United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 1 7 1986

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic   Union Cemetery/Beatty Park

and or common   N/A

2. Location

street & number   Cemetery: 1720 West Market Street   Park: Lincoln Avenue   ___ not for publication

city, town   Steubenville   ___ vicinity of

state   Ohio   code   039   county   Jefferson   code   081

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	X park
X structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	N/A	___ no	___ military	X other: cemetery

4. Owner of Property

name   Cemetery: Union Cemetery Association   Park: City of Steubenville, Ohio, Parks & Rec. Dept.

street & number   1720 W. Market Street   312 Market Street, Room 220

city, town   Steubenville,   ___ vicinity of   state   Ohio 43952

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.   County Recorder's Office, Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number

city, town   Steubenville   state   Ohio 43952

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title   Ohio Landscape Survey Form   has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes _X_ no

date   October, 1986   ___ federal _x_ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records   Ohio Historic Preservation Office

city, town   Columbus   state   Ohio

7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Union Cemetery and Beatty Park occupy a steep hillside and ravine west of the high bluffs above the Ohio River, about one mile west of downtown Steuben-ville, Ohio. The mile-long axis of the cemetery and park runs northwest to southeast, and elevations range from about 700 feet near the south end to nearly 1,200 feet in the far northwest corner of the cemetery.

Union Cemetery occupies approximately 150 acres, and Beatty Park occupies 100. Originally the entire 250 acres was cemetery property. Today the south end of the cemetery and the north end of the park abut each other in the narrow ravine of Beatty Creek (known earlier as Glenn Brook) some half-mile from the park entrance on Lincoln Avenue. The cemetery's main entrance today is from Market Street at the far northeastern tip of the grounds. The land in the park and cemetery rises from south to north.

Union Cemetery consisted of an original (1854) tract of 48 acres, which was expanded by additional land purchases until the cemetery encompassed 143 acres by 1877. An additional 80 acres were acquired in 1905, and 24 more in 1967. The earlier tracts were at the lower elevations along the ravine of Glenn or Beatty Creek. The cemetery had both north and south entrances from Market Street and Lincoln Avenue (also called South Fourth Street in some references). _See photos 39-41._

Because of easier grades on the roads approaching it, the south entrance to the cemetery was the more commonly used, though development of cemetery grounds was begun near the north end, and it has stayed concentrated there. It is clear from the earliest Union Cemetery Association records that the shady, rustic ravine south of the developed plots was intended from the start as public recreation grounds, and its use as a public park was encouraged, in the expectation that the ground would eventually be needed for cemetery purposes. Though municipal acquisition of 100 acres and formal establishment of Beatty Park did not occur until 1930, the southern portion of the cemetery property was commonly referred to as Beatty Park even in cemetery records from the earliest years, as well as in the 1897 Steubenville centennial history and numerous other local sources.

It was named for Dr. Charles C. Beatty, a prominent Steubenville clergyman who lived from the early 1800s until 1883 and who donated stone and iron gateways and lodge houses at both entrances by the time of Union Cemetery's dedication on July 4, 1854. Beatty served on the Union Cemetery Association board from its inception in 1854 until his death, and he made several such donations over the years.
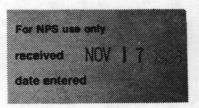
The 1854 entrance structures appear to have been the earliest on the property, but neither has survived. Cemetery Association minutes show both

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

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National Register of Historic Places
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For NPS use only

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Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio

Continuation sheet   Item number   7   Page   1

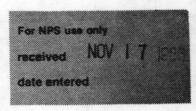entrance facilities as being replaced in the 1870s, and they were replaced yet again in 1931.

The following are the extant historic structures at Union Cemetery:

1. Market Street Entrance: Built in 1931 of cut stone and wrought iron, the entrance fence and gates are less elaborate than earlier ones here, but they were designed to complement the administration building and fit well with the cemetery's character.

2. Administration Building: Also built in 1931, this structure combines superintendent's residence, office space, garage, rest rooms and Cemetery Association meeting room into a single cut stone structure. The design is in the picturesque English idiom popular during the 1920s and 1930s.

3. Stone Bridge: Built in 1880 by Floto & Swartz, later Floto Brothers, a well-known local contracting and building firm also responsible for the two stone bridges in what is now Beatty Park. The same firm is credited with a number of the buildings and mausoleums in the cemetery. The bridge is a single-arch span of massive character, with rock-faced ashlar blocks forming the arch and walls. The posts and balustrades are of smooth-finished stone with incised decoration and large circular motifs.

4. Chapel(formerly office): Thomas Levering of Philadelphia, Pa., designed this building, which was completed in 1892. Floto Brothers of Steubenville constructed the building entirely of local sandstone, which was quarried near the south end of the cemetery. It does not fit a particular architectural style, but with its rough-faced ashlar walls and gable roof covered with slate, it complements other structures in the cemetery. The all-stone bell tower, which gives the building a distinctly "schoolhouse" appearance, still houses the 1813 bell from the first Jefferson County Courthouse.

5. Receiving Vault: Built in 1888 to the design of W.J. Archer and used for short-term holding of burials, this structure is an excellent example of Late Gothic Revival design. The door and windows have the pointed-arch shape typical of this style, and other features include the steep-pitched slate roof, the buttressed walls and the massive rock-faced masonry.

6. Kelly Mausoleum: This 1892 mausoleum is executed in the Late Gothic Revival style and has many similarities to the Receiving Vault. It is

NPS Form 10-900-a
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Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio
Continuation sheet   Item number   7   Page   2

smaller, it sports extra buttresses and it has curved parapet walls forming pointed-arch front and back facades which further accent its Gothic character. It is windowless and has a decorative iron gate across the door.

7. <u>Beltz Mausoleum</u>: This is the smallest of the mausoleums in the cemetery, completed in 1894 to the design of W.J. Archer. Like the Kelly structure, it is windowless and it has buttressed walls and a gable roof. The doorway has the classic pointed Gothic arch shape, with a stone trefoil design in the transom. Though distinctly Late Gothic Revival in design, it is much plainer than other structures in the cemetery.

8. <u>McClinton, McConville and Sherrard Mausoleums</u>: These three mausoleums are placed together in a quiet corner of the cemetery and create a unified complex. They are complementary in design, scale, proportion, character and materials and are the most architecturally significant structures in the cemetery. All are built of local sandstone in the Late Gothic Revival style but also boast polished granite columns and pilasters at doorways and corners. The 1883 McClinton Mausoleum is in a cross-gable design with a stone spire at the crossing. Its only openings are the door in front and an elaborate stained glass window in the rear wall; both openings are pointed Gothic arches. Elaborate tracery supports the stained glass of the rear window. Walls are done in rock-faced ashlar, with polished granite corner columns and smooth coping stones which project beyond the walls.
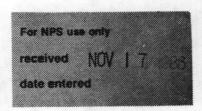
The 1896 McConville Mausoleum is somewhat smaller and plainer than the others but follows the same basic design and style: it is in a cross-gable design, with an elaborate central spire and pointed-arch openings. It has blank windows in the end walls, also of Gothic arch shape, and it has the rock-faced walls and granite corner columns common to the other two mausoleums. Above the paired heavy metal doors is a quatrefoil design in the transom.

The 1890 Sherrard Mausoleum has no spire over the crossing of the gables, but it is distinguished by elaborate carved stone entrance columns flanking the stone walk leading to the front door. It has the rock-faced walls and smooth columns of the other mausoleums and, like the McClinton, has a complex traceried rear window with stained glass. The Sherrard and McConville mausoleums have heavy metal doors, but the McClinton has carefully-balanced stone doors, which pivot freely with little pressure, and they are protected by swinging iron gates.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
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Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio

Continuation sheet   Item number   7   Page   3
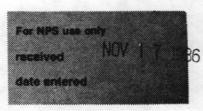
9. <u>The Dog Marker</u>: An unusual feature of the cemetery is this cast-iron life-size figure, which marks the grave of John Boillin, a Steubenville foundry worker who died in 1924. He had been blinded in an accident, and until the end of his life was accompanied by a seeing-eye dog. The dog died shortly after Boillin did, and workers at the foundry cast this monument to commemorate Boillin and his companion. It has been repaired several times but is substantially intact in its original configuration.

10. <u>Soldiers and Sailors Monument</u>: This 1870 monument commemorates the Civil War servicemen who are buried just below the hill on which the monument stands. It was constructed as a result of a public subscription drive, in which local schoolchildren played a major role. The monument is built of a fine-grained white limestone.

What is now Beatty Park has only two structures dating from the period when this land was part of the cemetery: the two stone bridges built in 1884 and 1885. The other structures date from immediately after the 1930 municipal acquisition of the park land. They include:

1. <u>Lincoln Avenue Entrance</u>: Dating from 1931, this entrance has two openings for inbound and outbound traffic. It has four columns, built of stone in a random ashlar pattern like that of the stone walls of the cemetery Administration Building. A sawtooth effect caps each columns; the two outer columns have wingwalls to the east and west, and the two center columns flank a concrete planting bed. To the east, Beatty Creek has been channelized by stone and concrete walls.

2. <u>Garage and Apartment</u>: This 1931 structure has a stone first floor and a frame second floor and is used for park maintenance by the City of Steubenville. It does not reflect any particular architectural style, but its stonework is complementary to that of the entrance, other park structures and the cemetery Administration Building. It dates from 1931.

3. <u>Swimming Pool</u>: Now unused, with the pool filled in, this structure was a major park improvement of 1931. Though more rustic in character, its design employing random stone walls fits with designs used elsewhere in the park and the cemetery. To its north is a concession shelter of the same age, and to the east are unused bleachers built in 1939. The pool was surrounded by the bath house structure, and water level in the pool was at approximately at the top of the slope of the formed sheet metal roof of the bath house. The roof

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
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For NPS use only

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Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio
Continuation sheet   Item number   7   Page   4

is original and represents Spanish tile. The pool and bath house sit above
the road and are reached by a Y-shaped set of stairs built of stone similar
to that in the bath house walls.

4. <u>Log Cabin Site</u>: Some 300 to 400 feet north of the pool was a 1931 log
cabin with a large stone chimney at the south end; it has been demolished,
though the long flight of stone steps up to it remains intact.

5. <u>Stone Bridges #1 and #2</u>: These date from 1884 and 1885, respectively (#1
is the southernmost bridge) and were improvements made by the Cemetery
Association during the busy period of the 1880s and 1890s, which saw
construction of major buildings, mausoleums and facilities. Floto & Swartz
were the bridge contractors. The bridges are of a similar design to that of
the 1880 cemetery bridge, but they are less decorated. They are single-arch
spans, with four posts and balustrade on each side of the roadway. The
construction dates and floral motifs are incised into the end posts, but
there is little overall decoration.

6. <u>Picnic Shelters #1 and #2</u>: #1 is a 1931 structure, built of stone with a
wooden structure hip roof with simulated Spanish tile made of formed sheet
metal. Most of the structure is open, with six stone pillars supporting the
roof; at the north end the random stone walls enclose a restroom area.
Wooden brackets resting on stone corbels support the overhang of the roof on
all four sides. Shelter #2 is a simple structure of uncertain date, about
1/6 the size of #1, with a simple wooden gable roof structure, sheet metal
roofing and plain support posts.

8. Significance

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park qualifies for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C. It has exceptional significance because it represents an excellent and early example of the "rural cemetery" plan which compares favorably with and has a clear relationship to other exceptionally significant urban cemeteries in Ohio. The cemetery/park has a high degree of integrity -- the original layout has not been altered, and it remains the major organizing feature of the cemetery. In addition, later expansions of the cemetery took their design cues (street patterns, locations of lawns and planting areas, spacing of monuments) from the original layout, so the cemetery has followed a consistent design throughout its history.

The cemetery's integrity has not been disrupted by later road construction nor by building construction or topographical changes. Original landforms and native vegetation, especially in the ravine area, have been retained, and the numerous large trees indicate the care with which the cemetery facilities have been inserted into the landscape. In the part of the cemetery now operated as Beatty Park, introduction of recreational facilities and support buildings has not compromised the wild, rustic character and steep topography which so appealed to the cemetery's founders.

Established in 1854, Union Cemetery clearly expresses the aesthetic principles of "rural" or "lawn" style of cemetery design pioneered by Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Boston in 1831. During the 19th century there was about a 20-year lag between the birth of new styles and ideas in the East and their subsequent appearance in Ohio, and this held true in cemetery design. Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, which is listed in the National Register, is credited in its National Register nomination with being the fourth "lawn" plan cemetery in the United States, after Mt. Auburn, Laurel Hill (Philadelphia) and Greenwood (New York); Spring Grove's design dates from 1855. Woodland Cemetery in Cleveland, subject of another National Register nomination, is from the same period. Cincinnati at this time was the "Queen City of the West," and Cleveland was likewise on a rapid rise resulting from recent completion of rail and canal transportation lines. It is not surprising, therefore, that these cities were on the cutting edge (in Midwestern terms) of architecture, fashion and design. That a cemetery such as Union, in a modest Ohio River city of 6,000, should so thoroughly adopt the elements of the "lawn plan" and then execute them in every detail, is remarkable.

NPS Form 10-900-a
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Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio

Continuation sheet _____ Item number ____8____ Page ____1____

Allowing for the obvious difference in size, Union Cemetery is every bit the equal of the Cincinnati and Cleveland pioneers. Salient "lawn plan" features found at Spring Grove and Woodland, and faithfully carried out at Union, include retention of natural topography and vegetation; development of organized road patterns which respected topography; maintenance of clear views and vistas uncluttered by hedges and high fences around graves; strict controls on design and number of grave markers; and manipulation and control of landscape features to achieve the desired effect of natural luxuriance marked by diversity. Adolph Strauch, designer at Spring Grove, articulated what he felt was the key to landscape design: "Diversity, which is the main advantage of free landscape, must be sought in a judicious choice of soil, an alteration of hill and valley, gorges, brooks, and lakes, adorned with tasteful monuments such as temples, columns, and statues, partially concealed in luxuriant vegetation." With the exceptions of lakes, this could have been the designer's checklist for Union Cemetery -- all the critical elements were created there from the beginning, and the same plan has been followed to this day.

Union Cemetery was planned from the beginning to respect the topography of its site; to regulate the design of landscaping, walkways, roads, and monuments; and to provide an area to be used as a public park. The original acreage was in fact chosen in 1853, after a long search, because of its rustic and picturesque character. Officials of several Protestant churches in Steubenville appointed a committee to select a tract for cemetery purposes during the summer of 1853. By December, the committee reported that the land of William Huscroft, high above the city to the west, was ideal. The Cemtery Association was incorporated in 1854 and 48 acres were purchased from Huscroft. Additional purchases of land brought the total acreage to over 140 in 1877. The names given to the various areas in the cemetery convey the sense of closeness to nature, in an idyllic but carefully managed setting, that distinguishes this mid-19th century philosophy of cemetery design from earlier organic and haphazardly-developed cemeteries. Minutes from an 1855 meeting of the Cemetery Association list place names to be used in the cemetery: Spring Dale, Greenwood Ravine, Clover Lawn, Cascade Ravine, Laurel Ravine, Forest Mound, and Prospect Point. The principal avenue was named Main Tour, and its intended function is obvious from its name. A central feature of the cemetery from its inception was the series of looping pathways which remain as its principal arteries of circulation. Minutes of the Cemetery Association from 1854 and 1855 make it clear that the Association planned the cemetery to the smallest detail and never varied from this plan.

NPS Form 10-900-a
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Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio

Continuation sheet   Item number   8   Page   2

Though it has evolved into a public park, Beatty Park should be considered an important historic component of Union Cemetery; it was a part of the cemetery from its founding in 1854 (the current park entrance was the main cemetery entrance), and the long, picturesque drive through the ravine in what is now the park was a major component of the rural cemetery "experience" the cemetery founders wished its users to have.
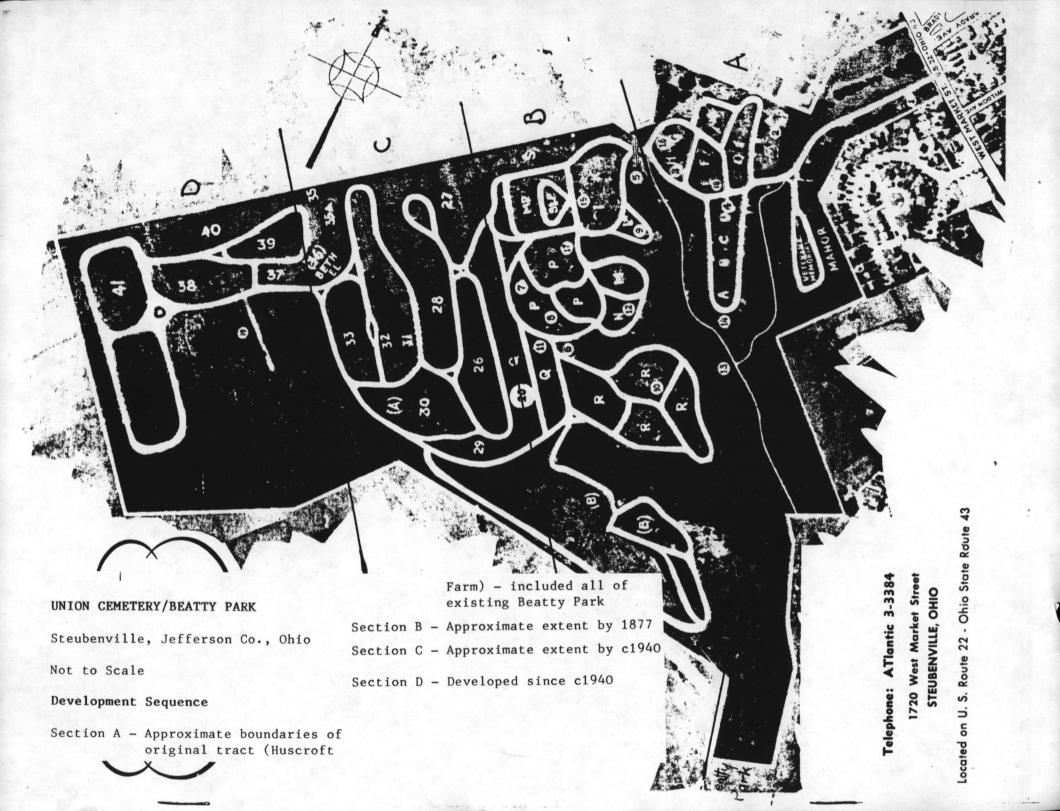
No evidence has been found to attribute Union Cemetery's design to a particular designer or landscape architect. Union Cemetery Association minutes from the Association's earliest meetings do not mention any designer or landscape architect, though the minutes record specifics of design such as road dimension, names of locations, rules and regulations, and other details. Union Cemetery appears to have been designed by members of the Union Cemetery Association based upon their knowledge and experience of other cemeteries. Since river travel was well established by the 1850s and rail routes to both Cleveland and Cincinnati from Steubenville were also available by that time, Cemetery Association members may well have seen Spring Grove and Woodland cemeteries and drawn inspiration from their designs. This is a reasonable assumption, since members of the Association were among the wealthiest and best-known of Steubenville's citizens. These included members of the McCook (Civil War military family), McGowan (local wholesale grocers) and Beatty families. Dr. Charles Clinton Beatty was for years a moving force in the Association, as well as a generous source of financial donations, and he served from 1854 until his death in 1882. That a small group of Ohio business and professional men were able to capture so successfully the essence of what was an avante-garde movement in cemetery and landscape design further contributes to the exceptional significance of Union Cemetery/Beatty Park.

The individual buildings - chapel, receiving vault, mausoleums, stone entrance gates and bridges represent a high degree of artistic achievement and, while built over a period of time (c. 1880-1931) they clearly complement the overall plan of the cemetery. The Market Street entrance and the Administration Building have English-inspired designs which are natural outgrowths of the Late Gothic architecture employed elsewhere in the cemetery. Other than the stone bridges of 1884 and 1885, Beatty Park never had cemetery structures; those now standing date from 1931, immediately after acquisition by the City of Steubenville. The park structures, though more rustic in character, complement those of the cemetery in scale, materials, color and texture and are significant as examples of the rough-hewn "natural-materials" approach to park facility design which became current in the 1910s and 1920s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cemetery Association Minutes
1897 Centennial History of Steubenville
1947 Sesquicentennial History of Steubenville
Parks & Recreation Department minutes

Research summaries provide by
 Union Cemetery Association and
 Rietz & Rietz Architects, Steubenville
Woodland & Spring Grove Cemeteries,
 National Register Nominations

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ___250___

Quadrangle name _Steubenville West & Steubenville East_   Quadrangle scale _1:24000_

UTM References

A |1,7| |5,3,1,1,1,0| |4,4,6,8,5,6,0| B |1,7| |5,3,0,1,2,0| |4,4,6,8,0,6,0|
  Zone Easting   Northing   Zone Easting   Northing

C |1,7| |5,3,0,3,8,0| |4,4,6,7,7,4,0| D |1,7| |5,3,1,0,8,0| |4,4,6,7,5,7,0|

E |1,7| |5,3,1,4,8,0| |4,4,6,6,6,4,0| F |1,7| |5,3,1,9,1,0| |4,4,6,6,5,8,0|

G |1,7| |5,3,1,9,6,0| |4,4,6,6,6,0,0| H |1,7| |5,3,1,2,7,0| |4,4,6,7,7,9,0|

Verbal boundary description and justification Park boundaries as depicted on attached survey;
cemetery boundaries as depicted on attached map.   Justification: Inclusion of full
250 acres is justified because this acreage represents all land ever covered by cemetery
and park; and the latest 24-acre 1967 addition to cemetery continues "rural cemetery" design.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state   N/A   code   county   code

state   code   county   code

11. Form Prepared By

Research & writing: Research: Rietz & Rietz Architect
name/title Jeffrey Darbee, Historic Preservation Consultant   Union Cemetery Association

organization   Benjamin D. Rickey & Co.   date   April, 1986

street & number   391 Library Park South   telephone   614-221-0358

city or town   Columbus   state   Ohio 43215

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national   ____ state   X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature   W. Ray Luce

title   SHPO   date   10/30/86

For NPS use only

   I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

                                              date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

UNION CEMETERY/BEATTY PARK

Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio

Not to Scale

Development Sequence

Section A – Approximate boundaries of original tract (Huscroft Farm) – included all of existing Beatty Park

Section B – Approximate extent by 1877

Section C – Approximate extent by c1940

Section D – Developed since c1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Union Cemetery-- Beatty Park
Jefferson County
OHIO

NOV 17 1986

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: _12/18/86 – 1/1/87_
Action: ACCEPT
    ✓ RETURN _12-18-86_
    REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: __✓__ technical corrections cited below
            _____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition
☐ excellent   ☐ deteriorated
☐ good   ☐ ruins
☐ fair   ☐ unexposed

Check one
☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one
☐ original site
☐ moved   date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period   Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates   Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national   _____ state   _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title   date

13. Other

- ☑ Maps *Please provide scale for Cemetery portion map.*
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____*D B Byers*_____   Date ___*12/8/86*___   Phone: _____

GPO 918-450

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

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Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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and or common   N/A

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city, town   Steubenville   ___ vicinity of

state   Ohio   code 039   county Jefferson   code 081

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city, town   Steubenville, O   ___ vicinity of   state Ohio 43952

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courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.   County Recorder's Office, Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number

city, town   Steubenville   state Ohio 43952

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title Ohio Landscape Survey Form   has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes _X_ no

date October, 1986   ___ federal _X_ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Ohio Historic Preservation Office

city, town   Columbus   state Ohio

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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Union Cemetery and Beatty Park occupy a steep hillside and ravine west of the high bluffs above the Ohio River, about one mile west of downtown Steubenville, Ohio. The mile-long axis of the cemetery and park runs northwest to southeast, and elevations range from about 700 feet near the south end to nearly 1,200 feet in the far northwest corner of the cemetery.

Union Cemetery occupies approximately 150 acres, and Beatty Park occupies 100. Originally the entire 250 acres was cemetery property. Today the south end of the cemetery and the north end of the park abut each other in the narrow ravine of Beatty Creek (known earlier as Glenn Brook) some half-mile from the park entrance on Lincoln Avenue. The cemetery's main entrance today is from Market Street at the far northeastern tip of the grounds. The land in the park and cemetery rises from south to north.

Union Cemetery consisted of an original (1854) tract of 48 acres, which was expanded by additional land purchases until the cemetery encompassed 143 acres by 1877. An additional 80 acres were acquired in 1905, and 24 more in 1967. The earlier tracts were at the lower elevations along the ravine of Glenn or Beatty Creek. The cemetery had both north and south entrances from Market Street and Lincoln Avenue (also called South Fourth Street in some references). See photos 39-41.

Because of easier grades on the roads approaching it, the south entrance to the cemetery was the more commonly used, though development of cemetery grounds was begun near the north end, and it has stayed concentrated there. It is clear from the earliest Union Cemetery Association records that the shady, rustic ravine south of the developed plots was intended from the start as public recreation grounds, and its use as a public park was encouraged, in the expectation that the ground would eventually be needed for cemetery purposes. Though municipal acquisition of 100 acres and formal establishment of Beatty Park did not occur until 1930, the southern portion of the cemetery property was commonly referred to as Beatty Park even in cemetery records from the earliest years, as well as in the 1897 Steubenville centennial history and numerous other local sources.
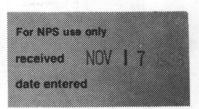
It was named for Dr. Charles C. Beatty, a prominent Steubenville clergyman who lived from the early 1800s until 1883 and who donated stone and iron gateways and lodge houses at both entrances by the time of Union Cemetery's dedication on July 4, 1854. Beatty served on the Union Cemetery Association board from its inception in 1854 until his death, and he made several such donations over the years.

The 1854 entrance structures appear to have been the earliest on the property, but neither has survived. Cemetery Association minutes show both

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Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio

Continuation sheet   Item number   7   Page   1

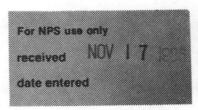entrance facilities as being replaced in the 1870s, and they were replaced yet again in 1931.

The following are the extant historic structures at Union Cemetery:

1. Market Street Entrance: Built in 1931 of cut stone and wrought iron, the entrance fence and gates are less elaborate than earlier ones here, but they were designed to complement the administration building and fit well with the cemetery's character.

2. Administration Building: Also built in 1931, this structure combines superintendent's residence, office space, garage, rest rooms and Cemetery Association meeting room into a single cut stone structure. The design is in the picturesque English idiom popular during the 1920s and 1930s.

3. Stone Bridge: Built in 1880 by Floto & Swartz, later Floto Brothers, a well-known local contracting and building firm also responsible for the two stone bridges in what is now Beatty Park. The same firm is credited with a number of the buildings and mausoleums in the cemetery. The bridge is a single-arch span of massive character, with rock-faced ashlar blocks forming the arch and walls. The posts and balustrades are of smooth-finished stone with incised decoration and large circular motifs.

4. Chapel(formerly office): Thomas Levering of Philadelphia, Pa., designed this building, which was completed in 1892. Floto Brothers of Steubenville constructed the building entirely of local sandstone, which was quarried near the south end of the cemetery. It does not fit a particular architectural style, but with its rough-faced ashlar walls and gable roof covered with slate, it complements other structures in the cemetery. The all-stone bell tower, which gives the building a distinctly "schoolhouse" appearance, still houses the 1813 bell from the first Jefferson County Courthouse.

5. Receiving Vault: Built in 1888 to the design of W.J. Archer and used for short-term holding of burials, this structure is an excellent example of Late Gothic Revival design. The door and windows have the pointed-arch shape typical of this style, and other features include the steep-pitched slate roof, the buttressed walls and the massive rock-faced masonry.

6. Kelly Mausoleum: This 1892 mausoleum is executed in the Late Gothic Revival style and has many similarities to the Receiving Vault. It is

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(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received   NOV 17 1986

date entered

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio

Continuation sheet   Item number   7   Page   2

smaller, it sports extra buttresses and it has curved parapet walls forming pointed-arch front and back facades which further accent its Gothic character. It is windowless and has a decorative iron gate across the door.

7. <u>Beltz Mausoleum</u>: This is the smallest of the mausoleums in the cemetery, completed in 1894 to the design of W.J. Archer. Like the Kelly structure, it is windowless and it has buttressed walls and a gable roof. The doorway has the classic pointed Gothic arch shape, with a stone trefoil design in the transom. Though distinctly Late Gothic Revival in design, it is much plainer than other structures in the cemetery.

8. <u>McClinton, McConville and Sherrard Mausoleums</u>: These three mausoleums are placed together in a quiet corner of the cemetery and create a unified complex. They are complementary in design, scale, proportion, character and materials and are the most architecturally significant structures in the cemetery. All are built of local sandstone in the Late Gothic Revival style but also boast polished granite columns and pilasters at doorways and corners. The 1883 McClinton Mausoleum is in a cross-gable design with a stone spire at the crossing. Its only openings are the door in front and an elaborate stained glass window in the rear wall; both openings are pointed Gothic arches. Elaborate tracery supports the stained glass of the rear window. Walls are done in rock-faced ashlar, with polished granite corner columns and smooth coping stones which project beyond the walls.
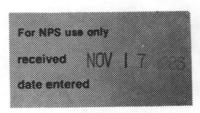
The 1896 McConville Mausoleum is somewhat smaller and plainer than the others but follows the same basic design and style: it is in a cross-gable design, with an elaborate central spire and pointed-arch openings. It has blank windows in the end walls, also of Gothic arch shape, and it has the rock-faced walls and granite corner columns common to the other two mausoleums. Above the paired heavy metal doors is a quatrefoil design in the transom.

The 1890 Sherrard Mausoleum has no spire over the crossing of the gables, but it is distinguished by elaborate carved stone entrance columns flanking the stone walk leading to the front door. It has the rock-faced walls and smooth columns of the other mausoleums and, like the McClinton, has a complex traceried rear window with stained glass. The Sherrard and McConville mausoleums have heavy metal doors, but the McClinton has carefully-balanced stone doors, which pivot freely with little pressure, and they are protected by swinging iron gates.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

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received   NOV 1 7

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Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio

Continuation sheet   Item number   7   Page   3

9. <u>The Dog Marker</u>: An unusual feature of the cemetery is this cast-iron life-size figure, which marks the grave of John Boillin, a Steubenville foundry worker who died in 1924. He had been blinded in an accident, and until the end of his life was accompanied by a seeing-eye dog. The dog died shortly after Boillin did, and workers at the foundry cast this monument to commemorate Boillin and his companion. It has been repaired several times but is substantially intact in its original configuration.

10. <u>Soldiers and Sailors Monument</u>: This 1870 monument commemorates the Civil War servicemen who are buried just below the hill on which the monument stands. It was constructed as a result of a public subscription drive, in which local schoolchildren played a major role. The monument is built of a fine-grained white limestone.

What is now Beatty Park has only two structures dating from the period when this land was part of the cemetery: the two stone bridges built in 1884 and 1885. The other structures date from immediately after the 1930 municipal acquisition of the park land. They include:

1. <u>Lincoln Avenue Entrance</u>: Dating from 1931, this entrance has two openings for inbound and outbound traffic. It has four columns, built of stone in a random ashlar pattern like that of the stone walls of the cemetery Administration Building. A sawtooth effect caps each columns; the two outer columns have wingwalls to the east and west, and the two center columns flank a concrete planting bed. To the east, Beatty Creek has been channelized by stone and concrete walls.

2. <u>Garage and Apartment</u>: This 1931 structure has a stone first floor and a frame second floor and is used for park maintenance by the City of Steubenville. It does not reflect any particular architectural style, but its stonework is complementary to that of the entrance, other park structures and the cemetery Administration Building. It dates from 1931.

3. <u>Swimming Pool</u>: Now unused, with the pool filled in, this structure was a major park improvement of 1931. Though more rustic in character, its design employing random stone walls fits with designs used elsewhere in the park and the cemetery. To its north is a concession shelter of the same age, and to the east are unused bleachers built in 1939. The pool was surrounded by the bath house structure, and water level in the pool was at approximately at the top of the slope of the formed sheet metal roof of the bath house. The roof

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received   NOV 17 1986

date entered

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio
Continuation sheet   Item number 7   Page 4

is original and represents Spanish tile. The pool and bath house sit above
the road and are reached by a Y-shaped set of stairs built of stone similar
to that in the bath house walls.

4. Log Cabin Site: Some 300 to 400 feet north of the pool was a 1931 log
cabin with a large stone chimney at the south end; it has been demolished,
though the long flight of stone steps up to it remains intact.

5. Stone Bridges #1 and #2: These date from 1884 and 1885, respectively (#1
is the southernmost bridge) and were improvements made by the Cemetery
Association during the busy period of the 1880s and 1890s, which saw
construction of major buildings, mausoleums and facilities. Floto & Swartz
were the bridge contractors. The bridges are of a similar design to that of
the 1880 cemetery bridge, but they are less decorated. They are single-arch
spans, with four posts and balustrade on each side of the roadway. The
construction dates and floral motifs are incised into the end posts, but
there is little overall decoration.

6. Picnic Shelters #1 and #2: #1 is a 1931 structure, built of stone with a
wooden structure hip roof with simulated Spanish tile made of formed sheet
metal. Most of the structure is open, with six stone pillars supporting the
roof; at the north end the random stone walls enclose a restroom area.
Wooden brackets resting on stone corbels support the overhang of the roof on
all four sides. Shelter #2 is a simple structure of uncertain date, about
1/6 the size of #1, with a simple wooden gable roof structure, sheet metal
roofing and plain support posts.

8. Significance

Period

___ prehistoric
___ 1400–1499
___ 1500–1599
___ 1600–1699
___ 1700–1799
_X_ 1800–1899
___ 1900–

Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

___ archeology-prehistoric
___ archeology-historic
___ agriculture
___ architecture
_X_ art
___ commerce
___ communications

_X_ community planning
___ conservation
___ economics
___ education
___ engineering
___ exploration/settlement
___ industry
___ invention

_X_ landscape architecture
___ law
___ literature
___ military
___ music
___ philosophy
___ politics/government

___ religion
___ science
___ sculpture
___ social/
humanitarian
___ theater
___ transportation
___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1854–1931   **Builder/Architect**   various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park qualifies for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C. It has exceptional significance because it represents an excellent and early example of the "rural cemetery" plan which compares favorably with and has a clear relationship to other exceptionally significant urban cemeteries in Ohio. The cemetery/park has a high degree of integrity -- the original layout has not been altered, and it remains the major organizing feature of the cemetery. In addition, later expansions of the cemetery took their design cues (street patterns, locations of lawns and planting areas, spacing of monuments) from the original layout, so the cemetery has followed a consistent design throughout its history.

The cemetery's integrity has not been disrupted by later road construction nor by building construction or topographical changes. Original landforms and native vegetation, especially in the ravine area, have been retained, and the numerous large trees indicate the care with which the cemetery facilities have been inserted into the landscape. In the part of the cemetery now operated as Beatty Park, introduction of recreational facilities and support buildings has not compromised the wild, rustic character and steep topography which so appealed to the cemetery's founders.

Established in 1854, Union Cemetery clearly expresses the aesthetic principles of "rural" or "lawn" style of cemetery design pioneered by Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Boston in 1831. During the 19th century there was about a 20-year lag between the birth of new styles and ideas in the East and their subsequent appearance in Ohio, and this held true in cemetery design. Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, which is listed in the National Register, is credited in its National Register nomination with being the fourth "lawn" plan cemetery in the United States, after Mt. Auburn, Laurel Hill (Philadelphia) and Greenwood (New York); Spring Grove's design dates from 1855. Woodland Cemetery in Cleveland, subject of another National Register nomination, is from the same period. Cincinnati at this time was the "Queen City of the West," and Cleveland was likewise on a rapid rise resulting from recent completion of rail and canal transportation lines. It is not surprising, therefore, that these cities were on the cutting edge (in Midwestern terms) of architecture, fashion and design. That a cemetery such as Union, in a modest Ohio River city of 6,000, should so thoroughly adopt the elements of the "lawn plan" and then execute them in every detail, is remarkable.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cemetery Association Minutes
1897 Centennial History of Steubenville
1947 Sesquicentennial History of Steubenville
Parks & Recreation Department minutes

Research summaries provide by
Union Cemetery Association and
Rietz & Rietz Architects, Steubenville
Woodland & Spring Grove Cemeteries,
National Register Nominations

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ___250___

Quadrangle name __Steubenville West & Steubenville East__   Quadrangle scale __1:24000__

UTM References

A |1|7| |5|3|1|1|0| |4|4|6|8|5|6|0| B |1|7| |5|3|0|1|2|0| |4|4|6|8|0|6|0|
   Zone Easting   Northing   Zone Easting   Northing

C |1|7| |5|3|0|3|8|0| |4|4|6|7|7|4|0| D |1|7| |5|3|1|0|8|0| |4|4|6|7|5|7|0|

E |1|7| |5|3|1|4|8|0| |4|4|6|6|6|4|0| F |1|7| |5|3|1|9|1|0| |4|4|6|6|5|8|0|

G |1|7| |5|3|1|9|6|0| |4|4|6|6|6|0|0| H |1|7| |5|3|1|2|7|0| |4|4|6|7|7|9|0|

Verbal boundary description and justification Park boundaries as depicted on attached survey;
cemetery boundaries as depicted on attached map. Justification: Inclusion of full
250 acres is justified because this acreage represents all land ever covered by cemetery
and park; and the latest 24-acre 1967 addition to cemetery continues "rural cemetery" design.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state ___N/A___   code _____   county _____   code _____

state _____   code _____   county _____   code _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Research & writing: Research: Rietz & Rietz Architect
Jeffrey Darbee, Historic Preservation Consultant   Union Cemetery Association

organization Benjamin D. Rickey & Co.   date April, 1986

street & number 391 Library Park South   telephone 614-221-0358

city or town Columbus   state Ohio 43215

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national   ____ state   _X_ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature W. Ray Luce

title SHPO   date 10/30/86

For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

_____   Entered in the
Keeper of the National Register   National Register   date 2-27-87

Attest: _____   date _____
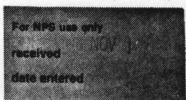Chief of Registration

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Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio

Continuation sheet   Item number   8   Page   1

Allowing for the obvious difference in size, Union Cemetery is every bit the
equal of the Cincinnati and Cleveland pioneers. Salient "lawn plan" features
found at Spring Grove and Woodland, and faithfully carried out at Union,
include retention of natural topography and vegetation; development of
organized road patterns which respected topography; maintenance of clear
views and vistas uncluttered by hedges and high fences around graves; strict
controls on design and number of grave markers; and manipulation and control
of landscape features to achieve the desired effect of natural luxuriance
marked by diversity. Adolph Strauch, designer at Spring Grove, articulated
what he felt was the key to landscape design: "Diversity, which is the main
advantage of free landscape, must be sought in a judicious choice of soil, an
alteration of hill and valley, gorges, brooks, and lakes, adorned with
tasteful monuments such as temples, columns, and statues, partially concealed
in luxuriant vegetation." With the exceptions of lakes, this could have been
the designer's checklist for Union Cemetery -- all the critical elements were
created there from the beginning, and the same plan has been followed to this
day.

Union Cemetery was planned from the beginning to respect the topography of
its site; to regulate the design of landscaping, walkways, roads, and
monuments; and to provide an area to be used as a public park. The original
acreage was in fact chosen in 1853, after a long search, because of its
rustic and picturesque character. Officials of several Protestant churches
in Steubenville appointed a committee to select a tract for cemetery purposes
during the summer of 1853. By December, the committee reported that the land
of William Huscroft, high above the city to the west, was ideal. The Cemtery
Association was incorporated in 1854 and 48 acres were purchased from
Huscroft. Additional purchases of land brought the total acreage to over 140
in 1877. The names given to the various areas in the cemetery convey the
sense of closeness to nature, in an idyllic but carefully managed setting,
that distinguishes this mid-19th century philosophy of cemetery design from
earlier organic and haphazardly-developed cemeteries. Minutes from an 1855
meeting of the Cemetery Association list place names to be used in the
cemetery: Spring Dale, Greenwood Ravine, Clover Lawn, Cascade Ravine, Laurel
Ravine, Forest Mound, and Prospect Point. The principal avenue was named
Main Tour, and its intended function is obvious from its name. A central
feature of the cemetery from its inception was the series of looping pathways
which remain as its principal arteries of circulation. Minutes of the
Cemetery Association from 1854 and 1855 make it clear that the Association
planned the cemetery to the smallest detail and never varied from this plan.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

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Union Cemetery/Beatty Park, Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio

Continuation sheet   Item number   8   Page   2

Though it has evolved into a public park, Beatty Park should be considered an important historic component of Union Cemetery; it was a part of the cemetery from its founding in 1854 (the current park entrance was the main cemetery entrance), and the long, picturesque drive through the ravine in what is now the park was a major component of the rural cemetery "experience" the cemetery founders wished its users to have.

No evidence has been found to attribute Union Cemetery's design to a particular designer or landscape architect. Union Cemetery Association minutes from the Association's earliest meetings do not mention any designer or landscape architect, though the minutes record specifics of design such as road dimension, names of locations, rules and regulations, and other details. Union Cemetery appears to have been designed by members of the Union Cemetery Association based upon their knowledge and experience of other cemeteries. Since river travel was well established by the 1850s and rail routes to both Cleveland and Cincinnati from Steubenville were also available by that time, Cemetery Association members may well have seen Spring Grove and Woodland cemeteries and drawn inspiration from their designs. This is a reasonable assumption, since members of the Association were among the wealthiest and best-known of Steubenville's citizens. These included members of the McCook (Civil War military family), McGowan (local wholesale grocers) and Beatty families. Dr. Charles Clinton Beatty was for years a moving force in the Association, as well as a generous source of financial donations, and he served from 1854 until his death in 1882. That a small group of Ohio business and professional men were able to capture so successfully the essence of what was an avante-garde movement in cemetery and landscape design further contributes to the exceptional significance of Union Cemetery/Beatty Park.

The individual buildings - chapel, receiving vault, mausoleums, stone entrance gates and bridges represent a high degree of artistic achievement and, while built over a period of time (c. 1880-1931) they clearly complement the overall plan of the cemetery. The Market Street entrance and the Administration Building have English-inspired designs which are natural outgrowths of the Late Gothic architecture employed elsewhere in the cemetery. Other than the stone bridges of 1884 and 1885, Beatty Park never had cemetery structures; those now standing date from 1931, immediately after acquisition by the City of Steubenville. The park structures, though more rustic in character, complement those of the cemetery in scale, materials, color and texture and are significant as examples of the rough-hewn "natural-materials" approach to park facility design which became current in the 1910s and 1920s.

UNION CEMETERY/BEATTY PARK

Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio

Not to Scale

Development Sequence

Section A – Approximate boundaries of
original tract (Huscroft
Farm) – included all of
existing Beatty Park

Section B – Approximate extent by 1877

Section C – Approximate extent by c1940

Section D – Developed since c1940

Telephone: ATlantic 3-3384

1720 West Market Street
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO

Located on U. S. Route 22 · Ohio State Route 43

RESUBMISSION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

86 003507

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Union Cemetery--Beatty Park
Jefferson County
OHIO

Working No. 11/17/86
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/88
Date Due: 3/27/87   2-27-87
Action: ____ ACCEPT
        ____ RETURN
        ____ REJECT

☒ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Entered in the
National Register

Federal Agency: ____

Substantive Review: ☐ sample   ☐ request   ☐ appeal   ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ____ technical corrections cited below
                         ____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category   Ownership   Status   Present Use
                  Public Acquisition   Accessible

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?   ☐ yes   ☐ no

7. Description

Condition
☐ excellent   ☐ deteriorated
☐ good   ☐ ruins
☐ fair   ☐ unexposed

Check one
☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one
☐ original site
☐ moved   date ____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period   Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates   Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ applicable criteria
☐ justification of areas checked
☐ relating significance to the resource
☐ context
☐ relationship of integrity to significance
☐ justification of exception
☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name_____
UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national   _____ state   _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title   date

13. Other

☐ Maps
☐ Photographs
☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed_____ Date _____ Phone: _____

GPO 918-450

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 1 :

Looking S at main entrance on
Market Street, built 1931.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 2 :

Looking E along E half of
Market Street entrance, from
inside cemetery.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 3 :

Detail of stonework and iron-
work in Market Street entrance,
built 1931.

UNION
CEMETERY
FOUNDED 1854

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 4 :

Looking SW along main entrance
road off Market Street into
cemetery, view of 1931 admini-
stration bldg.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols.; OH
PHOTO NO. 5 :

Looking SW at administration
bldg./superintendent's residence.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 6 :

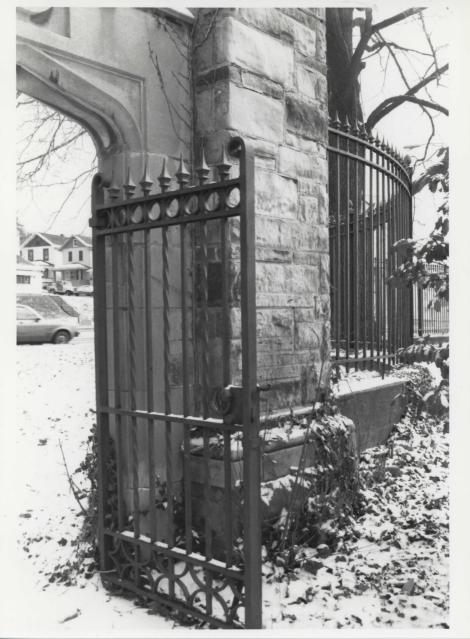- Detail of N end of administration
  bldg., looking SE.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 7 :

Looking NE at administration
building, built 1931.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 9 :

Looking N at S side of cemetery
bridge; 2 others are in Beatty
Park.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 10:

Looking W across cemetery
stone bridge.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. || :

Looking SE at 1892 chapel,
originally used as cemetery
office

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 12:
Looking NW at S and E walls of
1892 cemetery office, now chapel.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 13 :

Looking W at main (E) facade
and S side of cemetery receiving
vault.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 14 :
Looking SW at main (E) facade
of cemetery receiving vault.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 15:

Looking SE at N and W walls of
cemetery receiving vault.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. 16 :

Looking NW at J.M. Kelly
mausoleum, 1892, in cemetery.

SECTION Q

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. 17:
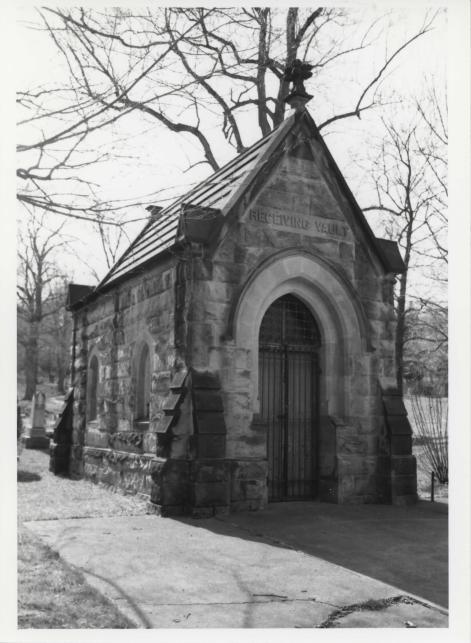 Looking S at Beltz family
 mausoleum.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. 18 :

Looking S toward CcClinton (R),
McConville (L) and Sherrard (Far
R) mausoleums.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 19 :

Looking NW at Sherrard (L),
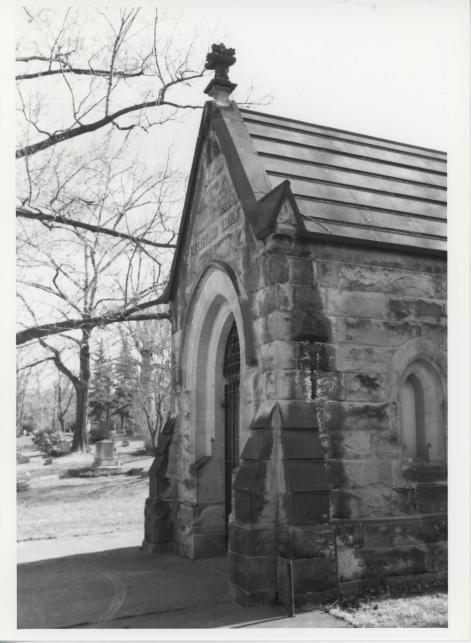McClinton & McConville mauso-
leums.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohic
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO.20 :

Looking SE at 1896 McConville
mausoleum.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 21 :
 Looking SW at 1883 McClinton and
 Sherrard mausoleums.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 22 :

Looking E at W facade of McConville
mausoleum.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO.23:

1890 Sherrard mausoleum, looking N
at S facade.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 24 :
 E side entrance doors of McClinton
 mausoleum.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. 25:
 Architect or sculptor's name
 inscribed next to entrance
 of McClinton mausoleum.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. 26:
  Looking S at McClinton (L)
  and Sherrard (R) mausoleums'
  rear walls.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO.27:
  Stained glass window in rear (W)
  wall of McClinton mausoleum.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO.28 :
  Stained glass window in rear (N)
  wall of Sherrard mausoleum.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 29 :
  Directional sign to "Dog
  Marker."

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 30 :

  Looking N at the "Dog Marker."

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO.31 :

  Looking N at Soldiers and Sailors'
  Monument, dedicated in 1870

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO.32 :

Looking W in cemetery from
area to S of Receiving Vault,
looking into Section P.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 33 :
Typical stonework detail, Section
K, looking S toward W end of Old
Stone Bridge.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 34 :

Looking W into area 26: typical
stonework and monument design.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
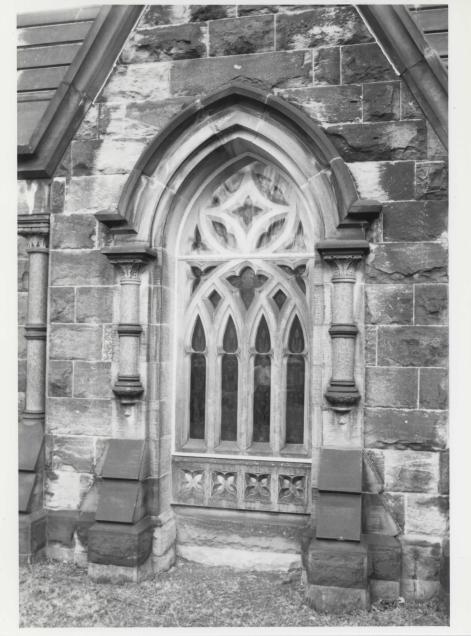391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 35:

 Looking E into Section Q. Note
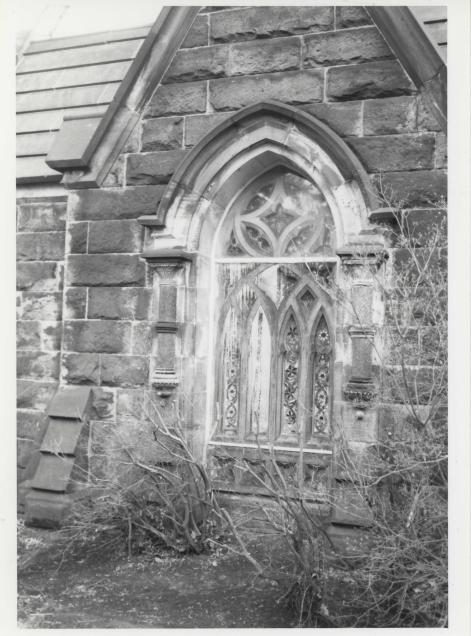 sign pointing to "Dog Marker."

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. 36 :

Looking W in Section 30 at
recent stone mausoleum.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. **37** :

Looking S into ravine area from
Section R.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. 38 :

Typical monument and stonework in
SE corner of Section R, looking SW.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF UNION CEMETERY. STEUBENVILLE, OHIO. 1877.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. 39:

1877 map showing S end of grounds,
which is now Beatty Park.

TOPOGRAPHICAL
MAP
OF
UNION CEMETERY.
STEUBENVILLE. OHIO. 1877.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 40 :

1877 map of cemetery in office,
showing road pattern at central
part of grounds, where boundary
with Beatty Park now is.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
J. Darbee photo, fall, 1985
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO.41 :

1877 map in cemetery office, show-
ing original road pattern in N
part of grounds.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 42:
Looking N at Beatty Park entrance
gate on Lincoln Avenue.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 43:

Looking S out of Beatty Park from
Stone Bridge #1, toward entrance
gate onto Lincoln Avenue.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 44 :

  Looking NE in park at unused
  swimming pool.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 45:
  Looking S at concession shelter
  with swimming pool/bath house
  behind.   Beatty Park.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 46:
 Looking S along W facade of bath
 house; pool behind it to L.
 Beatty Park.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO.48:

Looking SW from swimming pool
down to Stone Bridge #1 and garage/
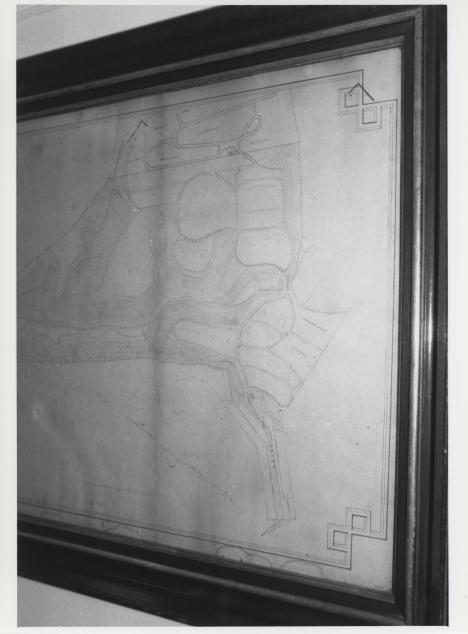administration building, Beatty
Park.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 49 :

Looking N in park at E side
of Bridge #1.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. 50 :

Looking SE at W side of
Bridge #1.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 51:

Looking NW from road up to
abandoned Picnic Shelter #2

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH

PHOTO NO. 52:

Looking NW at abandoned Picnic
Shelter #2.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 93 :
 Date stone on S end of Stone
 Bridge #2, Beatty Park.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 54 :
Incised detail on Stone Bridge
#2, Beatty Park.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 55:
  Looking N through Beatty Park
  at S end of Stone Bridge #2.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO.56 :

    Looking SW at E side of
    Stone Bridge #2, Beatty Park.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/85
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 57 :

   Looking N at Picnic Shelter
   #1, Beatty Park.

7

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/85
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO.58:

use   Looking N along E side of
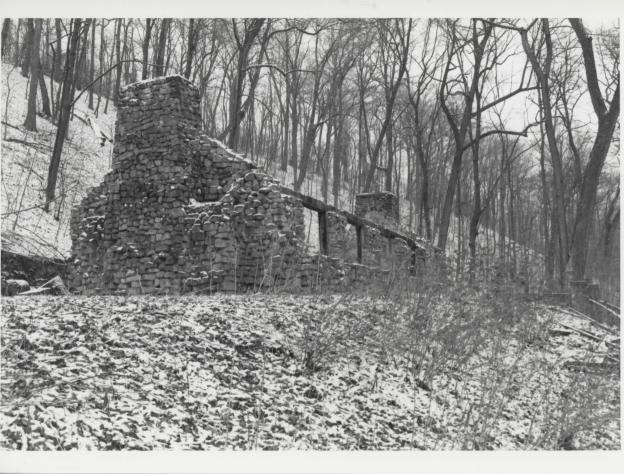   Picnic Shelter #1, Beatty Park.

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
City of Steubenv. photo, 2/86
Negative at B.D. Rickey & Co.
391 Library Park S., Cols., OH
PHOTO NO. 59:
Looking S at existing swimming
pool, Beatty Park.

LAST PHOTO

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STEUBENVILLE WEST QUADRANGLE
OHIO–WEST VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Wintersville

STEUBENVILLE

Reeds Mill

Gunyon Hollow

CROSS   CREEK

Fernwood

Gould

Kolmont

Valley Glen

Georges Run

New Alexandria

NORFOLK

STRIP   MINE

WELLS

Burlingham Ridge

Brilliant

OHIO   RIVER

WEST VIRGINIA

BUFFALO (W. VA.)

B U C K I N G H A M   R I D G E

C H E S T N U T   R I D G E

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co.,
Ohio
Scale 1:24000

	UTM	Z	E	N
A	17	531110	4468560	
B	17	530120	4468060	
C	17	530380	4467740	
D	17	531080	4467570	
E	17	531480	4466640	
F	17	531910	4466580	
G	17	531960	4466600	
H	17	531270	4467790	

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather,   Light-duty road, all weather,
hard surface   improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather,   Unimproved road, fair or dry
hard surface   weather

○ U.S. Route   ○ State Route

Areas bounded by dashed purple lines
and printed with disturbed surface pattern
represent reclaimed mining areas.

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Ohio agencies from aerial photographs taken
1976. Map edited 1978. This information not field checked

STEUBENVILLE WEST, OHIO–W. VA.
N4015—W8037.5/7.5

1968
PHOTOREVISED 1978
AMS 4864 I SW—SERIES V852

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STEUBENVILLE EAST QUADRANGLE
OHIO–WEST VIRGINIA–PENNSYLVANIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Union Cemetery/Beatty Park
Steubenville, Jefferson Co.,
Ohio
Scale 1:24000

UTM	Z	E	N
A	17	531110	4468560
B	17	530120	4468060
C	17	530380	4467740
D	17	531080	4467570
E	17	531480	4466640
F	17	531910	4466580
G	17	531960	4466600
H	17	531270	4467790

STEUBENVILLE

WEIRTON

HANOVER

Colliers

Mechling Hill

CROSS CREEK

Coketown

Follansbee

Hooverson Heights

Mingo Junction

Deandale

Rockdale

Louise

Arnold

Scott Run

Georges Run

Rabbit Hill

Virginville

Penowa

Fowlerstown

Wellsburg

Franklin

Brilliant

Independence

Marshall Terrace

BUFFALO

JEFFERSON

SCALE 1:24000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather,   Light-duty road, all weather,
hard surface   improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, Unimproved road, fair or dry
hard surface   weather

U.S. Route   State Route

STEUBENVILLE EAST, OHIO–W. VA.–PA.
N4015–W8030/7.5

1968
PHOTOREVISED 1978
AMS 4864 I SE–SERIES V854

BEATTY PARK
PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.
STEUBENVILLE, O.
SCALE 1" = 200'

Jos. Lawson

PLEASANT HEIGHTS PARK
Property of Parks & Recreation Dept.

STATE ST.

W. ADAMS ST.

PICNIC SHELTER NO. 1

PICNIC SHELTER NO. 2

Wm. Walker

Geo. L. Swickard

E. ROAD

SERVICE ROAD

BEATTY CREEK

PLAYGROUND

LOG CABIN

POOL

GARAGE APT.

LINCOLN AVENUE

BEATTY PARK

Geo. L. Swickard

Geo. L. Swickard

UNION CEMETERY/BEATTY PARK:
Cemetery Portion

Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio

1" = 200'

Photo Key:	1-4	Market Street Entrance
	5-7	Administration Bldg.
	8-10	Old Stone Bridge
	11-12	1892 Office Building
	13-15	Receiving Vault
	16	Kelly Mausoleum
	17	Beltz Mausoleum
	18-28	McClinton, Sherrard & McConville Mausoleums
	29-30	Dog Marker
	31	Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument
	32-38	Cemetery Views
	39-41	1877 map in Administration Building

CASCADE RAVINE

PROSPECT POINT

GLENN BROOK

OAK AVE.

WILLOW AVE.

LINDEN AVE.

SUMMIT AVE.

MONUMENT AVE.

GRAND AVE.

WEST MARKET STREET

NOV 17 1986

November 19, 1981

Mr. David Simmons
Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Society
Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio
        43211

Dear Mr. Simmons:

It is always good to see additional buildings and sites being recommended for historic preservation such as the Bantam Ridge School (old).

Mr. Malcom Irwin, Superintendent of the Union Cemetery, Steubenville, Ohio, 43952 called and asked me the procedures followed. He is most interested in proposing the Union Cemetery for the National Register of Historic places.

Would you please send him the necessary papers and so advise. They have a complete history of the cemetery since its beginning in about 1855-56.

I would be able to provide you with newspaper article research in that era pertaining to the acquisition of the site etc. Malcom's records at the cemetery would be able to provide this also.

Is Mr. Darby and Miss Kitchen still with the Society? Best to all in completing your task of getting as many buildings and sites preserved.

Sincerely
A. Eileen Cozart, Ph.D.
604 Redora Ave.
Steubenville, Ohio
        43952

becker
REALTY

Becker Realty Co./Realtors
734 Main Street ● Wintersville ● Ohio 43952
614 ● 264-7701

[R]
REALTOR'

June 1, 1982

Mr. David A. Simmons, Manager
National Register Program
Ohio Historical Center
I-71 & 17th Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Re: Union Cemetery - Steubenville

Dear Dave:

On behalf of Mrs. Minor and Mr. Dimit and myself, I want
to thank you again for the consideration shown us last
Friday. Your comments and guidance are greatly appreciated
and will certainly help us in our submission of the Union
Cemetery Application for Registry Nomination.

In the flurry of activity as we finished our meeting, I
forgot to ask you for the Applications we will need. Will
you be kind enough to forward these to me at the above
address?

Incidently we had lunch at the Ohio Village and enjoyed it
very much. Next trip maybe you'll join us for relief from
the "brown bag syndrome".

Very truly yours,

William A. Becker

dw

633 Belleview Boulevard
Steubenville, Ohio 43952

June 10th 1986

Mr. David Simmons.
Ohio Historical Society
1985 Velma Ave.
Columbus, Oh. 43211

Dear Mr. Simmons:
The members of the committee
for preservation of the Union
Cemetery/Beatty Park are delighted
that it is being seriously
considered as an Ohio Historic Site.
We would very much appreci-
ate it if two members of our
committee would be added to
your mailing list in any
future mailing. They are:
Mr. William Becker
734 Main Street
Wintersville, Ohio. 43952
and Mrs. Howard H. Minor,
633 Belleview Blvd.,
Steubenville, Ohio 43952
Thank you so much. Cordially,
(Mrs. Howard H.) Katharine S. Minor

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/466-1500

**OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

SINCE 1885

November 10, 1986

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Carol:

Enclosed are five new National Register nominations. All of the appropriate
notification procedures have been followed for these new submissions. Please
give a substantive review to the Hilliard Apartment Building, Cuyahoga County.

New Submissions	County
Alexander, Dr. William S., House	Butler
Monnett Memorial M.E. Chapel	Crawford
Hilliard Apartment Building	Cuyahoga
Panek Block	Cuyahoga
Union Cemetery/Beatty Park	Jefferson

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Office

WRL:bp
Enclosures

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/297-2470

**OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**
SINCE 1885

February 3, 1987

Ms. Carol Shull, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Carol:

Enclosed are six resubmitted National Register nominations. Please note that
the original nomination form for the Alexander, Dr. William S, House, Butler
County, Ohio was not returned to our office. Please see that the requested
information which has been added to the copy returned from the National
Register is added to the original in your files.

Resubmissions	County
Alexander, Dr. William S, House	Butler
Hilliard Apartment Building	Cuyahoga
Union Cemetery/Beatty Park	Jefferson
Hudson Avenue Historic District	Licking
Hancock and Dow Building	Richland
Ward House	Summit

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

W. Ray Luce
W. Ray Luce
State Historic Preservation Office

WRL:bp
Enclosures

FEB 1 0 1987

UNION CEMETERY

*INCORPORATED
NOT - FOR - PROFIT
1854*

Telephone: ATlantic 3-3384

**1720 West Market Street
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO**

Located on U. S. Route 22 - Ohio State Route 43

The Map of the Union Cemetery, on the reverse side, shows the roads and the different sections of the cemetery. The sections are marked with "White letters and figures." The points of interest which are described below are marked by "Black figures in white circles."

1. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING stands just inside the entrance gates on Market Street. Constructed of stone in 1931, it was built in decidedly English style and provides ample office space, residence for the Superintendent, public rest rooms and garage.

2. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT--Commemorating the veterans of the Civil War was erected in 1870 and made possible through public subscription, especially by school children. The monument stands on a prominent hill and overlooks the graves of those who paid the supreme sacrifice for our liberty. This spot is the gathering place for those who pay annual tribute on May 30th.

3. HARLAN MONUMENT is unique because it protrays the man's occupation on one side and on the opposite side are illustrated the tools of trade of his beloved wife, mainly a spinning wheel.

4. FIRST ADULT BURIAL was that of John Donaldson in 1854, very shortly after the cemetery was incorporated.

5. OLD STONE BRIDGE--Built about 1880 and still carrying the traffic on the main road is near the famous rhododendron grove. This grove is visited by thousands about the 30th of May when, in normal seasons, the blooms are a wonderful sight to behold.

6. OLD STONE CHAPEL--Built in 1892, was the original office. It attracts many visitors because the bell from the first Court House in Jefferson County hangs in the belfry.

7. WILSON LOT--So called because it is the burial place of James (1850), and Anna A. Wilson (1863), who were the grandparents of former President Woodrow Wilson. James Wilson was a pioneer newspaper editor in this community.

8. SEMINARY GROUNDS--So named because it is the burial place of many of the faculty of the Female Seminary of Steubenville. This institution, which passed away long years ago, was founded by Dr. Charles Clinton Beatty. Dr. Beatty was one of the founders of the Union Cemetery, the second Presbyterian Church, the Third Presbyterian Church of Steubenville, the Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa. and many other civic enterprises.

9. ELIPHALET ANDREWS--Noted sculptor and artist. Many of his paintings hang in the Jefferson County Court House and the Carnegie Library. One of his outstanding pieces of sculpture is the statue of Edwin M. Stanton which stands in front of the Court House.

10. HYDRANGEA PARK--The cemetery is noted for its many flowering shrubs, but none are more beautiful than the Hydrangeas which reach their peak of glory in the autumn.

11. SUN DIAL-- " Erected by the Steubenville Chapter,D.A.R., in 1932. Dedicated to the courageous men and women of the Revolutionary Days, who through sacrifice and bloodshed gave us our country. This memorial marks the place where lie the remains of many unknown pioneer settlers brought here from abandoned graveyards. "

12. EDWIN M. STANTON LOT--Where the family of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War in President Lincoln's cabinet are buried in a quiet spot overlooking a beautiful ravine. Mr. Stanton was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery in Washington, D.C.

13. McCOOK WALK--Named in honor of Col. Geo. M. McCook. This was a favorite walking place for the colonel and originally extended from Lincoln Avenue through what is now Beatty Park, to the cemetery, a distance of more than a mile

through a rocky ravine, the walls of which were lined with green hemlocks, dogwoods and stately beeches. It is the part of this walk which remains today that gives the Union Cemetery the reputation of being the second most beautiful cemetery in the United States for natural beauty.

14. FIGHTING McCOOKS--Family plot established by Colonel Geo. W. McCook, noted for his liberality and generosity as a citizen, studied law in the office of Edwin M. Stanton, was admitted to the Bar, but volunteered at the outbreak of the Civil War subsequently rising to a colonel. After the war he resumed his law practice and later served as Attorney General of the State of Ohio. Each succeeding generation of McCooks has furnished officers in the United States Army.

15. BAZALEEL WELLS--One of the founders of Steubenville is buried on a terrace overlooking the last resting place of Col. Geo. P. Webster, killed in the battle of Perryville, Ky.; Capt. John S. Divenney, old river captain; John D. Slack, who laid out the original plot of the Union Cemetery, and many other noted and patriotic citizens.

16. COL. JAMES COLLIER--Veteran of War of 1812. First person to volunteer from Jefferson County for service in the Civil War. Was first collector of Port of San Francisco. Admitted to the Bar and engaged in banking and was prominent in politics. One of the founders of Union Cemetery.
Among other families prominent in early Steubenville history buried in the Union Cemetery are the Tappans, McDowells, Andrews, McFeeleys, Slacks, Dohrmans, Gallaghers, Stokeleys, Orths, Wells, Allisons, Manleys, Doyles, Turnbulls, Sarratts, Means and McGowans.

17. RECEIVING VAULT.

18. McCOOK LOT- The burial place of another branch of the "Fighting McCooks." This branch contributed two generals to the Federal Army and one commander to the Federal Navy during the Civil War. This burial plot is located along the main road of the cemetery, and is located near the grave of hundreds of other war veterans, many of whom paid the supreme price for our country.

19. NEW SECTION--Located mainly in the back of the present cemetery, this ground provides ample burial space for Steubenville and the vicinity for many years to come. These sections are being graded, roads built and landscaping planted in time to have beautifully developed burial grounds long before they are needed. Located on a hill they give a commanding view of the hilltop residential section of Steubenville and the distant West Virginia hills.

20. THE DOG MARKER--This dog marks the grave of John E. Boillin, born January 20, 1850, died October 30, 1924. Mr. Boillin was employed as a molder at the Means Foundry, Steubenville, Ohio until he was blinded in an accident at the Foundry. Sometime later a stray dog adopted him and became his Seeing-Eye Dog. This dog led him about the City streets and to visit his fellow workmen at the Foundry. After Mr. Boillin's death the dog would neither eat nor drink, and shortly grieved itself to death. His fellow moulders cast this metal dog at the Foundry, to be placed on Mr. Boillin's grave. Over a period of years the dog had lost a tail, leg and an ear due to the elements. In the year 1948, Frank Workman (as a matter of sentiment, having seen the dog leading Mr. Boillin about the streets), repaired the dog with rivets, cement and a new coat of paint. It was at this time mounted on a concrete base. In 1969, the dog was again repaired by J. Malcolm Irwin and given a new lease on life. Most of this canine story was supplied by Chalmer C. White, former reporter for the Steubenville Herald Star newspaper.

History of Union Cemetery

The first formal burial grounds for the early settlers of Steubenville were established by Bazaleel Wells who gave ground to the Presbyterians and Methodists. One was located where Grant School now stands and the other at the intersection of Fourth and Fifth Streets. With the coming of the railroad and the booming river traffic, the bustling little river town began to expand and her commerce flourished. The cemeteries were soon surrounded by residences which in turn were being replaced with businesses common to those days.

And so it was that in the summer of 1853 that a meeting was held at which time action was taken to relieve the situation. At a great mass meeting a committee on location for a new cemetery was named. This committee was made up of prominent churchmen, business, professional and civic leaders whose names are remembered even today. They have meant much to this community. They were Dr. Charles Clinton Beatty, Col. George W. McCook, Rezin Permar, Frederick Frye, Dr. John Andrews, Alexander Beatty, William McDonald, David McGowan, Joshua Manly, Kinsey Swords, Ambrose Shaw and John McCracken.

The original records tell us about the careful planning that was done in order that we might have a cemetery today in our generation which has few if any rivals in natural beauty. After many months of tramping and investigating for a practical and yet beautiful site the committee reported on December 16, 1853, that the William Huscroft farm west of the city was most suitable.

This committee was extremely active. They met constantly to work out the many details to abandon the old cemeteries and start the new one. So well did their plans mature that only a few weeks later on February 25, 1854, the Union Cemetery Association was incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000.00. Forty-eight acres of land were purchased from Huscroft and on May 15, 1854, the first Board of Trustees was elected as follows: Colonel James Collier, President; David McGowan, Kinsey Swords, Dr. C. C. Beatty, Joshua Manly, Colonel George W.

McCook, Dr. John Andrews, D. L. Collier, Clerk; and John H. Patterson was appointed treasurer.

Two entrances were planned about one and one-quarter miles apart. One was on Market Street and one on South Fourth Street leading through what is now known as Beatty Park. At each entrance Dr. Beatty had erected handsome stone and iron gateways and lodge houses at a cost of more than $10,000.00 which he presented to the new cemetery. The cemetery was formally dedicated in a great ceremony attended by the entire community on July 4, 1854.   The service was planned by The Rev. George Buchanan of the Associated Reform Church and all the clergy of the community participated.

Development of the new cemetery under the guidance and leadership of the first Board of Trustees moved rapidly. The first adult burial was that of William Donaldson on October 10, 1855. The difficult task of removing the old cemeteries began January 11, 1856 with the removal of John, the father of William Donaldson, and the removal of George, the infant son of William Donaldson.

The original tract of forty-eight acres was increased by additional purchases until 1877 when the cemetery embraced one hundred forty-three acres. The intervening years saw many acres developed and miles of roads and several stone bridges constructed. But all was not smooth sailing. Many serious problems had faced the new organization during this time. Records show that during the Civil War no men were available for maintenance and at one time two hundred sheep were brought in to keep the grass down.   In September of 1878, a flash flood occurred which washed out the entire system of gravel roads.   During a serious epidemic of small pox and diptheria, volunteers were used to dig graves around the clock. The first office was constructed of stone in 1892. It still is in daily use by the cemetery for a field office. In the little belfry hangs the bell from the first courthouse in Jefferson County.

In 1905, the Thompson Farm was purchased by the cemetery. It comprised some eighty acres of beautiful rolling ground adjacent to the original forty-eight acres. In 1909 oil was found near Steubenville. Leases were bought and sold. The

community was in the grip of a full blown oil strike boom. Thirty-five acres of the west end of the Thompson Farm were leased by the cemetery to oil interests. As was the custom of the day, new hats were presented to the drillers of No. 7 when it came in. Of the money received it is interesting to note that the Board used two-thirds for permanent improvements in the cemetery, and one-third was placed in Perpetual Care funds.

A period of great expansion and improvement shaped up at this time. A landscape architect was employed to plan and develop the new addition and improve the original part of the cemetery. During the ensuing years, the famous rhododendron groves were planted, miles of roads were hard-surfaced and many acres added to the burial grounds.

On August 4, 1930, a tract of ninety-nine acres beginning at the Lincoln Avenue entrance was sold to the City of Steubenville for a park, leaving one hundred twenty-one acres for cemetery purposes. This tract was named "Beatty Park" in honor of Dr. Charles Clinton Beatty. The activity of the cemetery had been broadened and increased as the years went by so that the little stone office erected in 1892 no longer filled the needs. In May 1931, a new Administration Building was opened. Included in this building are the offices, conference room, and the superintendent's residence. An entrance was built at the same time with stone posts and wrought iron gates and fence along the Market Street frontage. The spacious, well kept grounds at the entrance and surrounding the Administration Building make it one of the show places of Steubenville.

In 1939, a program of long range improvements and expansion was inaugurated. In the main this consisted of road re-surfacing and new construction, water lines, planting of trees and shrubs and especially the planning of new sections.

From 1939 to 1969, Sections 31 through 41 were developed and added to the burial facilities.

In 1951, a portion of the west side was leased for coal stripping purposes with a signed agreement that the land was to be restored to a proper grade for

cemetery use. Monies received from this lease were used the same as had been done previously from the oil and gas returns. That is, the money was retained in the cemetery funds for the benefit of the lot owners.

In 1967, ground was broken for a new development which when completed will add twenty-four acres to the cemetery proper.

As the years have passed, Union Cemetery has become more than a place of solace for the living and a memorial to the dead. It has gradually developed into a famed arboretum, an outdoor planetarium, a place for star gazing and nature study. Many of the trees growing in Union Cemetery are older than the cemetery. About one hundred varieties have been identified. Throughout the years many more have been planted along with hundreds of shrubs. Long recognized for natural beauty, the new developments are planted with trees and shrubs to continue the panorama. Thousands of visitors come to Union Cemetery annually to see the azaleas, rhododendrons, magnolias and flowering crabapples when Spring arrives and paints the ravines and hills with her magic brush of bloom. They return again in the Fall to keep a rendezvous with Jack Frost when he does his thing with the leaves.

Union Cemetery is a haven for Garden Club members seeking information and ideas. It is a training area for Boy Scouts to earn their merit badges for tree identification. Field trips for school children under adult supervision, for the study of plants, insects, wildlife and local history are encouraged. It is a source of joy for the members of the Audobon Society for the study of bird lore. A long time feeding program has attracted a great population of bird life which helps keep the insects under control as well as providing color and song for the surroundings. Whether intentionally or not, a goodly portion of the grain put in the feeders seems to get on the ground. As a result it is enjoyed by the squirrels and raccoons who know a good thing and stay the year round.

In one hundred years many things have happened in this community, changes have taken place. Here in Union is to be found the record of those people responsible for the community. It is indeed the community album. It is not only a

sanctuary for the dead but a source of inspiration for the living. On its memorials is written the history of Steubenville; beneath them lie the leaders who built the community, the people who once lived here, the Veterans who left to fight our nation's wars and returned to Steubenville to sleep out the ages in peace. Veterans of all wars in which this country has been engaged are to be found on private lots or in two Veterans Sections. The graves of nine veterans of the Revolutionary War have been identified and marked by Daughters of the American Revolution. The first veterans section was established during the Civil War and is known as the Grand Army of the Republic Plot. It is located on a knoll, commonly called the "Mount", just beyond the Administration Building. Rising high above the graves is a beautiful memorial upon which is inscribed the names of the battles in which local boys fought in the Civil War. History records many wordy discussions about locating this beautiful memorial "away out in the country". A cannon of Civil War vintage, a fifty foot flag pole and two large concrete flower boxes complete the setting. Plans made for the Grand Army of the Republic Plot were very generous and veterans of the Spanish American and World War I are interred there also.

Suspecting, no doubt, that there would be other wars, the trustees, by resolution, set aside land on the other side of the main drive for future veteran burial. This far-sighted planning made possible another beautiful section known as the Veterans Memorial Plot which was developed during World War II. Flowering crabapples were planted around the road, two field pieces were secured from the Fort Perry Arsenal, a fifty foot flag pole was erected and a large concrete flower box completed the setting.

Many languages are to be found on the old stones, also phrases and epitaphs that were common to generations ago. Visitors spend long hours reading the inscriptions.

Money received by the cemetery goes into three funds: general, perpetual, and special. All funds of the Corporation are administered by a Board of Trustees who serve without pay. The purpose is to maintain and perpetuate the cemetery for the people of this community, in a manner yielding no private profit to anyone, and making no distinction of race or creed.

Mowing of grass, upkeep of roads, water lines and all such general care as might be expected in a well kept cemetery will be given at all times. Monuments, grave markers, flowers and shrubs will not be permanent without special attention. Any special care that lot owners may desire will be undertaken by the cemetery in perpetuity. The principal of a fund left for such care is never drawn upon, but only the annual interest used.

Neither profit nor speculation can ever enter into a business that must be conducted by Union Cemetery. It is not a commercial enterprise. Its founders wisely established the institution for service, not for profit. As a result, Union Cemetery provides security beyond and above that possible with an ordinary business. A cemetery is an everlasting place and should be maintained for that sacred obligation alone.

Union Cemetery is an institution and a tradition, Organized in 1854 to meet the needs of a rapidly growing community, it has served generation after generation with faithful integrity. Men of foresight founded union. They built well. Their vision finds fulfillment in Union's financial strength and stability. Union, having served the community for one hundred years, is prepared to serve one hundred years more.

Selection of a family plot is an obligation that should be faced when a personal inspection and investigation is possible, when judgement is not impaired by emotional stress. The worst possible time to purchase burial space is in the hour of need. Then, a simple business transaction becomes a bitter ordeal. For that reason, among many, Union Cemetery has developed acres of beautiful burial places in advance of need. With one hundred years behind, Union plans for one hundred years ahead. Traditionally old, yet progressive, Union has progressed thanks to policies established by the original Board to assume its place with the great cemeteries of the nation. More than thirty-five thousand burials have been made, yet there are many new developments completed and many under construction. Truly it can be said-- "Though there are one hundred years behind, there are one hundred years ahead" for this great institution.

Union Cemetery Trees

- A -

ARBORVITAE - *Thuja*

ASH, MOUNTAIN - *Sorbus americana*

ASH GREEN - *Fraxinus lanceolata*

ASH, WHITE - *Fraxinus americana*

- B -

BALDCYPRESS - *Taxodium distichum*

BEECH, AMERICAN - *Fagus grandifolia*

BIRCH, YELLOW - *Betula lutea*

BOXELDER - *Acer negundo*

BUCKEYE, RED - *Aesculus rubra*

BUCKEYE, WHITE (OHIO) - *Aesculus glabra*

BUCKEYE, YELLOW - *Aesculus octandra*

- C -

CATALPA - *Catalpa bungei*

CATALPA, HARDY - *Catalpa speciosa*

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN - *Castanea dentata*

CHERRY, FLOWERING - *Prunus qwanzan*

CHERRY, WILD - *Prunus serotina*

CORK TREE - *Phellodendron amurense*

COTTONWOOD, EASTERN - *Populus deltoides*

CRABAPPLE - *Malus purpurea eleyi*

CRABAPPLE - *Malus adstringens*

CRABAPPLE - *Malus zumi caloarpa*

- D -

DAWN REDWOOD - *Matasequoia glyptostroboides*

DEVILS WALKING STICK - *Aralia spinosa*

DOGWOOD, CARNELIAN CHERRY - *Cornus mas*

DOGWOOD, FLOWERING - *Cornus florida*

DOGWOOD, FLOWERING - *Cornus florida rubra*

- E -

ELM, AMERICAN - *Ulmus americana*

ELM, CHINESE - *Ulmus parvifolia*

ELM, RED - *Ulmus fulva*

EMPRESS TREE - *Paulownia tomentosa*

- F -

FIR, WHITE - *Abies concolor*

FRANKLINIA - *Gordonia alatamaha*

FRINGE TREE - *Chionanthus retusa*

FRINGE TREE - *Chionanthus virginicus*

- G -

GINKGO - *Biloba*

GOLDENCHAIN - *Laburnum vossii*

GOLDENRAIN - *Koelreuteria paniculata*

GUM, BLACK (TUPELO) - *Nyssa sylvatica*

GUM, SWEET - *Liquidambar styraciflua*

- H -

HACKBERRY - *Celtis occidentalis*

HAWTHORN, DOWNY - *Crataegus mollis*

HAWTHORN, WASHINGTON - *Crataegus phaenopyrum*

HEMLOCK, EASTERN - *Tsuga canadensis*

HICKORY, SHAGBARK - *Carya ovata*

HICKORY, SHELLBARK - *Carya laciniosa*

HOLLY, AMERICAN - *Ilex opaca*

HORNBEAM, AMERICAN - *Carpinus caroliniana*

HORNBEAM, HOP - *Ostrya virginiana*

HORSECHESTNUT - *Aesculus hippocastanum*

- K -

KATSURA - *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*

KENTUCKY COFFEE - *Gymnocladus dioicus*

- L -

LINDEN, AMERICAN - *Tilia americana*

LINDEN, LITTLELEAF - *Tilia cordata*

LOCUST, BLACK - *Robinia pseudoacacia*

LOCUST, HONEY (THORNLESS)
       Gleditsia inermis

LONDON, PLANETREE - *Platanus acerifolia*

- M -

MAGNOLIA, CUCUMBER TREE - *acuminata*

MAGNOLIA, SAUCER - *soulangeana*

MAGNOLIA, STAR - *stellata*

MAGNOLIA, SWEET BAY - *virginiana*

MAGNOLIA, UMBRELLA TREE - *tripetala*

MAPLE, JAPANESE - *Acer palmatum dissectum*

MAPLE JAPANESE - *Acer palmatum rubra*

MAPLE, NORWAY - *Acer platanoides*

MAPLE, RED - *Acer rubrum*

MAPLE, SILVER - *Acer saccharinum*

MAPLE, SUGAR - *Acer saccharum*

MULBERRY, RED - *Morus rubra*

- O -

OAK, BLACK - *Quercus velutina*

OAK, PIN - *Quercus palustris*

OAK, RED - *Quercus rubra*

OAK, SCARLET - *Quercus coccinea*

OAK, WHITE - *Quercus alba*

OAK, WILLOW - *Quercus phellos*

OSAGEORANGE - *Maclura pomifera*

- P -

PAWPAW - *Asimina triloba*

PERSIMMON - *Diospyros virginiana*

PINE, AUSTRIAN - *Pinus nigra*

PINE, SCOTCH - *Pinus sylvestris*

PINE, SWISS MOUNTAIN - *Pinus mugo*

PINE, WHITE - *Pinus strobus*

- R -

REDBUD, EASTERN - *Cercis canadensis*

REDCEDAR, EASTERN - *Juniperus virginiana*

RUSSIAN OLIVE - *Elaeagnus angustifolia*

- S -

SASSAFRAS - *albidum*

SCHOLAR TREE - *Sophora jopanica*

SERVICEBERRY - *Amelanchier canadensis*

SMOKE TREE - *Cotinus coggygria*

SOURWOOD - *Oxydendrum arboreum*

SPRUCE, ALBERTA (DWARF) -
          Picea glauca conica

SPRUCE, BLUE - *Picea kosteriana*

SPRUCE, BLUE - *Picea moerheimi*

SPRUCE, NORWAY - *Picea abies*

SUMAC, SMOOTH - *Rhus glabra*

SUMAC, STAGHORN - *Rhus typhina*

SYCAMORE - *Platanus occidentalis*

- T -

TREE OF HEAVEN - *Ailanthus altissima*

TULIP TREE - *Liriodendron tulipifera*

- W -

WALNUT, CARPATHIAN - *Juglans regia*

WALNUT, BLACK - *Juglans nigra*

WILLOW PUSSY - *Salix discolor*

- Y -

YELLOWWOOD - *Cladrastis lutea*

These trees were identified, the list compiled and edited by Mr. Walter V. Albert, Union Cemetery Sexton--former Davey Tree Company expert.

Union Cemetery Trustees