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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of 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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name   Evergreen Cemetery
other names/site number   BDN-13

2. Location

street & number	North end of Shorewood Drive		N/A	**not for publication**
city or town	Menomonie		N/A	**vicinity**
state Wisconsin	**code** WI **county** Dunn		**code** 033	**zip code** 54751

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _ nationally statewide X locally. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____   10/21/06
Signature of certifying official/Title   Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer- Wisconsin
_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _ meets _ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____   _____
Signature of commenting official/Title   Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

Evergreen Cemetery	Dunn County	Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State	

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

✓ entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ determined eligible for the
National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
___ See continuation sheet.
__ removed from the National
Register.
__ other, (explain:)

Edgar W. Beall   12-6-06

_____
Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

X   private
    public-local
    public-State
    public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

    building(s)
    district
    structure
X   site
    object

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

contributing	noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
1		sites
		structures
1		objects
4	1	total

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

**Number of contributing resources
is 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 and Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	Concrete
walls	brick
	stone
roof	Asphalt
other	Wood

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

X 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.

X D   a cemetery.

_ E   a reconstructed building, object, or
      structure.

_ F   a commemorative property.

_ G   less than 50 years of age or achieved
      significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1874 to 1954

Significant Dates

1874

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cleveland and French, landscape architects

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):
_ preliminary determination of individual
   listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
_ previously listed in the National
   Register
_ previously determined eligible by
   the National Register
_ designated a National Historic

landmark
_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
X State Historic Preservation Office
_ Other State Agency
_ Federal Agency
_ Local government
_ University
X Other
Name of repository: <u>Evergreen Cemetery Association,</u>
<u>Menomonie., WI</u>

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property   <u>24.33 acres</u>

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	585819	4970969		3	15	586396	4970985
	Zone	Easting	Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing
2	15	586096	4971149		4	15	586111	4970885
	Zone	Easting	Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing

☐ See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Barbara Kooiman, M.A.				
organization	Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center			date	April 2006
street & number	1725 State St.			telephone	608-785-6783
city or town	La Crosse	state	WI	zip code	54601

Evergreen Cemetery	Dunn County	Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State	

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name/title	Ms. Carolyn Ohnstad, director	
organization	Evergreen Cemetery Association	**Date** April 2006
street&number	N4791 STH 25, #579	**Telephone**
city or town Menomonie	**state** WI	**zip code** 54751

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places   **Evergreen Cemetery**
Continuation Sheet   Menomonie, Dunn County, WI

Description

Evergreen Cemetery, a non-denominational cemetery, was originally laid out in 1874 and officially opened in 1875; it currently encompasses 24.33 acres on a raised area on the southeast side of Lake Menomin, just north and east of the downtown area of Menomonie. The first burials in the cemetery, still under construction, were in late 1874. Though initially the raised area was part of the mainland landscape to its south, in the mid 20th century, as the local power company raised the dam for Lake Menomin, the rise became isolated onto an island, connected to the mainland by a single road. Early maps, such as the original sketch plat map from circa 1874, indicate the area south of the cemetery was a low, marshy area; however, an aerial photograph from 1972 clearly shows the cemetery now sits on an island. The original and current plats of the cemetery have identified it in six sections. Overall, all sections of the cemetery have had at least some lots used (including the most southern part of Section 4, the "new" section) as early as the 1880s, according to cemetery records. The section numbers will be used in this description.

The cemetery is accessed from the southwest point by a road, which was built up to create a passage through the low, marshy area and the mainland. Though there is no formal cemetery gate into Evergreen, there is a relatively modern wood sign with the cemetery's name, and a list of cemetery regulations posted at the entrance. This sign is not included in the resource count. As one pulls up into the cemetery, past the entrance, the curvilinear design of the grounds becomes apparent. This brings us to Section 2 on the cemetery plat.

Section 2 is a relatively large section which is irregular in shape, with a triangular point as one enters the cemetery. The front portion of Section 2 was set aside for military burials. Several of these grave sites, including Lots 236, 270 and 276 were administered by the Hosford-Chase Post, American Legion, and Lots 230, 232, 234, 271, 272, and 274 by the Wm. Evans Post 58. Together, these lots make up the "Veterans' Section" of Evergreen Cemetery. A hill to the left/northwest corner, and slope to the right, and a split in the road, create a sense of a natural yet planned landscape. In the portion between the split road, there is a slightly larger-than-life-size cast zinc sculpture of a Civil War union soldier (Designated as "A" on map, Contributing). The monument commemorates the Union Veterans from 1861 to 1865, proclaiming "may their deeds of valor forever inspire love of liberty and country." The statue was erected by the Wm. Evans Women's Relief Corps No. 7 of Menomonie, Wisconsin in 1901 in honor of the war dead from the Civil War and Spanish-American War. A cannon ball sits at the base of the statue. Several rows of white marble military grave stones, known as the G.A.R. lots, stand behind the statue.

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Continuation Sheet	**Menomonie, Dunn County, WI**

As one continues on to the right, along the south edge of the island, continuing through Section 2, one can see that stones have been placed along the edge of the island. An early version of the plat map for Evergreen shows a "public pleasure road to be acquired on edge of wet land with right-of-way to owners beyond, and Evergreen plantation to shut out view into cemetery." It is unclear if this road area was ever acquired and likely was never built, as it does not exist today. However, the fact that it is referred to as a "public pleasure road" indicates the intention of a picturesque park-like setting for Evergreen Cemetery during its planning stages. Undoubtedly, the other curvilinear roads throughout Evergreen Cemetery were also used as a "public pleasure road" at various times during its existence.

Large, mature trees are throughout the cemetery, including the typical white pine, oak and maple, as well as hydrangea, bridal's wreath (75 total), spirea, honeysuckle, arbor vitae, hard maple, elm, ash, and box elder. Most of these shrub species are likely original to the cemetery, as they are all hardy Wisconsin shrubs. The Dutch Elm disease a few decades ago took many of the earlier elm trees, and many have been replaced with new trees; however, the majority of the new tree plantings were done by the cemetery sexton prior to 1950. These plantings have primarily come from local stock, harvested from the undeveloped portions of the island, or from the vicinity. This indicates not only a certain thriftiness, but also the desire to use indigenous varieties for the cemetery. Though the plantings in the cemetery help give the cemetery its "natural" feel, the roadways are what define the viewsheds within the cemetery. The roadways, which go primarily east/west, and follow the contours of the hilly terrain, divide the sections of the cemetery, as well as define how the visitor will view the sections, making a great loop around the cemetery, from the western entrance, to the eastern edge, then looping back west again.

As the visitor continues on the southerly road to the east in the cemetery, Section 3, a roughly circular shaped section in the middle of the cemetery is located to the left. These graves were part of the original plat and were sold to the general public. As one continues on, about halfway down the road on the south side of the island, in the far easterly corner of Section 2, there is a small (15 x 20') sandstone block shed ("B" on the map, Contributing) with an overhanging hipped roof. This shed, referred to as the "tool house" was built in 1923 and was recently restored by the Evergreen Cemetery Association. It stores cemetery tools and equipment, and was designed with the intention of providing shelter to cemetery visitors in the event of rain. Down the slope, toward the water, there is a second, modern shed ("C" on the map, Non-contributing), that is non-contributing to the overall district.

The curvilinear lanes carve out irregular shaped sections for the graves. Most gravestones are typical for this era of cemetery. Just past the small shed on the right, there is a section of eight single row graves. This is the oldest section of the cemetery, and approaching into Section 6, there are lines of stones and markers which date back to the 1870s.

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Behind Section 6, to the southeast, there is an area indicated on the plat map for "Future Expansion". Though that is the intent, at this time it is heavily wooded and at a lower elevation, closer to the water, and there is not a current plan for developing this portion of the cemetery. However, since earliest times, this "future expansion" portion of the cemetery has been used for harvesting plantings in the cemetery to renew trees and shrubs which have been lost to the elements and age. Due to its historic use as a critical part of the cemetery, the "Future Expansion" area is being left inside the cemetery's historic district boundaries as a contributing part of the overall cemetery.

Moving past the single rows of graves to the south, making up the oldest section of the cemetery, with burials dating back to 1874, Section 5, a large section to the north, is fully developed. These graves were also sold to the general public, some as early as the 1880s. At the far east edge of the cemetery, it appears that the road ends. Prior to the second raising of Lake Menomin in the 1950s, a raised road crossed from Evergreen Cemetery to the Point Comfort Park directly east. However, for approximately fifty years, the level of the lake has required that the road be abandoned because it is now under water.

As one moves around the eastern end upward to the northern end of the cemetery, there is a section (Section 4) that goes out onto a north point which was platted most recently, in 1954 (Cemetery Assn. Minutes, 28 Apr., 1954). The area was literally cleared of all brush and trees and sodded with grass to make it a viable area for burials. This is where the highest concentration of newer graves is located; however, the rows closest to the road on the south side are much older (late 1800s). Additionally, the cemetery vault is located in this area, next to the road. This building ("D" on the map, Contributing), built circa 1896, is a one story, front gabled brick building with large, double vault doors. It was designed to store bodies prior to interment throughout the winter until the ground could thaw enough for digging. Though used until 2002, the vault is no longer needed because machinery now can dig in frozen ground. Overall, the intention in the design of Section 4 was to blend with the existing cemetery design, with its curvilinear road which goes up and around the point, and the layout of the plots. These plots differ from the others in the cemetery only in that there is not a perimeter around each cemetery plot (as in the older sections) and each plot abuts against the next, making a more efficient use of the land available. However, overall, Section 4 contributes to the overall design of the cemetery's historic district in design and feel.

The northwest portion (Sections 1 and the northern part of 2) of the cemetery is on a knoll, the highest elevation of Evergreen Cemetery. This section has the largest individual plots in the cemetery. Some of the graves are on the lower side of the slope, but a few are on top of the knoll, with a view to the north of Lake Menomin. The open portions of Section 2 are left unplotted because of the steep bank of

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the hillside. Section 1 and the top of Section 2, on "the hill," is where the elite residents of Menomonie were buried, including the Knapps, the Tainters, both founders of the Knapp, Stout and Company, as well as other prominent families. The graves are spread out more, and the plots are larger than in other parts of the cemetery. The cemetery's only mausoleum is also on this knoll, a simple designed crypt belonging to the Buckley family. (Neither the crypt, nor the individual gravestones are included in the count.) The view from this knoll also gives the visitor a good view of the curvilinear layout of the cemetery, both natural and orderly.

Minor changes have taken place in the cemetery over the years. In the 1930s, stone and concrete curbs were put into the more hilly sections of the cemetery, along the roads. The roads, which were originally paved with crushed gravel were blacktopped in the 1980s.

In 1996, Evergreen Cemetery was catalogued by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in its inventory of historic/prehistoric burial sites in Wisconsin. (Thomasgard, 1996).

Overall, the cemetery has the same basic layout as it did when originally designed in 1874. The roads are substantially the same, and though some of the plantings have changed, the cemetery association has been conscious to use similar regional plants as replacements, many taken from undeveloped cemetery property, to keep the cemetery's natural landscape intact. The Evergreen Cemetery exhibits a high degree of integrity in its continued use of the original design.

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Statement of Significance

Evergreen Cemetery, designed in 1874 and operated as a non-denominational, planned, professionally landscaped cemetery, was officially opened for use in 1875 by its owners, the Knapp, Stout & Company. The first burials in the still incomplete grounds took place in December 1874. It is locally significant under Criterion C and Criterion Consideration D as a fine example of a planned landscape cemetery in the popular late 19th century "rural romantic" style, with natural plantings, curved drives and use of the varied, picturesque landscape overlooking Lake Menomin in the city of Menomonie. The cemetery's period of significance spans from 1874, the year of the design and first burials in the cemetery, to 1954, with the opening of Section 4, the newest section to be developed in the cemetery. The cemetery, over 125 years later, still retains a high degree of historic integrity with the roads and many of the plantings remaining much the same as when originally platted.

History of Menomonie

The first permanent settlement of the village that came to be known as Menomonie was inhabited in 1830. The area was attractive to white settlers due to its proximity to the white pine forests and the ideal mill location on what is today known as Wilson Creek. The first several mills at the site failed until Captain William Wilson came to the area and purchased the mill site in the mid 1840s from its previous owner (Curtiss-Wedg, et. al., 1925: 60).

The village of Menomonie was platted in 1859 for the first time, though there had been an informal community there since the mid-1840s with the Knapp, Stout and Company lumber mill. Since the lumber company owned much of the land along the Red Cedar River, they owned the land where the village was eventually platted. The new plat established the street pattern south of the mill pond which came to be known as Lake Menomin, and as additions were added to the city, the city was incorporated in 1882.

The city of Menomonie saw a huge change in the early 20th century when the Knapp Stout & Company closed in 1901, once the great stands of white pine were depleted from northern Wisconsin. Though this caused economic distress, it was temporary, as those who stayed found other pursuits in the commercial and industrial realms. The new focus for the community was as a support center to the surrounding agriculture, as much of the former timber lands were converted for dairy production.

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Knapp, Stout and Company

Knapp, Stout and Company was originally founded as a lumber company in Menomonie in 1846. The original partners were John Holly Knapp, originally from New York, and Captain William Wilson, from Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. Shortly thereafter Andrew Tainter, originally from Salina, New York, joined the partnership, and the company became known as Knapp and Tainter. Finally, Henry L. Stout, originally from New Jersey, joined the firm in 1853 as a partner, at which time the company came to be known as Knapp, Stout and Company (Lynch, 1996: 47-49).

Northwestern Wisconsin was a virtual wilderness in 1846 when the company started. Though the Dakota Sioux and the Ojibwe had ceded this land to the U.S. government in the 1830s and early '40s, there were still many Native Americans in the area when the lumber company was first formed. Though the company had mills in Rice Lake, Chetek, Prairie Farm, Cedar Falls, Downsville and Waubeek, its center of company was in Menomonie. There, the big mill was steam operated, and with the other mills in Menomonie, had a total output of 625,000 board feet of lumber per day. The lumber would then be put on rafts and sent downriver on the Red Cedar, to the Chippewa River to eventually connect with the Mississippi, where most of the lumber was sent to ports at Dubuque, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Ft. Madison, Hamilton, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Louis, then to points west from there (Lynch, 1996: 51-52).

By 1887, Knapp, Stout & Co., Company was the only major lumber company in the Chippewa River valley. The company, with its growth, began to aide in community development, with financial assistance toward the development and construction of schools, churches, a state-of-the-art civic center (Mabel Tainter Memorial Theater), and eventually a school which developed into a university (UW – Stout). As part of the company's community-minded spirit, when a need for a cemetery for mill workers and their families was evident, the Knapp, Stout & Co. stepped up to secure a final resting place for the community's population (Curtiss-Wedg, et. al., 1925: 61).

Evergreen Cemetery

In the summer of 1874, the original burying ground at Menomonie was not sufficient to serve the needs of the community. In fact, local newspaper accounts describe the original cemetery as

> little better than a potter's field. Not infrequently in digging a grave, it happens that the sexton will strike the coffin of some nameless sleeper, buried there years before. This

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ought not to be, the only remedy we have is to enlarge the grounds, survey it into lots, and impose some system and order upon this business of burying the dead. (*Dunn County News*, 29 August 1874.)

Initially, the community tried to form a cemetery association, but there was not enough interest, and the plan was abandoned, however, Knapp, Stout & Company took on the task, purchasing approximately fifty acres on the east bank of the pond, later known as Lake Menomin. They hired civil engineer and landscape architects William Merchant Richardson French and Horace William Shaler Cleveland to lay out their new cemetery in the popular "rural romantic" mode. The company also had a cottage (not extant) built on the grounds for the use of the superintendent of the cemetery. Rules for the cemetery use were formed in 1884, in part to curtail the hunting and fishing that was taking place in the cemetery. (*Dunn County News*, 7 June 1895). The cemetery, which opened in 1875, was managed by Knapp, Stout & Company for the next thirty years, until the company, by then no longer in active lumber production, turned the cemetery over to the newly formed private board of trustees that was known as the Evergreen Cemetery Association.

At the time of the formation of the Evergreen Cemetery Association, in 1904, the cemetery covered 52 acres, and had been platted into 900 lots, 25 square feet each.(1) At that time, up to 400 lots had been sold, at a price from $20 to $75 each, depending on location. An additional ten acres, which included the grounds and residence for the cemetery's superintendent, had never been platted. Prior to the formation of the cemetery association, Knapp, Stout & Company had paid for all expenses out of company funds, while submitting all proceeds from plot sales into a fund for the upkeep of the cemetery, which they donated, along with the land, to the cemetery association at the time of the land transfer (*Dunn County News*, 6 February 1904).

Since the transfer, the Evergreen Cemetery Association has modified its bylaws to keep up with changing times. The superintendent's house was no longer used by the 1970s and the property was sold by October 1998. The cemetery land, which is on an area of higher elevation than the surrounding pond, became an island connected to the shore only by a narrow man-made road, which gives visitors access to the cemetery. This island was created in 1955 when the level of Lake Menomin was raised to accommodate a higher dam. It was at that time that a road on the west side of the island was inundated, and thus discontinued use.

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1 The acreage significantly diminished with the raising of the lake level.

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Beautiful Cemetery/Rural Cemetery Movement

Early Euro-American and American cemeteries during the Colonial period were almost always affiliated with churches, and thus denominational and geographically relatively close to the church buildings. The exception was New England, where Puritan beliefs led to the establishment of common community burial grounds. Neither type had paths or streets, and were devoid of design elements, although they were often walled or fenced. Also, due to eventual overcrowding, early American cemeteries also often became malodorous as the bodies decomposed (Potter and Boland, 1993: 5). The need for better sanitary conditions and more acceptable cemeteries likely spurred a new movement in cemetery design.

The first evidence of planned cemeteries as an extension of planned landscapes, such as parks, was seen in 1796, when Josiah Meigs designed New Haven, Connecticut's New Burying Ground (later named Grove Street Cemetery). Its more gridded, formal layout reflected the rationalism of the late 1700s, whereas later cemeteries in the mid 1800s were designed in the romantic "rural" landscape design, using the hills, valleys, ponds and woods as natural points that dictated planned landscape design (Tishler, 1989: 121-123).

With this first design, a new trend in cemetery design was gradually established. Cemeteries as they are known today are a relatively new concept. Modern cemetery design came out of necessity in response to changing social values. First, increased populations and increasingly urban areas necessitated organized systems of burial for the dead, meeting both the social mores of establishing a location for loved ones' eternal rest, as well as increasing understanding and acknowledgement of public health issues if burials are not secluded and properly implemented. Finally, the Victorian era of the mid to late 19th century further emphasized a higher aesthetic among the populations.

The first cemetery design to implement the concept of the "rural romantic cemetery" in the United States was Mount Auburn in Cambridge, Massachusetts in the 1830s. The rustic plan, with winding paths, diverse outlooks, wooded and grassy areas, small lakes and streams, as well as picturesque structures and grottos within a cemetery setting offered visitors a natural sanctuary that was subtly altered by man. The idea was that the natural setting would encourage reflection about one's own mortality. However, in reality, the use of Mount Auburn by the general public was probably more realistically utilized because of the lack of otherwise public parks and spaces for visitors to stroll and enjoy the outdoors. It offered an escape from the dirty, bustling city, giving people a place to stroll, take picnics, and enjoy the scenery.

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The rural cemetery of the pre-Civil War era was generally sited on a relatively large, hilly and wooded parcel, on the outskirts of town. Where possible, the site commanded a dramatic or symbolic view, such as of a river, which evoked the journey the dead make from this world into the next. The naturalistic appearance of the pre-Civil War rural cemetery was shaped by thinning existing trees and placing plants to direct the view. After the Civil War, the landscape of the rural cemetery became less dramatic and more like a garden. Noted landscape architects such as Adolph Strauch, Jacob Weidenmann, and O. C. Simonds made significant contributions to this development, providing much-emulated examples of gardens of the dead during the late nineteenth century (Tishler, 1989: 121-22).

Naturally, the public park concept came out of the popularity of planned cemetery spaces such as Mount Auburn. Thus, the urban park movement of the late 19th century was influencing the landscaping of some of these cemeteries. Landscape architects such as Frederick Law Olmsted, in designing parks such as Central Park in New York City, used the "urban park" style which used local trees and shrubs, and created a "natural" landscape with curvilinear roads, hills, low areas, ponds and such. The less formal park was a successful model, and was widely replicated (Fogel et. al, 1988: 29).

In the early twentieth century, the American rural cemetery evolved into the perpetual lawn care cemetery or "memorial park." The City Beautiful movement, with its emphasis on formal plans and manicured lawns, was a prime factor in sparking this transition. A level site with a broad lawn, unbroken by large monuments or fences around individual plots, characterizes this type. Mechanized equipment for maintaining the manicured lawn came into widespread use just after World War II, making markers that were flush with the ground preferred in memorial parks (Potter and Boland, p. 5).

French and Cleveland, landscape architects

Horace William Shaler Cleveland was born in New England, but came to the Midwest at the age of 21 in 1835. He worked briefly as a land surveyor, and explored some of the wilderness of western Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota. He ultimately returned to the East, where he purchased a farm in New Jersey and founded the New Jersey Horticultural Society. From there, he partnered with Robert Morris Copeland, and worked on projects including cemeteries, public squares, pleasure grounds, farms, and gardens. He collaborated with Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux just after the Civil War on designs for Prospect Park in Brooklyn (Tischler, 1985: 281).

By 1869, Cleveland moved back to the Midwest, where he remained for the remainder of his career. He formed an informal partnership with civil engineer William M.R. French in 1871 as he worked throughout the Midwest in states including Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and

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Indiana. During this period, the design partners worked on the design of cemeteries, suburban residential developments, vacation resorts, parks, university grounds, and sites for newly built capitol buildings. By the early 1880s, Cleveland suffered a series of personal set-backs, including the death of his son in 1880, an ailing wife, and the serious illness of his partner French, leaving Cleveland to continue their practice alone. By the mid 1880s, Cleveland decided to move from Chicago, to Minneapolis to continue his practice, though he was already well into his 70s (Tischler, 1985: 282).

Some of Cleveland's best-known works were accomplished during his Minneapolis years. He had been working prior to his move there to help develop the city park system in the metro area with some success. Part of his master-plan for the Minneapolis park system was to work with the natural landscape of the Mississippi River, work cooperatively with the city of St. Paul. He tended to use as many indigenous plantings as possible, in order to put money toward other more pressing financial needs, such as acquisition of more park lands. He worked in the city of Minneapolis until the end of his career in the mid 1890s, and he died in Hinsdale, Illinois in 1900(Tischler, 1985: 283-4).

William Merchant Richardson French also had a long and distinguished career. Born in Exeter, New Hampshire on 1 October 1843, he graduated from Harvard in 1864 and served for about a year as a volunteer in the Union Army. He later took courses in civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He moved to Chicago in 1867.

French practiced civil engineering as well as landscape design in Chicago for about ten years, during which time he collaborated with civil engineer Horace W.S. Cleveland. Though he had a distinguished career in landscape architecture, French's real love was the arts. He began lecturing about the subject, and in 1878 he became the secretary of the Chicago Academy of Design. In 1885, he became the first director of the Art Institute of Chicago, a position which he held for twenty-nine years, until his death in 1914 (www.artic.edu)

Though it would seem logical that Cleveland was the true architect of the plans for Evergreen Cemetery, evidence points toward French being the actual designer. According to local historian John Russell, in November 1874, William M. R. French was enroute between Faribault, Minnesota and his home in Chicago, Illinois, making various stops to see clients in Minnesota and Wisconsin, via railroad. He stopped in Menomonie to meet with officials from Knapp, Stout & Company who had hired him to lay out plans for Evergreen Cemetery. After leaving Menomonie, his circuitous route took him first to Minneapolis, then to Faribault, then back toward McGregor, Iowa, where he was stranded for an overnight at Prairie du Chien due to ice on the river. There, in his frustration at the layover, he wrote to a friend the following letter excerpt:

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> I bear my trials with an equal animus, carrying with me a monitor of insignificance of human affairs in the shape of the plan of the Menomonie cemetery. This is like a lady's knitting work, furnishes me with occupation in any spare time and I am at this moment awaiting a warm room in the Dousman House where I can spend the day drafting.

Thus, the Evergreen Cemetery was apparently designed by French, though likely with input from his colleague, Cleveland (Russell, *Dunn Co. News*, 3 July 1991).

In terms of the design of Evergreen Cemetery, certainly both Cleveland and French had experience working with the "rural romantic cemetery" style of architecture, and Cleveland's later career designing parks for the city of St. Paul, Minnesota further emphasized his preference for using existing topography, indigenous plantings and available vistas for his designs, working with the existing environment rather than in spite of it. It is obvious these design aesthetics were used in the design of Evergreen Cemetery, thus emphasizing its significance as a planned landscape typical of the popular landscape stylistic mode of its era and its designers.

Summary

The Evergreen Cemetery continues to be an important and active cemetery for the city of Menomonie, with a highly functioning cemetery association which has continued to improve the cemetery, keep up the grounds, and maintain the history of the cemetery. The Menomonie Historical Preservation Commission established Evergreen Cemetery as a local landmark in 1996, further emphasizing the community's recognition of their historic cemetery.

In summary, the Evergreen Cemetery is a significant work of landscape architecture as was planned by the landscape design team of William M.R. French and Horace W. S. Cleveland. The cemetery, designed in 1874 in the popular "rural romantic cemetery" style, was officially opened in 1875, and has barely changed in the years since then, and thus retains a high degree of design integrity. With its scenic location, use of curving roads and naturalistic plantings, the cemetery displays the design elements of the rural cemetery movement. Evergreen Cemetery's history of being established as a place of interment for the workers and families of Knapp, Stout & Company of Menomonie further sets it apart as an unusual and interesting feature in Menomonie's historic landscape.

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Criteria Consideration D

Evergreen Cemetery meets the conditions set forth in criteria consideration D. Its significance lies in its distinctive design features as an example of the rural cemetery movement.

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Boundary Description

The legal boundary description of the Evergreen Cemetery is as follow, as recorded at the Dunn County Register of Deeds, Vol. 635, Page 165, recorded May 23, 1996. Though this is still the legal boundary description of record, parts of this property description were inundated by the raising of Lake Menomin in 1955, and the current exposed acreage of Evergreen Cemetery is actually 24.33 acres, according to Cedar Corp., an engineering company that does maps for the City of Menomonie.

Part of the E ½ of SW; Part Lots 1 & 2, 24, Pt. NW NW 25-28-13

A part of the East half of the South West quarter and of Lots Number on e(1 and Two (2) of Section Number Twenty-four (24), and the North-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section Number Twenty five (25) in Township number Twenty eight (28) North, of Range number thirteen (13) West, described as follows: - Beginning at a point on the West line of said Section number Twenty-five (25), Two Thousand one hundred and fifty eight (2,158) feet, North of the quarter post on said West line, thence North 50 degrees 25' East two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet, thence north 31 degrees 23' East Seventy-three and 1/10 (73.1) feet, thence North 12 degrees 9' East, one hundred and forty three (143) feet, thence North 8 degrees 51' West, One hundred and seventy-four and 5/10 (174.5) feet, thence North 18 degrees 6'west four hundred and six teen (416) feet, thence North 11 degrees 51" West Seventy three (73) feet, thence north 13 degrees 33' East Two hundred and forty-five and 3/10 (245.3) feet thence, North 48 degrees 3' east Two hundred and fifteen (215) feet thence North 44 degrees 37 feet West Two hundred and five (205) feet, thence North 51 degrees 58 feet, east one hundred and eleven (111) feet, thence North 79 degrees 49' East Sixty (60) feet, thence North 25 degrees 59' East, Seventy-two (72) feet thence north 60 degrees 11' East Two hundred and twenty (220) feet, thence South 87 degrees 3' east one hundred and four (104) feet, thence south 65 degrees 1' east one hundred and eighty-four feet (184) , thence North 64 degrees 29 feet east, north 77 degrees 57' East two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet, thence south 40 degrees 18' east three hundred and three feet, thence north 72 degrees 42' east two hundred and forty three (243) feet, thence north 49 degrees 42' east six hundred and eight-five (685) feet, thence south 57 degrees 26' West two thousand four hundred and seventy nine (2,479) feet, thence north 54 degrees 35' West eighty and 8/10 (80.8) feet to the place of beginning, containing 52.85 acres, more or less. As described in Deeds, Volume 64, page 41, dated May 29, dated April 16, 1904, on file with the Dunn County Register of Deeds.

Boundary Justification

The nominated acreage corresponds with the portion of the grounds that remain above water that are detailed in the legal boundary description.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Evergreen Cemetery
Menomonie, Dunn County, Wisconsin
Photographs by Barbara Kooiman, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center (MVAC)
March 2005
Negatives at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin

The above information applies to all of the following photographs:

Photo #1 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, entrance on west side of cemetery, facing east

Photo #2 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, Civil War Memorial statue ("A" on map), near entrance on west side of cemetery, facing east.

Photo #3 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, sandstone block shed ("B" on map) on south side of cemetery, facing southeast

Photo #4 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, single row grave sites on southeast side of cemetery, facing southeast

Photo #5 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, one of the stones from the single row section, southeast side of cemetery, facing south

Photo #6 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, rare metal grave marker in single row grave section, indicating location of first recorded burial (Dec. 24, 1874) at Evergreen Cemetery, southeast side of cemetery, facing north

Photo #7 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, general view from southern section of cemetery facing northeast.

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Photo #8 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, general view from southern section of cemetery facing northwest.

Photo #9 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, general view from eastern edge of cemetery, facing southwest.

Photo #10 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, general view from eastern edge of cemetery, facing northwest.

Photo #11 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, general view from eastern edge of cemetery, facing northwest.

Photo #12 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, Captain William Wilson stone, just northwest of concrete block shed, facing southeast.

Photo #13 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, James Huff Stout marker, just northwest of concrete block shed

Photo #14 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, vault ("D" on map) in northern section of cemetery, facing north

Photo #15 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, P.C. Wilson monument, who was representative of Knapp, Stout and Co., Company and president of Evergreen Cemetery Association from its inception until his death in 1935, located in northwestern section, on hill, facing west

Photo #16 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, Knapp stone, in northwestern section, on hill, facing east

Photo #17 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, Tainter stone, in northwestern section, on hill, facing northwest

Photo #18 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, Buckley crypt, in northwestern section, on hill, facing north

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Photo #19 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, looking down at middle sections from hill, facing east

Photo #20 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, looking down at middle sections from hill, facing southwest

Photo #21 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, looking down at middle sections from hill, facing east

Photo #22 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, looking down hill at statue in entry, facing southeast

Photo #23 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, general view of cemetery, northern road, looking northwest

Photo #24 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, general view of cemetery, northern road, looking west
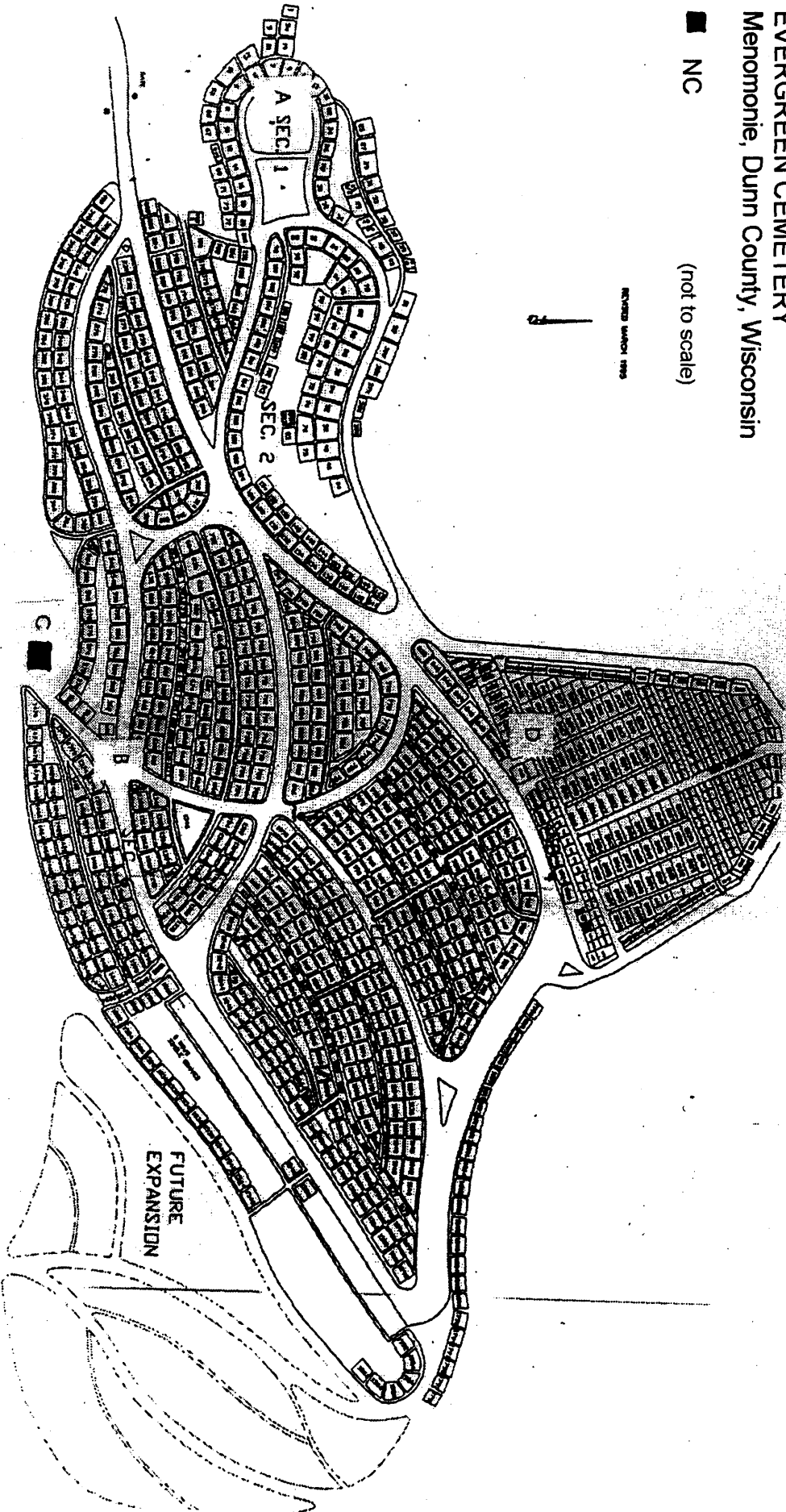
Photo #25 of 25
Evergreen Cemetery, detail of Graven stone and dog companion, looking south

EVERGREEN CEMETERY
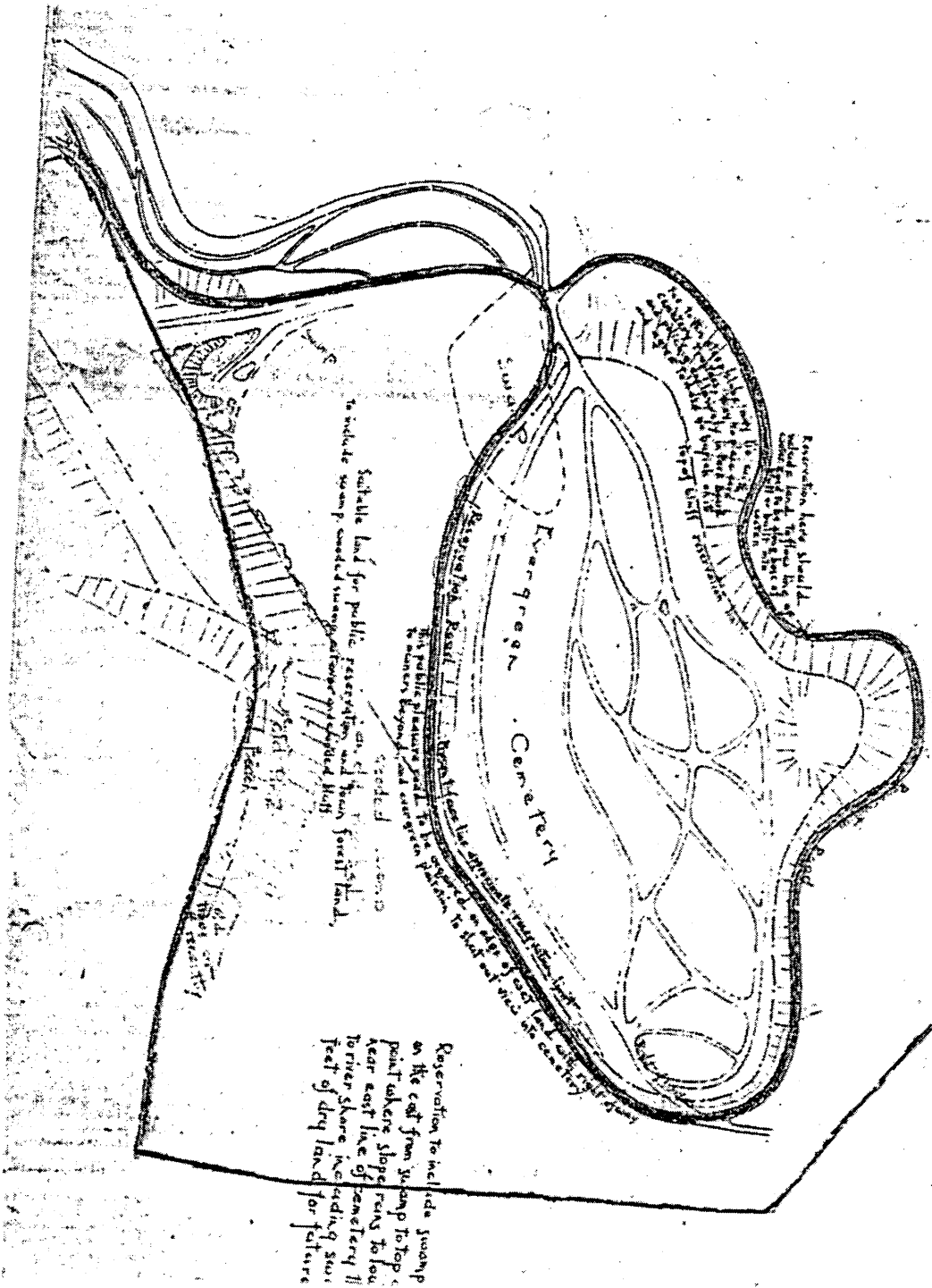## Menomonie, Dunn County, Wisconsin

■ NC

(not to scale)

REVISED MARCH 1995

A SEC. 1

SEC. 2

C ■

B

FUTURE EXPANSION

Original Site Map for Evergreen Cemetery, 1874. Menomonie, Dunn County, Wisconsin

North →