

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

JUL 1 1 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

(Form 10-500a). Type all entries.			
1. Name of Property			
historic name Cementerio Catoli	.co San Vicente de Paul		
other names/site number Cementeric	Catolico de Ponce		
2. Location			
street & number na			not for publication na
city, town Ponce			
statePuerto Rico code PR	county Ponce	code 113	zip code00731
3. Classification			
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Reso	ources within Property
x private	building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
public-local	district	0	0 buildings
public-State	x site	1	0 sites
public-Federal	structure	288	29 structures
	object	1629	184 objects
•	05/001	1918	213 Total
Name of related multiple property listing:			ributing resources previously
Cementeries in Puerto Rico 1		listed in the Nat	
Cenenteries in Puerto Nico	.004-3920	iisted iii tile ivat	ional Register
4. State/Federal Agency Certificati	on		
In my opinion, the property meets Mariano G. Coronas Castro Signature of certifying official Puerto Rico State Historic State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets Signature of commenting or other official	Preservation Office		continuation sheet. May 1388 Date continuation sheet. Date
State or Federal agency and bureau			
5. National Park Service Certificati	on		
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.	Amy Schla	igel	8/25/88
removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)			
	Signature of	the Keeper	Date of Action

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions Funerary-Cementery		
Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
foundation <u>stone</u> walls <u>brick and/or concrete</u>		
roof <u>na</u> other <u>Ponce pinkstone/granite</u>		

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The San Vicente de Paul Cementery is located in the Canas suburb of Ponce, on a very steep site. The layout of the cementery was done following the Spanish tradition of having two main axes forming a cross. The rest of the precinct's layout was done in a square grid fashion.

The cementery follows the contour lines of the steep site. For this reason some of the streets had to be built as stairs. The steep slope of the site allows for many interesting tomb designs.

Culminating the main axis there is the pantheon for the priests of the Paul order. In this truly monumental tumb, sculptural forms are integral part of architecture. An interesting feature in this design with double function is the baldachino, which protects not only the altar, but also the tomb. The altar table is also very reminiscent of the table tomb, which was derived from a table used for ceremonies to mourn the dead. The baroque style of this structure can be appreciated in the free use of forms, its large scale and sweeping vistas, and the complexity of its composition.

The entrance gate to the cemetery is a simple one, with an iron gate flanked by two masonry pilasters. Although Catholic, this cemetery never had a chapel unlike the one at San Juan or Manati.

The niches found in the San Vicente de Paul Cemetery are simple brick structures with the only ornament of a simple cornice arranged in rows to form a block within the precinct. A unique feature of the cemetery is a group of niches that were built forming a basement, in which the burials occured beneath ground level, thus giving the effect of a catacomb.

This cemetery has a clear arrangement of larger tombs placed along the major central and secondary axes. The rest of the graves, then fill out the grid. Many of these larger tombs are mausoleums of many different styles ranging from the classical revival to the art-deco. Of special significance for their architectural value are the Serralles familly mausoleum composed of a central chaple raised over a raised plaza (see photo # 8), the Mercado familly mausoleum also over a raised plaza and the Valdivieso familly mausoleum. The Toro familly mausoleum also presents a funerary chapel but it is not raised over a plaza nor is the Chardon familly mausoleum.

See	con	tinu	atio	n eh	aat
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8. Statement of Significance Certifying official has considered the significance of this p	ronerty in a	relation to other properties:		
nationally	X statev		i ji	. A province of the control of the
Applicable National Register Criteria A B	C 🗆 D			
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	C XD	□E □F □G		
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)		Period of Significance		Significant Dates
Architecture		1901–1935		1901
	_ _ _	Cultural Affiliation	na	
Significant Person na		Architect/Builder varic	us	
	_			

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

During the turn of the century the priests of San Vicente de Paul built a private Catholic cemetery in Ponce. The site was blessed and opened to the public during 1901. The wealthy families of the area bought plots for \$60.00 (the basic plot) and began to develop the cemetery with magnificent graves and mausoleums.

Ponce, located in the south coast of the island, was one of the wealthiest ports of Puerto Rico during the turn of the century period. The Catholic cemetery offered an exclusive precinct in which the rich could bury thir dead. For this reason almost all the tombs are magnificent in their design, ornamentation and construction. Some of the best examples of funerary architecture in Puerto Rico of the early 20th Century period can be seen in this precinct. Marble sculptures from Italy, Spain and other parts of Europe adorn many of the tombs (see photo # 14, 15,16). Other graves and mausolea have less sophisticated funerary monuments designed by unknown local artisans (photo # 3 and 13). Most tombs are covered with Ponce's pinkstone, granite or marble(local and imported).

The larger mausolea which belong to the wealthiest famillies of the south are magnificent examples of monumental funerary architecture of the period. Some of the best examples are the mausolea of the Serralles familly (photo # 3), the Mercado familly (photo #5), the Toro familly (photo #7) and the Valdivieso familly (photo #11).

Many of these magnificent tombs have been abandoned after their owners moved corpses of their dead to the Civil Cemetery. This was due in part to the high cost of maintenance and the strict regulations set by the administration. Under no condition would they allow a non catholic to be buried there. Some famillies did not want to be separated by this rule and moved their loved ones to the Civil Cemetery. As a result some graves have been abandoned and cannot be sold by the cemetery administration since they are private property and have a legal uninterested owner.

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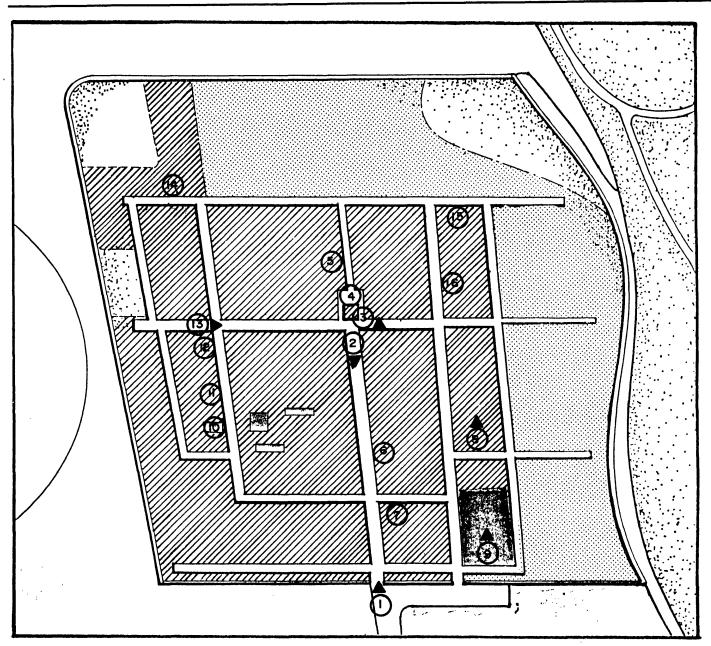
Archivo General de Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puer	to Rico, Fondo de Obras Publicas Municipales
Archivo Historico Municipal de Ponce, Fondo de	Obras Publicas
Cruz Cassé, Marta, Funerary Architecture and Gainsville, Florida, School of Archite	the Preservation of Cemeteries in Puerto Rico cture, UF, Unpublished manuscript, 1987
Fortuño Janeiro, L., Album Histórico de Ponce,	Ponce, Puerto Rico, 1963
	all projects are foregreen with the first
	Can continuation about
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	See continuation sheet
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested Comparison of the Patients Register	 X State historic preservation office ☐ Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	X Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings	University
Survey #	X Other Specify repository:
Record #	Cemetery Archives
000 2000	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property9.2 acres	- The state of the
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UTM References A 1 9 7 5 0 4 9 0 1 99 3 84 0	Β [1, 9] 7 5 ρ [6, 1, 5] [1, 9] 9, 3 7, 8 0
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	See continuation sheet
hest year	20 Test Section 2010
Verbal Boundary Description	
see enclosed location plan and th with the UTM references cited abo	ne polygon whose vertices are marked
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
	y associated with the cemetery and are
defined by the wall which encicles it.	
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Marta Cruz Case, Graduate Architect	
organization Puerto Rico State Historic Preservat	cion Off. date April 1988
street & number Box 82 La Fortaleza city or town San Juan	telephone (809) 721-3737 state Puerto Rico zip code 00901
city or town San Juan	state 1 del to 1 del zip code 00901

9. Major Bibliographical References

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTOS Page ____!



PLAN

APROXIMATE SCALE 1:1,200



SMALL GRAVES

LARGE MAUSOLEUMS

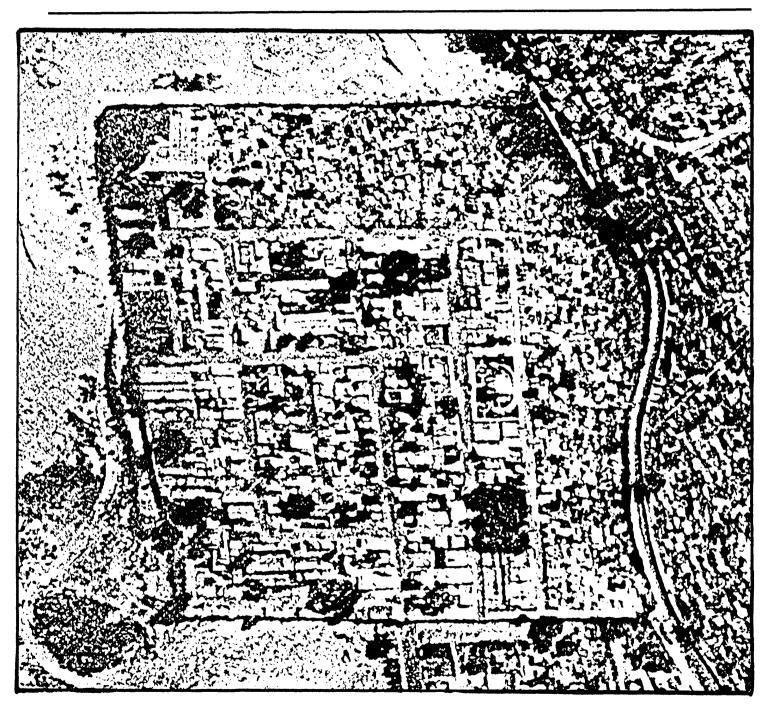




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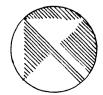
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AEREAL VIEW

APROXIMATE SCALE: 1:1,200



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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Page	
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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD				
Date Listed:	8/25/88			
1 Ponce	PR			
County	State			
l Register of	Historic Places			
tion documenta or amendments,	tion subject to notwithstanding the nomination			
Dath of 20	ytion			
	Date Listed: Ponce County Register of tion documents or amendments,			

Amended Items in Nomination:

Each of the elements noted as contributing resources must be catalogued individually to be counted in the classification section of the nomination. Therefore, the count for this property should include 7 contributing structures (entrance gate, one set of niche structures and catacombs, the priests pantheon, and several monumental tombs for the Serralles family, the Mercado family, the Toro family and the Chardon family) and 1 contributing site (the cemetery grounds), totalling 8 contributing resources. There are no contributing or non-contributing buildings, no contributing or non-contributing objects, and no non-contributing structures or sites.

Discussed and concurred in by the Puerto Rico SHPO.