOCK
MAY 11, 1861
FEB. 2, 1901



MINERVA FRAZER
AUG. 17, 1825
MAR. 28, 1805



AMY WALKER
BORN
May 9, 1802
DIED
Feb 5, 1861









Missouri CLG National Register of Historic Places - Nomination Review Report Form

Property Name: Woodland-Old City Cemetery, 1000 & 1022 E McCarty St., Jefferson City, Cole County

Certified Local Government: Historic Preservation Commission

Date of public meeting at which nomination was reviewed: April 10, 2018

Criteria of Significance

Please check below the responses appropriate to the nomination review.

NOTE: For more information on the criteria, see *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

- Criterion A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to our history.
- Criterion B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Criterion C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents a work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (a district).
- Criterion D. Property has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.
- None of the Above

Integrity

Please check below the responses appropriate to the nomination review.

NOTE: For more information on integrity, see *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

- The property retains authentic historic character from its period of significance.
- The property has been significantly altered and no longer retains authentic historic character from its period of significance.

Review Comments

Please check below the responses appropriate to the nomination review.

Commission/Board

- The commission/board recommends that the property is significant, retains integrity and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The commission/board recommends that the property does not meet the criteria of significance and/or no longer retains integrity and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The commission/board chooses not to make a recommendation on the nomination. An explanation of the lack of a recommendation is attached.

Chief Elected Official

- The chief elected official recommends that the property is significant, retains integrity and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The chief elected official recommends that the property does not meet the criteria of significance and/or no longer retains integrity and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The chief elected official chooses not to make a recommendation on the nomination. An explanation of the lack of a recommendation is attached.

Attach additional sheets for further comments.

CLG Commission/Board Chair or Representative

Print Name: Mary Schantz, Chairperson

Signature and Date: Mary Schantz 4/10/18

Chief Elected Official or Designee

Print Name: _____

Signature and Date: _____



Missouri Department of dnr.mo.gov

NATURAL RESOURCES

Eric R. Greitens, Governor

Carol S. Comer, Director



Memorandum

Date: May 30, 2018
To: Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
From: Mike Sutherland, Deputy SHPO
Subject: Woodland-Old City Cemetery, Cole County, MO, National Register Nomination

Our state review board, the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, approved the above nomination on **May 11th, 2018**. All owners and appropriate elected public officials were notified and provided at least thirty (30) days to comment on the above proposed nomination in accordance with Section 36CFR60.6, interim regulations, using the exact notification format recommended by the National Register. **The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.**

Please find enclosed the following documentation:

- 1 CD with original National Register of Historic Places registration form and CLG letter
- Multiple Property Documentation Form
- Photographs
- 1 CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
- 2 Piece(s) of correspondence (cover letter and signature page)
- Other: _____

Comments:

- Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other: _____