NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Natl. Reg. of Historic Places
National Park Service

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFC
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SG-810

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or 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 listed in 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 Riverview Cemetery

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 870 Centre Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Trenton City ☐ vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Mercer code 021 zip code 08611

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Rich Brown — Ass't Commissioner 2/7/17

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NJ DEP

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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

[✓] entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: Edson W. Beall

Date of Action: 3-27-17

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
2		sites
5	2	structures
38		objects
46	4	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Art Deco

Egyptian Revival

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Office: concrete

walls Office: brick

roof Office: slate

other Vaults and mausoleums: brick, bronze, brownstone, iron, granite, and marble

Monuments: glass, granite, iron, marble, sandstone, and zinc ("white bronze")

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 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape architecture

Period of Significance
1858-1950

Significant Dates
1858 Riverview Cemetery incorporated
1887 Significant expansion of grounds
1948 Construction of present office and gate

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
John K. Smith, landscape designer
Charles C. Haven, civil engineer
Calvert Vaux, landscape architect
Micklewright & Mountford, architects

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data

- [ ] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [X] Other

Name of repository:
Riverview Cemetery

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 41 acres

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

1
Zone *Easting* *Northing*
2

3
Zone *Easting* *Northing*
4

[X] 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 Richard A. Sauers, Cemetery Historian

organization Riverview Cemetery date December 2016

street & number 870 Centre Street telephone 609-396-9540

city or town Trenton state NJ zip code 08611

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Riverview Cemetery Corporation

street & number 870 Centre Street telephone 609-396-9540

city or town Trenton state NJ zip code 08611

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.470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 from to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary Paragraph

Riverview Cemetery is a well-maintained, 41-acre cemetery situated within the city limits of Trenton, New Jersey, on a bluff overlooking the Delaware River. Incorporated in 1858, the grounds encompass a Friends' burying ground established in 1685. The Cemetery embodies the rural cemetery movement and, its successor, the landscape lawn cemetery, and today offers a picturesque landscape and an impressive display of several thousand headstones, monuments, hillside vaults, and mausoleums from the mid-19th century into the 20th century. The Receiving Vault and three brick walkways have been restored in recent years, its paths were returned to turf many years ago and remain fully identifiable, and an extensive plant collection of some 500 trees comprising 71 species has been catalogued. As a result, the grounds retain integrity, especially from their early 20th-century appearance.

Narrative Description

Riverview Cemetery is located in the City of Trenton in Mercer County, New Jersey. The grounds, which appear as two parcels on the city tax map as Lot 2 in Block 12.101 and Lot 4 in Block 12.301, are comprised of 41 acres at the southern terminus of Centre Street. Originally situated between the Delaware and Raritan Canal on the east and the Delaware River on the west, with the Lamberton neighborhood on the north and the Trenton-Hamilton-Bordentown Marsh on the south, the Cemetery is today situated between NJ Route 129 which is located on the former bed of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and NJ Route 29 which is along the edge of the Delaware River and through the Trenton-Hamilton-Bordentown Marsh. This renders the Cemetery a green oasis nestled between two bustling highways.

The perimeter of the property, which is principally enclosed by spear-top wrought iron fence, is about one-and-one-half miles. A portion of the north boundary is enclosed with smooth-top spear aluminum fence, and a portion of the south boundary is enclosed with chain-link fence. Entrance is made by way of the main gate adjacent to the Cemetery Office on Centre Street (Photograph 7) and a secondary gate on Lalor Street.

Situated on a 40-foot bluff overlooking the Delaware River at the point where it turns to the east around the Trenton-Hamilton-Bordentown Marsh, the grounds are relatively level in the northern sections, undulating in the central sections, and hilly in the southeastern sections which extend below the bluff and once again become level. The topography is well-suited to 15 curvilinear and linear avenues—Amber, Chestnut (Historical Photograph 3, Photograph 3), Elm, Evergreen, Fern, Highland (Photograph 6), Ivy, Linden (Historical Photograph 6), Main (Photograph 2), Maple, Midway, Myrtle, Norway (Historical Photograph 13, Photograph 1), Oak, and Valley (Historical Photograph 12)—that traverse the grounds. Two circular lawns or greenswards, each about 150 feet in diameter, occupy spaces immediately inside the main gate. The east lawn is grass; the Risdon mausoleum (Historical Photograph 7, Photograph 19) occupies a portion of the west lawn.

There are 21 sections with interments in some 11,200 lots, each of which is identified by a section letter and lot number on the site map. Section A incorporates the Friends Burying Ground established in 1685 by the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends and is denoted as the "Friends' Plot" on the site map. A slight shift in the alignment of lots through Section B and Section H reflects an 1858 design of the then two-and-one-half acre site drawn by John K. Smith, one of the incorporators of the Cemetery and its first superintendent, to the south

of that "line," and the 1888 design drawn by Calvert Vaux, one of the nation's leading architects and landscape architects, after a significant expansion of the grounds to the north in 1887. The Smith plan has avenues that are narrow with sharper turns, and, in contrast to rural cemeteries with steeper contours, the Vaux plan features broad and gently curving avenues that take advantage of the site's undulating topography.

The Cemetery is beautifully landscaped. A tree survey[1] carried out by Bosenberg and Company, Far Hills, New Jersey, as part of a tree preservation plan, identified and mapped an extensive plant collection of nearly 500 coniferous and deciduous trees comprised of 71 native and exotic (non-native) species, all of which are complemented by an array of shrubs and flowers. The survey identifies tree locations, species, caliper sizes, and condition. The five largest groups of trees by species, which account for nearly one-half of the collection, are 55 Flowering Dogwood *(Cornus florida)*, 47 Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*, 42 Sugar Maple *(Acer saccarum)*, 38 Red Oak *(Querus rubra)*, and 34 Kwanzan Cherry *(Prunus serrulata* 'Kwanzan'*)*.

A number of specimen trees were planted in the last half of the 19th century through the early years of the 20th century. Of note, an American Elm *(Ulmus americana)* is located just south of the Receiving Vault; seven Ginkgo *(Ginkgo biloba)* on the perimeters of the two greenswards; a Himalayan Pine *(Pinus wallachiana)* just west of the main gate; and a pair of Red Oak *(Querus rubra)*, one in Section D and another in Section M.

Two of the avenues named for trees—Chestnut and Elm—were likely once lined with Chestnut and American Elm trees. This observation is supported by aerial photographs from 1930 to date that illustrate the progression of the landscape over time and confirms the impact of Chestnut Blight and Dutch Elm Disease on these tree-lined avenues. It follows that five other avenues named for trees—Linden, Maple, Myrtle, Norway, and Oak—were also lined with the corresponding species of tree.

There are several thousand monuments and markers on the grounds along with a fine collection of 19th and 20th-century funerary art, sculpture, and architecture. Trenton's many monument dealers and their artisans contributed to the landscape, as did those from outside the city. The latter group includes Alexander McDonald Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, which established a subsidiary outside the gate of Riverview Cemetery; Batterson, Canfield and Company, Hartford, Connecticut; John M. Gessler, Philadelphia; McDonnell and Sons, Buffalo, New York; Presbrey-Coykendall Company and its successor Presbrey-Leland Company, New York; Smith Granite Company, Westerly, Rhode Island; and Thomas Delahunty, Philadelphia.

Contributing Resources

The following is a list of the contributing building, structures, sites, and objects that comprise the Cemetery's significant historic resources. They include one building, one structure, and two sites; and private family memorials comprised of three mausoleums and 38 monuments and markers for individuals that are significant to the city, state, or nation's history. Several others illustrate the diversity of materials from which monuments and markers were fabricated during the period of significance.

[1] This work was part of a Sandy Disaster Relief Grant for Historic Properties provided by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Department of Environmental Protection, and administered by the New Jersey Historic Trust, Department of Community Affairs.

Contributing Building (1)
Cemetery Office and Gateway: The architectural firm of Micklewright and Mountford, Trenton, a partnership of Albert E. Micklewright and Samuel Mountford, best known for their designs of public schools, designed a Colonial Revival office and gateway (Photograph 7) in 1948. The red brick and slate roof office was built by contractor Mario E. Gherardi, also of Trenton, and includes a curved wall of the same brick extending to the gateway that utilized the existing wrought iron gate. Each of the gate pillars is surmounted by a formed concrete vase.

Contributing Sites (2)
Friends' Burying Ground: The Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends established a burying ground in 1685 (Walker 1929, 387), originally on a two-and-one-half-acre grant of land from John Lambert, after the death of John Brown, one of the early settlers (Hazard 2006, 43). It is sometimes referred to as "Lambert's Burying Ground" or "Lamberton Burying Ground." The plot is within Section A (Photograph 14) and is 100 feet east-west by 100 feet north-south, or one-quarter acre. The earliest markers, if any existed, have long since disappeared, and extant markers of the 19th and 20th centuries are modest as the Friend's discouraged elaborate monuments. It is semi-active with an occasional burial.

Soldiers' Plot: In the midst of the Civil War, Henry Woodhull Green, while serving as Chancellor of New Jersey, recognized the need for burial space for returning soldiers. He purchased and deeded to the City of Trenton 52 lots in Section I, specifically Lots 350-402 in 1863. They were in turn deeded to the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders which subsequently added 65 lots in Section N, specifically Lots 616-681 in 1896. The first group of lots is a rectangle, the dimensions of which are 30 feet east-west and 131 feet north-south, or 0.09 acres; the second is a polygon, the dimensions of which are 66 feet on the east side, 79 feet on the west, 73 feet on the north, and 115 feet on the south, or 0.14 acres. Typical of military cemeteries, these lots, which are together one-quarter acre, were configured into rows of closely spaced graves to accommodate a higher density of burials.

The plot (Photograph 15) is delineated with corner posts bearing the initials "GAR" for Grand Army of the Republic. It contains the graves of 248 veteran soldiers, each of which has a state-issued marble marker that is 1 foot 8 inches in width, 3 inches in depth, and extend about two feet above ground level, and the graves of four children who died while in residence at the Soldiers' Children's Home, Trenton, each of which has a small marble marker. It is deemed to be full and therefore inactive.

Contributing Structures (5)
Receiving Vault: A "receiving vault" is a structure designed to temporarily hold bodies of the deceased during the winter months when the ground was too frozen to dig graves. They are also sometimes used to store a body that is to be transported elsewhere, or a family mausoleum is to be constructed.

After obtaining its corporate charter in 1858, the Cemetery began construction of its Receiving Vault into the hillside along Valley Avenue. It was completed the following year. Built of brownstone and brick, it has four arched-ceiling vaults, two on either side of the entranceway, each of which originally had wooden shelves capable of storing three caskets, or a total of 12 caskets. On the lintel above the iron door is "Receiving Vault 1859" in raised lettering (Photograph 16).

The most notable occupant of the Receiving Vault was that of the Irish poet and nationalist Fanny Parnell (1848–1882) who died of a heart attack while visiting her mother in Bordentown, New Jersey. Three months

after her death her remains were forwarded to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and interred at Mount Auburn Cemetery. The use of mechanized equipment for digging graves has all but eliminated the need for the receiving vaults, yet they stand as a testament to an earlier era when graves were dug by hand.

Bowman Mausoleum: Oliver O. Bowman (1838–1926) was a prominent manufacturer and banker. Through O.O. Bowman and Company, he operated the Trenton Fire Brick and Terra Cotta Works; he was also president of the Broad Street National Bank and vice-president of the American Savings and Loan Company, both of Trenton. The Egyptian Revival mausoleum, situated in Section R, Lot 85-100 (Photograph 17), was constructed by Presbrey-Coykendall Company, New York, in 1913 (*Sunday Times-Advertiser*, August 10, 1913, p. 9). The stained glass window, designed by Alfred Godwin and Company, Philadelphia, consists of a cluster of lilies on a blue field that is suggestive of a risen Christ.

Lee Mausoleum: In her will, Katherine S. Lee (1861–1935) directed that a substantial portion of her estate be used to construct a mausoleum for herself, her husband, and their two daughters. The Art Deco mausoleum, situated in Section W, Lot 102-105, 108 (Photograph 18), was constructed by Presbrey-Leland Company, New York, in 1937. The bronze door depicts an angel holding a flower, and is the work of sculptor Maxfield H. Keck. He is best known for the bas-reliefs of *Commerce* and *Transportation* that flank the exterior of the rotunda of the Union Terminal in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Risdon Mausoleum: Levi B. Risdon (1844–1920) was the president of Trenton Mills and Elevator Company, a flour, feed, and grain establishment. His mausoleum was designed by the Presbrey-Coykendall Company, New York, and was constructed in 1920. It is situated in Section V, Lot 57-60 (Photograph 19), on the western circular greensward just inside the main gate.

Taylor Vault: John Taylor (1836–1909) organized Taylor and Company in 1870 (incorporated as Taylor Provision Company in 1889 and reincorporated as Taylor Provisions Company in 1939) and engaged in pork packing and livestock dealing. Far and away his most-liked product was the spicy, sugar-cured, and hickory-smoked "Taylor Ham" and renamed "Taylor Pork Roll" in response to the labeling requirements of the Food and Drug Act of 1906. This product continues to be manufactured and is as popular today as it was then. Aside from his business endeavors, Taylor left his mark with a number of civic accomplishments, most notably the Taylor Opera House, the city's first theater, which opened in 1867, and the Inter-State Fair Association, which eventually became the New Jersey State Fairgrounds, in 1888.

The Taylor Vault of gray granite with red granite pilasters, constructed *c.*1882, is situated in Section F, Lot 200 (Photograph 20). The iron gate of the vault and iron fencing that encloses the plot was manufactured by Brown and Owen, Philadelphia.

Contributing Objects (38)

Abbott: Charles Conrad Abbott (1843–1919) was educated at the Trenton Academy and obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. However, he never practiced medicine and instead engaged in archaeology. Abbott made his home along the bluff overlooking the marshlands south of Trenton and in 1872 reported the discovery of man-made implements in the "glacial gravels" of the marsh. Abbott put forth the theory that these gravels contained the archaeological evidence of human presence in North America during the Ice Age. This fueled scholarly debate among scientists, but the weight of subsequent archaeological and

geological discoveries eventually disproved his hypothesis. The marshlands where he carried out much of his work are recognized as one of the most important prehistoric archaeological sites in the eastern United States, and the Abbott Farm was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976.

Abbott is interred in Section W, Lot 740 (Photograph 21). His grave is marked by a small boulder taken from the Delaware River (*Trenton Evening Times*, March 7, 1956, p. 47) near his farm on which is affixed a bronze plaque that reads: "In this neighborhood Dr. Abbott discovered the existence of Paleolithic man in America."

Armstrong: James Francis Armstrong (1750–1816) was born in West Nottingham, Maryland. He graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in 1773, and subsequently pursued theological study under the college's president, Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon. He was accepted as a candidate for the ministry by the Presbytery of New Brunswick at the beginning of the American Revolution, but the presence of British troops near the town necessitated his examination at the Presbytery of New Castle, Delaware. He took up a musket and joined as a private in the First Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey Militia, but was shortly thereafter ordained a minister and appointed a chaplain assigned to the Continental Army's Second Brigade, Maryland. He served to the end of the war. Armstrong was minister to the church at Elizabethtown in 1782 and 1783, and minister to the First Presbyterian Church in Trenton from 1786 where he served for thirty years.

Armstrong was interred in the churchyard and later re-interred in a descendant's family plot situated in Section D, Lot 34 (Photograph 22). His grave is marked with a marble "ledger" (originally a table).

Bainbridge: While the earliest gravemarkers from the Friends' Burying Ground, if any ever existed, have long since disappeared, the oldest extant markers in Riverview Cemetery are for John Bainbridge and his wife Sarah. John Bainbridge (1657–1732) was born in Yorkshire, England, Sarah Clows (1660–1731) in Cheshire, England, and they married at Middletown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1685. When he died, his will directed that a marker be erected over his grave "and on it be put the day and year of my death and my age", and another over that of his wife who died the previous year. In keeping with his wishes, the epitaph on his marble ledger notes "In memory of John Bainbridge, who died 1732, age 75. He was a gentleman of great merit, having the confidence of the people, he was called to fill many important offices in the colony." His public career spanned six years from 1710 to 1715 and included positions in both Burlington and Hunterdon counties (Mercer County was formed by an act of the State Legislature from portions of Burlington, Hunterdon and Middlesex counties in 1838) serving as High Sheriff, justice of the peace, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

John Bainbridge, his wife Sarah, and an unknown, are interred in Section A, Lot 387½ (Photograph 23).

Bell: The American Cyanamid Company was founded by Frank Washburn in 1907. It produced cyanamide, a compound of lime, carbide, and nitrogen, for use in fertilizer. William Brown Bell (1879–1950) became president of the company in 1922, and is reported to have remarked "even a fool could see what we need is diversification." Under his leadership, the company began a prolonged strategic plan for the research and development of new products that made the company one of the nation's largest chemical concerns. He served as the company's president until his death.

Bell is interred in his family plot in Section U, Lot 451-460 (Photograph 24). The horizontal tablet and individual lawn level markers, all of gray granite, were fabricated by Presbrey-Leland Company, New York.

Betts: Truman S. Betts (1844–1872) obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, but never practiced due to illness. He traveled to Europe in the hope of regaining his health, but died shortly after his return. Interred in Section B, Lot 705-708 (Photograph 25), he is memorialized with a unique monument that takes the form of a closed door with several references to *The Raven*, the narrative poem by Edgar Allan Poe. The name "Lenore" appears on the door plate; the word "Nevermore" on the header of the doorjamb. A bust of Pallas (Pallas Athena), the goddess of wisdom in Greek mythology, with a raven perched on her head once sat atop the door but is now missing. The marble monument is from the works of George Weston, Trenton.

Bowne: Eureka C. Bowne (1856–1929) was the first woman to receive a patent for a street sweeper. When her husband David C. Bowne (1848–1897), manager of the book and stationary department of R.H. Macy, New York, died she turned to the Smith Granite Company, Westerly, Rhode Island, to create a unique monument to his memory. They are interred in Section U, Lot 611-612 (Photograph 26), and their granite monument is an open book resting on another book with the name "Bowne" and the year "1897" appearing on the spine. The inside page is inscribed with the opening lines of *Friend after Friend Departs*, a poem by James Montgomery.

Briggs: A graduate of the West Point Military Academy in 1872, Frank O. Briggs (1851–1913) served in the United States Army until his resignation in 1877. Moving to Trenton he engaged in the manufacture of wire and wire products. He served as mayor of Trenton from 1899 to 1902 and as a United States Senator representing New Jersey from 1907 until his death in office in 1913. He is interred in Section U, Lot 61-63 (Photograph 27), where light granite ledgers from the works of Presbrey-Coykendall Company, New York, mark the graves.

Broome: A year before the nation's centennial, Joseph Ott and John Hart Brewer, proprietors of Ott & Brewer's Etruria Pottery Works, engaged the services of sculptor Isaac Broome (1835–1922) to create a series of works in Parian bisque porcelain for the Centennial Exhibition. He created two identical vases for display at the exposition which opened in Philadelphia on May 10, 1876. The pair was displayed in Ott & Brewer's exhibit in the manufacturers' ceramics area in the Main Exhibition Hall but within a month, owing to their popularity, one of the vases was moved to the Art Annex which was constructed adjacent to Memorial Hall to accommodate an overwhelming number of art submissions. This marked the first American ceramic work to be recognized not simply as a ceramic figure, but as a sculptural work of art. Sometime afterward, the first vase, now in the collection of the New Jersey State Museum, joined Brewer's private collection; the second vase was given as a trophy to the Detroit Wolverines for their defeat of the St. Louis Browns in the 1887 World Series and is now in the collection of the Detroit Historical Museum.

Broome is interred in Section B, Lot 396 (Photograph 28), and is marked with a gray slant marker.

Buchanan: James Buchanan (1849–1916) was reporter and advisory master in the New Jersey Chancery Court. He is interred in his family plot in Section U, Lot 199-201 (Photograph 29). The signed monument and coping is fabricated of light granite from the works of Thomas Delahunty, Philadelphia. The stele features a life-size angel pointing to Heaven while comforting a kneeling woman who clings to the angel's robe. A lighted oil lamp rests on a pedestal.

Carr: Charles Carr (1822–1877) was the proprietor of the Phoenix Iron Company, and a number of his employees who were Civil War veterans noticed that one of the scrap cannon slated for melting was the *Swamp Angel*, the long-range gun with which Major General Quincy Adams Gillmore and the soldiers under his

command briefly shelled the city of Charleston, South Carolina. Johnson (1890, 132) tells the story: "The Swamp Angel, so called by the Union soldiers, was purchased, with a number of other condemned cannon, at the close of the war by the late Charles Carr, founder, of Trenton, N.J. It lay at his foundry several years, and, being loth to melt such a historic relic, he united with a number of public-spirited citizens and took means for the preservation of the piece." Isaac Brougham designed the *Swamp Angel* monument. Unveiled in 1877, it was located at the intersection of Clinton Avenue and Perry Street, but moved to Cadwalader Park in 1961 to commemorate the centennial of the start of the Civil War.

Carr is interred in Section B, Lot 286-287 (Photograph 30). The signed vertical tablet is from the works of Weston and Tyre, Trenton.

Chase: Charles C. Chase (1822–1899), a maker of boots and shoes, is interred in Section I, Lot 635 (Photographs 31 and 32), where his grave is marked by a small "white bronze" monument. These monuments were manufactured in cast zinc and marketed in the United States and Canada through agents with the appealing "white bronze" name by the Monumental Bronze Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut. Henry Ahrendt was the sole agent for Trenton and vicinity (*Trenton Sunday Advertiser*, February 28, 1897, p.4). The motif on the tablet on the back of the monument is from *A Gentle Wafting to Immortal Life*, a bas-relief marble sculpture by Felix M. Miller and a later engraving by William Roffe. The sculptor portrayed the elder of the two deceased brothers, Herbert Mellor, on an angelic mission to guide his younger brother, Theodore, on his last voyage over the "sea of bliss" (*The Art Journal*, 1879, 314). Archibald McKellar adapted it as a tablet motif that could be purchased from the company's catalogue (*Catalogue of the Monumental Bronze Company*, 1882, 12).

Dayton: As a politician from the Whig Party, William L. Dayton (1807–1864) was appointed to the United States Senate in 1842 to finish the term of Senator Samuel L. Southard, who had died. In 1845 he was elected to a full term in the Senate, but he was not re-elected in 1851. He was selected as the vice-presidential candidate and running mate of John C. Fremont in the nascent Republican Party in 1856, but they lost to the Democratic candidates James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge. President Abraham Lincoln appointed Dayton as the Minister to France in 1861 and he served in that capacity until his death in Paris in 1864.

He is interred in Section D, Lot 19-20 (Photograph 33). The plot has a large block monument of black granite that bears the inscriptions for his and other interments. His grave is marked with a simple marble headstone on a base.

Emerson: James E. Emerson (1823–1900), inventor of the first inserted tooth circular saw, and Joseph S. Smith formed Emerson, Smith and Company, and established factories at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, and Trenton. During the Civil War the company had contracts with the U.S. Army for the manufacture of bayonets, swords, and sabres. More than 100,000 sabres and a substantial number of fine-quality officer swords were produced at the company's Trenton factory. Emerson is interred in Section A, Lot 158–159 (Photograph 34). His grave is marked with a simple marble headstone on a base.

Fowler: Recognized as one of the nation's most prolific panoramic mapmakers of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, Thaddeus Mortimer Fowler (1842–1922) was born in Lowell, Massachusetts. When the first call for military volunteers went out at the onset of the Civil War, Fowler, then residing in Buffalo, was turned down because he was underage. He subsequently enlisted in the 21st Regiment of the New York Infantry at Elmira, New York, in 1861. Wounded in the ankle the following year at the Second Battle of Bull Run in

Manassas, Virginia, Fowler refused the amputation of his foot and was honorably discharged in Boston in 1863. He made a living traveling to army camps making tintype photographs of soldiers, but later moved to Madison, Wisconsin, where he worked for his uncle, J.M. Fowler, a photographer, and it was here that he produced his first panoramic map of Omro. That was followed by maps for several other Wisconsin towns. Fowler moved to North Jersey around 1880, then to Pennsylvania, and later to Trenton, New Jersey. In 1885, he moved his family across the river to Morrisville, Pennsylvania, where for nearly 40 years he made his home. During this time he produced hundreds of maps that required frequent travels to generate business. On a winter trip to Middletown, New York, he suffered a fatal heart attack. During his career, he is known to have produced 411 panoramic maps in 21 states and Canada. The Library of Congress maintains an extensive collection of his works, and they comprise the largest number of panoramic maps in their entire collection.

Fowler is interred in Section W, Lot 811S½-812 (Photograph 35). A horizontal tablet of light gray granite is on the plot.

Gordon: Samuel W. Gordon (1845–1920), an African-American, was born in Philadelphia. He learned barbering as a teenager, a trade in which he engaged throughout his life, and soon moved to Washington, D.C., where in addition to being a barber he was a messenger for the U.S. Supreme Court. He frequently shaved Abraham Lincoln and, as he must have been pleased to recollect, had the honor of accompanying the president when he delivered his address at Gettysburg. Gordon moved to Trenton and for 46 years he served as the private messenger for 15 governors—Joseph D. Bedle, George B. McClellan, George C. Ludlow, Leon Abbett, Robert S. Green, George T. Werts, John W. Griggs, Foster M. Voorhees, Franklin Murphy, Edward C. Stokes, John F. Fort, Woodrow Wilson, James F. Fielder, Walter E. Edge, and Edward I. Edwards—from 1875 to 1920. He was invited to return to Washington when Woodrow Wilson was elected president and left the governor's office for the White House, but Gordon thought better of it and declined the invitation. During his service to the governors he took an interest in antiques, first as a collector and later a dealer, and became a recognized authority in the field. He left an estate of $120,000, which included an extensive collection of antiques that were sold at auction through the prestigious firm of Samuel T. Freeman and Company in Philadelphia. In a show of respect for Gordon, eight honorary pallbearers at his funeral were former governors Edge, Fielder, Fort, Runyon, Stokes, and Voorhees, and former U.S. senators David Baird and James Smith Jr.

Gordon is interred in Section H, Lot 316 (Photograph 36). A Celtic Cross of white marble is on the plot.

Green: Henry Woodhull Green (1804–1876) was chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court from 1846 to 1860 and Chancellor of New Jersey from 1860 to 1866. During the Civil War he recognized the need for burial space for returning soldiers and purchased the 52 lots for a Soldiers' Plot. He deeded them to the City of Trenton which in turn deeded them to the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders that later purchased an additional 65 lots.

Green is interred in Section A, Lot 449 (Photograph 37). The sarcophagus, executed in marble by Weston and Tyre, Trenton, is surmounted by a large sheaf of wheat symbolic of the divine harvest.

Hayes: Margaret Hayes (abt.1796–1859) has the distinction of being the first interment in Riverview Cemetery after its incorporation. She is interred in Section B, Lot 188-190 (Photograph 38). A simple marble headstone marks her grave.

Hill: Edmund C. Hill (1855–1936) lived an eclectic life: a baker by trade, a real estate developer by avocation, and a city councilman in public service. He is best remembered as the leading advocate for the creation of the

city's first municipal park. Ellarslie, a 32-room Italianate villa, was designed by architect John Notman and built for Philadelphia merchant Henry McCall Sr. as a summer residence in 1848. His son, Henry McCall Jr., sold the estate to George Farlee in 1881. Hill introduced the idea of a city park in 1887 and was made chairman of a council committee appointed to make it a reality. The following year, in 1888, the city purchased Ellarslie and its surrounding 80 acres from Farlee, and began work on what would become the park. Frederick Law Olmsted, one of the nation's leading landscape architects, was retained to draft plans for the park in 1890, and his firm directed its development through 1892. His sons, John C. Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., subsequently joined the firm which continued working on the project as needed through and beyond the retirement of their father in 1895. Cadwalader Park opened with much fanfare in 1902. Named in honor of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, the area's first chief burgess, the park was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

Hill is interred in Section U, Lot 30-31 (Photograph 39). A vertical tablet of black granite is on the plot.

Lee: Francis Bazley Lee (1869–1914) was a lawyer, historian, and writer. His most significant contribution as a historian and writer are *The History of Trenton, New Jersey: The Record of its Early Settlement and Corporate Progress*, published in 1895; the two-volume *Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey*, published in 1907; and the four-volume *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, published in 1910.

Lee is interred in his parent's plot in Section U, Lot 70-72 (Photograph 40), which features a Celtic Cross and individual markers of a complementary style, all of light granite.

Lenox: Walter Scott Lenox (1859–1920) was employed at a number of Trenton potteries during his teenage years, and by his early-twenties he had established an excellent reputation for his work. With Jonathan Coxon he formed the Ceramic Art Company, an early producer of American Belleek porcelain, in 1889. Lenox bought out Coxon's interests in 1894 and continued the company under the same name, but established Lenox, Inc., in 1906. As a producer of bone china of renowned quality, he had the distinction of providing the first American-made bone china table service to President Woodrow Wilson for the White House.

Lenox is interred in the family plot in Section A, Lot 406 (Photograph 41), which has a horizontal tablet of black granite, bearing the name "Lenox" in raised lettering. Matching individual lawn level markers are also of black granite.

Lowthorp: Francis C. Lowthorp (1810–1890) was a prominent civil engineer and designer of iron truss bridges. Among his earliest designs was a railroad bridge across the Delaware River at Easton, Pennsylvania, that connected the Lehigh Valley Railroad with the New York Central Railroad, and the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad. He subsequently designed numerous other railroad bridges. Of note, Lowthorp designed the Main Street Bridge in Clinton, New Jersey, in 1870. It is significant for its construction using both cast and wrought iron; a method used for only about twenty years, and utilized Pratt trusses patented by Caleb Pratt in 1844 and connectors based on several patents secured by Lowthorp himself in the 1860s and 1870s.

Lowthorp is interred in Section A, Lot 437 (Photograph 42). A monument carved in rock face is on the plot.

McClellan: The son of a prominent Philadelphia physician, George Brinton McClellan (1826–1885) chose a military career and graduated second in his class from West Point Military Academy. He participated in the Mexican War and served as a military observer in the Crimean War, but resigned his commission in 1857 for financial reasons and became chief engineer and vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and three years

later, a division president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He rejoined the army when the Civil War broke out. Receiving the commission of major-general, McClellan quickly became one of the most prominent Union generals when he was tasked with organizing and commanding the Army of the Potomac. Although he gained a narrow victory at the Battle of Antietam, providing the impetus for President Abraham Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, he failed to prosecute the war to the president's satisfaction and was removed in 1862, ending his military career. An avid Democrat, he was the party's unsuccessful nominee for president in 1864—an election that was widely considered a referendum on the Civil War—that saw the re-election of President Lincoln. He was subsequently elected Governor of New Jersey in 1877, serving one term from 1878 to 1881.

McClellan was originally interred in a lot adjoining that of his father-in-law, Major General Randolph B. Marcy, but eighteen years after his death he was reinterred in the shadow of the cemetery's tallest monument in Section B, Lot 637-704 (Photograph 43). The monument, "erected as a tribute of respect and affection by personal friends," was designed by McDonnell and Sons, Buffalo, New York, then a leading maker of memorials, and executed at the firm's quarries and works in Quincy, Massachusetts. Comprised of black granite, it features a base and fluted column that stands forty-six feet in height, surmounted by an eagle perched on a sphere that are together a further nine feet high. The monument is included in the client listing of the company's corporate profile (*McDonnell and Sons: Makers of Memorials*, c.1910, 63).

Moses: James Moses (1847–1920) emigrated from Ireland in 1864 at the age of 17. He went into the pottery business, first in the employ of his brother John, an early Trenton pottery manufacturer, and in 1873 he bought from Joseph G. Brearley the plant that became his Mercer Pottery Company. He was strikingly successful in his endeavors, amassed a large fortune in real estate, and lived the last 35 years of his life on New York's Park Avenue.

Moses is interred in Section A, Lot 500 (Photograph 44). A large boulder to which a bronze plaque is affixed bearing his name and birth and death dates is on the plot.

Moses: Emigrating from Ireland in 1853, John Moses (1832-1902) established himself as a potter with Samuel K. Wilson and Isaac Weatherby under the firm name of John Moses and Company in 1863. That firm in turn operated the Glasgow Pottery Company. He was the first president of the United States Pottery Association.

Moses is interred in Section A, Lot 502 (Photograph 45). The signed sculptural monument, from the works of John M. Gessler, Philadelphia, was executed in gray granite. The base is surmounted by the figure Hope, depicted by an allegorical female with a finger pointed to Heaven and holding an anchor. The plot still retains its original coping.

Oliphant: Beulah Ann Oliphant (1840–1923), second wife of Brevet Brigadier General Samuel Duncan Oliphant, organized the Trenton chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1896 and, as its first regent, led the effort to preserve the Old Barracks, built in 1758. Built for the French and Indian War, it was by the early 20th century a famous landmark of the Revolutionary War battle of Trenton and of the Hessian occupation. After the war, the barracks was sold and divided into private homes. When Trenton was made the state capital in 1790, and a site was chosen for the State House, the middle section of the building was demolished so that Front Street could be run through to the State House. During thie 19th century, the building gradually fell into disrepair. In 1902, recognizing the barracks as an important piece of eighteenth century military history and architecture, Oliphant organized a purchase fund for the barrack's south wing. The women of the DAR raised $6,314.70 to purchase the building, established the Old Barracks Association, and

maintained the barracks until 1914 when it was deeded to the state. The state then purchased the north wing and rebuilt the middle section such that the barracks was fully restored by 1916. A further restoration took place between 1995 and 1998. The Old Barracks was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1972.

Oliphant is interred in Section U, Lot 67-68 (Photograph 46). There is a monument and lawn level markers of dark granite on the plot.

Oliphant: Alexander C. Oliphant (1860–1902) served as the adjutant general of New Jersey from 1900 to his death in 1902. His wife Sarah S. Elkins (1867–1934) turned to Alexander McDonald and Company, a Cambridge, Massachusetts-based monument dealer with a subsidiary office and works outside the Cemetery's gate to create a fitting memorial to her husband's memory. The monument she approved (*Trenton Times*, May 25, 1903, p. 5) was designed by Alfred R. Baxter and executed from blue granite from Westerly, Rhode Island, at the company's main plant in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The base was inscribed "Alexander C. Oliphant" in raised lettering; on the die were carved the flags of the U.S. Navy and the State of New Jersey. When their son Elkins Oliphant (1893-1918), a first lieutenant in Company B, 119th Infantry, 30th Infantry Division, American Expeditionary Force, was killed in action near Ribeauvillé, France, while leading his men against German machine gun nests, she again turned to Baxter for advice. His suggestion (*Sunday Times Advertiser*, June 2, 1919, p. 2), which she again approved, was to turn the base and carve a cenotaph in raised lettering on the new front, and affix to the die a small bronze emblem representative of her son's service to the county.

The signed monument, together with individual lawn level markers, and coping, is situated in Section U, Lot 26-28 (Photograph 47).

Poland: William A. Poland (1852–1935), a notable architect, began his career as a carpenter and pattern maker. His architectural studies were under the tutelage of architects Thomas R. Williamson and James P. Sims in Philadelphia, and, later, continued his studies under architect Robert H. Robertson in New York. He was elected the first president of the Trenton Architects Association, a position he held until 1934. Poland designed a number of structures in Trenton, the most notable being the second Masonic Hall, the "Roebling Row," and the Broad Street National Bank Building. The second Masonic Hall, constructed in Romanesque style with Moorish details at the corner of State and Warren streets in 1884, was the site of the nation's first professional basketball game on November 7, 1896. The building was razed in 1916 to make way for the new offices of the Trenton Bank Company. The "Roebling Row," a row of seven attached Romanesque Revival homes, was constructed at the behest of Ferdinand W. Roebling in 1885 at 198-210 West State Street. One of them, at 204 West State Street, was later purchased by his nephew, Washington A. Roebling 2nd, who then traveled to Europe to buy furniture. He returned from his travels aboard the RMS *Titanic* and perished in the icy waters of the North Atlantic on April 15, 1912, and thus never enjoyed his new home. The Broad Street National Bank Building was constructed in French Renaissance style in three sections at the corner of East State Street and Montgomery Avenue. The first, designed in 1899, was eight stories; the second, in 1912, was twelve stories; and the third, in 1923, was an eight-story annex. Besides being the city's first skyscraper, it was the first with a steel superstructure, the first with an elevator, and the first with revolving doors. The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2008.

Poland is interred in Section F, Lot 97-100N½ (Photograph 48). A cross-vaulted obelisk is on the plot.

Read: Reverend J. Morgan Read (1858–1915) held pastorates in many New Jersey churches of the Methodist Episcopal Conference and was active in both Church and civic affairs. Read is interred in Section R, Lot 453-

455 (Photograph 49), which was purchased by the Junior Order United American Mechanics of the State of New Jersey. The obelisk, raised by the same organization and executed by Alexander McDonald, Trenton, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, from light granite quarried in Barre, Vermont, is 30 feet tall and the second tallest in the Cemetery to that of George B. McClellan.

Roebling: Charles Gustuvas Roebling (1849–1918) graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1871 and immediately became actively engaged as an engineer at John A. Roebling's Sons Company, a partnership with two of his two brothers, Ferdinand W. Roebling and Washington A. Roebling, established after the death of their father. He became president in 1877 and served in that position until his death in 1918. "An outstanding tribute to the ability of Charles G. Roebling as an engineer and builder of industry," notes Hill (1921, 62), "is contained in the mere statement that when John A. Roebling died the business was worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and gave employment to one hundred and fifty men. At the time of his [Charles G. Roebling] death the book value of the property of the company was approximately fifty million dollars and employed about eight thousand men."

Roebling is interred in Section U, Lot 4 (Photograph 50). The granite sarcophagus, which includes on the die a cenotaph to the memory of his son Washington A. Roebling 2nd who perished in the foundering of RMS *Titanic* on April 15, 1912, is from the monument works of Thomas Delahunty, Philadelphia.

Roebling: John Augustus Roebling (1806–1869), a pioneer in the construction of suspension bridges, gave rise to Trenton's greatest industry. Born in Mühlhausen, Prussia, he demonstrated a talent in mathematics and science, and was subsequently educated at the Royal Polytechnic School, Berlin. He emigrated to the United States in 1831, settling in Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, and was shortly thereafter employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad to survey its route over the Allegheny Mountains between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. He demonstrated the practicality of using wire rope in the construction of suspension bridges and, in 1841, established the first factory to manufacture wire rope. In 1849, during this period, Roebling moved his business to Trenton. In 1867 he began design work on what would be his greatest achievement—the East River Bridge in New York. While surveying the centerline of the proposed bridge two years later, however, his foot was crushed on the Fulton Ferry slip in Brooklyn. He died of tetanus sixteen days later, leaving construction to his son Washington A. Roebling, and still later, his daughter-in-law Emily Warren Roebling. The East River Bridge, popularly known as the "Brooklyn Bridge," was the longest suspension bridge in the world when it opened in 1883.

Briefly interred in Mercer Cemetery, Roebling was re-interred in Riverview Cemetery in Section D, Lot 304, in 1870 (Photograph 51). Batterson, Canfield and Company, Hartford, Connecticut, designed the granite sarcophagus that has a bronze bas-relief of the patriarch's likeness by sculptor Henry Baerer, Brooklyn.

Sickel: The well-traveled Welling G. Sickel (1858–1911), a wealthy rubber manufacturer and mayor of Trenton from 1897 to 1899, had visited the Vatican Museum while touring Italy with his wife Margaret (1858–1931) where they both admired the sarcophagus of Lucius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus that was on display. After her husband's death, she decided to commemorate his life with a monument modeled after the sarcophagus (*Trenton Sunday Advertiser*, August 25, 1912, p. 17) they had so admired many years earlier for the family plot in Section U, Lot 81-84 (Photograph 52).

The monument firm of H.M. Swayze and Son, Trenton, was selected to do the work with the directive that it be done in exacting detail. It was executed from blue-white granite from Westerly, Rhode Island. Three

monuments at Grove Street Cemetery in New Haven, Connecticut, are the earliest modeled after this sarcophagus in the United States. They are carved from brown sandstone and memorialize Jehudi Ashmun (1794–1828), Nathan Smith (1762–1829), and Eli Whitney (1765–1825). The design became quite popular at the turn of the last century. Armand H. Griffith, author of "The Sarcophagus of Scipio" in *Memorial Art, Ancient and Modern* (Bliss 1912, 71-72) concluded that it was "one of the most dignified and beautiful of all the many forms used [for memorials], requiring of the designer and sculptor a keen appreciation of what is graceful and in good taste, as well as in good proportion."

Speeler: Henry Speeler (1819–1871) was among the earliest potters in Trenton, having entered into a partnership with James Taylor and William Bloor to form Speeler, Taylor and Bloor in 1854. After Bloor moved to East Liverpool, Ohio, the firm continued as Taylor and Speeler. He sold his interest in 1860, but in 1868 he purchased an old foundry and machine shop and with his two sons, Henry and William, formed Henry Speeler and Sons.

Speeler is interred in Section C, Lot 13 (Photograph 53). This signed marble monument, executed by John W. Conroy, Trenton, is surmounted by a draped urn.

Stacy: Though the origin of Trenton's name is derived from William Trent, a Philadelphia manufacturer, who built a country estate here, Mahlon Stacy (1638–1704) is recognized as establishing the first European settlement on the banks of the Delaware River at the Assunpink Creek in 1679. Stacy, born in Yorkshire, England, having acquired a one-tenth interest in the Province of West Jersey, sailed to the colony with many other families of note on the *Shield* from Hull, arriving in Burlington in 1678. They wintered over in the town and ventured further up the river to "Ye Falles of Ye De La Warr" the following spring, and it was here they cleared farmland and built log cabins. Stacy built his home and a grist mill on the south bank of the creek. Lee (1895, 34) notes that Stacy was an influential and faithful member of the Society of Friends and that "he held, one year to another, nearly every office of profit and trust in the Province." Among his offices, he served as a member of Assembly from 1682 to 1685, a member of the Governor's Council in 1682 and 1683, and sat as a Justice in 1685, then continuously from 1695 to 1701.

On his death, Stacy was interred in the Friends' Burying Ground. The exact location is not known, but in 1929, on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of what became Trenton, Edwin Robert Walker, a descendant, placed a monument (*Trenton Sunday Times Advertiser*, October 13, 1929, p. 1) to Stacy in Section A, Lot 387½ (Photograph 54).

Stokes: Edward A. Stokes (1869–1939), son of Trenton photographer Edward H. Stokes, was a lawyer, author and poet. He was also the last private owner of the William Trent House which he donated to the city in 1929. After extensive restoration it was opened as a museum in 1939. The Trent House is the oldest of Trenton's landmarks. An excellent example of Early Georgian Colonial architecture, it was built in 1719 on an 800-acre tract of land as the country estate of William Trent, a prominent Philadelphia trader and merchant, who laid out a settlement around his house in 1720 which came to be known as Trent's Town, later Trent-Town, and finally Trenton. Over the years the house has been known by several names. At one time it was named "Kingsbury Hall," then "Bloomsbury Court," and finally "Woodlawn." It was occupied by Hessian troops in December of 1776, and was the home of three New Jersey governors: Lewis Morris from 1742 to 1746, Philemon Dickerson from 1835 to 1838, and Rodman McCamley Price from 1854 to 1857. It came into the possession of Edward H. Stokes on his marriage to Permelia S. Wood in 1860, where they resided from 1861 to 1887, and then to his son

Edward A. Stokes, who lived there from 1887 to 1929. The Trent House was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

Stokes is interred in the family plot in Section A, Lot 121-123, 160-172 (Photograph 55). The monument (*Trenton State Gazette*, July 11, 1871, p. 3) is from the works of John W. Conroy, Trenton, and was executed in white marble. The base is surmounted by the figure Hope, depicted by an allegorical female with a finger pointed to Heaven and holding an anchor.

Tattersall: James C. Tattersall (1872–1932), president of The Tattersall Coal Company, is interred in Section R, Lot 75-76 (Photograph 56). The monument (*Trenton Evening Times*, April 19, 1921, p. 12) on the plot is a replica of the St. Martin's Cross located at Iona, Scotland, and was carved from blue-white granite quarried in Westerly, Rhode Island, by Alexander McDonald Co., Trenton, and Cambridge, Massachusetts. The firm also carved the individual lawn level markers of a complementary style.

Taylor: Jacob M. Taylor (1795–1870) conceived the idea of establishing a cemetery on the bluff at the southern edge of the city in 1857. He presented his plan to William M. Force, John K. Smith, Isaac Stephens, David Witherup, and William S. Yard, who together founded Riverview Cemetery on January 16, 1858, resulting in Trenton's first and only "rural" cemetery.

Taylor is interred in Section B, Lot 133-140, 281-285 (Photograph 57), where the plot has a marble pillar with cap, and his grave is marked with a marble headstone in a base.

Van Ness: The monument for Martin J. Van Ness (1845–1913), who served in the Civil War, is interred in Section M, Lot 688 (Photograph 58). The monument is unusual in that is has a thick black glass inset that bears his name, Civil War regiment, and birth and death dates. Veit and Nonestied (2003, 213) note that monuments of this type have only been observed in Lakewood and Trenton, New Jersey.

Yard: The inscription on the base of the marker over the grave of Jacob S. Yard (1818–1859), who was crushed to death when a stone wall collapsed on him, notes it as the "First Monument Erected in This Cemetery." He is interred in Section L, Lot 356-358 (Photograph 59).

Non-Contributing Resources.
Riverview Cemetery has two non-contributing buildings and two non-contributing structures.

Non-Contributing Buildings
Maintenance Shop and Garage: The maintenance shop adjoins the Cemetery office and is also a Colonial Revival style building of red brick with a slate roof. There is also a one-vehicle garage. They are not considered historic and were constructed after the Cemetery's period of significance.

Non-Contributing Structures
Hunt Vault: Though this hillside vault was constructed but never used, it represents the first "lot" sold and was built into the bluff on the southern edge of the Cemetery. As part of the NJ Route 29 Tunnel Project the hill was backfilled and the vault is only accessible by way of a manhole. If restored, it would be a contributing resource.

Switlik Mausoleum: The Switlik Mausoleum was constructed by Presbrey-Leland Company, New York, after the Cemetery's period of significance.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Paragraph

Riverview Cemetery, incorporated in 1858, was for a century the most prestigious cemetery in Mercer County, New Jersey, as reflected in the excellence of its funerary monuments. With the site plan and landscape intact, it endures as a fine picturesque cemetery from the 19th century. The Cemetery also encompasses a small graveyard set apart in 1685. As the burying ground for the first interments of European colonists in what later became Mercer County, it is the only surviving site associated with the first generation of the early Quaker settlement at "the falls" of the Delaware in the 17th century, more than three decades before the village of Trenton was formally laid out. (However, its integrity from this period has not been evaluated.) Riverview Cemetery thus meets two criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places: Criterion A for its local significance for its association with the Trenton's growth as an industrial city, and Criterion C for its local significance in landscape history as a picturesque cemetery. Its period of significance extends from 1858 to about 1950 when its identity as Trenton's finest cemetery was established and strengthened.

Origin as a Quaker Burying Ground

Long before the arrival of the first European settlers, the lands along the Delaware River were inhabited by the Lenni Lenape tribe of the Delaware Nation of Native Americans. Numerous prehistoric artifacts comprised primarily of stone tools and pottery fragments have been found at dozens of locations in and around Trenton (Burrow 2005, 1). One of those sites was present-day Riverview Cemetery where a cache of stone axes was unearthed during the excavation of the Receiving Vault and elsewhere along the bluff about the same time (Abbott 1877, 260).

The first permanent English settlers who would occupy the area encompassed by Trenton arrived in the Delaware valley on the ship *Shield*, landing at Burlington from Hull, England, in 1678. On board the ship were a large number of Quaker colonists, among whom were Mahlon Stacy and Thomas Lambert, both destined to become prominent in the early history of Trenton, and, John Lambert, the latter's brother. The following year they made their way north to "the falls" of the Delaware River. Mahlon Stacy took up a tract of land along the Delaware River on both sides of the Assunpink Creek, and the Lamberts took up tracts along the bluff. John Lambert built a house along the southern edge of the bluff where it turns to the east and overlooks the Trenton-Hamilton-Bordentown Marsh. Archaeological studies associated with the NJ Route 29 project "included a detailed study of the Riverview Cemetery, which has its origins in a late seventeenth-century Quaker burying ground." An examination "along the highway alignment, which clipped the southwestern corner of the cemetery, encountered, rather than burials, a foundation that is thought to belong to a late-seventeenth-century house, perhaps once occupied by the Lambert family." (Hunter and Burrow 2014, 360)

The first death among the colonists was that of John Brown in 1685 (Hazard 2006, 43), necessitating the need for a burying ground. "John Lambert granted a portion of his estate at the Falls for this purpose." Situated near the southern edge of the bluff, "the plot was used by Friends for a long period, finally becoming part of the present Riverview Cemetery." (Raum 1871, 387) The ground given by Lambert for burial purposes was evidently about two or two-and-a half acres, but the portion of Riverview known as the "Friends Plot" is only about 0.2 acres, a mere tenth of the extent of the original conveyance. It is not entirely clear precisely where the bounds of the Lambert conveyance were, and the existing Friends plot is largely filled with graves of Quakers

from the nineteenth century. While the small and plain nature of the grave markers there clearly sets this plot apart visually as a Quaker graveyard from the rest of the cemetery, it is unclear whether the extent of the Friends plot encompassed the entire extent of the Quaker burials from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. It seems likely that before 1858 only a small portion of the land set aside in 1685 was used for burials (just as only a small portion of the land set aside for a graveyard by the Stony Brook Friends Meeting in Princeton was used for burials). However, since it is unclear where within the two-plus acres the deceased during the period between 1685 and 1740, were buried—the period during which there would have been no other Quaker cemetery nearer than Crosswicks—one cannot without further evidence convincingly conclude that the Friends plot possesses integrity from the colonial period.

Riverview Cemetery established as a "Rural" Cemetery

The picturesque landscape movement evolved in England from the mid-18th century and gained in popularity through the mid-19th century. Landscape gardeners sought to create natural-looking asymmetric landscapes in contrast to the axial geometry of the formal gardens around country houses and estates. The rural cemetery movement originated in Paris, France, after overcrowding in the city's churchyards and graveyards made further burials untenable in the late-18th and early-19th centuries. New cemeteries were established on the outskirts and overlooking the city: Père Lachaise Cemetery opened in 1804, followed by Montparnasse Cemetery in 1824, and Montmartre Cemetery in 1825. These movements converged in the United States in the early- and mid-19th century. The American rural cemetery movement offered city dwellers naturalistic landscapes, picturesque settings, and pastoral environments for meditation and reflection on the dead.

Mount Auburn Cemetery (NRHP 1983, NHL 2003) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, our nation's first rural cemetery, opened in 1831. Featuring wooded glens and ponds, its plots of monuments and markers were laid out along winding avenues and pathways that followed the natural contours of the hilly terrain. The cemetery quickly became the model for the movement and a precursor to landscaped city parks. Indeed, fewer than two decades later, the cemetery was described (Smillie 1850, 14) thusly:

> The avenues are winding in their course and exceedingly beautiful in their gentle circuits, adapted picturesquely to the inequalities of the surface of the ground, and producing charming landscape effects from this natural arrangement, such as could never be had from straightness or regularity. Various small lakes, or ponds of different size and shape, embellish the grounds; and some of these have been so cleansed, deepened, and banked, as to present a pleasant feature in this widespread extent of forest loveliness—this ground of hallowed purpose. The gates of the enclosure are opened at sunrise and closed as sunset, and thither cords go up to meditate, and to wander in a field of peace; to twine the votive garland around the simple headstone, or to sow the seed of floral life over the new-made grave—fit emblems of our own growth, decay, and death. Mount Auburn appears to be the first example in modern times of so large a tract of ground being selected for its natural beauties, and submitted to the processes of landscape gardening, to prepare it for the reception of the dead.

The success of Mount Auburn inspired other similarly designed cemeteries: Philadelphia's Laurel Hill Cemetery (NRHP 1977, NHL 1998) in 1836, situated on a bluff above the Schuylkill River, and Brooklyn's Green-Wood Cemetery (NRHP 1997, NHL 2006) in 1838, on terrain overlooking the New York Harbor and Manhattan. Within a few decades every city of note had a rural cemetery. In New Jersey, Newark's Mount Pleasant Cemetery (NRHP 1988), which opened in 1844, was the state's first rural cemetery. The state

legislature approved "An ACT authorizing the incorporation of rural cemetery associations" (*Acts of the Seventy-Fifth Legislature of the State of New Jersey* 1851, 254-258) in 1851 which led to the incorporation of a number of rural cemeteries. Notable rural cemeteries in the state include Bloomfield's Bloomfield Cemetery in 1853, Hillside's Evergreen Cemetery (NRHP 1991) in 1853, Newark's Fairmount Cemetery in 1855, Paterson's Cedar Lawn Cemetery in 1867, and Camden's Harleigh Cemetery in 1885.

Jacob M. Taylor, "late [a] farmer" and director of several companies, conceived the idea of establishing a cemetery in Trenton on the highlands above the Delaware River at the southern edge of the city in 1857. He presented his plan to William M. Force, a merchant; John K. Smith, a retired iron manufacturer; Isaac Stephens, a merchant; David Witherup, a carpenter by trade and an incorporator and superintendent of Mercer Cemetery; and William S. Yard, a blacksmith and railing maker; and they together founded Riverview Cemetery on January 16, 1858 (Walker 1929, 519; United States Census, 1850; United States Census, 1860).

The Riverview Cemetery Corporation, a stock company, was incorporated by an act of the state legislature on February 28, 1858 (*Acts of the Eighty-Second Legislature of the State of New Jersey* 1858, 142-143), whereupon it purchased land held by Taylor (Mercer County Deed, v.40, p.491, 1858; v.44, p.241, 1859), the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends (v.42, p.111, 1859; v.42, p.568, 1859), and Joseph South (v.43, p.57, 1859). The Cemetery subsequently conveyed a portion of the Friends' Burying Ground that was then apparently already in use back to the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends (Mercer County Deeds, v.44, p.331, 1859). A survey plan of the cemetery was drawn by Trenton civil engineer Charles C. Haven in 1882, and it shows the dimensions of the Friends' Plot as more rectangular than square, and nearly two-thirds again as long as deep, but probably still less than one acre.

The newly formed Cemetery immediately set about developing the grounds according to a plan attributed to Smith. The planting of trees was tasked to Stephens (*Sunday Times-Advertiser*, December 12, 1915, p. 6). The internal plan of Riverview appears on the 1870 map of the City of Trenton drawn by F.W. Beers, and it shows the current plan of that portion of the cemetery that was acquired in the purchases of 1858 and 1859. Smith envisioned roadways and paths not only on the bluff, but in the low-lying areas to the south as well, although the latter were never constructed. The 1870 map is the first evidence that the Smith plan was already in place. The larger-scale site map drawn by Haven in 1882 and a site map drawn by civil engineer Wendell A. Johnson in 1933, show only minor changes in the location of roadways and pathways as the Cemetery was well established with an estimated 30,000 interments through its first 70 years of operation.

Memorialization of those interred was largely characterized by simple headstones without iconography, but these modest markers gradually gave way to added carved motifs, other monuments comprised of columns, obelisks, sculpture, and urns. The first sculpture placed on a plot prompted the *Trenton State Gazette* (July 11, 1871, p. 3) to note:

> [A] visit yesterday to Riverview Cemetery revealed to us that the number of graves is rapidly increasing [and] there is more attention paid to the memory of the dead, in the outward exhibitions of affections, than formerly. There are some really beautiful monuments, some of which are finely chiseled columns of marble. But the finest and most costly monument is that of E[dward]. H. Stokes. It is a most beautiful design with a full-sized figure of Hope, with finger pointed to Heaven, on the top. The slab is finely elaborated with carved work, and altogether it is the finest piece of workmanship in the cemetery.

The Cemetery grounds were further expanded, primarily with parcels along the east side of Second Street, with the most significant of these expansions being the purchase of several properties that comprised the 13-acre "Pine Grove" estate, to the north in 1887 (Mercer County Deed, v.156, p.373, 1887). The property, which is identified on the Beers map of 1870 and the "Sixth Ward Map" of Trenton in the Mercer County atlas of 1875, was at one time in the possession of Joseph Bonaparte, the elder brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who named him King of Naples and Sicily, and later King of Spain. Haven completed a survey of the grounds the following year (Riverview Cemetery, Cash Book No. 3, 886), and Calvert Vaux, among the nation's leading architects and landscape architects, was commissioned to produce a plan for the Cemetery (Riverview Cemetery, Cash Book No. 4, 910).

Vaux, best known for his collaboration with Frederick Law Olmsted in the design of New York's Central Park in 1858 and Brooklyn's Prospect Park in 1865, took advantage of the site's topography and built upon Smith's earlier work to create a plan featuring both curvilinear and linear avenues, including prominent linear avenues along both the river-facing and canal-facing boundaries, and an extensive planting of trees. There is no known surviving copy of that plan. In addition to the plan for Riverview Cemetery, Vaux produced landscape designs for Hillside Cemetery (Kowsky 2003, 150-152; Mills 2003, 8) in Middletown, New York, opened in 1861, and Riverside Cemetery (Kowsky 2003, 285) in Macon, Georgia, opened in 1887.

With the development of new sections in Riverview Cemetery, many of the city's prominent business leaders and industrialists purchased family plots and erected elaborate monuments in the section along the river, its middle class in the middle sections, and those with fewer financial resources and newly arrived immigrants in the southeastern section (Veit and Nonestied 2008, 95). Within three decades the Cemetery became popular as both a place for burial and a place for visitation, leading the *Trenton Sunday Advertiser* (May 25, 1890, p. 3) to observe:

> Riverview, of course, is the city's most important cemetery. More bodies are buried there than in any other, and besides the location is a charming one for cemetery purposes. Situated on a high bluff, overlooking the gently-winding Delaware, beautifully laid out in serpentine paths, and shaded sufficiently by trees of fine growth, it impresses every visitor as an ideal City of the Dead.

That appreciation continued into the next century as the *Trenton Sunday Advertiser* (May 25, 1902, p. 6) called attention to its tranquil beauty:

> Riverview Cemetery, park-like in its beautiful lawns and well-kept walks and drives, is always a favorite with Trentonians of meditative spirit. Every fine Sunday throughout the year brings groups of visitors who enjoy the quiet of the place, recall the activities of the many people, once prominent in the community, who lie buried there, and view with admiration the splendid scene which unfolds itself to view from the bluff overlooking the Delaware.

A map plate from the *Real Estate Plat-Book of the City of Trenton and Borough of Princeton, Mercer County, New Jersey*, by Franklin Survey Company in 1930, delineates the many parcels that comprise the Cemetery.

Elements of the "Landscape Lawn" Plan adopted

Envisioned as a rural cemetery, Spring Grove Cemetery (NRHP 1997, NHL 2007) in Cincinnati, Ohio, opened in 1845. The cemetery retained landscape architect Adolph Strauch in 1855 to re-design and landscape the

cemetery, particularly the one-third of its acreage that was marshland, with full authority to implement his pioneering "landscape lawn" plan that created a unified landscape focusing on the entire site rather than its individual features. He was appointed superintendent of that cemetery in 1859.

With regard to the purpose of the landscape lawn plan, Farmar (1897, 440-447) noted:

> The principal aim of the plan is to adapt the cemetery scheme to the natural topography of the land, strive to preserve the maiden beauties, hide all unpleasant and disturbing features, and develop the pleasant and good ones by the most natural and pleasing embellishments, avoiding the use of novelties and eccentricities not in accord with the natural conditions of the place. To accomplish this satisfactorily it was necessary that the entire work of improvement and adornments should be done by the Cemetery Association itself, that there should be no artificial fencings, copings, or irregularities, around the plots, that certain stringent rules and regulations should be adopted and observed, without which it would be impossible to make the cemetery a harmonious whole.

William H. Atkinson became superintendent of Riverview Cemetery in 1903. Although he had had no education or experience in the field, he immersed himself in all aspects of cemetery management, studied the development of cemeteries elsewhere, and decided to adopt elements of the landscape lawn plan. The result was the removal of most of the coping and fencing that enclosed individual family plots from the older sections, and the planting of trees and shrubs to bring continuity to the overall landscape while the clean lines and open spaces made for easier Cemetery maintenance.

As Leland (1922, 150-153) later noted that Riverview Cemetery's transition reflected similar changes at other major cemeteries of the time:

> The evolution of Riverview Cemetery from an old burying ground into a modern cemetery is a record of the gradual transformation of the American Cemetery in general … Riverview-on-the-Delaware is today a tranquil verdant cemetery, efficiently organized, skillfully maintained and meticulously managed … Great expanses of greensward bespeak the lawn-plan at its best. Lovely avenues of thriving trees and masses of resourcefully placed evergreens successfully screen the irretrievable congestion of stonework in the old areas. New sections are developed from carefully studied plans and protected by strict, albeit reasonable rules. Reserve areas and planting effects given an air of peace and beauty to the environs of the rock-built approach. Memorials on individual plots are properly regulated and the severity of granite is effectively relieved by screening and embracing shrubs. Tons upon tons innumerable of curbing, mile after mile of fencing and kindred accessories have been removed from old plots and forever barred from the new.

Atkinson was a member of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, the predecessor of the International Cemetery, Cremation and Funeral Association, serving as its president in 1919, as well as a founding member of the New Jersey Association of Cemetery Officials, the predecessor of the New Jersey Cemetery Association, in 1932.

The Cemetery documented the success of its implementation of the "landscape lawn" plan with the publication of a booklet (*Riverview Cemetery*, 1925) consisting of 13 illustrations (Historical Photographs 1-13) in 1925. They highlight both the landscape and individual family plots.

Contribution of Monument Dealers to the Landscape
There are several thousand monuments and markers on the grounds along with a fine collection of 19th- and 20th-century funerary art, sculpture, and architecture. Trenton's many monument dealers and their artisans contributed to the landscape, as did those from outside the city. The latter group includes Alexander McDonald Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, which established a subsidiary outside the gate of Riverview Cemetery; Batterson, Canfield and Company, Hartford, Connecticut; John M. Gessler, Philadelphia; McDonnell and Sons, Buffalo, New York; Presbrey-Coykendall Company and its successor Presbrey-Leland Company, New York; Smith Granite Company, Westerly, Rhode Island; and Thomas Delahunty, Philadelphia.

Contribution of the Cemetery's Plant Collection
A tree survey[1] carried out by Bosenberg and Company, Far Hills, New Jersey, as part of a tree preservation plan, identified and mapped an extensive plant collection of nearly 500 coniferous and deciduous trees comprised of 71 native and exotic (non-native) species, all of which are complemented by an array of shrubs and flowers. These maps identify tree locations, species, caliper sizes, and condition.

Moreover, the Cemetery has been maintained and tended to by several notable superintendents over the past 150 years. They are, in chronological order, John K. Smith, John H. Whittaker, William H. Atkinson, Frank Keller, and Randy Niederer. Many interior and replacement trees were "selected for their ornamental value and resistance to disease, and to add to the overall tree diversity within the site, creating a more resilient landscape." (Bosenberg and Olivo 2016, 12)

Though no plan or plant list of the historic work is known to exist, landscape patterns of the Cemetery can be determined from traces of the original landscape and historic photographs. The tree preservation plan envisions restoring the collection with improved varieties of the original trees where necessary and preserving the current collection with a maintenance protocol.

Riverview Cemetery after the Period of Significance
Riverview Cemetery remains today among the largest cemeteries in Mercer County, but by the middle of the twentieth century it was eclipsed in at least two ways by the growth of a "cemetery complex" along Cedar Lane in Hamilton Township, which consists of more than twenty-five individual cemeteries, some quite small, but which in the aggregate occupy much more acreage and account for more burials.(Raser 2000, 35-50) Earlier in the twentieth century, it was also eclipsed by the Greenwood Cemetery in Hamilton Township, which currently consists of more than 120 acres and probably more than 60,000 burials.(Raser, 2000, 31) This cemetery, established in 1874 on what had been a farm, possesses a name that suggests it was inspired by cemeteries like Riverview, but it occupies an almost perfectly flat site and did not adopt a system of curvilinear paths and roads that has been a hallmark of the picturesque cemetery. Also of note, in Ewing Township the non-sectarian Ewing Cemetery Association on Scotch Road was incorporated in 1893, and today occupies thirty-two acres. Together with the Ewing Presbyterian Church cemetery across the road, the two tracts also dwarf the size of Riverview and probably contain more burials. Riverview Cemetery is set deeply within the southernmost

[1] This work was part of a Sandy Disaster Relief Grant for Historic Properties provided by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Department of Environmental Protection, and administered by the New Jersey Historic Trust, Department of Community Affairs.

reaches of the City of Trenton, and it held the reputation of being the county's most prestigious cemetery while the city, itself, accounted for the large majority of the county's population, but as Mercer County suburbanized in the decades after 1950, especially as the population of Hamilton Township began to approach and then overtake that of Trenton, Riverview's place among the county's cemeteries seems to have crested, with 650 burials in 1950, but only 180 in 1971, and 52 in 1999. That trend has continued into the 21st century, and on balance it seems that 1950 is the appropriate date to end the period of significance.

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UTM Coordinates.

POINT	UTM
1	N18 E520766 N4449537
2	N18 E520811 N4449366
3	N18 E520672 N4449496
4	N18 E520707 N4449277
5	N18 E520735 N4449224
6	N18 E520773 N4449177
7	N18 E520888 N4449221
8	N18 E520910 N4449172
9	N18 E520935 N4449177
10	N18 E521084 N4449227
11	N18 E520990 N4449783
12	N18 E520855 N4449762
13	N18 E520855 N4449726
14	N18 E520823 N4449715
15	N18 E520856 N4449552

GPS coordinates for 15 points (Map 3) were determined with a Garmin eTrex® Legend and converted to UTM coordinates with GeoPlaner 2.7.

Boundary Description.

Riverview Cemetery is comprised of Lot 2 in Block 12,201 and Lot 4 in Block 12,301 of the City of Trenton tax map. The property is a polygon (Map 1), and both parcels are a combined 40.51 acres. From the Cemetery office at 870 Centre Street, it is bounded on the north by Lamberton Street, on the west and south by NJ Route 29 and a ramp to Lamberton Street, on the east by NJ Route 129, and on the north by Lalor Street. After passing behind several residential homes at the corner of Lalor Street and Second Street, it is bounded on the east by Second Street and on the north it passes behind the Cemetery's maintenance shop and garage to Centre Street. The perimeter of the property is approximately 1-1/2 miles.

Boundary Justification.

The boundary is coextensive with the property lines of the Cemetery and includes all the contributing resources cited.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Riverview Cemetery
Mercer County, New Jersey

Photograph Log Page 1

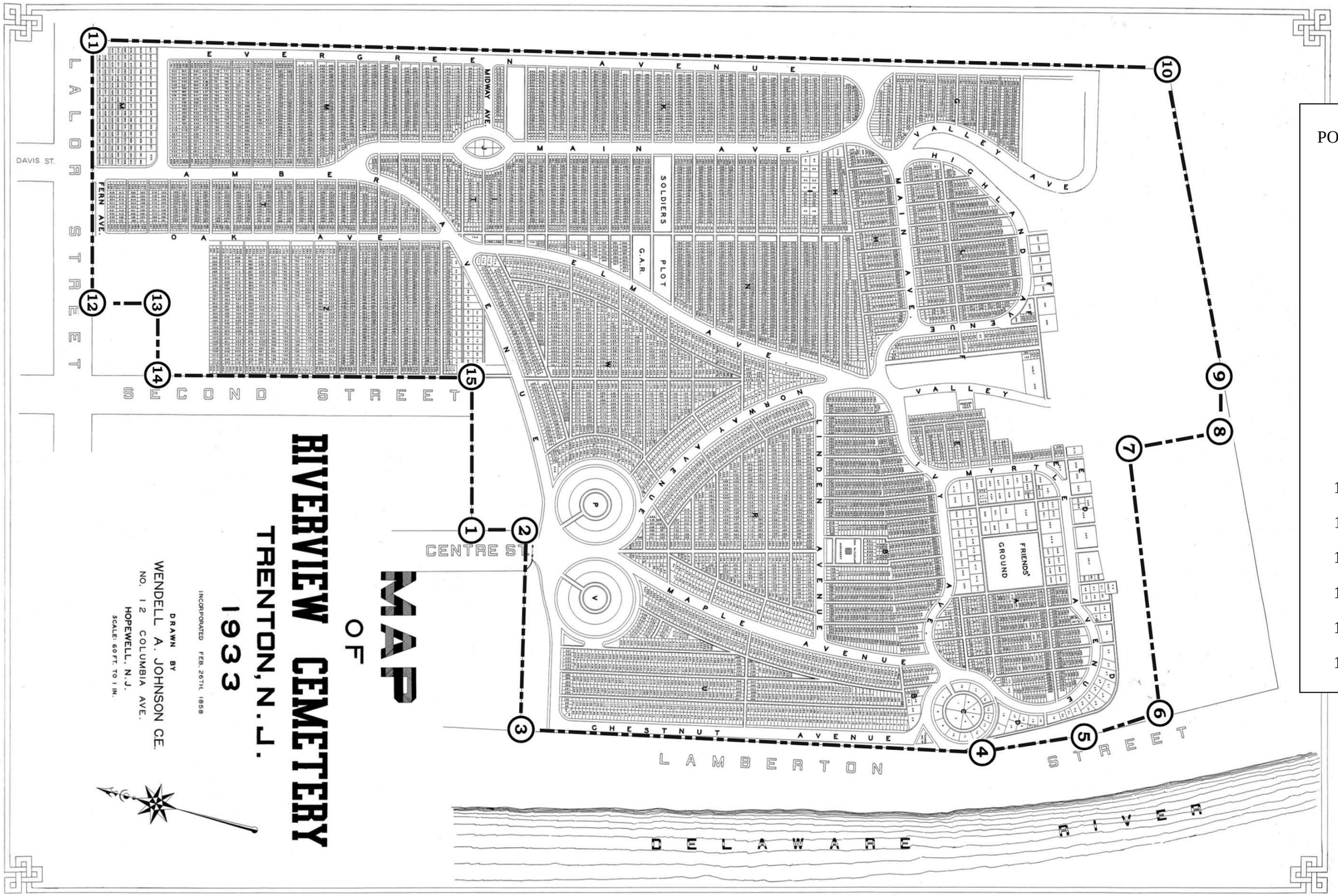
Name of Property:	Riverview Cemetery
City:	Trenton
County:	Mercer
State:	NJ
Location of Original Digital Files:	870 Centre St., Trenton, NJ 08611-2544
Number of Photographs:	53
Names of Photographers:	Richard A. Sauers (1-3, 5-9, 13-21, 23-33, 35, 37-45, 47-53) Erik B. Snyder (4, 10-12, 22, 34, 36, 46)

01	Norway Avenue, facing Northwest	09/26/2012
02	Main Avenue, facing East-northeast	07/02/2014
03	Chestnut Avenue, facing South-southeast	06/14/2014
04	View from Valley Avenue toward McClellan Monument, facing West-northwest	11/24/2015
05	View from Elm Avenue toward Read Monument, facing West-southwest	06/02/2014
06	View along of Highland Avenue, facing Southwest	07/22/2015
07	Cemetery Office and Gateway, facing East-southeast	09/22/2015
08	Friends' Plot, facing North	12/05/2015
09	Soldiers' Plot, facing East	10/22/2009
10	Receiving Vault, facing South-southwest	11/24/2015
11	Bowman Mausoleum, facing South	11/24/2015
12	Lee Mausoleum, facing North	11/24/2015
13	Risdon Mausoleum, facing West-southwest	12/19/2015
14	Taylor Vault, facing East	07/03/2015
15	Abbott boulder monument, facing West	04/23/2010
16	Armstrong ledger, facing South	12/13/2015
17	Bainbridge ledgers, facing East	12/19/2015
18	Bell Plot, facing West	03/19/2013
19	Betts Monument, facing South	12/09/2015
20	Bowne Monument, facing East	10/28/2007
21	Briggs Plot, facing South-southeast	12/13/2015
22	Broome Monument, facing West	11/24/2015
23	Buchanan Plot, looking Northeast	12/05/2015
24	Carr Monument, facing East	12/05/2015
25	Chase "white bronze" monument, front, facing North	11/01/2015
26	Chase "white bronze" monument, back, facing South	11/01/2015
27	Dayton Plot, facing West	12/19/2015
28	James E. Emerson gravemarker, facing East	05/06/2011
29	Fowler Monument, facing East	11/04/2015
30	Gordon Plot, facing North	12/19/2015
31	Green Plot, facing North-northwest	12/13/2015
32	Margaret Hayes gravemarker, facing West	10/27/2007
33	Hill Plot, facing East-northeast	12/05/2015
34	Lee Plot, facing East-northeast	10/24/2015
35	Lenox Plot, facing South	06/03/2013
36	Lowthorp Monument, facing South	10/24/2015
37	McClellan Monument, facing East	10/27/2007
38	James Moses boulder monument, facing West	11/02/2011
39	John Moses Plot, facing West	11/02/2011
40	Oliphant Plot, facing North-northeast	12/05/2015
41	Oliphant Plot, facing East-southeast	12/05/2015

42	Poland Plot, facing West-southwest	12/19/2015
43	Read Obelisk, facing Southeast	04/27/2013
44	Charles G. Roebling Plot, facing East	03/22/2014
45	John A. Roebling Plot, facing Southeast	12/11/2013
46	Sickel Monument, facing Southeast	11/24/2015
47	Speeler Monument, facing North	05/25/2011
48	Stacy Monument, facing Northeast	12/19/2015
49	Stokes Plot, facing East	12/05/2015
50	Tattersall Plot, facing West	11/02/2015
51	Taylor Plot, facing North	04/27/2013
52	Van Ness “glass inset” marker, facing North	04/17/2009
53	Yard Monument, facing East-northeast	12/05/2015

New Jersey, Mercer County, City of Trenton, Riverview Cemetery

Google Earth Professional. Riverview Cemetery. 2016.



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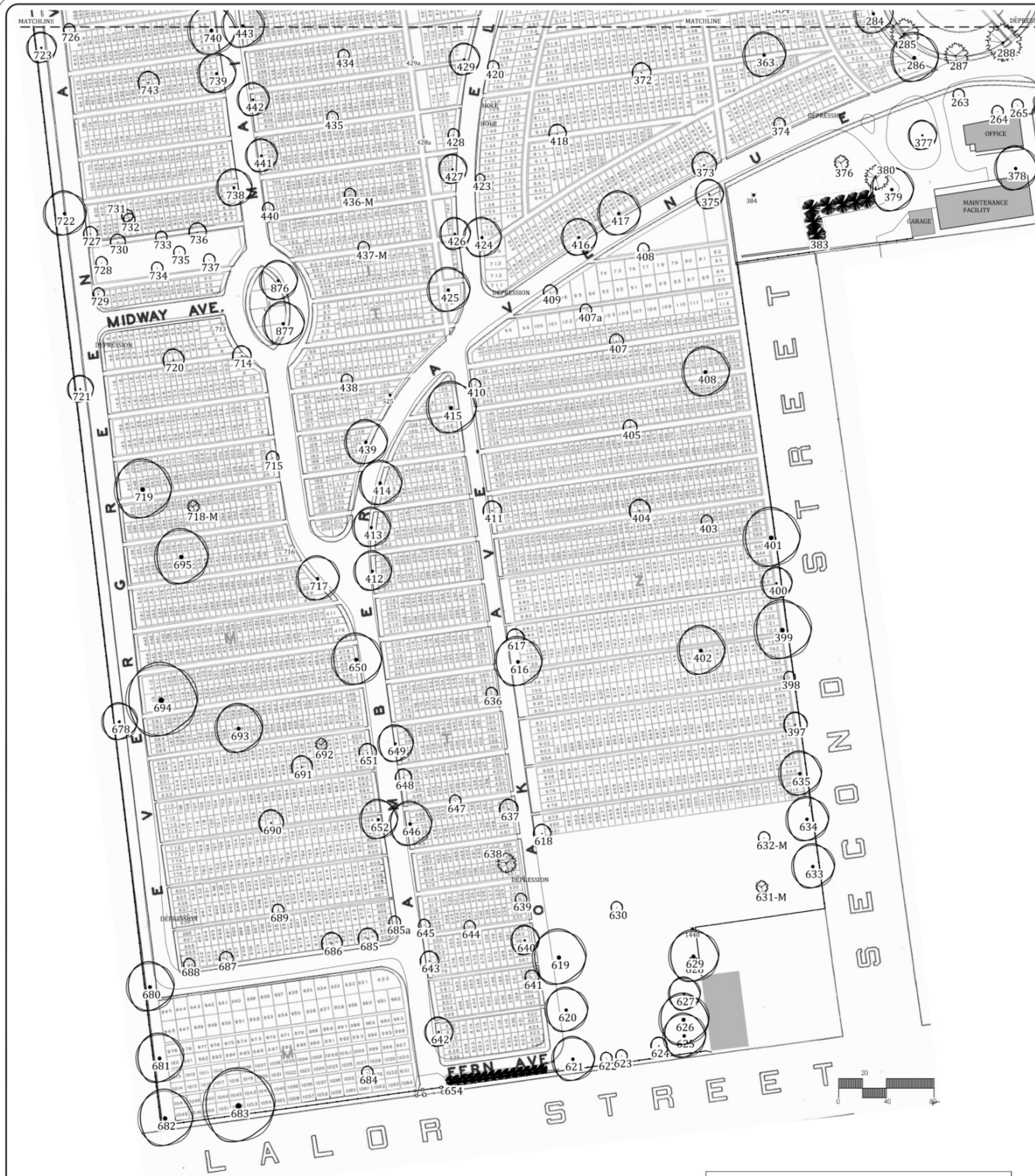
14	N18 E520823 N4449715
15	N18 E520856 N4449552

Riverview Cemetery Site Map with UTM Coordinates. 2016.

Photograph Locations Map. Riverview Cemetery. 2016.



TREE CONDITION LEGEND

GOOD	Tree appears to be in good general health.
FAIR	Tree appears to be in moderate heath, showing some signs of decline, but does not appear to pose an immediate hazard to the public.
POOR	Tree is in late stages of decline. Pruning, removal or other treatment may be needed. Not located near vehicular or main pedestrian paths.
HAZARD	Tree is in poor health and located near a vehicular or main pedestrian path. The tree needs pruning, removal or other treatment to alleviate immediate hazard to the public.
M	Memorial tree- Tree numbers with a M are thought to be planted near grave sites by individuals in memory of a loved one.

*All trees regardless of condition list may need pruning, feeding or other treatment as recommended by a certified tree expert in order to improve the current heath or longevity of the tree.

*The conditions stated are the opinion of the landscape architect during their site visits. All trees should be reviewed by a certified tree expert for final diagnoses and treatment.

TREE INVENTORY LIST

153	15"	ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	FAIR
154	36"	PINUS WALLACHIANA	HIMALAYAN WHITE PIN	GOOD
155	18"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
156	18"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
157	16"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
158	18" & 22"	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	GOOD
159	18"	ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	GOOD
160	32"	PICEA ABIES	NORWAY SPRUCE	GOOD
161	28"	ZELKOVA SERRATA	JAPANSESE ZELKOVA	GOOD
162	24"	ZELKOVA SERRATA	JAPANESE ZELKOVA	GOOD
163	36"	AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	HORSE CHESTNUT	GOOD
163a	DOUBLE	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	FAIR
164	36"	AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	HORSE CHESTNUT	GOOD
165	7"	PRUNUS SUBHIRTILLA	WEEPING CHERRY	GOOD
165a	24"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
166	30"	AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	HORSE CHESTNUT	GOOD
167	30"	GINKO BILOBA	GINKO	GOOD
168	35", 30", 10"	GINKO BILOBA	GINKO	GOOD
169	48"	GINKO BILOBA	GINKO	GOOD
169a	24"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
170	40"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
170a	30"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
171	13"	ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	MEMORIAL
172	35"	STUMP	SUGAR MAPLE	
173	12"& 12"	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
174	10"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
175	15"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	MEMORIAL
176	18"	TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	GOOD
177	18"	TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	GOOD
178	18"	TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	GOOD
179	18"	TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	GOOD
180	10"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
263	CLUMP	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
264	9"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
265	9"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
266	8", 10", 10"	ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	FAIR
267	22"	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	GOOD
268	12"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	POOR
269	26"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
270	30"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
273	16"	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	FAIR
273a	18"	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	POOR
274	15"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	GLODEN ARBORVITEA	GOOD
275	15"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	GOLDEN ARBORVITEA	HAZARD
276	8"	TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	GOOD
277	17"	KOELEURTERIA PANICULATA	GOLDEN RAINTREE	POOR
278	20"	PICEA ORIENTALIS	ORIENTAL SPRUCE	GOOD
279	60"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	HAZARD
280	10", 10", 10"	BETULA PAPYRIFERA	WHITE BIRCH	GOOD
281	24"	GINKO BILOBA	GINKO	FAIR
282	24"	GINKO BILOBA	GINKO	FAIR
283	12", 16", 2"	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	FAIR
284	33"	GINKO BILOBA	GINKO	GOOD
285	24"	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	GOOD
286	40"	GINKO BILOBA	GINKO	GOOD
287	20"	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN\PHEMLOCK	FAIR
288	30"	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	HAZARD
289	CLUMP	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	POOR
290	CLUMP	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	POOR
363	36"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	HAZARD
364	12"	ULMUS PARVIFLORA	CHINESE ELM	GOOD
365	24"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
366	5"	ACER PALMATUM DISSECTUM	W J MAPLE	GOOD
367	8"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
368	55"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
370	8", 9", 14"	BETULA PAPYRIFERA	E. WHITE BIRCH	GOOD
371	CLUMP	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
372	16"	KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA	GOLDEN RAINTREE	GOOD
373	21"	PYRUS CALLERYANA	CALLERY PEAR	POOR
374	5"	PRUNUS CERASIFERA	PURPLE LEAF PLUM	POOR
375	24"	PYRUS CALLERYANA	CALLERY PEAR	POOR
376	11"	CEDRUS ATLANTICA	BLUE ATLAS CEDAR	GOOD
377	24"	ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	GOOD
378	36"	AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	HORSE CHESTNUT	GOOD
379	36"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
380	15"	TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	GOOD
383	HEDGE	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
384	30"	STUMP		
397	20"	QUERCUS PALUSTRIS	PIN OAK	POOR
398	15"	LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	SWEETGUM	GOOD
399	48"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
400	26"	LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	SWEETGUM	GOOD
401	40"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
402	40"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
403	(2) 10"	PRUNUS SEROTINA	BLACK CHERRY	POOR
404	17"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
405	7", 8", 12"	BETULA PAPYRIFERA	E. WHITE BIRCH	GOOD
407	12"	QUERCUS ACUTISSIMA	SAWTOOTH OAK	GOOD
407a	8"	LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	SWEETGUM	GOOD
408	40"	QUERCUS PALUSTRIS	PIN OAK	GOOD
408	CLUMP	BETULA NIGRA	RIVER BIRCH	GOOD
409	12"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
410	11"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	GOOD
411	8"	MALUS SPECIES	CRABAPPLE	GOOD
412	32"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	FAIR
413	32"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	FAIR
414	36"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	FAIR
415	42"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
416	30"	LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	SWEETGUM	FAIR
417	36"	LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	SWEETGUM	GOOD
418	15"	CLADRASTIS KENTUKEA	YELLOWWOOD	GOOD
419	12"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	GOOD
420	11"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
423	6"& 6"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
424	32"	LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	SWEETGUM	GOOD
425	36"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
426	26"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
427	24"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	POOR
428	10"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
428a		STUMP		
429	26"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	POOR
429a		STUMP		
430	24"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
431	9"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
432	15"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
433	15"	QUERCUS ACUTISSIMA	SAWTOOTH OAK	GOOD
434	CLUMP	CARPINUS CAROLINIANA	HORNBEAM	GOOD
435	8"	GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS	HONEY LOCUST	GOOD
436-M	6"	HIBISCUS MONTANA	ROSE OF SHARON	GOOD
437-M	6"	GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS	HONEY LOCUST	GOOD
438	4"	GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS	HONEY LOCUST	GOOD
439	36"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	FAIR
440	12"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	GOOD
441	27"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
442	27"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
443	36"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	POOR
444	8",8", 12"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
525	30"	STUMP		
616	40"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
617	(2)15"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	FAIR
618	(3) 15"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
619	45"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
620	36"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	POOR
621	36"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	POOR
622	6"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
623	8"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	POOR
624	14"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
625	36"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
626	42"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
627	27"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
628	4"	ALANTHIS ALTISSIMA	ALANTHIS	GOOD
629	42"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
630	10"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
631-M	4"	PICEA ABIES	NORWAY SPUCE	MEMORIAL
632-M	9"	ACER RUBRUM	RED MAPLE	GOOD
633	36"	LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	SWEETGUM	GOOD
634	36"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
635	32"	LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	SWEETGUM	GOOD
636	12"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
637	16"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	GOOD
638	17"	PICEA ABIES	NORWAY SPRUCE	GOOD
639	8"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
640	24"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
641	12"	MALUS SPECIES	CRABAPPLE	GOOD
642	24"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	POOR
643	16"	MALUS SPECIES	CRABAPPLE	GOOD
644	CLUMP	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
645	11"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
646	36"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	HAZARD
647	CLUMP	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
648	14"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	POOR
649	30"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	POOR
650	42"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
651	15"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	GOOD
652	32"	FRAXINUS SPECIES	ASH	GOOD
654	HEDGE	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	POOR
678	30"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
680	40"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
681	40"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
682	46"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
683	60"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
684	CLUMP	BETULA NIGRA	RIVER BIRCH	GOOD
685	17"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
685a	30"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
686	10"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	GOOD
687	12"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
688	10"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	POOR
689	11"	ACER CAMPESTRE	HEDGE MAPLE	GOOD
690	21"	QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK	GOOD
691	18"	ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	GOOD
692	CLUMP	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
693	40"	FRAXINUS SPECIES	ASH	GOOD
694	60"	FRAXINUS SPECIES	ASH	GOOD
695	45"	SASSAFRAS ALBIDUM	SASSAFRAS	GOOD
713		STUMP	DOGWOOD	
714	17"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
715	11"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
716		STUMP	DOGWOOD	
717	36"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	POOR
718-M	7"& 10"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	MEMORIAL
719	48"	FRAXINUS SPECIES	ASH	GOOD
720	18"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
721	22"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
722	36"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
723	25"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
724	17"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
724a	8"	CERCIS CANADENSIS	RED BUD	GOOD
725	CLUMP	ULMUS RUBRA	SLIPPERY ELM	GOOD
726	CLUMP	BETULA PAPYRIFERA	E. WHITE BIRCH	GOOD
727	12"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
728	12"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
729	8"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
730	13"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
731	6"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
732	9"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
733	8"	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
734	10"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
735	10"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
736	15"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
737	9"	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
738	30"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
739	32"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	FAIR
740	40"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	FAIR
741	32"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
742	18"	CLADRASTIS KENTUKEA	YELLOWWOOD	GOOD
743	18"	CLADRASTIS KENTUKEA	YELLOWWOOD	GOOD
818	24"	FAGUS SYLVATICA	EUROPEAN BEECH	GOOD
819	7"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	GOOD
820	12"	NYSSA SYLVATICA	BLACKGUM	GOOD
821	24"	ACER RUBRUM	RED MAPLE	POOR
822	7"& 9"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
824	20"	ACER RUBRUM	RED MAPLE	GOOD
825-M	18"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
826-M	18"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
827	18"	ACER RUBRUM	RED MAPLE	GOOD
828	25"	PRUNUS SEROTINA	BLACK CHERRY	GOOD
829	24"	ACER RUBRUM	RED MAPLE	GOOD
830-M	15"	JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	Eastern RED CEDAR	GOOD
831-M	8"	PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA	BLUE SPRUCE	GOOD
832	5"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	GOOD
833	7"	PRUNUS CERASIFERA	PURPLE LEAF PLUM	GOOD
834	28"	PINUS STROBUS	WHITE PINE	GOOD
835	28"	PINUS STROBUS	WHITE PINE	GOOD
836	3"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
837	CLUMP	CERSIS CANADENSIS	RED BUD	GOOD
838	15"	CLADRASTIS KENTUKEA	YELLOWWOOD	GOOD
839	CLUMP	CERSIS CANADENSIS	RED BUD	GOOD
840	18"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
841	24"	CLADRASTIS KENTUKEA	YELLOWWOOD	GOOD
842	15"	CLADRASTIS KENTUKEA	YELLOWWOOD	GOOD
843	9"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
844	30"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
845	30"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
846	36"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
847	30"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
848	24"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
849	8"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
850	30"	ACER RUBRUM	RED MAPLE	FAIR
851	32"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
851a		STUMP		
852	12"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	GOOD
853	40"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
854	32"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	POOR
855	36"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
856	18"	PLATINUS OCCIDENTALIS	SYCAMORE	GOOD
857	18"	QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK	GOOD
858		STUMP	E. WHITE BIRCH	
859	CLUMP	JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	Eastern RED CEDAR	GOOD
860	14"	QUERCUS ACUTISSIMA	SAWTOOTH OAK	GOOD
861	12"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
862	8"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
876	32"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
877	35"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	POOR
919	7"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
920	12"	MALUS SPECIES	CRAB APPLE	GOOD
921	11"	NYSSA SYLVATICA	BLACK GUM	GOOD
922	38"	FRAXINUS SPECIES	ASH	POOR
923	13"	NYSSA SYLVATICA	BLACK GUM	GOOD
924	18"	PRUNUS SUBHIRTILLA	WEEPING CHERRY	GOOD
925	15"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
926	35"	ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	BLACK LOCUST	GOOD
927	30"	ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	BLACK LOCUST	GOOD
928	(2)30"	ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	BLACK LOCUST	GOOD
929	CLUMP	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
930	CLUMP	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
931	CLUMP	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
932	32"	PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE	AMUR CORK TREE	GOOD
933	22"	PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE	AMUR CORK TREE	GOOD
934	40"	ACER RUBRUM	RED MAPLE	HAZARD
935	18"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
936	25"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
942	CLUMP	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
943	15"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
944	35"	LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	SWEETGUM	GOOD
945	35"	PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE	AMUR CORK TREE	GOOD
946	24"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
947	15"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
948	20"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
949	24"	JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	RED CEDAR	GOOD
950	25"	ACER RUBRUM	RED MAPLE	GOOD
951	25"	ACER RUBRUM	RED MAPLE	GOOD
952	24"	JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	RED CEDAR	GOOD
953	27"	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	GOOD
954	25"	JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	RED CEDAR	GOOD
955	17"	QUERCUS ACUTISSIMA	SAWTOOTH OAK	GOOD
956	24"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
956	8"	FRAXINUS SPECIES	ASH	GOOD
957	14"	LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	TULIP POPLAR	GOOD
958	(3)7"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
960	CLUMP	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
961	CLUMP	MORUS ALBA	MULBERRY	GOOD
962	14"	OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM	SOURWOOD	GOOD
963	14"	OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM	SOURWOOD	GOOD
964	15"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
965	24"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
966	26"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
967	19"	PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE	AMUR CORK TREE	GOOD
968	8"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
969	17"	PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE	AMUR CORK TREE	GOOD
970	24"& 35"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
971	32"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
972	24"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
973	18" & 20"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
974	6"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
975	18"	STUMP		
976	30"	STUMP		
977	15"	STUMP		
978	40"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
984		STUMP		
1083	(3)9"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
1084	CLUMP	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1085	6"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1086	9"	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
1087	19"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
1088	9"	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
1089	13"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1090	9"	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
1091	15"	BETULA POPULIFOLIA	GRAY BIRCH	GOOD
1092	CLUMP	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1093	5"	MORUS ALBA	MULBERRY	GOOD
1094	9"	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
1095	6"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1096	17"	TAXUS CUSPIDATA	YEW	GOOD
1097	45"	ULMUS AMERICANA	ELM	GOOD
1098	7" & 9"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1099	10"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
1100	16"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
1166	8" & 10"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
1167	8"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBOVITEA	GOOD
1168	15"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
1169	35"	ACER SACCHARINUM	SILVER MAPLE	HAZARD
1170	38"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
1171-M	10"	CARPINUS BETULA	EUROPEAN HORNBEAM	POOR
1172	6"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
1173	35"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
1174-M	8, 8, 20"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	POOR
1175	5" & 8"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
1176		STUMP	CHERRY	
1177	60"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	FAIR
1178-M	9"	PRUNUS SUBHIRTILLA	WEEPING CHERRY	GOOD
1179	50"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	POOR
1180.	CLUMP	CARPINUS BETULA	EUROPEAN HORNBEAM	GOOD
1181	15"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1182	26"	ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	GOOD
1183	42"	JUGLANS NIGRA	BLACK WALNUT	GOOD
1184	7"	CARPINUS BETULA	EUROPEAN HORNBEAM	GOOD
1185	25"	STUMP		
1186	24"	GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS	HONEY LOCUST	GOOD
1187	16"	STUMP		
1188	12"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1189	8" & 10"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	FAIR
1190	17"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1191	35"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
1192	18"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1193	22"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1194	24"	SOPHORA JAPONICA	JAPANESE PAGODA	GOOD
1195	7"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1195a		STUMP	CHERRY	
1197	11"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	POOR
1198	20"	SOPHORA JAPONICA	JAPANESE PAGODA	GOOD
1200	CLUMP	EUONYMOUS ALATAS	BURNING BUSH	GOOD
1201	7"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1202	19"	PLATANUS X ACERFOLIA	LONDEN PLANETREE	GOOD
1203	32"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	FAIR
1204	35"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
1205	9"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1206	CLUMP	BETULA NIGRA	RIVER BIRCH	GOOD
1207	25"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
1262	24"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	POOR
1263	7"	MAGNOLIA SPECIES	MAGNOLIA	GOOD
1264	10"	CARPINUS BETULA	EUROPEAN HORNBEAM	GOOD
1265	13"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	HAZARD
1266	10"	PYRUS CALLERYANA	CALLERY PEAR	GOOD
1267	30"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1268	24"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1268a	24"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	POOR
1269	24"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	HAZARD
1270	21"	GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS	HONEY LOCUST	GOOD
1271		STUMP		
1272		STUMP		
1274	20"	MAGNOLIA VIRGINIANA	CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA	GOOD
1275	15"	TAXODIUM DISTICHUM	BALD CYPRESS	GOOD
1276	35"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1277	15"	OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM	SOURWOOD	GOOD
1278	45"	QUERCUS PALUSTRIS	PIN OAK	GOOD
1279	CLUMP	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
1280	15" & 18"	ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	GOOD
1281	10" & 12"	ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	GOOD
1282	24"	PINUS NIGRA	AUSTRIAN PINE	GOOD
1283	17"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
1284	13"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
1285	16"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
1286	6"	ILEX OPACA	HOLLY	GOOD
1287	30"	ZELKOVA SERRATA	ZELKOVA	GOOD
1288	30"	ZELKOVA SERRATA	ZELKOVA	GOOD
1289	25"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
1290	32"	AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	HORSE CHESTNUT	GOOD
1291	14"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1292	30"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	FAIR
1292a	24"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
1293	45"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
1294	35"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
1295	40"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
1296	50"	QUERCUS PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK	GOOD
1297	5"	ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	GOOD
1298	4", 4", 5"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1299	25"	ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	GOOD
1308	8", 8", 8"	ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	BLACK LOCUST	GOOD
1309	8" & 8"	ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	BLACK LOCUST	GOOD
1310	17"	QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK	GOOD
1311	35"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1312	45"	QUERCUS PALUSTRIS	PIN OAK	GOOD
1313	45"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
1314	35"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
1315	15"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1316	9"	OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM	SOURWOOD	GOOD
1328	40"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
1329	35"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
1329a	30"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
1331	35"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	FAIR
1332	60"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	FAIR
1333	15"	TAXUS CUSPIDATA	JAPANESE YEW	MEMORIAL
1333	CLUMP	ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	FAIR
1334	24"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	MEMORIAL
1336	CLUMP	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
1337	38"	AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	HORSE CHESTNUT	GOOD
1338	8"	PRUNUS SUBHIRTILLA	WEEPING CHERRY	GOOD
1341	30"	STUMP		
1342	40"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	HAZARD
1343	30"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	FAIR
1344	20"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1345	30"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
1346	7"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1347	10"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	POOR
1348-M	10"& 12"	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADIAN HEMLOCK	GOOD
1349	50"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	FAIR-POOR
1350	40"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
1351	10"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
1352	24"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
1353	17"	ULMUS PARVIFLORA	CHINESE ELM	GOOD
1356	27"	SOPHORA JAPONICA	JAPANESE PAGODA	GOOD
1364	21"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1365	60"	QUERCUS PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK	GOOD
1366	60"	QUERCUS PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK	GOOD
1367	CLUMP	CORNUS KOUSA	KOUSA DOGWOOD	GOOD
1368	9"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1369	17"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	FAIR
1377	32"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1378	21"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	POOR
1379	24"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1380	35"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1381	17"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1382	CLUMP	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1384	CLUMP	MAGNOLIA STELLATA	STAR MAGNOLIA	GOOD
1385-M	8"	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	ARBORVITEA	GOOD
1386	24"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	HAZARD
1387	24	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
1387a	35"	ULMUS AMERICANA	DEAD ELM	HAZARD
1388	32"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1389	32"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1390	9"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1391	32"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
1392	8"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1393	8"& 8"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1394	40"	ULMUS AMERICANA	ELM	GOOD
1395	25"	PICEA ABIES	NORWAY SPUCE	POOR
1396	40"	PINUS STROBUS	WHITE PINE	GOOD
1396a		STUMP		
1397	18"	LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	TULIP POPLAR	FAIR
1398	17"	QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK	GOOD
1403	60"	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	GOOD
1405	15"	NYSSA SYLVATICA	BLACK GUM	GOOD
1406	13"	NYSSA SYLVATICA	BLACK GUM	GOOD
1407	15"	NYSSA SYLVATICA	BLACK GUM	GOOD
1408	24"	PLATINUS OCCIDENTALIS	SYCAMORE	GOOD
1424	24"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
1425	15"	KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA	GOLDEN RAINTREE	GOOD
1426	15"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	POOR
1426b	12"	PLATANUS X ACERFOLIA	LONDON PLANE	GOOD
1427	10"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1428	37"	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	GOOD
1428a	12"	PRUNUS SERRULATA 'KWANZAN'	CHERRY	GOOD
1429	12"	NYSSA SYLVATICA	BLACK GUM	GOOD
1429a	10"	CORNUS FLORIDA	DOGWOOD	GOOD
1429b	30"	TILIA PLATYPHYLLOS	LINDEN	GOOD
1430	18"	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	GOOD
1440	30"	STUMP		

Warning
If this drawing does not contain a raised seal impression and an original signature by the professional it is not an original document, it may have been altered and should not be used for construction.

Source Information:
MAP OF RIVERVIEW CEMETERY, TRENTON NJ 1933. DRAWN BY WENDELL A JOHNSON

RIVERVIEW CEMETERY
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

NORTH

TREE INVENTORY

PREPARED FOR:
RIVERVIEW CEMETERY

TRENTON, NJ
PREPARED BY:
BOSENBERG
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
PO BOX 486,
FAR HILLS, NJ 07931
(908)234-0557

DATE: MAY 5, 2015
SCALE: 1" = 40'
REVISIONS:

NJ Certificate of Authorization
BRIAN W. BOSENBERG
NEW JERSEY LICENSED
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
#AS00022

SHEET 1 OF 2

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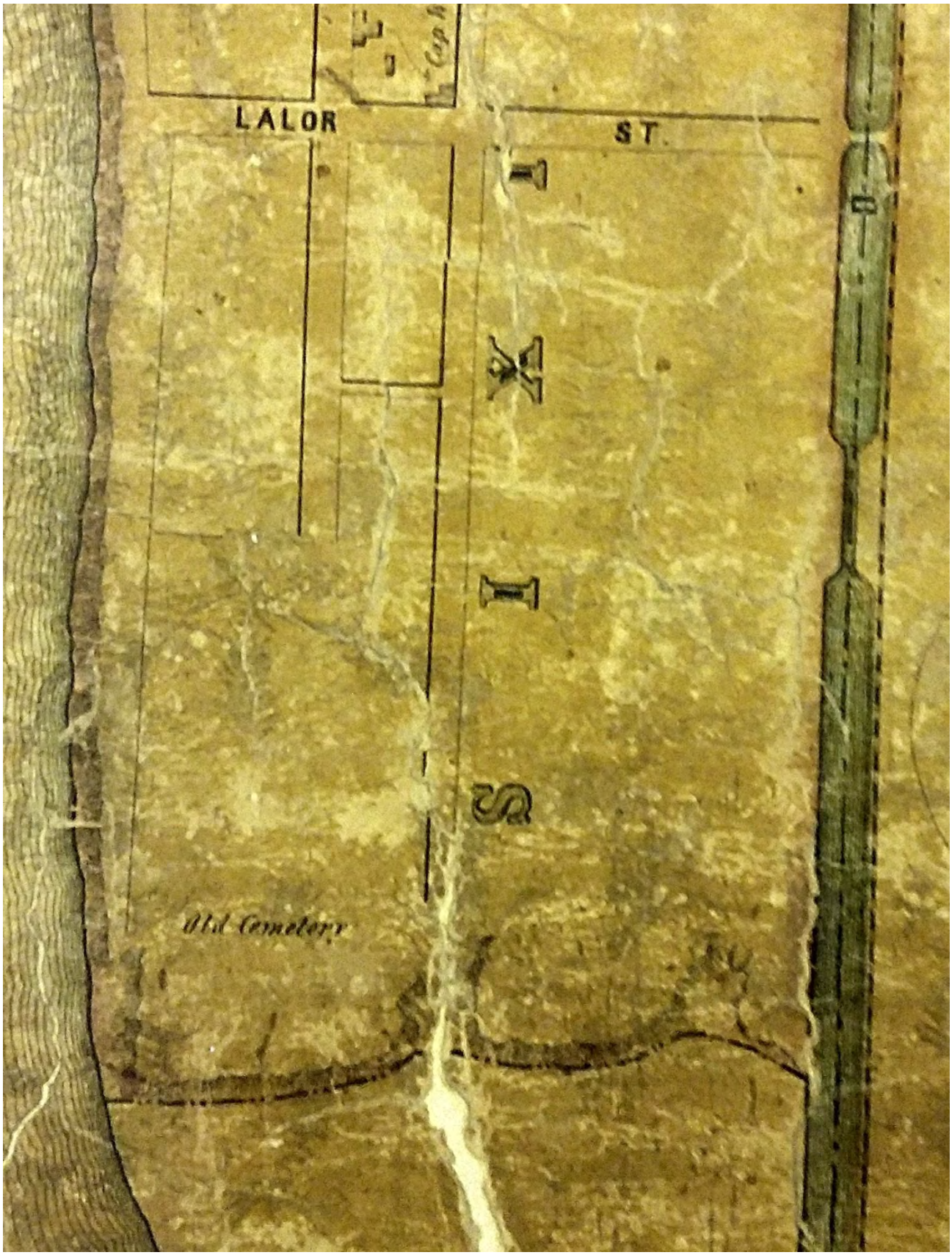
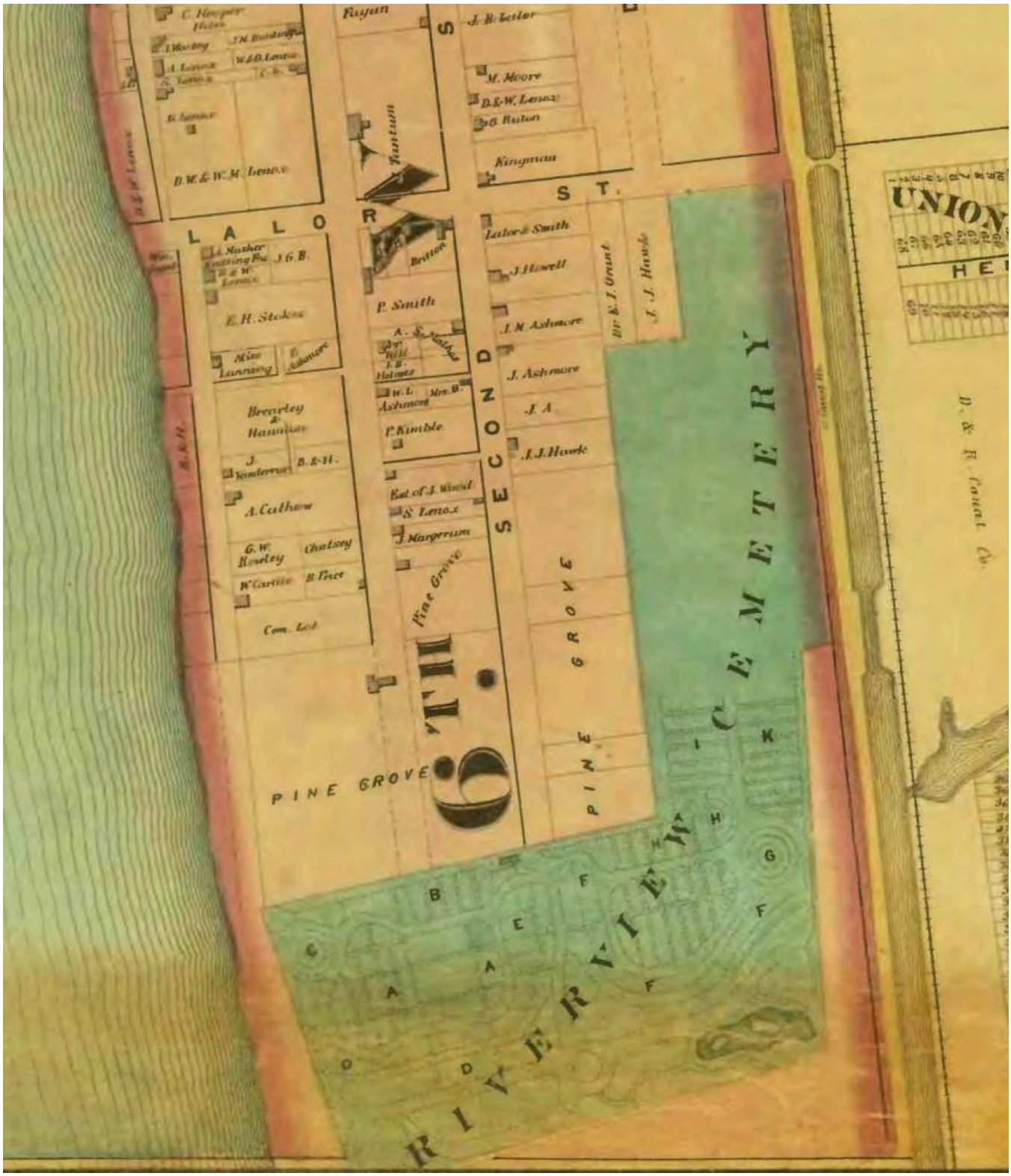
Bosenberg & Co., Inc. *Riverview Cemetery Tree Inventory*, Sheet 2 of 2. 2016.

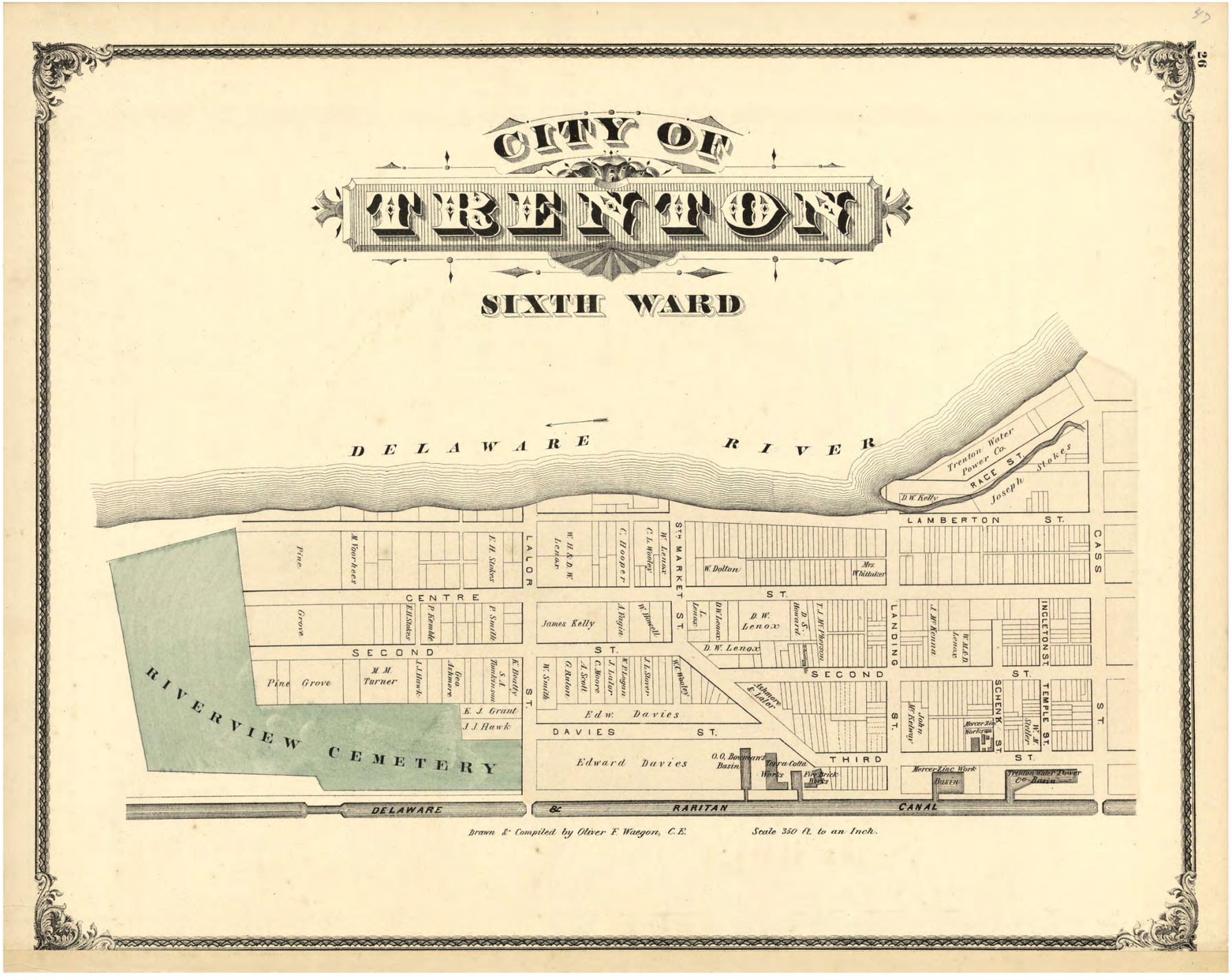


Robert H. Lamborn. Detail from *Map of the City of Trenton and Part to Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey.* Trenton, N.J.: Lamborn, 1859.

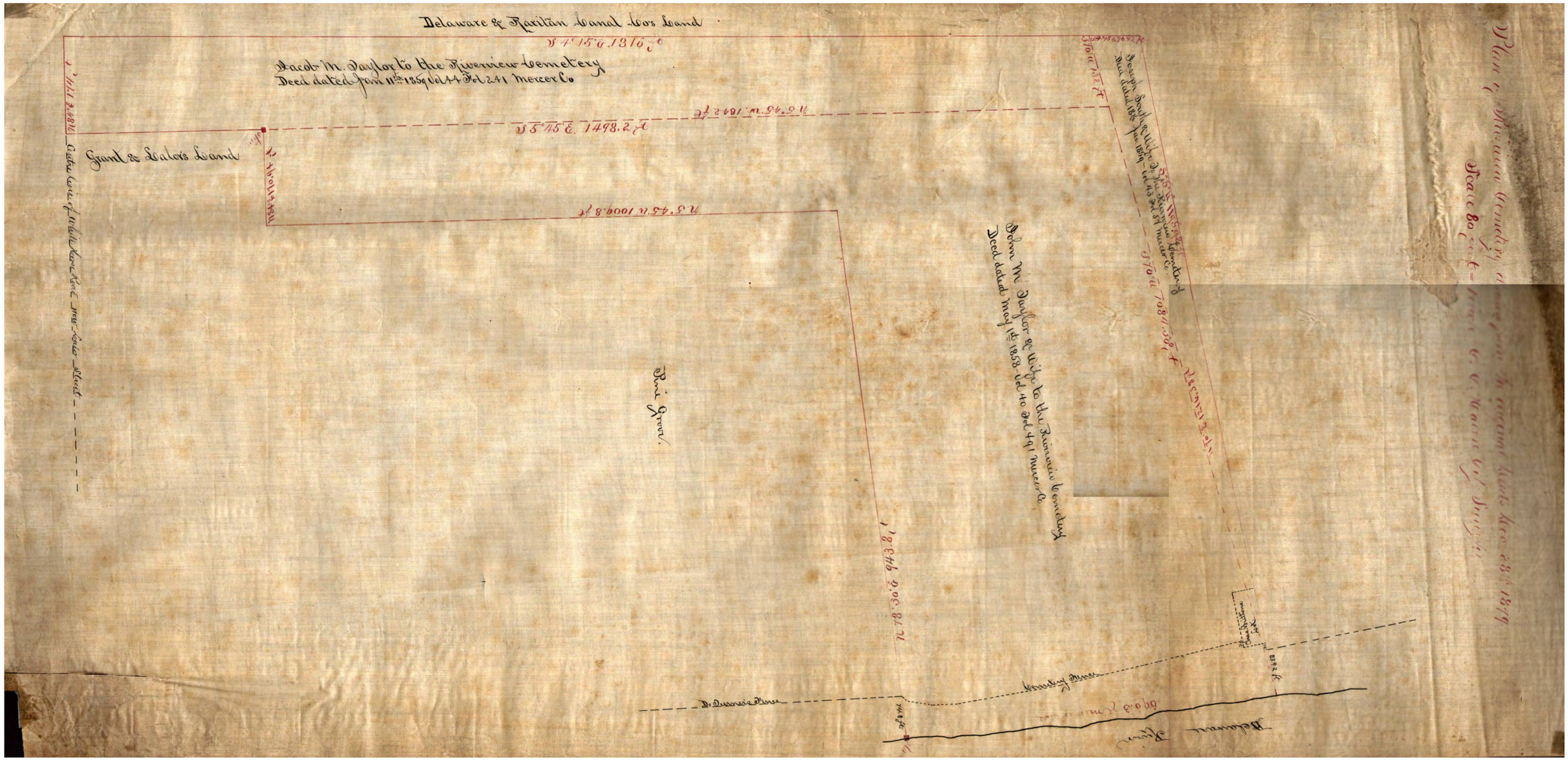
New Jersey, Mercer County, City of Trenton, Riverview Cemetery



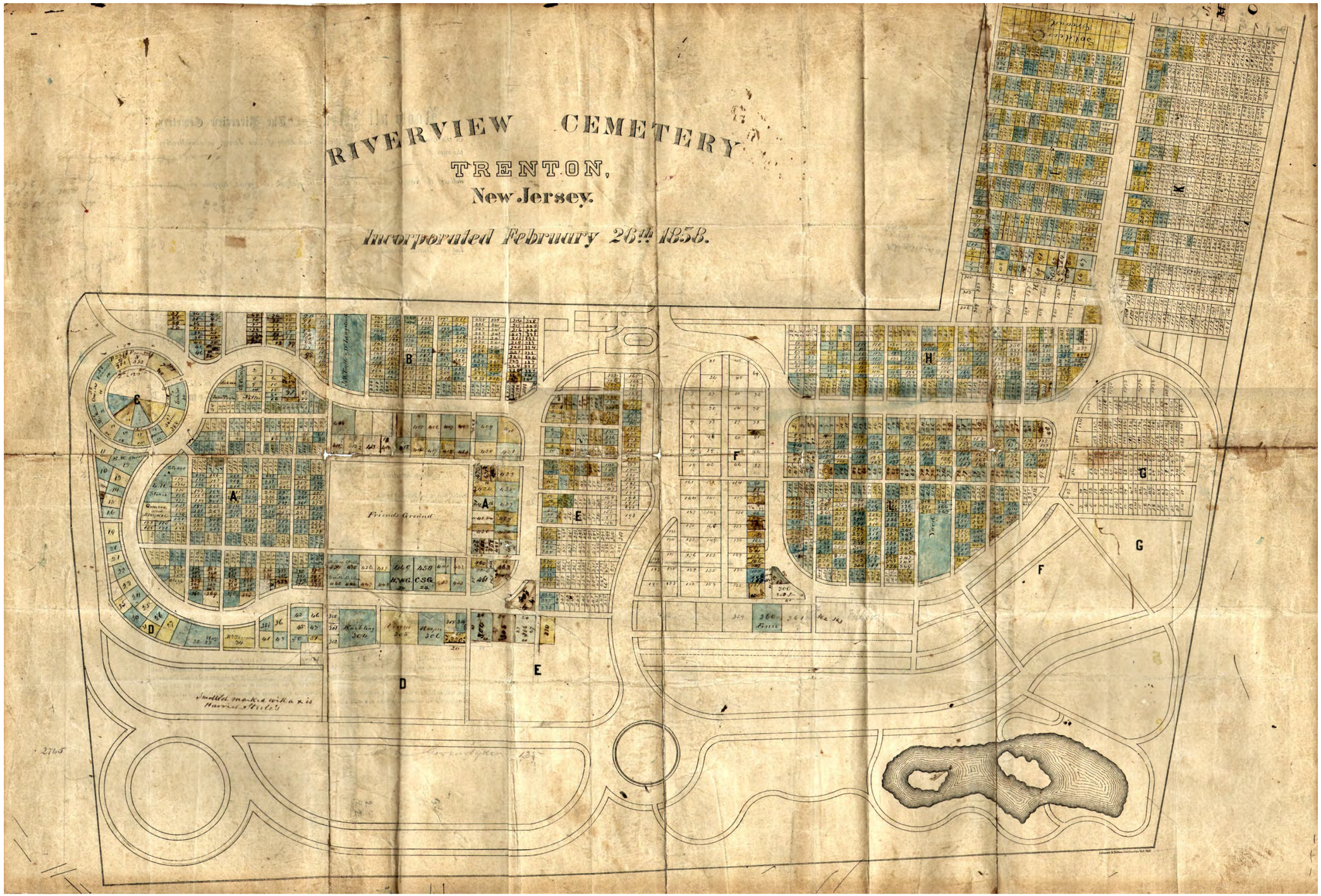
F.W. Beers. Detail from *Map of the City of Trenton*. New York: Beers, 1870



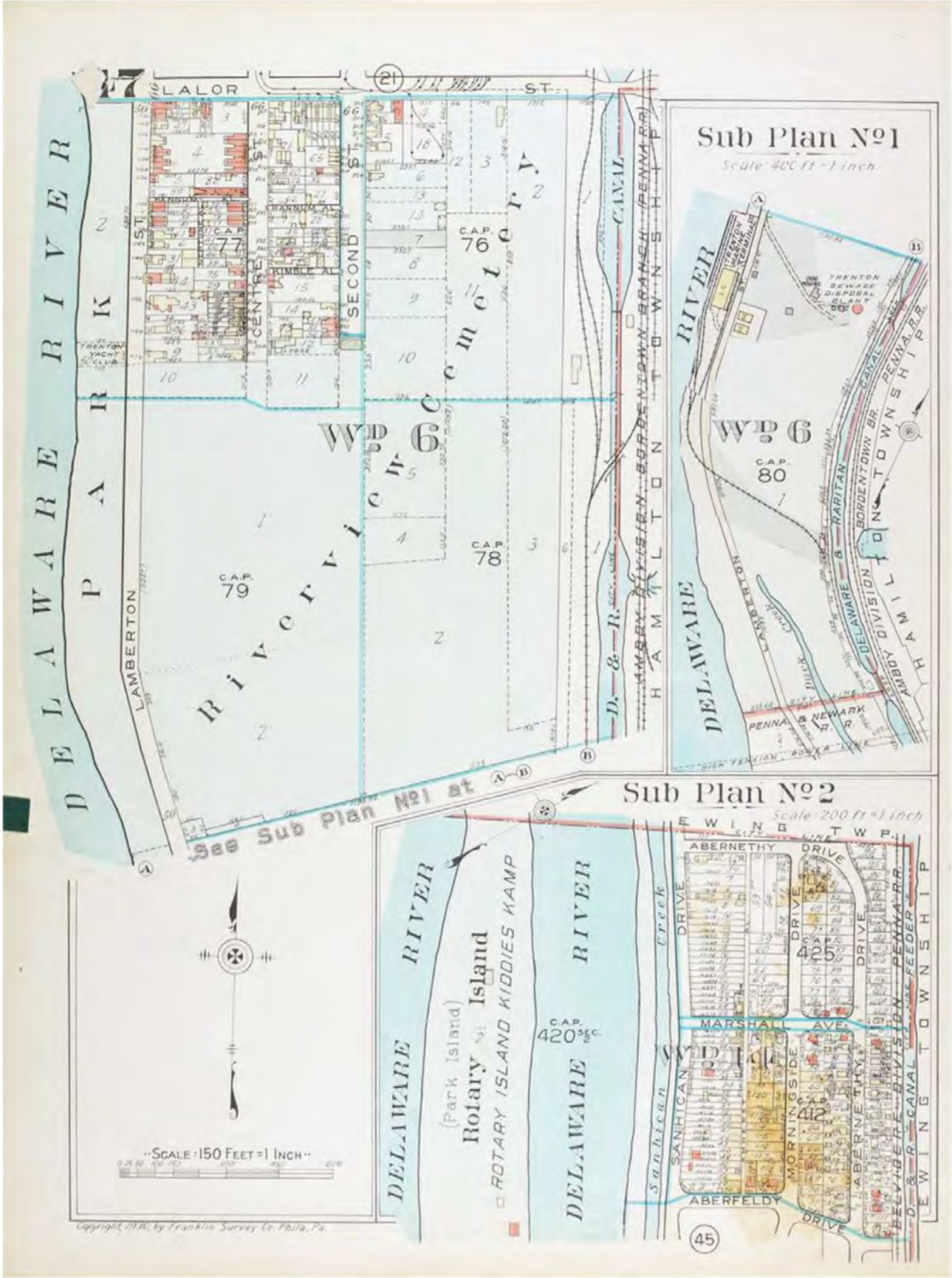
Oliver F. Waegon. "City of Trenton, Sixth Ward." *Combination Atlas Map of Mercer County, New Jersey.* Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1875.



Charles C. Haven. *Plan of Riverview Cemetery drawn from the Original Deeds, December 28, 1879.*

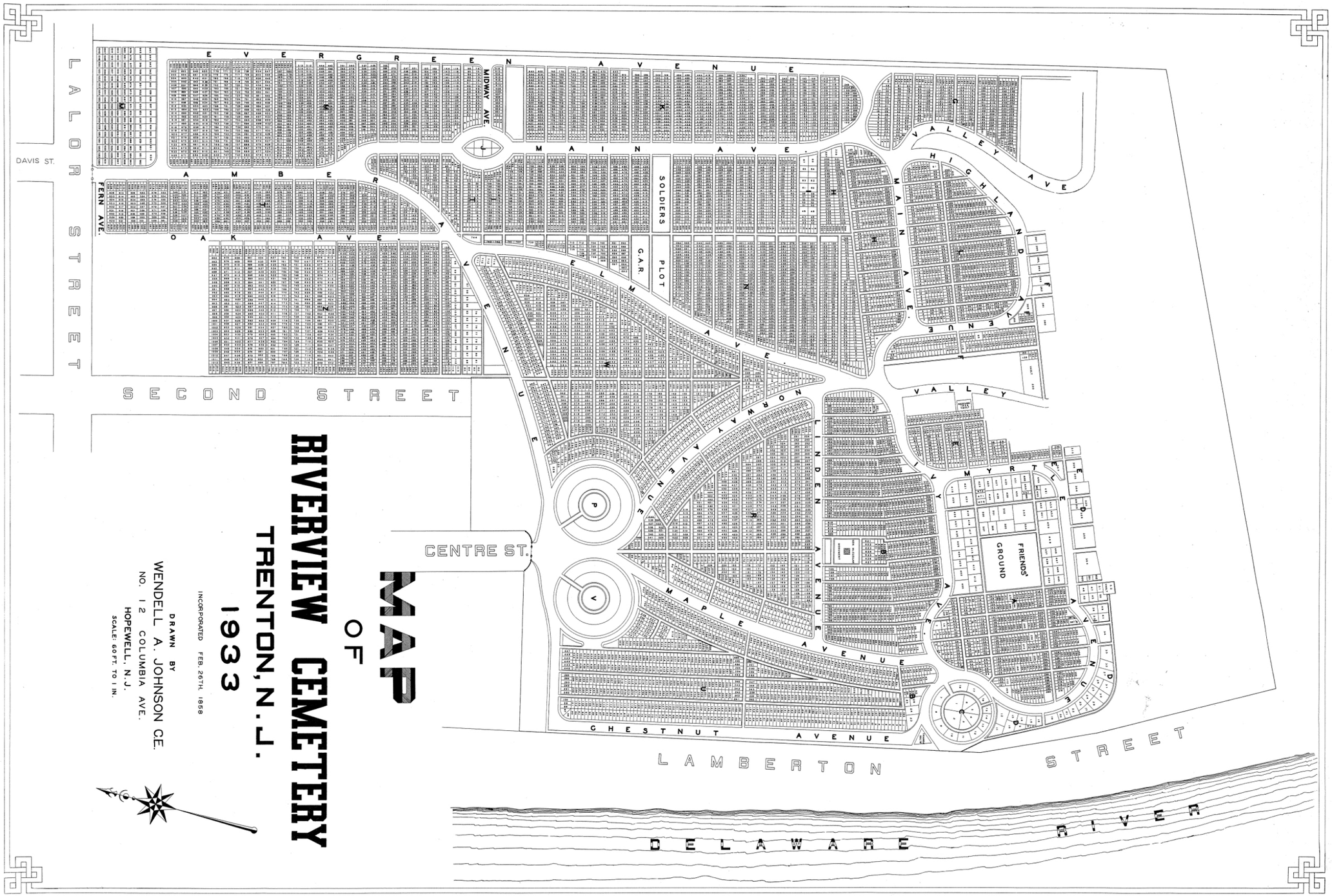


Charles C. Haven. *Site Map of Riverview Cemetery*. Trenton, N.J.: Haven, 1882.



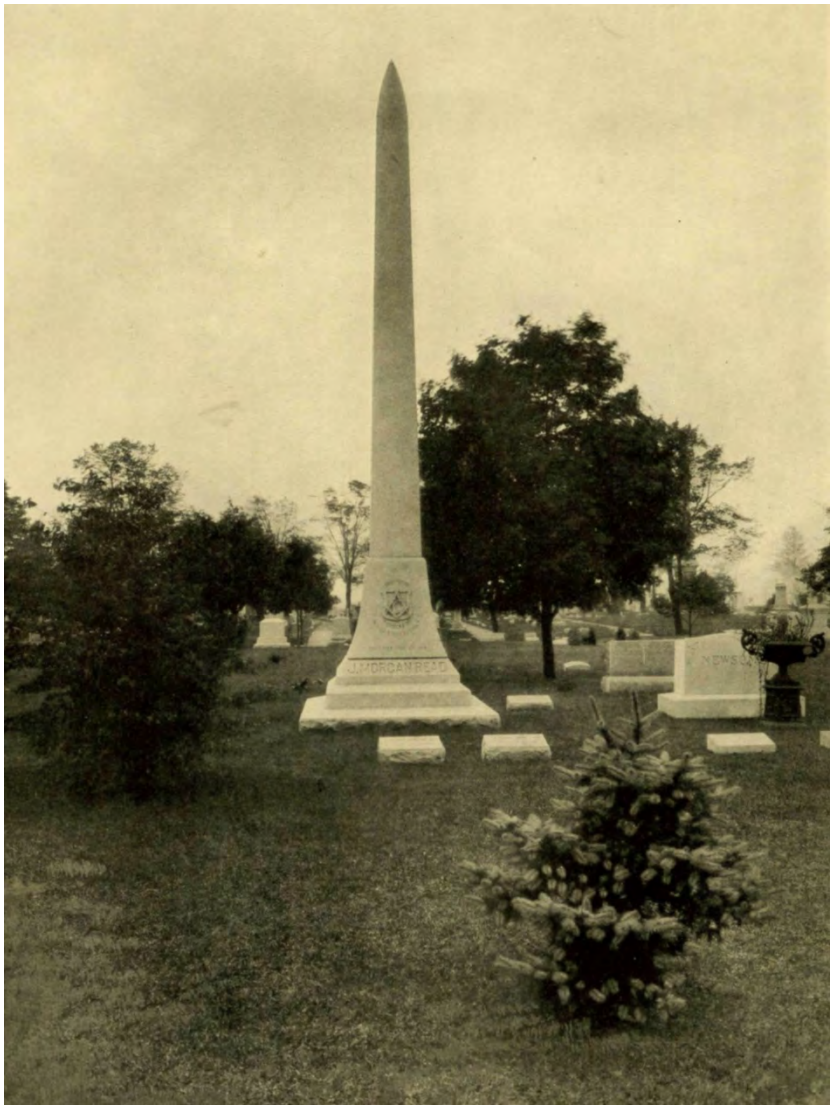
"Plate 47 of 48, Trenton." *Real Estate Plat-Book of the City of Trenton and Borough of Princeton.* Philadelphia: Franklin Survey Co., 1930.

New Jersey, Mercer County, City of Trenton, Riverview Cemetery



Wendell A. Johnson. *Site Map of Riverview Cemetery*. Hopewell, N.J.: Johnson, 1933.

Historical Photograph 1. “Winding Drive Through Birches and Firs.”
Riverview Cemetery. Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.



Historical Photograph 2. “Monument to Rev. J. Morgan Read.”
Riverview Cemetery. Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.

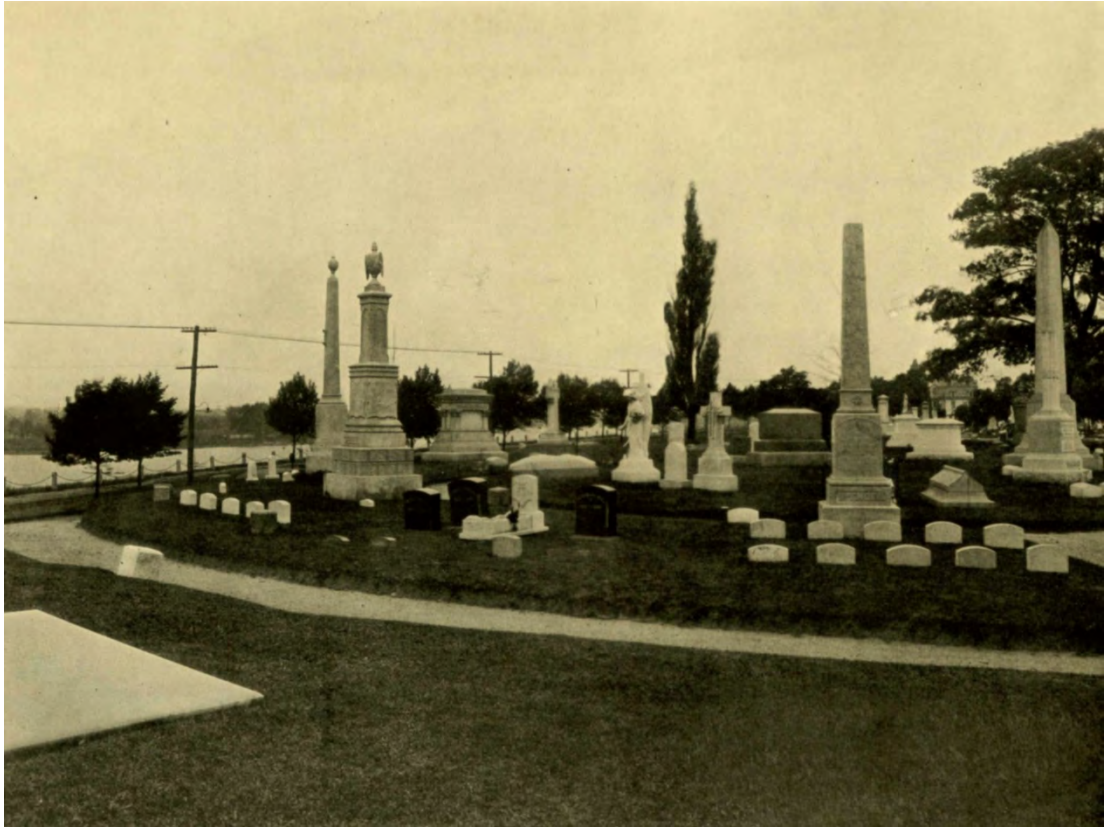
Historical Photograph 3. “Chestnut Avenue Along the Historic Delaware.” *Riverview Cemetery.* Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.

Historical Photograph 4. “Flower-Bordered Pathways and Beautiful Greens.”
Riverview Cemetery. Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.

Historical Photograph 5. “Mausoleum of O.O. Bowman, on Maple Avenue.”
*Riverview Cemetery.*Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.

Historical Photograph 6. “Linden Drive Leading to General George B. McClellan Monument.”
Riverview Cemetery. Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.

Historical Photograph 7. “Mausoleum of the Late Levi B. Risdon.”
Riverview Cemetery. Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.



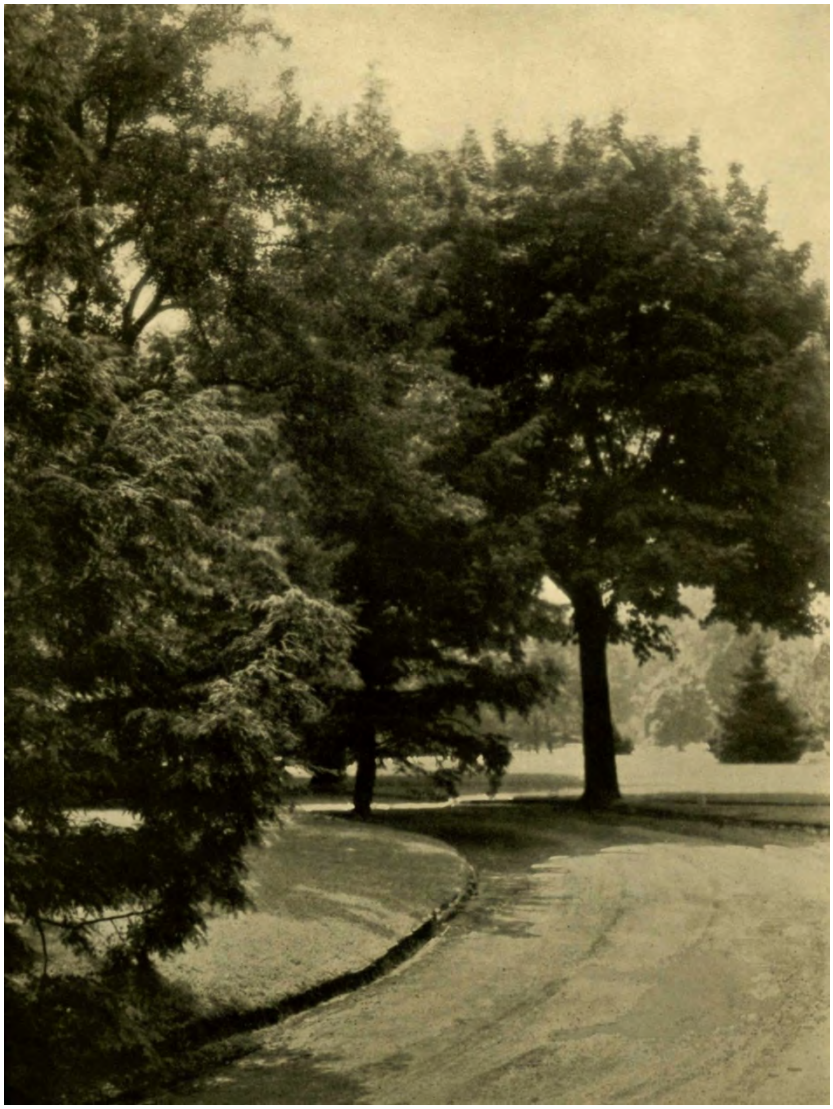
Historical Photograph 8. “The Circle—Overlooking the Delaware.”
Riverview Cemetery. Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.

Historical Photograph 9. “Monument to John A. Roebling, Designer and Builder of the Brooklyn Bridge.” *Riverview Cemetery.* Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.

Historical Photograph 10. “Sweeping Vistas Under Beautiful Maples.”
Riverview Cemetery. Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.

Historical Photograph 11. “Elks Rest.” (Removed 1978).
Riverview Cemetery. Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.

Historical Photograph 12. “Valley Avenue to the Ravine.”
Riverview Cemetery. Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.



Historical Photograph 13. “Norway Drive Through Firs and Maples.”
Riverview Cemetery. Trenton, N.J.: Riverview Cemetery, 1925.

WEIR

NIEDT

KITE
LEARY
BICKEL
WRIGHT

870

RECEIVING VAULT
1859

BOWMAN

LEE

LEVI·B·RISDON

TAYLOR

HATTIE MAY
DAUGHTER OF
FRANKLIN P. AND
MARY JANE BISBING
DIED
MAY 20, 1917
KOENIG
DETTMAR
CHARLES CONRAD ABBOTT
1843 — 1919
JULIA OLDEN ABBOTT
1846 — 1921
IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD DR. ABBOTT
DISCOVERED THE EXISTENCE OF
PALEOLITHIC MAN IN AMERICA.

Aug. 3. 1848
1897

395
B
ISAAC
1835 — 1922
VICTORIA
1840 — 1916
BROOME
PERPETUAL
CARE
RIVERVIEW

CLARK
CHRISTIE
BUCHANAN
JOHN H. HILLMAN.
BORN
DEC. 5, 1815.
DIED JAN. 12, 1892.
EMMA S. HILL
WIFE OF
JOHN H. HILLM

CHARLES CARR.
BORN SEPT. 9TH. 1822.
DIED APRIL 7TH. 1877.
CAROLINE W. CARR.
BORN AUG. 21ST. 1829.
DIED AUG. 21ST. 1914.
CAROLINE E. CARR.
BORN JUNE 7TH. 1870.
DIED SEPT. 21ST. 1930.
WESTON & CYRE

CHARLES C. CHASE,
BORN NOV. 27, 1822,
DIED
DEC. 31, 1899.
CHASE

KNOWLTO

DAYTON

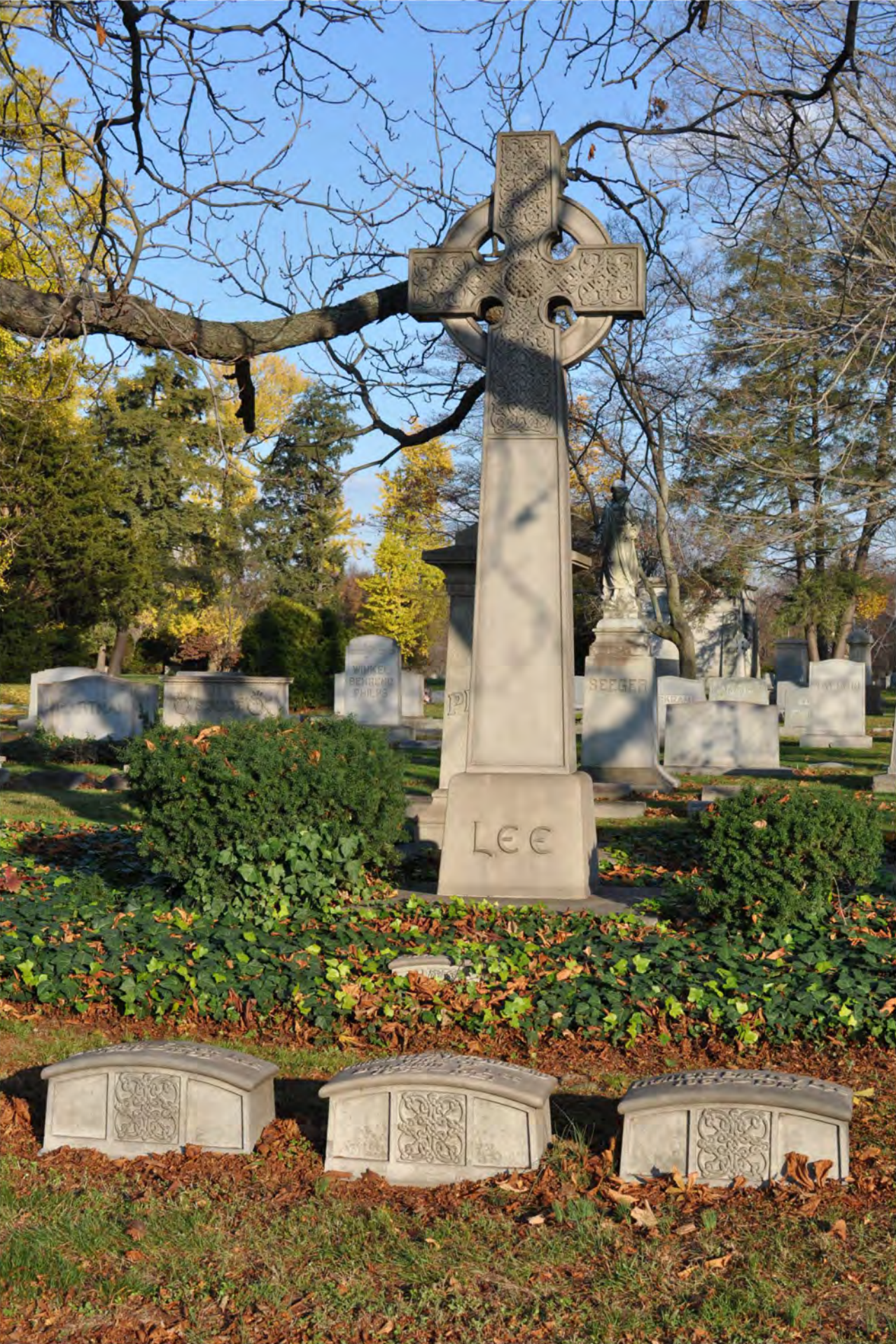
FATHER
JAMES E. EMERSON
died
April 17th 1900
Aged 76 years.

FOWLER
THADDEUS M.
DEC. 21, 1842 — MAR. 17, 1922
HIS WIFE ELIZABETH ANNA DANN
MAR. 15, 1851 — AUG. 14, 1910
THEIR SON CLARENCE PAUL
JUNE 15, 1888 — OCT. 2, 1910

HELLMANN
GORDON
SAMUEL W.
1845 — 1920
HIS WIFE AURELIA H.
1857 — 1889
ADELE GORDON

MARGARET HAYES

J. WESLEY LANNING
MARY LANNING
LANNING
HILL
BENZ
JACOB BENZ
1857 – 1945


LEE
SEEGER

COOK
LENOX

LOWTHORP
F. C. L.
1853 – 1925

JAMES MOSES
ENTERED INTO LIFE
OCT. 8 1920
AGED 73 YEARS

GREEN

LEE
OLIPHANT

HENRY D. OLIPHANT
Alexander C. Oliphant

JOHN POLAND
MARTHA T. BYLES
JOHN POLAND
JOHN C. POLAND
POLAND

CHARLES G. ROEBLING

JOHN A. ROEBLING

DICKSON
BLACK
SICKEL

MARY
SPEELER

MAHLON STACY
1638 — 1704
PIONEER OF TRENTON 1679
COLONIAL
MEMBER ASSEMBLY
GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL
JUDGE
MEMBER SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
BURIED IN THESE GROUNDS
5TH DAY 2ND MONTH 1704
ERECTED BY A DESCENDANT 1929

HANCOCK-KITE

LAWSHE
TATTERSALL

J.W. TAYLOR

MARTIN J. VAN NESS
Co. E. 14th Reg. N. J. Vol. Inf.
1845 - 1913
HIS WIFE MARY M.
1851 - 1928

JACOB S. YARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination
Property Name:	Riverview Cemetery
Multiple Name:	
State & County:	NEW JERSEY, Mercer

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
2/10/2017			3/27/2017	4/5/2017

Reference number:	SG100000810
Nominator:	State

Reason For Review:

__X__ Accept _____ Return _____ Reject __3/27/2017__ Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:	Meets Registration Requirements.
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept, A & C

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Project # 16-1121
HPO-B2017-029

RECEIVED
FEB 10 2017
Na ric Places

State of New Jersey
MAIL CODE 501-04B
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
P.O. Box 420
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420
TEL. (609) 984-0176 FAX (609) 984-0578

CHRIS CHRISTIE
Governor

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

BOB MARTIN
Commissioner

February 2, 2017

Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Riverview Cemetery, located at 870 Centre Street, in the City of Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey.

This nomination has received unanimous approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Katherine J. Marcopul, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call her at (609) 984-5816.

Sincerely,

Rich Boornazian
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer