United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Glenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 113 Moore Street | N/A not for publication

city or town Waverly | N/A vicinity

state New York code NY county Tioga code 107 zip code 14892

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _X_ local

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO — 1/6/16
Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Jon Edson V6. Beall — 3.8.16
Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Glenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
Name of Property

Tioga County, NY
County and State

5. Classification

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

	private
x	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

	building(s)
	district
x	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
3	1	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery
FUNERARY/mortuary

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery
FUNERARY/mortuary

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mausoleum: 20th Century/Neoclassical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone, cement (mausoleum)
walls: Marble, stone (mausoleum)
roof: EPDM (mausoleum)
other:

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Glenwood Cemetery was established in 1895 in the northwest section of the village of Waverly with an entrance off of Moore Street. The cemetery is next to Waverly Glen Park and is just east of Shepard Hills Country Club, both on Pine Street. The approach to the cemetery is via a large lawn area that contains a recently constructed structure for a cannon that was moved from the cemetery interior and is considered noncontributing due to its age. The west edge of the lawn contains a large marble mausoleum (contributing), built in 1923 with a capacity of 120 crypts, most of them privately purchased. The mausoleum is a neoclassical revival building, with a center pavilion and two side wings. The center section also has a functioning basement vault accessible from the rear of the building. To the north of the mausoleum is a small shed of ca. 1960 construction, therefore non-contributing to this nomination. The cemetery contains 9 acres situated along a rise with a level section at the top of the rise. The cemetery is still active and contains approximately 3,600 interments. The hillside and hilltop display two distinct periods of cemetery design with the 1895 section reflecting the landscape-lawn movement that immediately followed the Rural Cemetery Movement. The 1895 portion is encircled by a paved roadway and there are indications of grass pathways that crossed the grounds. Burials in this section are in family plots that are generally marked with a family monument and surrounding matching markers indicating individual burials. This portion of the cemetery also contains one family mausoleum, the only one in the cemetery, and the remnants of a stone support for a ca. 1850 cannon that has since been moved to the entrance lawn. Monuments and markers in this section are mostly large granite slabs on rectangular bases with occasional short pedestal/obelisks dispersed through the grounds. The hilltop is separated from the older part by the paved road. The upper section clearly follows the philosophy of the memorial park movement that had its origins in the early twentieth century. This section contains flat markers with only gravesite decorations visible, leaving the view as on open lawn. Few plantings and trees are in this portion, whereas mature trees line the main road and are dispersed throughout the 1895 section. The cemetery and mausoleum are well maintained and show a high degree of integrity, especially in terms of location, design, materials, feeling and association.

Narrative Description

Waverly is an incorporated village in Tioga County, west of Binghamton, Broome County, and east of Elmira, Chemung County, in the Southern Tier region of New York State. Waverly and its surroundings are in a valley, lying in low country, surrounded by hills and in close proximity to the Pennsylvania border. The village is almost directly across the border from Pennsylvania with the Southern Tier Expressway (I 86) passing through

its southern edge and is roughly at the midpoint between Buffalo and New York City. The valley is bordered by two rivers, the Susquehanna and the Chemung, which run to either side of the village (the Chemung to the west and the Susquehanna to the east and south). The rivers connect to the history of the village's growth and development related to transportation, first by water, then by the railroads and related industries.

Glenwood Cemetery is one of three cemeteries in the village, the oldest being Forest Home at Elm and Spaulding Streets, with St. James Roman Catholic Cemetery next to it. Glenwood Cemetery is located in the northwest part of the village near the Shepard Hill Country Club, Waverly Glen Park and Two Rivers State Park. Glenwood was established in 1895, when the burial grounds at Forest Home were sold out. Some of the burials were moved to the new cemetery as evidenced by inscriptions on some of the markers that predate the opening of Glenwood. When it was established, Glenwood contained six acres and was founded as a non-sectarian cemetery. In 1946, the cemetery property was expanded to approximately 42 acres, largely due to a generous donation of 33 acres; however, only three acres of this land was added to the cemetery. The rest is undeveloped and being held in reserve for future growth of the cemetery and is being excluded from this nomination. At present, total acreage in use in the cemetery contains the original six acres, the developed three acres from 1946 and two acres at the entrance with the large mausoleum and cannon enclosure (eleven acres).

Access to the cemetery is from the south end at Moore Street, but hiking paths in Waverly Glen Park connect to the northwest end of the grounds, making the cemetery a destination for walking and jogging. A road from Moore Street runs along the edge of the property along a large lawn section past a non-historic wood sign with the cemetery name. Roughly near the center of this lawn area is a pavilion on a tile and concrete base. The structure was built to house an 1852 cannon that was formerly on display near the center of the cemetery. The pavilion consists of six posts with metal fencing between, supporting a hipped roof. The structure is a combination of wood and vinyl with an asphalt shingled roof. Due to age and function, the pavilion and cannon are considered non-contributing to this nomination.

The west end of the lawn contains a historic stone and marble mausoleum, built in 1923 by S.C. Smith of Elmira and designed by local architect Claude W. Smith in the neoclassical revival style. The building is sited facing southwest and is a wide cross-shaped building of cut stone with a marble interior. The center section of the building resembles a temple with a center entrance flanked by Tuscan order pilasters and a projecting cornice. Five steps lead up to a set of glass and metal doors with a transom of three four-light windows set into metal surrounds. Above the entrance are a pediment with a keystone in the center of the tympanum and a wide, stone cornice with three equally spaced dentils. Two recessed wings are on either side of the center section with a side gabled roof and plain frieze band. The entire façade lacks fenestration and there are

narrow ventilation openings below the water table for the basement vault and interior crypts. Each side wing features one centrally placed window on the north and south sides with a stone sill and projecting cornice. The west (rear) elevation of the center section has three windows (one on each elevation) and a metal bulkhead door leading to the vault with space on either side for storage. To the north of the bulkhead door is a non-historic wood shed with a gambrel roof.

Smith designed the center portion of the mausoleum with a higher ceiling to be used as a chapel. Extending from this area are four wings, each with five rows of crypts, one wing leading to the entrance. The interior features marble arches leading to each wing section, a cove-type ceiling (also marble) and grey marble pilasters at corners and at the ends of ceiling beams. The windows at each end of the side wings are opaque amber glass with a protective plain metal grill. Two private crypts in the west end of the center section are closed off from the general public by decorative metal gates. Each has a narrow, plain leaded window set into grey marble surround and metal frame, also with a protective metal grill.

Mature trees obstruct the view of the cemetery from the mausoleum and entrance drive from Moore Street. The road entering the cemetery divides at the southeast edge of the grounds and a sign directs vehicles to the left (west). Near this corner is the only family mausoleum in Glenwood, the Shelp Mausoleum, built in 1911. It is a small, plain Neoclassical style building of steel and poured concrete with a front gabled roof and metal grill protecting the metal and glass door. The building faces east, is painted white with minimal decorative details, and has two small windows, one each on the north and south sides. The building was stabilized in 2009, the roof repaired and the glass in the windows and doors replaced. Although small, the Shelp Mausoleum interior is large enough to contain nine interments.

When it was laid out in 1895, Glenwood covered six acres along the side of a hill. The association took advantage of the rise and contours of the land and the present cemetery occupies the hill and the rise, giving it a distinctive oval shape. The entrance from Moore Street is at the southeast end of the grounds and bends to the west as part of a paved roadway that rings the cemetery. At the crest of the rise is another paved roadway that runs west to east, which literally separates the 1895 portion from the sections that were added after 1946. Another grass covered roadway runs near the center of the cemetery from the west to the remainder of a small curved stone wall that was originally a cannon support, marking the section of Glenwood that was given to the local GAR. Maps of the cemetery indicate that the grounds are divided into eleven sections plus a lawn area along Moore Street with the public mausoleum. Sections 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 run along the west edge of the road and are roughly square in shape. Sections 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 are located along the east roadway and are slightly larger, being roughly rectangular in shape. The sections all differ in size as determined by the roadway with section 1 being the smallest and section 6 the largest in the 1895 portion. Section A at the top of the rise

is a half circle in shape and roughly covers the same acreage as sections 1, 2, 3 and 4. A short roadway extends from the ring road north with the most recent burials to its east. Maps also indicate curved pathways running near the center of the older portion of the cemetery, but these roadways are difficult to discern since they are grass covered and obscured by markers and monuments.

A current map of the grounds shows the oldest section beyond the Shelp Mausoleum divided into narrow rows running north to south with plots of different sizes that show more uniformity in size at the south end. A few larger plots are scattered throughout this portion, with most found in the preferred locations near roadway crossings, on the crest, atop small rises, or overlooking the main roadway, indicating the wealth and prominence of the owner. The majority of the markers and monuments in this section face east except for the markers along the roadways, which face the road. Monuments and markers differ in age and style with the majority in the older section displaying late nineteenth and turn-of the-twentieth century funerary symbolism, such as lamb figures for children, interlinked chains for Odd Fellows, etched letters for the family name, etched flowers and geometric designs. Most monuments and markers are made of granite. The Coburn family has a white bronze pedestal with arched name plates and a small urn on top.

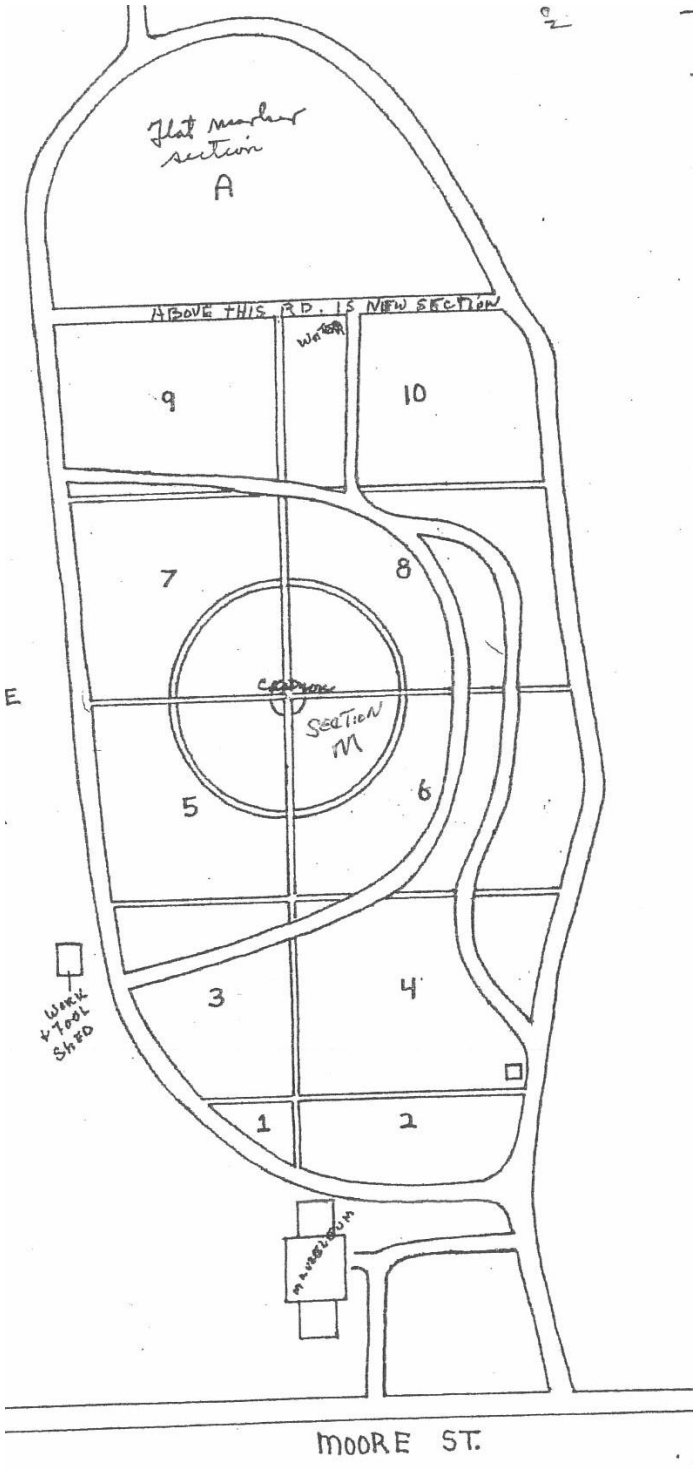
In 1946, a redesign of the cemetery created section M from the historic cemetery center, which contained a curved stone wall and support for a Mexican-American War era cannon. Also added was section B in the flat part of the cemetery at the top of the rise. This section contains flat granite and bronze markers that are nearly flush with the ground. This area has expanded into section A with similar style burials, all reflecting the Memorial Park Movement that promoted cemeteries as a place of quiet reflection by removing visual reminders of death, such as prominent monuments and markers. This portion of the cemetery resembles a vast lawn except for the extreme north end, which reflects the current fashion of the return to the use of low granite markers. The new sections A and B and part of M are the three acres that were added from the 33-acre donation.

As an active and historic cemetery, Glenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum are well preserved with very little vandalism or damaged makers. The Friends of Waverly Cemetery Preservation, Inc. work to preserve the cemetery and mausoleum along with the support of the village of Waverly. As a result, Glenwood Cemetery itself possesses a high degree of integrity. The 1923 Mausoleum is an excellent example of the work of C. W. Smith and of an early twentieth century public mausoleum in a funerary setting.

Glenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
Name of Property

Tioga County, NY
County and State

Glenwood Cemetery layout of grounds post 1946



Glenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
Name of Property

Tioga County, NY
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [X] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape architecture
Architecture

Period of Significance
1895-1946

Significant Dates
1895. 1923, 1946

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Claude W. Smith (mausoleum architect)
S. C. Smith (builder, mausoleum)
George W. McClure & Sons (1946 cemetery Sections M, A & B)

Period of Significance (justification)
The period begins with the founding of the cemetery and ends with the final expansion and modifications to the design in 1946.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
Glenwood Cemetery is significant under Criterion Consideration D for its age and for displaying two trends of cemetery design, namely the late-nineteenth century lawn landscape movement and the early twentieth century memorial park.

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

Glenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum are excellent examples of trends of funerary practices from the late nineteenth and early mid twentieth centuries. The historic cemetery incorporated two trends of design during its period of significance (1895-1946), which is still evident. Established in 1895, the cemetery originally covered six acres and the founders followed the practice of the lawn-landscape plan of cemetery design by using the natural contours of the land to define its shape and placement of plots and monuments. Trees were generally grouped along roadways allowing for clear views of family monuments, which reinforced the park-like appearance of Glenwood while indicating pathways through the grounds. By the 1920s, managers began streamlining the cemetery's appearance, mostly through the use of flat or low markers and treeless vistas as part of the memorial park movement. Part of the movement's philosophy was to promote the use of a large mausoleum for interments, rather than in-ground burials and, in 1923, Glenwood Cemetery had a large public mausoleum built near the cemetery entrance. The building's appearance resembled a temple, but with limited exterior detail, giving it a sleek modern exterior on an ancient form. After 1946, a three acre section was added on the north end of the cemetery, which capitalized on the memorial park philosophy by using the flat land to create open views with markers flush to the grounds and very limited plantings. The layout and juxtaposition of the two cemetery designs allow a historic comparison of how the living approached dealing with death and the cemetery's evolution from a conglomeration of family controlled lots to professional management of the entire cemetery. Glenwood Cemetery began as a private association with lot sales giving the individual owners some control in the running the cemetery. By the early twentieth century, the association hired a superintendent, who, with the officers of the association took control of the day to day operations of Glenwood. In 1946, a gift of land insured the continuation of the cemetery and in that same year, a landscape designer from Buffalo was hired to draw up plans for future expansion. Three acres were immediately added to the existing cemetery and the designs for this portion maintained the historic overall layout, but pared back the foliage and reoriented plots into grids and rows, rather than being grouped around markers and monuments. Glenwood is an active cemetery with approximately 3,600 interments contained in eleven acres of land, now owned and maintained by the village of Waverly. The Friends of Waverly Cemeteries, Inc. raises funds for preservation projects, which included the recent stabilization and repairs of the Shelp family mausoleum in Glenwood and roof replacement for the 1923 public mausoleum.

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

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Waverly is a village in the Southern Tier region of New York State located on the east bank of the Chemung River in the southwest section of the town of Barton in Tioga County, New York. The village was first settled in 1796, when John Shephard purchased 1,000 acres of land that included what eventually became Waverly. Shephard completed a survey of his property in 1821 and laid out two roads, the first being the Chemung and Owego Road, which ran east to the county seat at Owego. Later he added another road, this being the Ithaca Turnpike, running north from the Pennsylvania border toward Cayuga Lake. The new roads created a demand for taverns and hotels to accommodate settlers moving to the region and, as more families settled in the area, they created a hamlet known as Villemont and later changed the name to Shepardville. The hamlet grew at a moderate pace until 1849 when the Erie Railroad built a depot behind the Snyder Hotel at the corner of Broad and Fulton Streets. The railroad spurred phenomenal growth, developing Broad Street as a commercial center. The population climbed to 2000 and in 1854 Shephardville officially became a village; it was renamed Waverly after a popular series of novels by Sir Walter Scott.

Before Waverly became a village in 1854, all burials were done in the town of Barton. One of its cemeteries was in Factoryville (East Waverly) and another small cemetery, known as Rest Cemetery, was south of the village in an area now south of the border in Pennsylvania. After Waverly was incorporated, the Spalding family acquired a very large tract of land within the village that was largely forest and farm land. Owen Spalding had fond memories of playing in the forested lands on the homestead when he was a child, and after he inherited the family estate, he donated a portion of the lands in the eastern portion of the village to be used as a cemetery. The cemetery was known as Forest Home Cemetery. Spalding was well known as a generous man who willingly gave to those in need in the community. In 1878, Spalding and his wife gave the village a quit claim deed for Forest Home Cemetery and, by 1889, all lots were sold. In 1895, a co-partnership was made for a Roman Catholic Cemetery adjacent to the property. In 1916, the cemetery lands were officially conveyed to the village after the death of Owen Spalding, except for the lands in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, which were (and still are) owned by St. James Roman Catholic Church.

All the lots in Forest Home were sold out by 1895. A group of citizens realized the need for another cemetery in the village and Dr. W. E. Johnson, Judge A. G. Allen and Waverly residents F. A. Schuyler, Romaine C. Cole, and F.E. Lyford formed a cemetery association. They looked to the Schuyler Farm in the northwest part of the village as a suitable location. There was some concern that the property was next to a brook and reservoir, but the founders noted that the soil was dry and that drainage went directly into a dry brook, keeping excess moisture from the proposed cemetery grounds. The association acquired six acres on the hillside and began laying out the grounds the following contours of the land, placing the main approach to the entrance at

the base of the hill. Plans were to make the cemetery more like a park, similar to a rural cemetery, with miniature lakes, plantings and landscaping. A plot in the center of the cemetery was given to the local GAR post with the condition that it place a monument on it. The GAR placed a cannon in the space and, later, a low, curved, stone wall was built to provide some protection for the piece. Over the years, the wagon for the piece deteriorated and the cannon was placed on a cement support. Additional deterioration required that the cannon be removed and in 2011, the piece was restored and placed in a new protective pavilion near the entrance of the cemetery.

Early plans were to emphasize the park-like quality of Glenwood and the layout of the grounds indicated that the association was familiar with the newer trend of the lawn landscape plan of cemetery design that relied more on the natural contours of the land rather than man-made elements. The miniature lakes were never added, partly due to the steep hillside and partly to the fact that the cemetery only acquired six acres of the Schuyler Farm property. With the cemetery confined to six acres, it was necessary to divide the sections into as many plots as possible, for economic reasons. Plots needed to be large enough to attract potential buyers but small enough to make maximum use of confined space. The grounds were divided into ten sections and each section further divided into long rows that were divided into narrow plots. Larger plots were available for wealthier clientele and these were prominently sited along roadways.

Although the planned lakes never materialized, the park-like character was emphasized by the use of curving gravel paths and grass-covered roadways. Eventually the main outer road was paved, but pathways dividing the sections were left grass covered. An additional curved roadway circled the section around the GAR monument, but it was also left grass covered. Trees were scattered along the pathways, which was necessitated by the narrow plot sizes, allowing open views of the monuments and markers. Some of the plots were outlined with low stone curbs but most were indicated by corner markers, many still extant. One of the outlined plots was for banker Howard Elmer. His large monument was a wide, stone, low pedestal style marker with a low hipped overhanging top. Smaller foot and headstones surrounded the monument and to its east was a low stone wall keeping a ridge between it and the adjacent lots from eroding into the plots to the north.

In 1946, another section was added to the original six acres of Glenwood, designated as “new section M.” The land that became sections M and section A were donated by A. C. Palmer and his wife, prominent residents of Waverly, who gave a total of 33 acres of land to the cemetery for future expansion. The firm of George W. Mc Clure and Sons was hired to draw up plans for the cemetery grounds, but only new sections M and A were developed. McClure and Sons was a well-known landscaping firm from Buffalo, which had recently overseen the construction of new gates for a cemetery in nearby Vestal. They also planned the landscaping for a

number of residential developments in the Buffalo area, including one known as Park Place in Niagara Falls (Park Place Historic District, NR listed 2010).

In the early 1900s, a superintendent was hired to oversee the sales of plots and operations of the cemetery. Glenwood advertised space for family mausoleums, but after several years of advertising, only one was built by the Shelp Family in 1911. Charles Shelp was a farmer who was elected as village street commissioner several times. After his wife, Mary, died in 1911, he had a small family mausoleum built a short distance from the cemetery entrance at the bottom of the rise. Mary Shelp's remains were kept in a vault at the Tioga Point Cemetery until the building was completed. The building was a modest rectangular shaped building with a slightly pitched roof containing nine crypts. Later, the Shelps' daughter, Gertrude, and son, Ralph, were also interred in the mausoleum.

Another singular interment in Glenwood was the white bronze monument for Wells and Mary Colborn, again, the only one of its type in the cemetery. Census records identified Wells Colborn as a clerk and the monument included the inscription "Beloved by All" for his wife, Mary, who died in 1898. The cast metal monument was placed upon a rock base, but absent were the usual accompanying head or footstones showing the location of Wells's and Mary's burials. Another unusual burial was the monument for the Lyford family, which was a plain granite block with the name inscribed on the upper base. On top of the monument was a large sculpture of a mother bird with wings spread, protecting two fledglings. It is the only sculpture in the cemetery. Frederic Lyford (1853-1922) was a banker and his son, Frederic, Jr. (1895-1981), was a veteran of World War I.

Most of the family monuments resembled the lower part of the Lyford monument, reflecting the popular style of marker used from the late nineteenth century well into the twentieth. Plots along the outer road tended to be approximately twice the size of the plots in the inner portion of the sections. The various sections were laid out in rows, except for the plots that circled the GAR cannon, which were wedge shaped, following the roadways in the section. A variety of sizes and colors of granite monuments marked the plots, but all were generally low, wide rectangular block forms, some with curved or hipped tops. A few, like the Nichols marker, had more intricate decorations, such as center pediments with engraved Gothic style initials. The Nichols monument also had carved flowers and a modified crenelated design. Footstones were plain, as were the majority that accompanied the monuments. As more burials were added, low slanted granite stones were placed amid the older stones.

Occasionally, Waverly natives who moved away had their remains interred in Glenwood, as was the case with John Reigeluth, who died in 1933. After growing up in Waverly, he moved to California and then to

Pennsylvania, where he became a department store owner. After his retirement in 1922, he moved to Bronxville, New York, where he was active in the Presbyterian Church. He owned a burial plot in Waverly and, after his death, his family erected a tall, four-sided Gothic arched monument of steel and granite on the family plot. Over the years, other family members were interred around the monument as well. Another local who moved away was William A. Becker (1886-1972), born in nearby Van Etten (Chemung County). After his death in 1972 in Florida, both his and his wife's cremains were sent to Glenwood to be interred in the same plot where his mother and sister are buried. His wife, Florence Hague Becker (1886-1971), was a past president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (1935-1938) and was active in the national organization throughout her life. A building at the Kate Smith Duncan Daughters of the American Revolution School in Alabama (NR listed 2002) was named in her honor. Both interments are in the new section M and are marked with flat bronze markers.

By the early twentieth century, a new style of cemetery emerged that considered the cost of cemetery upkeep while urging once again that the cemetery be a place of quiet, respectful reflection. This modern type of cemetery replaced visual reminders of death (markers) with clear, open vistas that could be more easily cared for, which was usually done by paid caretakers rather than the plot holders, as had been required in the past. Cemetery superintendents issued new rules requiring fewer plantings and restricting stones to a more uniform appearance, preferably set flush with the ground. In Glenwood, the section at the top of hill was divided into quadrants and plots aligned into more uniform rows and sizes. Markers were either granite or bronze and set flush with the ground; the word memorial was added to the Glenwood name to signify that it was changing with the times, becoming more modern in appearance and practice. To underscore the change between new and old, a wide paved roadway was added between the old and new sections.

Part of this movement to modernize the cemetery included the introduction of large public mausoleums. Many older cemeteries had individual private mausoleums that made the grounds look crowded, which could be a disadvantage when trying to use scenic views to market the grounds and sell plots. Costs of constructing private mausoleums were prohibitive, affordable only by the very wealthy, so the appeal of sharing costs became the major marketing tool of mausoleum companies that were established in the early twentieth century. A news article in 1923 mentioned that Glenwood's new mausoleum, built by the S.C. Smith Mausoleum Company of Elmira and designed by Claude W. Smith of Waverly, was ready to open. Little is known about Claude Smith other than that by the early 1930s, he headed his own mausoleum construction company and designed similar structures for the nearby communities of Newark Valley and Uniondale (Pennsylvania). Crypts cost $300 when the Glenwood building opened and it was quickly sold out. To lessen

the appearance of crowding, the cemetery officers had the building constructed on a small lawn southwest of the entrance to the grounds and had it set back from the roadway.

Smith's design for the building was a spare classical form that was functional, yet elegant. The building had a tall, gabled center section with two large wings extending from either side. The only visible decoration on the façade was in the center section of a metal and glass door surrounded by pilasters and a projecting entablature. Over it was a pedimented roof with a plain frieze and three large dentils equally spaced along the front. The cut stone blocks seemed randomly placed but the variations in color indicated that there was some thought to the placement, as patterns can be discerned. The lack of windows on the façade was a practical concern, since the building sheltered 220 crypts. Smith reserved the interior for ornamentation, largely through the elaborate use of grey and white marble that defined spaces and individual crypts. Walls and crypt covers were white, and grey was used for monumental arches, pilasters and ceiling beams between interior sections and dividers between the individual crypt covers. The ends of the wings had large amber glass windows that let in subdued light so mourners would be spared on bright days from being blinded by white light reflecting off of the marble surfaces.

Glenwood entered another period of modernization in 1946 with the donation of 33 acres at the north end of the cemetery, which led to the opening of sections A and B and the redesign of section M. Since that time, the cemetery has used only an additional three acres, and this new section was also kept free from clutter by the placement of neat rows and new rules requiring low or flat stones. Over the years, the name reverted back to Glenwood Cemetery and the cemetery association turned ownership and management of the grounds over to the village in 1981. An active Friends of the Waverly Cemeteries group assists with fundraising and the preservation of buildings, markers and monuments and works with the local American Legion and VFW post in a flag and marker program to honor veterans. The coordinated efforts between Waverly's citizens and the village ensures that Glenwood Cemetery retain a high degree of integrity and remains a place of rest and reflection for future generations.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Alberston, Charles L. *History of Waverly, N. Y. and Vicinity.* Waverly, NY: Waverly Sun, 1943.

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

A Survey of Downtown Waverly, Tioga County, New York. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Preservation Planning Workshop, July 1980.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
__x__Other
Name of repository: **Village of Waverly**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):_____

Glenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum | Tioga County, NY
Name of Property | County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±11.41
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18N	371457	4652182
2	18N	371488	4652167
3	18N	371574	4652076
4	18N	371608	4651965
5	18N	371628	4651833
6	18N	371562	4651795
7	18N	371487	4651879
8	18N	371403	4652148
9	18N	371405	4652170
10	18N	371429	4652183

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary contains the lands currently used as the cemetery and the lawn section that contains the 1923 mausoleum. This boundary is the same as for the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ronald Keene (edited by Virginia L. Bartos, Ph.D., NYSOPRHP)
organization Friends of Waverly Cemetery Preservation Inc. date 3 December 2015
street & number 7 Ellicott St telephone N/A
city or town Waverly state NY zip code 14892
e-mail rkeene1@stny.rr.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Glenwood Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Waverly

County: Tioga State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 20 August 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number:
0001 of0026: Glenwood Cemetery sign with cannon shelter and Mausoleum to left in background and cemetery entrance to right. View from Moore Street looking northwest.

0002 of 0026: East elevation (façade) of Mausoleum, view looking northwest.

0003 of 0026: West and south elevations of Mausoleum with non-historic shed in background, view looking northeast.

0004 of 0026: Interior view of Mausoleum vault.

0005 of 0026: Main entrance to Mausoleum (east elevation).

0006 of 0026: South wing of Mausoleum viewed from center.

0007 of 0026: Interior view showing crypts near entrance.

0008 of 0026: One of the private family crypts in the center section of Mausoleum.

0009 of 0026: North wing of crypt and portion of center section.

0010 of 0026: Entrance to cemetery with Shelf Family Mausoleum barely visible to right, view looking northwest.

0011 of 0026: Shelp Family Mausoleum, view looking southwest.

0012 of 0026: Cemetery section immediately west of Shelp Mausoleum, view looking northwest.

0013 of 0026: View of lower end of cemetery from roadway, looking west.

0014 of 0026: View from east roadway showing slope of hillside, view looking west.

0015 of 0026: Hillside view looking west along section 6.

0016 of 0026: Another view of section 6 from east roadway with grass covered path visible near center of image.

0017 of 0026: View looking southeast from section 3.

0018 of 0026: View looking north from sections 1-2 showing grass pathway.

0019 of 0026: View looking southeast showing Colburn white bronze monument.

0020 of 0026: View looking east from near center of cemetery.

0021 of 0026: Nichols family monument.

0022 of 0026: Lyford Family monument.

0023 of 0026: Center of section M with remnants of cannon support.

0024 of 0026: View looking northeast at upper end/newer sections of cemetery.

0025 of 0026: View from north end (newer sections) of cemetery looking southeast toward older portion of cemetery.

0026 of 0026: View looking south of east roadway from point where old and new sections meet.

Property Owner:

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

name Village of Waverly

street & number 32 Ithaca St telephone 607-565-8016

city or town Waverly state NY zip code 14892

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Glenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
Name of Property

Tioga County, NY
County and State

8/11/2015

FIELD SERVICES BUREAU • DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

I, Village of Waverly, am the owner of the property at
(print or type owner name)

Glenwood Cemetery, Waverly NY 14892
(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Daniel McGary mn-York
(signature and date) Daniel F. Geary, Mayor

Mailing Address:

Village of Waverly
32 Ithaca Street
Waverly, NY 14892

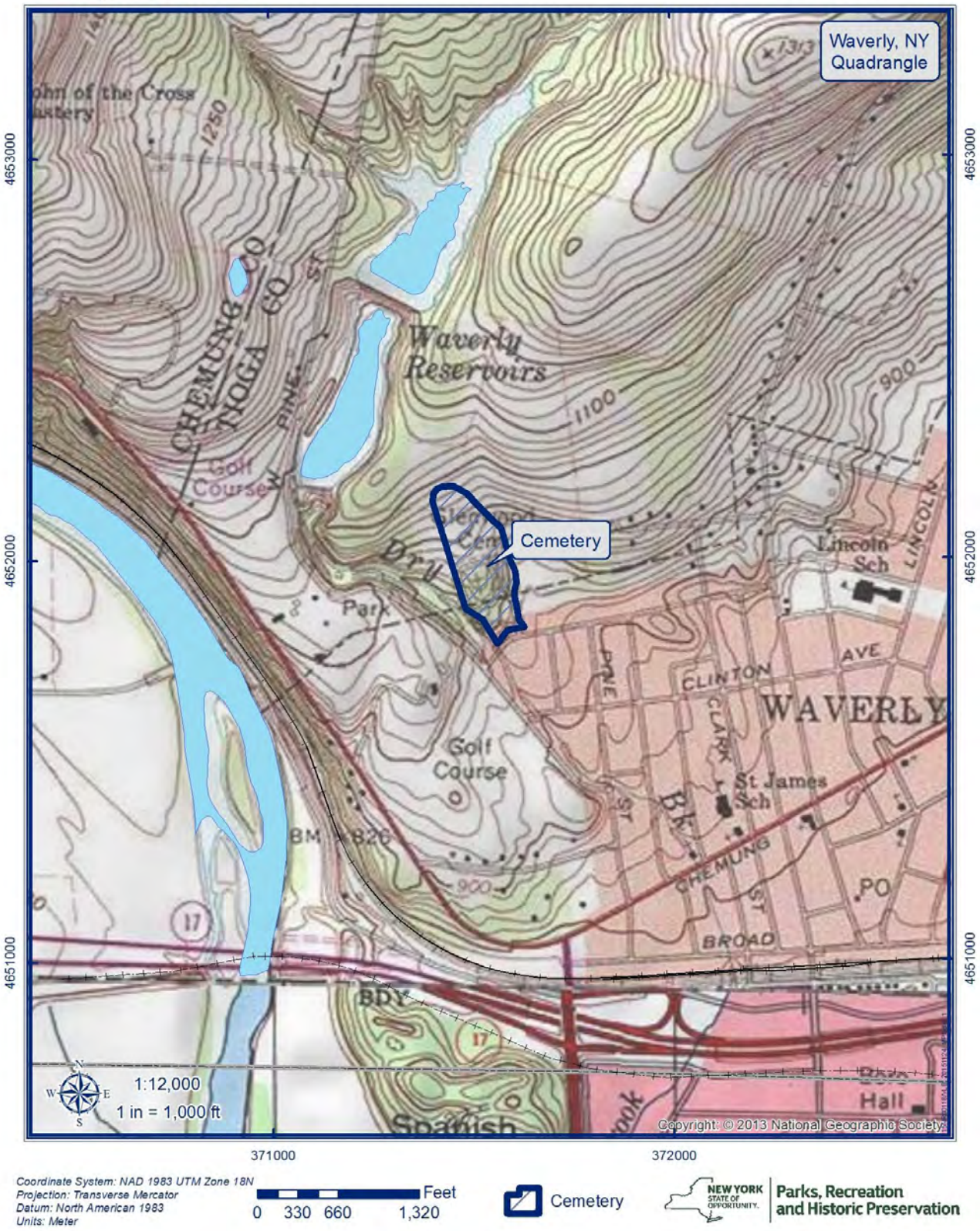
Revised 5/08

Glenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
Name of Property

Tioga County, NY
County and State

Glenwood Cemetery & Mausoleum
Waverly,Tioga Co., NY

113 Moore Street
Waverly, NY 14892



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

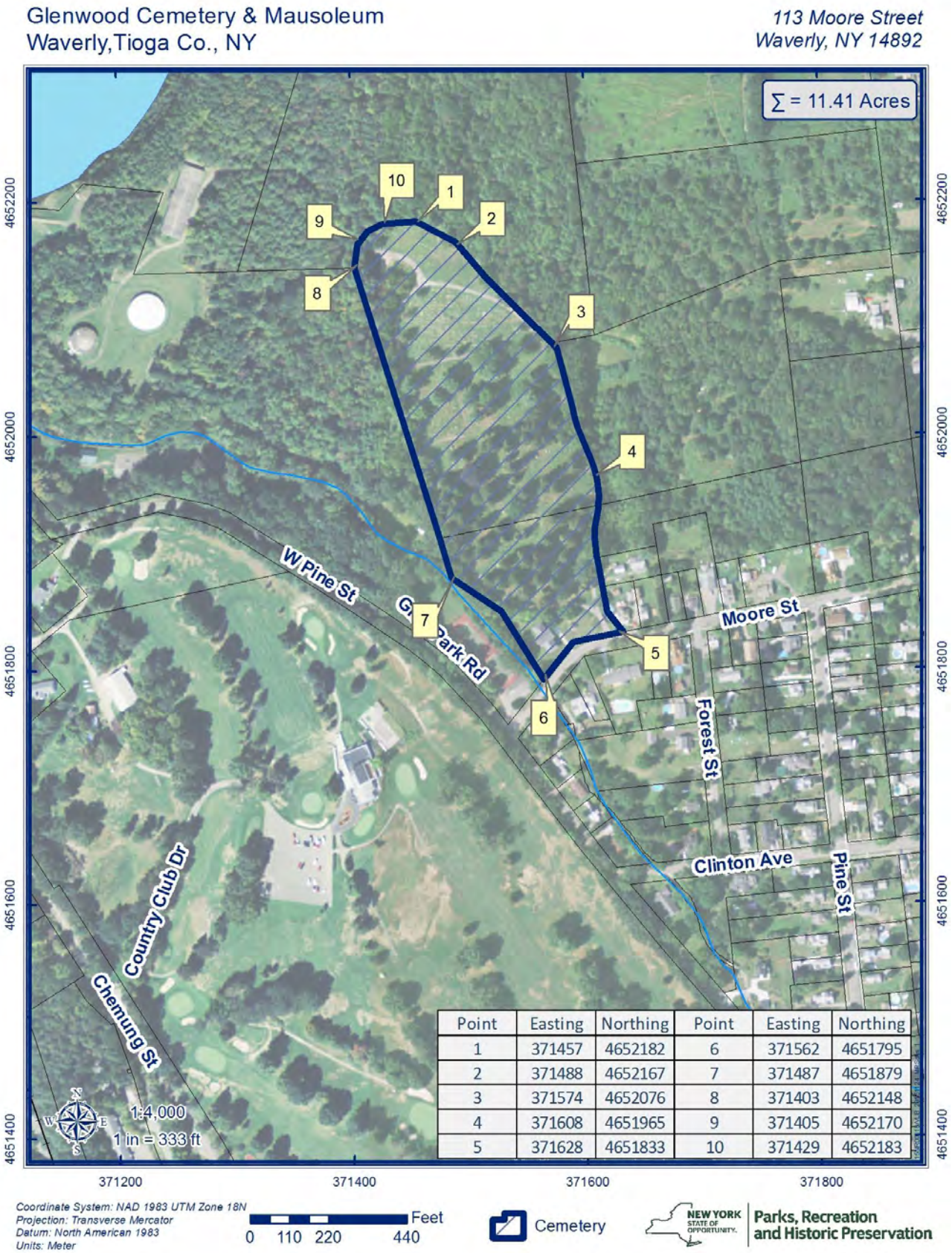
Feet
0 330 660 1,320

Cemetery

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

Glenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
Name of Property

Tioga County, NY
County and State



Point	Easting	Northing	Point	Easting	Northing
1	371457	4652182	6	371562	4651795
2	371488	4652167	7	371487	4651879
3	371574	4652076	8	371403	4652148
4	371608	4651965	9	371405	4652170
5	371628	4651833	10	371429	4652183

GLENWOOD

CEMETERY

Waverly, New York

Friends of Waverly Cemetery Preservation, Inc.

SPEED LIMIT 15

ONE WAY

FRED GREGOR
1876 — 1930
NELLIE TERR
1870 — 1931

FRIENDS OF
WAVERLY
CEMETERY
PRESERVATION, INC.
VOLUNTEERS
WELCOME

HARRY N. JORDAN

1878 — 1926

NOTICE
SPEED LIMIT 15
ONE WAY

•1911•
SHELP.
MART
JEAN B.
1922

LORENA E.
WIFE OF
H.L. NICHOLS
1868—1942
HARLEY L.
NICHOLS
1951

BLACKBURN

6

WILCOX
FATHER
JEROME L. PAGE
1861 — 1918
MOTHER
MARTHA L. PAGE
1865 — 1933

3
TILDEN
GENUNG

GIBSON

CROUSE
CORNELIUS
PRUDENCE A.
MARY DIANA
COLBORN,
BORN
NOV. 26, 1826,
DIED
DEC. 2, 1898.
COLBORN
COLBORN

DEFOREST
TOPPING

CHAUNCEY S. NICHOLS
1847 — 1896
AMY THOMPSON
HIS WIFE
1846 — 1906
NICHOLS
FLOYD
PERSONIUS

LYFORD

SCOFIELD