NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Liverpool Cemetery

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 225 Sixth Street | N/A | not for publication

city or town Liverpool | N/A | vicinity

state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13088

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

__ **national** __ **statewide** _X_ **local**

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO 4/1/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 of the Keeper 5/26/15
Date of Action

Liverpool Cemetery
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

5. Classification

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

	private
x	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

	building(s)
	district
x	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
1	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery
FUNERARY/mausoleum

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery
FUNERARY/mausoleum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Neoclassical Revival (O'Neill Mausoleum)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone (O'Neill Mausoleum)
walls: Stone (O'Neill Mausoleum)
roof: Stone (O'Neill Mausoleum)
other:

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Liverpool is an incorporated village northwest of the city of Syracuse in central New York State. The Liverpool Cemetery encompasses ±6 acres in the north-central portion of the village, bounded by Alder, Fifth, Tulip and Sixth streets. The cemetery was established around 1846 with access originally from Tulip Street. The oldest portion of the cemetery is at the top of a hill along Tulip Street; it is roughly two acres in size and largely consists of burials from the mid to the late nineteenth century. Burials in this portion reflect the Rural Cemetery Movement through the use of topography and other scenic features such as gravel and grass roadways with curved corners, scattered landscaping within family plots, and burial lots of various sizes. Interments are grouped around central monuments, many of them outlined with remnants of stone walls or fencing. A wide, grass covered path extends from Tulip Street west toward Alder Street, where it meets the newer sections of the cemetery. A westward descending slope makes up the mid portion of the cemetery and consists of burials mostly from the late nineteenth and turn-of-the-twentieth centuries. Burials are a combination of groupings around a family monument or west facing rows of markers aligned north to south. A paved asphalt road separates the most recent portion of the cemetery on the west end from the older sections. The ground in this area is flat and the plots are more uniform in size and layout, responding to twentieth-century cemetery practices. This section of the cemetery also features the only family mausoleum on the grounds. The O'Neill family mausoleum is a large granite and marble early twentieth century Neoclassical Revival building, large enough to contain 8-10 interments. Monuments and markers also differ in age and style with the majority on the hill representing the mid to late nineteenth century in terms of materials, styles and symbolism (obelisks, draped urns, various Victorian era iconography, marble and granite), whereas the markers in the sections on the slope are mostly granite, except for one white bronze monument. The markers in the flat, most recent section are all low granite markers, some with metal plate inscriptions, and are less ornate in terms of symbolism. The cemetery also features a late twentieth century planting program of memorial trees outlining the grounds along Fifth and Alder streets. Mature trees along Sixth Street appear to be remnants of older attempts at landscaping along the ridgeline up the hill. Another surviving feature is a contributing historic stone wall along Tulip Street with stone posts connected by a chain. The cemetery contains approximately 3,600 interments and is still an active cemetery owned and maintained by the village.

Narrative Description

Liverpool is an incorporated village northwest of the city of Syracuse in central New York State and is often referred to as a suburb of Syracuse, due to its close proximity. Both municipalities are bordered by Onondaga

Lake, connecting their histories to the growth and development of water transportation and related industries. Liverpool is located roughly at the midpoint of the lake's northeast shore. Essentially, the village is bounded on the south by the lake and has the New York State Thruway passing through part of its northern edge. The Liverpool Cemetery is located in the north part of the village near its center. It was officially established in 1846 when the old burial ground at Johnson Park was closed and the burials removed. Some of the oldest recorded markers in the Liverpool Cemetery predate its founding and are assumed to be re-interments from Johnson Park or memorial markers. The current estimate of known burials is approximately 3,600 for the Liverpool Cemetery.

Encompassing slightly less than six acres, the Liverpool Cemetery is bounded on the north by Sixth Street, Fifth Street on the south, Tulip Street to the east and Alder Street to the west. Alder runs at an angle through the village giving the cemetery a distinctive trapezoid shape. Tulip is a main north-south thoroughfare that terminates at the Onondaga Lake Parkway, which follows the path of the former Oswego Canal, connecting the village to the city of Syracuse. The original entrance to the cemetery was from Tulip Street near the north end. A former grass covered roadway has a blocked entrance from Tulip Street and goes up a rise where it meets another grass and gravel roadway that runs west through the older part of the cemetery. The former entrance is marked by a historic fieldstone wall constructed at some unknown date in the nineteenth century, possibly as early as 1848, when non-specific improvements are first noted as being made to the cemetery. The wall has irregular fieldstones that taper in height along the street edge and is topped with stone posts painted white. In 1950, a chain salvaged from a WWII battleship was added, linking the posts to create a barrier to the street. No one person has been identified as laying out the grounds for the cemetery and it is assumed that the original layout was the work of the Liverpool village trustees from the mid-nineteenth century.

Based on the existing plot lines and age, the cemetery falls into three large sections with the oldest part of the cemetery on the hill and the most recent section on flat ground. A current map of the grounds shows the oldest section divided into narrow rows running north to south with plots of different sizes that show more uniformity in size in the south end. A small number of larger plots are scattered throughout this portion with most found in the preferred locations near roadway crossings, on the crest, atop small rises, or overlooking Tulip Street, indicating the wealth and prominence of the owner. One of these is the Gleason plot, marked by a low stone fence and cedar trees. Lucius Gleason was a lawyer and a member of one of Liverpool's wealthiest and most prominent families. A large granite obelisk monument bears the Gleason name and inscriptions and is surrounded by several smaller stones marking the graves of the family members. Many of the other larger family plots are marked by low stone walls or the remnants of fencing (mostly the stone support posts). Corner plot markers are other remnants often seen in this part of the cemetery.

Current cemetery maps indicate that the section descending the hill was laid out in a more regular grid pattern that was carried over into the flat section of the cemetery. When viewed from the entrances or the roadways, the hillside appears seamless with the oldest section of the cemetery. The map also indicates that an attempt was made to make this section of the cemetery more regular than the more haphazard hilltop and to alleviate some overcrowding issues. The hillside includes lots in what was part of an original road running north to south across the cemetery. Additional plots were sold in part of another roadway that ran east toward the hilltop and Tulip Street. West of these roadway plots, the hill is divided into evenly laid out similar sized plots. As previously mentioned, this layout is carried over into the most recent section of the cemetery with the only variation being the plots along Alder Street, which are triangular in shape due to the angle of the street. The main entrance to the cemetery is at the asphalt paved roadway from Sixth Street and is marked by a non-historic wooden sign with the name and date of the cemetery. The south end of this roadway is marked with a large diagram of the cemetery, showing the grounds divided into nine smaller sections and the paths and roadways. In 2000, the village trustees opened the edges of the cemetery along Fifth, Alder and part of Sixth Streets for sale, dividing the lands into 285 narrow plots.

Located in section four, plots 80-81, the O'Neill Mausoleum is the only building located on the cemetery grounds. It was built for James O'Neill (1836-1907), who made his fortune in mining in Kansas and Missouri. O'Neill was born in Liverpool and had business interests in Webb City, Missouri and Jamestown, New York. The mausoleum is a temple-fronted Neoclassical Revival building constructed of large granite blocks with four granite Doric order columns and a front gabled roof, also of granite. The name O'Neill is in raised letters in the frieze band below the cornice. An ornate metal door in the entrance has a prominent eared surround. Besides the door, the only other decorative element is the art glass window of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane in the rear wall of the building. The crypts and interior are faced with marble. Raised marble letters have the names and dates of those interred. Metal handle pulls are at the ends of each crypt for access. The mausoleum contains ten crypts, one of which is for James O'Neill. Visible through the door are the crypts for his daughters, Jennie Bruen and Grace Rigdon, and their husbands. The mausoleum is surrounded by six tall, mature evergreen trees, which create a visual contrast to the low markers in the adjacent plots. South of the mausoleum is a non-historic metal flagpole surrounded by low shrubs, containing a memorial for those from the village who died in the Civil War and are buried in unknown graves. The cemetery contains the graves of a number of veterans from the American Revolution through more recent wars/conflicts. Some of the oldest veterans' headstones have deteriorated and were replaced by non-historic government issued markers, including that of Civil War veteran, Henry Schadt, with his name spelled as Schatt on both the old and new markers.

Grounds surrounding the mausoleum (sections one, four and seven) have burials from the 1930s to the present and display twentieth-century arrangements and burial practices that moved the cemetery away from the sentimental displays of the nineteenth century to the more streamlined and simplified displays associated with the memorial park movement. Standardization in markers and overall arrangement is evident through the use of similar marker styles, smaller sizes, limited inscriptions and a return to burials aligned in rows, with the majority of the markers facing the hill. Plots along roadways have the markers facing the roadway. Some of the older burials in this section have low shrubs surrounding the markers, a trend borrowed from the twentieth-century memorial park movement that advocated hiding markers to provide a more open, park-like vista. Markers are granite; some are rectangular with low arched tops and some are low and slanted. All are set on ashlar bases. The colors vary from pink to gray and black, and the majority of the stones bear only the names and dates of the decedents. A few of the more recent stones follow the trend of etched artwork indicating a favorite interest of the decedent (automobiles, pets, hobbies, etc.).

Sections two, five and eight make up the lower hillside portion of the cemetery. Overall arrangement and types of markers show that the caretakers followed the trends of the late nineteenth century and turn-of the-twentieth century lawn park cemetery practices through the use of a grid pattern that allowed more space between markers, removed landscaping that obscured much of the grounds and reoriented burials in rows, which included the plots with large family monuments. Surviving mature landscaping is still limited to the edges of the grounds with a few scattered small groups of trees or shrubs near the paved roadway. This opens up the main portion of the grounds, providing a clear view up the hillside. Many of the markers in these sections are generally family obelisk monuments with smaller head or footstones, most of granite with the exception of one white bronze marker for the Aiken family (section 5, plot 8). Some of the plots have remnants of stone or concrete posts that held metal pole fencing. Presumably, the metal disappeared during one of the scrap metal drives during either World War I or World War II. A significant number of large individual markers unassociated with family monuments are seen throughout.

Sections three, six and nine make up the oldest section of the cemetery, which has been briefly described earlier in this document as reflecting the late Rural Cemetery trends followed in the mid-nineteenth century. This section shows the largest variety of mid and late nineteenth century iconography with several of the family monuments topped with urns, drapery and some with crosses. Several of the monuments are obelisks of varying heights. One outstanding example is the Jaqueth family marker (section 6, plot 77), which is a decorated obelisk topped with a floral-draped, polished, rounded urn. The lower portions are decorated with curved stone arches and drapery sways. Large stone arches top the inscription panels and all letters are raised. The entire plot is outlined with low stone fencing; lower stones of marble and limestone occupy space on either side of the monument. This portion of the cemetery also contains marble, limestone and sandstone

markers of rectangular stones with period symbolism of weeping willows, urns, vines and occasional verses. A few monuments symbolize the end of the family line, such as the one for the Johnson siblings, James and Louisiana (section 3, plot 9), which shows a vine covered cross-shaped tree trunk with severed branches resting on a raised stone base with vines and scroll inscriptions.

In addition to the various styles of markers, this portion of the cemetery contains the remains of several of the village's founders, such as Joseph Jaqueth, who was first president of the village (1830). A number of stones on the hillside bear German and Irish surnames, attesting to the Irish and German immigrants who settled in the village, attracted by the local salt, basket-making or canal-related industries throughout the nineteenth century. This portion of the cemetery is in relatively good condition in spite of its age and limited funds for maintenance.

Liverpool Cemetery
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
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.)

[X] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Landscape design

Period of Significance

Ca. 1846-ca. 1930

Significant Dates

Ca. 1846; ca. 1880; ca 1930

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period begins with the opening of the cemetery around 1846 and for reflecting the influences of the rural cemetery movement. It ends with ca. 1930 with some areas showing influences of the memorial park era.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The cemetery meets criterion consideration D for its age, design and ability to provide demographic information.

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

The Liverpool Cemetery is significant under criterion consideration D for its age and association with the history and development of the village of Liverpool, Onondaga County, and under criterion C as it exemplifies the evolution of a cemetery over time to follow the latest trends in cemetery design. Established in 1846, the cemetery documents the village's desire to offer a dedicated burial location for its residents as it began to develop into a more populous community in the mid-nineteenth century. Graves were moved from the village's earlier 1806 burial ground into the new site, now located at a more remote distance from the population. The new six-acre cemetery was laid out following popular period practices, and its earliest section illustrates the principles of the rural cemetery movement. The initial three sections of the cemetery occupied the top of a hill and, as more burials occurred, the cemetery added new sections along the slope of the hill and into the flat land at the edge of the site. Either the sexton, employed to oversee the cemetery, and/or the trustees followed current information about improvements in managing cemeteries and trends established by professional designers because as the cemetery expanded, the newer section followed the latest modes in cemetery design. While the earliest part of the cemetery, at the top of the hill, recalls the rural cemetery type, the slope of the hill and the flat sections near the road illustrate the lawn park and memorial park cemetery types common to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, making it possible to observe the entire design history of the cemetery from the hilltop to Alder Street.

The cemetery is also significant under criterion A in the area of social history as the primary burial site for the village and for its ability to provide demographic information, in particular for the local immigrant population, which worked in the industries related to transportation and the processing of salt. Several of the monuments and individual markers bear German names, reflecting two major influxes of German immigrants, the first in the 1850s and the second in the 1880s. Some of the markers have Irish names, indicating the importance of these immigrants and their descendants in village life. One in particular, James O'Neill, made his fortune in mining in the Midwest. He chose to return to his birthplace for burial and had a large mausoleum constructed for himself and his family. The period of significance (ca. 1846-1965) reflects the dates from when the Liverpool Cemetery was established to the end of the historic period. In spite of deferred maintenance and some vandalism in the older sections, the active cemetery (approximately 3,600 burials) retains a high degree of integrity in terms of plan, design, period features and funerary art.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Both the village of Liverpool and the cemetery owe their creation to the salt industry along Onondaga Lake at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Liverpool was originally part of the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, an area in central New York that included Onondaga Lake, its salt springs and lands extending from the southeast end of the lake for three-fourths of a mile along the northeast shore. The reservation came under state control in 1797 after a treaty was negotiated with the Onondagas, one of the nations of the New York Iroquois, when they ceded their rights to the lands in exchange for payment and an annual tribute of 150 bushels of salt. The lands included what became the towns of Salina, Geddes and the city of Syracuse. Liverpool was part of the town of Salina, which was laid out by the surveyors in 1809. Grounds in the north end of the newly laid out town and village were set aside for use as a burial ground, but the residents preferred a smaller park closer to the growing community and began burying their dead in Johnson Park, at the southeast end of the village.

Previous to the survey, a small but active community developed along the northeast shore of Onondaga Lake, drawn to the area for salt processing. The small village was commonly referred to as “Little Ireland,” but it was renamed Liverpool by the surveyors. It was also a shipping port, had a thriving boat building industry, and may have been named after the famous port city of Liverpool, England. Its location allowed it to connect with Syracuse, five miles to the south, and Oswego, to the north, first by river and later by the Oswego Canal. After the Erie Canal connected Syracuse to communities to the east, Liverpool could ship salt and other goods to more distant markets. One of the benefits of affordable transportation on the canal was the arrival of German immigrants around 1850. Those settling in Liverpool found ready employment as barrel makers for the salt industry. Late nineteenth century census records also indicated that a number of the German immigrants were basket makers. One author stated that the growing of basket willows began in Liverpool around 1855, reaching its peak around 1892 with the production of 33,000 dozen baskets (mostly for laundry) produced in the village.[1] A number of the Germans were cabinetmakers and may have been employed by the I.G. Gleason Company, making burial caskets and coffins. Population records for Onondaga County indicated that German immigration reached its highest numbers around the same time, with 10,412 German immigrants counted in the 1890 census. [2]

Salt and canal shipping drove the early growth of Liverpool, and by 1830 it incorporated as a village. It was described in 1836 as having two taverns, four stores and roughly 60 houses. There were at least two churches. The oldest was the First Methodist Church, founded in 1820. In 1852, St. Paul’s German Lutheran

[1] The Rev. William M. Beauchamp, *Past and Present of Onondaga County, New York* (New York: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1908), 418.
[2] University of Virginia Library, *Historical Census Browser (2004), online at* http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/.

Church joined the growing list of denominations in the village, buying and occupying the former Episcopal church building in 1853. The village also had a school, built in 1846, with the schoolmaster listed as teaching school and making salt. The school became a Union Free School in 1874 and was reorganized in the mid-twentieth century as part of the Liverpool Central School District.

During the Civil War, Onondaga salt was in great demand, but following the war, new discoveries of saltwater springs in Michigan's Saginaw Valley created competition, and salt production around Onondaga Lake began a gradual decline. One report stated that of 316 salt blocks in the reservation, only 106 were in operation in 1876. Statistics further revealed a decline of 1,000,000 bushels each year on average since 1868.[3] The last salt block in Liverpool was abandoned in 1890, officially ending the village's participation in the salt industry. By this time, the city of Syracuse (established 1847) was well on its way to becoming a major upstate city, already annexing part of the former salt works and the village of Salina for expansion. In 1916-17, some residents of Liverpool advocated that the village also be annexed to the city, but their efforts were defeated. Liverpool retained its independent status and currently can be defined as a bedroom community of Syracuse, with a population of approximately 2,350.

When the village incorporated in 1830, the Johnson Park burial ground was rapidly running out of space, and as the village grew around it, concerns for health and safety may also have played a part in the decision to remove the burials to a more remote location. The village trustees looked to the land that was reserved for a cemetery in the north part of the village and in 1845 hired a sexton to oversee the grounds. The cemetery covered almost 6 acres of land north of the residential and commercial areas, and by 1846 it was surrounded by farms and large, individually owned village lots. The cemetery literally stood out from its surroundings with the east end being at the crest of a ridge that followed a slope toward the flatter grounds on the west end. The grounds were originally laid out in three sections along the top of the hill and partly down the west slope, separated by gravel and grass covered roadways curving around the smallest section (Section 6) and exiting at Sixth Street on the south and Fifth Street to the north. Those who were able reinterred deceased family members into newly acquired plots and the unclaimed burials were moved to a long narrow plot at the east end of the grounds, which became known as "Stranger's Rest."

Either the sexton or the village trustees (or both) were familiar with a newer approach to burials, known as the Rural Cemetery Movement, which encouraged cities and villages to establish grounds with a dual purpose of providing a park-like setting that would invoke peaceful rest for the dead and a place for the living to

respectfully mourn, surrounded by the beauty of nature. They were also located at more remote distances from populated areas, promoting health and sanitation and freeing large urban lots for development. The first of these cemeteries was Mount Auburn, near Boston, which was quickly followed by Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester (1838). These cemeteries were well known and widely published, which led to the creation of many additional rural cemeteries. Attitudes towards death evolved from the harsh Puritan view of final judgment to the sentimental Victorian view of being reunited with loved ones after death. Even the word cemetery indicated a shift in attitudes toward death, being derived from the Greek word for sleeping chamber (*koimeterion*). Rather than being in rigid, east facing rows as in older burial grounds, cemeteries were divided into family plots, with burials less densely organized around a family monument. Markers were adorned in stone with flowers, wreaths, urns, drapery and other romantic symbols rather than fearsome angels and dire warnings of death's consequences.

Liverpool's hilltop cemetery was divided into two large sections and one smaller central section. Irregular rows running north to south in each section were divided into family plots of various sizes, with the more visible plots along the roadways reserved for more prominent members of the village. One of these was for John and Emmeline Paddock and their five children. Four of the children died before the cemetery was established. After John's death in 1880, the plot was marked with a prominent short granite obelisk with polished sides bearing the inscriptions of the family members, an ornate letter "P" and raised letters with the Paddock name. This monument possibly replaced a previous monument since the small individual limestone foot and headstones are of an earlier style. Following the fashion of the time, the plot was enclosed with metal railings, but only the support posts are extant. John Paddock (1805-1880) was one of the original trustees of the village, served three terms as village president, and was a supervisor of the town of Salina for 15 years. He was a merchant by trade, opening a mercantile business after trying his hand at farming and salt manufacturing. According to one account of his life, he was able to comfortably retire and was known for his dedication to the welfare of the village.[4] Other members of Liverpool's pioneer generation included Samson Jaqueth, one of the early salt manufacturers who firmly established that industry in the village. He acquired a plot at the northeast corner of section six that bears an elaborate obelisk topped with a flower draped urn. The accompanying grave markers have rounded tops and are of granite or marble, some extremely weathered.

Across the roadway from the Jaqueth plot was the area reserved for the Gleason family (section 3, plots 103 & 106) or, more precisely, banker Lucius Gleason (1819-1893), his parents and his siblings. Lucius was the

[3]Prof. W. W. Clayton, *History of Onondaga County, New York* (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Co., 1878), 47, 54.
[4]Ibid, 265-266.

oldest son of Ara and Mary Gleason, who moved from Massachusetts to Liverpool in 1812. He was often referred to as "Liverpool's Millionaire," having made his fortune in banking after successful careers in salt manufacturing and the mercantile trade. He built a grand house on Second Street (NR listed 1990), but in spite of Gleason's wealth, the monument is a plain obelisk; however, it is tall and bears inscriptions. Grave markers are also plain, with limited inscriptions, except for two smaller obelisks in the northwest corner for Ara Gleason, who died in 1868, and his wife, Mary Flint, who died in 1885. Lucius Gleason never married and census records for 1870 and 1880 listed his mother as the head of the household. Following the sentiment of rural cemeteries, the plot had cypress trees planted in the corners (one was recently lost to a storm). The Gleason plot is one of the few that still retains its historic plantings, as does the Jaqueth plot.

Sections three, six and nine also became the final resting place for several veterans of the American Revolution, including Samuel Blackman (section 9, plot 139) who enlisted in 1778 in Connecticut, Thomas Ingersoll (section 6, plot 68) from Great Barrington, Massachusetts, who also served in the War of 1812, and Samuel Danforth (section 6, plot 59) from Norton, Massachusetts, who was one of the area's early pioneer settlers. He later was deputy sheriff for the village of Salina, where he died in 1845. Asa West was another early veteran; he died in 1820 and his remains and those of his wife, Susannah, were removed from Johnson Park and reburied in section 3, plot 91.

Another interesting burial in this part of the cemetery recalls the importance of the canal trade. Captain James Wentworth (section 6, plot 63) made his living on the Oswego Canal, transporting goods between Syracuse and Oswego. One fateful morning in 1894, he was at the helm of the second boat in a tandem, heading toward Phoenix on the way to Oswego, when a storm blew up. A blinding flash of lighting struck the boats, throwing the crews of both boats to the decks. Captain Wentworth appeared to take the full impact of the lightning bolt and was killed instantly. According to a news account, the lightning hit Captain Wentworth in the forehead, burning the skin around the entry point and the left side of his face. The hair on the right side of his face was singed and a red mark ran from his shoulder to his elbow showing the path the lightning took through his body. After ascertaining that Wentworth was dead, the captain of the first boat ordered the body covered and proceeded on toward Phoenix until prevented by the authorities from moving the body out of the county.[5] The Wentworth marble obelisk in the Liverpool Cemetery acknowledges the captain's strange death, but it is not known whether the monument marks a burial or is a memorial. His son, James (1868-1958), also went on to captain canal boats and was buried near the family monument.

Portions of sections three, six and nine begin the western slope, which continues into sections two, five and eight. In addition to the sloping landscape, these sections contain more of a mixture of monument styles from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The entire section is nearly devoid of plantings, mature trees and fencing in and around the plots. The burials are more regular, generally laid out in rows. All of this reflects the late nineteenth cemetery practice of the lawn park cemetery. As rural cemeteries aged, plots became crowded, overgrown and difficult to maintain. In an attempt to remedy the situation, cemetery managers looked to the example of Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio. Established in 1845 as a rural cemetery, it was redesigned by Adolph Strauch, a German trained landscape designer, who became superintendent of the cemetery in 1855. He added new sections with wider roads and larger plot sizes that were more uniform in size and shape. He removed overgrown plantings to open the view and convinced plot owners that smaller individual markers would allow for larger, more substantial family markers that could be seen from greater distances. These innovations opened the view of the cemetery and put greater control of the landscape into the hands of managers. Strauch's ideas were widely published in the press as the landscape-lawn or lawn-park cemetery. By the 1880s, it became the accepted pattern for cemetery landscape design, and was evidently adopted by the custodians of Liverpool Cemetery.

Following Strauch's ideas, trees were restricted to the edges of the new sections of the cemetery and along the roadways. Plots of more or less the same size were divided along a grid pattern; the only variations were at the corners, where the roads curved, or along the angle of Alder Street. Monuments were more visible with open vistas, fewer stand-alone family monuments, and more individual markers, mostly of more durable granite. Decorative elements were limited to polished surfaces, etched floral elements and single initials. Stone and metal fencing was seen as old-fashioned and family plots were often marked with small corner plot markers nearly flush with the ground. A small number of family plots still held onto the older traditions and were generally located along the sloping portions of the older sections. One of these was the Dietz plot (section nine, plot 24) with its shroud-draped obelisk topped by an urn. A cooper by trade, John Dietz (1841-1926) emigrated from Germany to America as a child and later settled in Liverpool after serving under General Custer in the Civil War. The sloping lands of the cemetery hold a number of markers with German surnames that are absent from the top of the hill, signifying the later arrival of this immigrant group to Liverpool, and the continuation of German names in the most recent sections show that family members tended to remain in the area.

[5] "Killed by Lightning." *Oswego Daily Times,* 19 May 1894, 4.

Some families returned to be buried in the Liverpool Cemetery. The most evident was the O'Neill family in section four, plot 80. Their ancestors were buried along the edge of the crest of section nine (plot 67), an acknowledgment that Peter O'Neill was one of the early settlers of Liverpool. He moved from Ireland with his wife, Hannah, first arriving at Quebec and continuing on to Oswego. They eventually made their way to Liverpool, where Peter joined his brother-in-law in the salt trade. The couple had eleven children. Among them was James O'Neill (1836-1907) who, as a youth, worked on canal boats, but left in 1865 to seek his fortune in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. After doing well, he expanded his investments to include mineral rich lands in Kansas and Missouri, settling in Webb City, Missouri. He had a number of business interests in Webb City and Jamestown, New York, and belonged to masonic and benevolent organizations in both cities. O'Neill had a substantial granite mausoleum built in the west end of the Liverpool Cemetery, mostly facing Fifth Street but slightly angled to look up the hill toward the graves of his parents. He literally reunited the Midwest branch of the family with the Liverpool members by including enough space in the mausoleum for himself, his wife, his two daughters, and their husbands. The mausoleum was left unembellished, except for an ornate metal door and an art glass window, showing that the purpose was to gather the family rather than to make a grand gesture of wealth. It was the only mausoleum built in the cemetery and current regulations prohibit the construction of new individual mausoleums.

When the O'Neill mausoleum was constructed (ca. 1907), it was surrounded by empty land that gradually became filled with new burials and markers. The layout of the plots still followed the earlier established grid pattern, but the stones reflected twentieth-century attitudes toward "memorialization." In other words, the large, elaborate monuments common in older cemeteries were out of favor, replaced with simpler markers.[6] Cemetery managers insisted that grave markers be more uniform in appearance, resulting in the proliferation of low markers of common geometric shapes, with the width limited to two side-by-side inscriptions. Individual marker statuary disappeared or was drastically limited. These concepts were part of the development of the memorial park, which began in 1913 with Forest Lawn in California and gained momentum in the 1930s with the adoption of the memorial garden.[7] The memorial park/garden emphasized community over the individual, resulting in the option for individuals and families to share space in a garden of their choosing. Much of this applied to new memorial parks, but existing cemeteries that could expand developed the newer sections as memorial parks. The Liverpool Cemetery was land-locked, and by the early twentieth century, new residential streets surrounded the grounds, preventing any possible expansion. Sections one, four and seven lacked the necessary room for the large-scale elements found in the memorial gardens, including public mausoleums, columbaria, or reflective water features around large statuary.

[6] David Charles Sloane, *The Last great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991), 166.
[7] Ibid., 159.

When it was erected in 1907, the tall granite marker in section one, plot 36, provided a visual balance to the O'Neill mausoleum along the main crossroad. As burials continued throughout the twentieth century, it quickly achieved notice as the only monument over four feet high in this part of the cemetery. The popularity of gardening also touched this section with individual stones surrounded by simple plantings, as seen in the Van Volkenburg and Rock family plots with boxwoods planted on either side of the markers. Following the memorial theme, the local GAR Post 648 placed a memorial to those from the village who died in combat during the Civil War and lie buried in unknown graves. The post was active between 1891 and 1923, kept records on the Civil War veterans, and marked their graves on Memorial Day. The memorial was located in section eight, plot 76; but, following the early twentieth century practice, it was a smaller monument, highlighted with boxwoods and a flagpole. The Liverpool American Legion Post revived the veteran's memorials in the 1980s, when it began a tree planting program along the edge of the cemetery on Fifth Street honoring those who died in more recent wars.

Opened around 1846, the Liverpool Cemetery was developed as a village cemetery that successively followed contemporary practices and traditions from the mid nineteenth century through the present. When looking from west end of the cemetery at Alder Street to the east at Tulip Street, a clear progression from new to old reveals changes in attitudes towards death over generations, indicated by cemetery layout, circulation patterns, plot size and definition, styles of markers and vegetation. Several markers precede the founding of the Liverpool Cemetery, indicated by date, material (slate, sandstone) or style (simple slab, shouldered, etc.), attesting to the effort to relocate all village burials from the old grounds at Johnson Park to a central location. Information on each of the markers from oldest to most recent (dates, names and other information specific to individuals) connects Liverpool to historic events well beyond the village's borders, reminding the current residents of the lives and accomplishments of previous generations who built and made the village a thriving community.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bannan, Theresa, M.D. *Pioneer Irish of Onondaga.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

Beauchamp, The Rev. William M. *Past and Present of Onondaga County, New York*. New York: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1908.

_____. *Revolutionary Soldiers Resident of Dying in Onondaga County, NY.* Syracuse, NY: The McDonnell Co., 1908.

Bruce, Dwight H., ed. *Onondaga's Centennial.* Boston, MA: The Boston History Company, Publishers, 1896.

Clayton, Prof. W.W. *History of Onondaga County, New York.* Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Co., 1878.

"Death of Lucius Gleason." *Syracuse Evening Herald,* 3 January 1893.

"James O'Neill, Former Jamestown Man Dead at Webb City, MO." *Jamestown Evening Journal,* 23 November 1907, 1.

"John C. Dietz." *Amsterdam Evening Recorder,* 26 March 1926, 23.

"Killed by Lightning." *Oswego Daily Times,* 19 May 1894, 4.

McGregor, Malcolm G. *The Biographical Record of Jasper County, Missouri.* Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1901.

People's Savings Bank. *Early History of Syracuse.* Syracuse, NY: Rose & Miller Steam Book and Job Printers, 1869.

Sloane, David Charles. *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History.* Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991.

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
_X_Other
Name of repository: **Village of Liverpool Historian's Office**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±5.52 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18N	401745	4773661	3			
2				4			

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was drawn to encompass the original land set aside for the cemetery in the early nineteenth century, which coincides with the current boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia L. Bartos, Ph. D., Historic Preservation Program Analyst
organization NYS Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date 25 March 2015
street & number P.O.Box 189 telephone 518-268-2161
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188
e-mail virginia.bartos@parks.ny.gov

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**

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

Liverpool Cemetery
Name of Property

Onondaga County, NY
County and State

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Liverpool Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Liverpool

County: Onondaga State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 28 August 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0026: Overview of cemetery from West Sixth Street, looking southeast.
0002 of 0026: Stone wall and Tulip Street entrance, looking southwest.
0003 of 0026: Southeast portion of hill, view from gravel road looking southwest.
0004 of 0026: Gravel road looking west from end near Tulip Street.
0005 of 0026: Looking northwest from gravel road near Tulip Street.
0006 of 0026: Gleason Family plot, looking northeast.
0007 of 0026: Jaqueth Family plot, view looking west.
0008 of 0026: Northeast end of cemetery (top of hill), view looking east.
0009 of 0026: Looking east from Orvill Pease marker (section 3, lot 43).
0010 of 0026: Memorial marker for Anna Cleaves (died 1819), section 6, lot 60.
0011 of 0026: Mid-section of slope (section 5), view looking west.
0012 of 0026: O'Neill family markers on top of hill (section 9, lot 67), view looking west.
0013 of 0026: Looking from southeast corner of section 5 toward crest of hill, view looking northeast.
0014 of 0026: Grass path, view looking north from between sections 8 & 9.
0015 of 0026: Looking northeast from near center of section 6.
0016 of 0026: Looking east up the slope from east end of section 2 near Sixth Street entrance.
0017 of 0026: Looking southeast up slope from east end of section 2 near Sixth Street entrance.
0018 of 0026: Aiken family monument, section 5, lot 8.
0019 of 0026: Dietz family marker, section 9, lot 24.
0020 of 0026: Sixth Street entrance, view looking southwest.
0021 of 0026: O'Neill Mausoleum, section 4, lot 80.
0022 of 0026: Interior of O'Neill Mausoleum.
0023 of 0026: View looking east from O'Neill Mausoleum.
0024 of 0026: View of sections 4 & 1, looking northwest.
0025 of 0026: GAR memorial, section 8, view looking southwest.
0026 of 0026: Cemetery viewed looking northeast from Alder & Fifth streets.

Property Owner:

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

name Village of Liverpool

street & number 310 Sycamore St telephone 315-457-3441

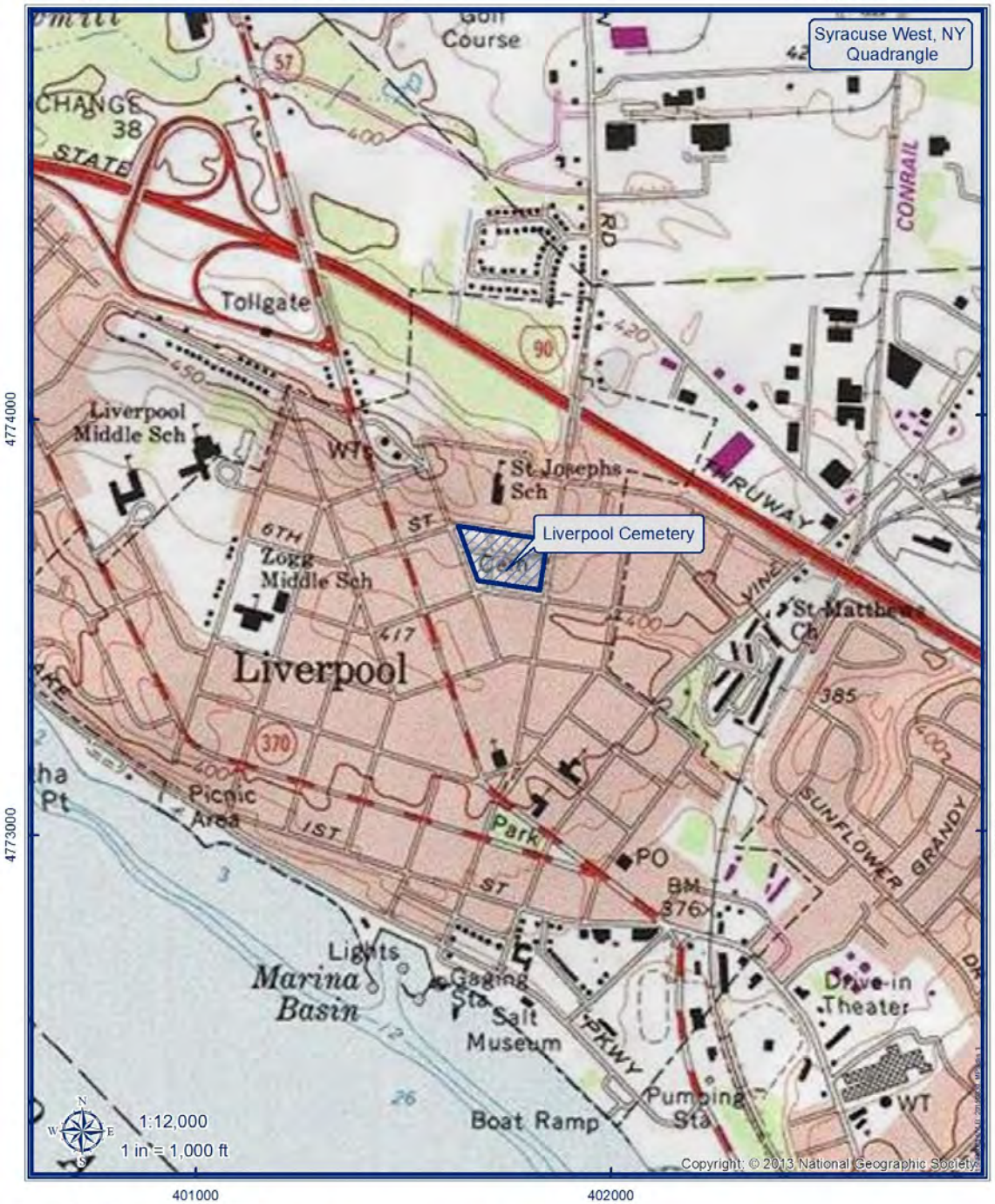
city or town Liverpool state NY zip code 13088

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.

Liverpool Cemetery
Liverpool, Onondaga Co., New York

225 Sixth Street
Liverpool, NY 13088



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

Feet
0 315 630 1,260

Liverpool Cemetery

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

Feet
0 105 210 420

Liverpool Cemetery

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

LIVERPOOL VILLAGE
CEMETERY
EST. CIRCA 1848

DEMAN
TIMMONS

VIEAU
PADDOCK

LUCIUS CLEASON
DEC. 8. 1819.
JAN. 3. 1893.
MARTHA CLEASON
E.A.E.

SAMPSON JAQUETH
DIED
JUNE 19 1874
AE 73 YRS.
LOUISA M.
WIFE OF
SAMPSON JAQUETH
DIED FEB 20 1865
AE 55 YRS.
JAQUETH.

CHAUNCEY L. P. PEASE

In
memory
of
Anna, wife of
Solomon Cleaves,
& daugt. of
Lucy Danforth
died March 7th
1819
Aged 29
years.

AFDA
THOMAS
MARY A.
WACKERLE
JOHN A.
WACKERLE

DAVIN
DIED
AGED
21 Yrs. 1 Mo. & 15
DAYS.
BARNEY
WIFE OF
PETER O'NEILL
DIED NOV. 9, 1860
E. 56 YEARS.

LYKE
VALENTIN
1844—1919
ELIZABETH HIS WIFE
1844—1919
RISLER

GAFFNEY
SEIBERT
FATHER
ABRAHAM RALL
BORN FEB. 5. 1810.
DIED APR. 25. 1880.
MOTHER
ROSINA RALL
HIS WIFE
BORN MAR. 30. 1817.
DIED MAR. 2. 1898.
RALL

MOTHER

CASE
COLLINS

JOHN
AIKEN
BORN
JUNE 5, 1800
DIED
APRIL 3, 1875
AIKEN
JOHN AIKEN

HERMAN F
DIETZ
1874 1919
JOHN C. DIETZ
1841 1926
MARY DIETZ
1841 1918
HERMAN

LIVERPOOL VILLAGE
CEMETERY
EST. CIRCA 1846
NO
DOGS
PERMITTED

O'NEILL
MARTHA ELLIS
1883 † 1970

NIE O'NEILL BRODIEN
1862 — 1930
O'NEILL BRODIEN
O'NEILL RIDDOCH

NO
OUTLET

ALDER ST
5TH ST

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Liverpool Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Onondaga

DATE RECEIVED: 4/10/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/06/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/21/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/26/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000267

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

X ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT 5/26/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

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

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

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643

RECEIVED 2280
APR 10 2015
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

3 April 2015

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following four nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Union and State Streets Historic District, Cattaraugus County
Manhattan Beach Jewish Center, Kings County
Liverpool Cemetery, Onondaga County
Stevens-Sommerfeldt House, Orleans County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office