NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

VLR - 6/13/01
NRHP - 4/10/02

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER **OF** HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for **use in** nominating or **requesting** determinations for **Individual** properties **and** districts. **See** instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic **Places** Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete: **each** item **by** marking "x" in the **appropriate box or by** entering the information requested. If **any** item does not **apply** to the **property** being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural **classification,** materials, **and areas** of significance, enter **only categories and** subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use **a** typewriter, **word** processor, **or** computer, to complete **all items.**

1. Name of Property

historic name Barton **Heights** Cemeteries **DHR** File # 127-5679

other names/site number Cedarwood Cemetery

2. **Location**

street & number 1600 Lamb **Avenue** not for **publication** **N/A**
city **or** town Richmond vicinity X
state Virginia **code** VA county –(Independent City) 760 **zip code** 232 **19**

3. State/Federal **Agency** Certification

As the **designated authority under the** National **Historic** Preservation **Act** of 1986, **as** amended, I hereby **certify** that **this** X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for **registering** properties in the **National** Register of Historic **Races** *and* meets the procedural and professional requirements **set** forth **in** 36 CFR Part *60.* In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be **considered significant** ___ **nationally** ___ **statewide** X **locally.**
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

SHPO, 2/7/04

Signature of certifying official Date

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
State or Federal agency **and bureau**

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ **does** not meet the National Register criteria.
(___ See continuation sheet for **additional** comments.)

Signature of commenting **or** other **official** Date

State or Federal agency *and* bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the _____
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____

____ other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
_X_ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

___ building(s)
___ district
_X_ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_0___	_0___	buildings
_1___	_0___	sites
_0__	_0__	structures
_0___	_0__	objects
_1___	_0__	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _N/A_

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: _Funerary_ Sub: _Cemetery_
_____ _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: _NOT IN USE_____ Sub: _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
_No style_____

_____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation _____
roof _____
walls _____

_____

other __Stone grave markers (slate, granite, fieldstone, marble),
plot enclosures of concrete, brick, cast iron

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

__ _ a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ b removed from its original location.
____ c a birthplace or a grave.
_X_ d a cemetery.
____ e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
____ f a commemorative property.
____ g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
_Ethnic Heritage (Black)____
_Social History_____

Period of Significance ___1815 to 1950 _____ Significant Dates __1815___
_1867_____
_1934-1935_____

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above _See Continuation Sheet ____

Cultural Affiliation ___Free Blacks and Black Freedmen___

Architect/Builder _____N/A_____

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property _Approximately 12.6 acres__
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	285200	4159490	3	18	285020	4159220
2	18	285180	4159200	4	18	285050	4159490

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Denise I. Lester, President of the Burying Ground Preservation Society of Va., Inc. and staff of the Department of Historic Resources

organization Burying Ground Preservation Society of Va., Inc. date August 30, 2000

street & number P.O. Box 920 telephone (804) 418-5770

city or town Richmond state VA. zip code 23218-0920

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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

name City of Richmond, Parks, Recreation & Community Facilities

street & number 900 East Broad Street, Room 409 telephone (804) 780-5733

city or town Richmond state VA. zip code 23219

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Summary Description:

The Barton Heights Cemeteries, now owned by the City of Richmond, Virginia, and shown collectively as Cedarwood Cemetery on the City's Tax Assessment maps, are located in the district of Barton Heights on the city's north side near the Henrico County line. There, a twelve-acre parcel contains six contiguous—but originally separate—cemeteries: Cedarwood, Union Mechanics, Methodist, Sycamore, Ebenezer, and Sons and Daughters of Ham. Bordered by St. James Street and Lamb Avenue on the east and west and Poe and Fritz Streets on the north and south, the cemeteries are laid out in a grid pattern over gently rolling land. Hundreds of markers –of various materials and in varying shapes and sizes—sparsely dot the cemeteries. An assortment of large trees is found in the cemetery, but there are few other plantings and there are no roads or paths into or through the cemeteries. A chain link fence with one un-gated pedestrian entrance surrounds the cemeteries and separates them from the adjacent residential neighborhood of Barton Heights.

Detailed Description

The six contiguous cemeteries that make up the Barton Heights Cemeteries in Richmond, Virginia appear today as one large cemetery. The boundary markers for the individual cemeteries disappeared long ago and many of the records of the burials are lost or incomplete. Today, the cemeteries are closed and are owned and maintained by the Cemeteries Division of the City of Richmond's Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities.

The cemeteries are laid out in a grid pattern over gently rolling land dotted with willow oak, oak, sweet gum, maple, black locust, wild cherry, and elm trees. Plantings of "the tree of heaven" (ailanthus altissima) that were first brought to Virginia from China in 1784 have been allowed to reach heights of 100 feet. Over the years decay and storms have damaged many of the trees.

Hundreds of grave markers sparsely dot the twelve acres. A variety of markers are found in the cemetery including stones of slate, marble, granite, fieldstone and concrete. Some feature carvings such as lambs and wreaths. Black churches, fraternal orders, and beneficial organizations owned plots in the cemeteries and their names and insignias are visible on some of the headstones. Some markers are illegible due to damage from weather and age. There are a number of monuments in various shapes and sizes including obelisks. Older plots feature tombs encased in brick.

Some plots are enclosed with fences of cast iron with varying degrees of ornamentation and now in varying states of repair. Cast stone curbs surround some plots. Low fences composed of cast stone blocks and horizontal cast iron rods enclose others. Scattered groupings of gravestones have fallen or have been broken off or knocked over. Some of the graves have sunk and vandals have damaged others.

A fence was placed around part of the cemetery as early as 1903 and about 1935, a chain link fence was installed as a project of the Works Progress Administration. In 2000 a new portion of chain link fence was placed on Lamb Avenue, across from the residential area. Today the fence completely surrounds the cemetery, with only one entrance for pedestrians on St. James Street. Individuals interested in the maintenance of the cemetery are attempting to raise funds to replace the chain link fence with one of cast iron.

Old maps of the cemetery indicate that there was once a narrow road running from St. James Street to Lamb Avenue. However, the road is no longer visible and it is not possible to drive into the cemetery. There are no paved walks or paths in the cemetery. The surrounding neighborhood of both new and older houses of various types and in varying degrees of repair forms a backdrop to views of the cemetery's undulating landscape.

Statement of Significance

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is checked)

Many individuals of significance in local and/or state African-American history are buried in one of the six cemeteries making up the Barton Heights Cemeteries. They include:

James Bowser – Union Mechanics Cemetery
Rebecca Bowser – Ebenezer Cemetery
Joseph E. Farrar – Cedarwood Cemetery (Phoenix Burying Ground)
John E. and Harriet Ferguson – Cedarwood Cemetery (Phoenix Burying Ground)
Richard Forrester – Methodist Cemetery
Benjamin and Elizabeth Harris – Union Mechanics
Gilbert Hunt – Cedarwood Cemetery (Phoenix Burying Ground)
Captain Robert Austin Paul – Sons and Daughters of Ham Cemetery
James Phillips – Sons and Daughters of Ham Cemetery
Hannibal Trent – Sons and Daughters of Ham Cemetery
James W. Washington – Sycamore Cemetery
Rev. Richard Wells – Cedarwood Cemetery (Phoenix Burying Ground)

Summary Statement of Significance

The Barton Heights Cemeteries in Richmond, Virginia are composed of six contiguous—and originally separate—burial grounds that appear today as one large cemetery. Although the boundary markers that once delineated the burial grounds have disappeared, the individual cemeteries were originally known as Cedarwood (formerly Phoenix Cemetery), Union Mechanics (formerly Union Burial Ground), Methodist, Sycamore, Ebenezer, and Sons and Daughters of Ham. The cemeteries were established between ca. 1815 and ca. 1865. Black churches, fraternal orders, and benevolent organizations were plot owners and their names and insignias are visible on some of the headstones. The cemeteries are significant because they represent early efforts by African Americans to establish their own cemeteries through burial societies that offered death benefits, the most basic of insurance. As early as 1815 prominent free black Richmonders organized The Burying Ground Society of the Free People of Color of the City of Richmond. The black insurance companies that were established in Richmond later in the 19th century were descended in spirit from these early burial societies. The cemeteries contain the graves of a number of Richmond's prominent African Americans, including ministers, doctors, barbers, city councilmen, tradesmen, craftsmen, undertakers, and their families. Many of the records of the Barton Heights Cemeteries have been lost or destroyed and today, the cemeteries themselves are no longer in use. They are owned and maintained by the Cemeteries Division of the City of Richmond's Department of Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities.

Eligibility

The cemeteries are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage (Black) and under Criteria Consideration D. The cemeteries are the visible reminders of the work of nineteenth-century African American burial societies and their efforts to provide basic death benefits and to establish and maintain burial grounds for African Americans. As the forerunners of the benevolent organizations and fraternal orders of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, these burial societies formed important cultural and economic foundations for the African American community in 19th-century Richmond. The cemeteries are also eligible under criterion B because many of the individuals buried there are significant in local and/or state African-American history.

Historical Background

As early as 1814, black Richmonders began to be concerned about the lack of places for burying their dead. By 1816, the City had established a public burying ground with "one acre for the free people of color, and one for the slaves in the City. . .contiguous to the Poor-House. " In January of 1815, the Burying Ground Society of the Free People of Color of the City of Richmond was established and purchased several lots for a cemetery on Academy Hill in Duval's Addition, just outside the City in Henrico County. This society and similar organizations established later acquired land for a burial ground and sold cemetery plots to individual subscribers who paid from $5 to $20. The cemetery became known as the Phoenix Burying Ground.

At least one piece of property for that cemetery was acquired from Christopher McPherson, who also owned a lot in the cemetery. McPherson was born a slave in Louisa County. Having received a few years of formal education, he became a clerk and an accountant in Fluvanna County for David Ross, a prominent man of commerce in late 18th-century Virginia. Most of the lot owners in the cemetery belonged to the free black elite of Richmond, including a number of free black barbers whose professions brought them into close and regular association with white society.

In the late 1840s, a second burying ground—the Union Burial Ground— was established on Academy Hill by the trustees of the Union Burial Ground Society. Land bought from free blacks Margaret and Peter Roper was laid off and numbered in sections of 14' by 14'. Any free person could purchase a section for the cost of $10. Members of the society held a certificate and interest of $50.00 in the bank for upkeep and repair of the graves. Included among Union's membership of twenty was Gilbert Hunt, a free black blacksmith who had rescued a dozen or more patrons when the Richmond Theater caught fire in December of 1811. The trustees laid out a constitution for the burial society proclaiming the members' "deep interest in the welfare of our race and the importance of advancing in morality" and their belief that "the formation of a society for the interment of the dead will exert its due weight of influence." The stones in the oldest section of the Union Burial Ground suggest that the individuals buried there represent a broader range of economic classes than do the early markers in the Phoenix Burying Ground.

Only a few monuments survive in these early burial grounds. The 1850s monument to barber John E. Ferguson (d. 1859 at age 49) and his wife Harriet (d. 1854 at age 42) who were buried in the Phoenix Burying Ground contains this inscription for Harriet Ferguson: "None knew her but loved her." At his death, John Ferguson left a substantial estate to his children, distributing among them: three houses, at least nine lots, a small farm, and the furniture and tools from his barbershop.

Ebenezer Cemetery was established before the Civil War near the Union Burial Ground. Land was purchased ca. 1858 for a burying ground for the membership at Ebenezer Baptist Church. Little is known about the graves in Ebenezer Cemetery and today many of the stones have fallen or have sunk from view.

Markers in Ebenezer Cemetery include an obelisk erected for Rebecca Bowser , wife of Lemuel Bowser. The monument features a lamb within an oval design. Amanda Cousins (1810 – 1860), a free black seamstress in antebellum Richmond, is another of those buried in Ebenezer. Explorations in 1988 in Ebenezer Cemetery revealed stones erected by white Richmonders for their slaves.

Another burial ground, the Methodist Cemetery, was located just north of the Union Burial Ground. While the Methodist Cemetery is shown on maps, no burial records for this cemetery have been found. The cemetery contains a headstone for Richard Forrester (1823 – 1891), one of the first black members of the city's Common Council, serving for eleven years between 1871 and 1882. Forrester was a dairy farmer and was the first of five generations of Forresters in Richmond, a well known and influential family. Forrester served on the Richmond school board and was instrumental in hiring black teachers and improving black schools.

Crowding and disorder marked the cemeteries during the Civil War. In 1864, the Union Burial Ground Society bought four contiguous lots, more than doubling the size of the cemetery. During Reconstruction, the burial ground societies were reorganized to deal with the disorder. The members of the Burying Ground Society of the Free People of Color of the City of Richmond wanted to improve the Phoenix Burying Ground and to "devise ways and means to make it a fitting 'city of the dead.' " Reorganization also resulted in a new name, Cedarwood. The *Richmond Dispatch* approved, calling it "a very appropriate and pretty name."

Cedarwood Cemetery is the burial place of black minister, Rev. Richard Wells (1870 – 1901). Also buried in Cedarwood Cemetery are Gilbert Hunt, hero in the 1811 Richmond Theater fire, and Joseph E. Farrar (1830-1892), who served on the Richmond Common Council during Reconstruction. A contractor, Farrar was president of the Virginia Home Building Fund & Loan Association in 1877.

The Union Burial Ground Society was also reorganized during Reconstruction and its cemetery was renamed the Mechanics Cemetery. On maps of the time, the cemetery is designated as the Union Mechanics Cemetery. Trustees for Union Mechanics included Benjamin Harris and John H. Adams. Union Mechanics Cemetery contains an impressive monument to Benjamin Harris (1818-1904) and his wife, Eliza. The monument's inscription for Harris reads "served as Deacon & Trustee of 1st Bapt. Ch. 56 yrs. Servant Well Done." Other notables owning plots in the Union Mechanics Cemetery included Rev. R. J. Bass, Rev. Thomas H. Briggs, Rev. William Gray, and Rev. Martin Jenkins. One of the best known of those interred at Union Mechanics was Rev. John Jasper, the dynamic black minister of Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church in Jackson Ward. Jasper became nationally known for his sermon, "The Sun Do Move" in which he proposed that the earth was flat and stationary. At his funeral in 1901 thousands were in attendance and numerous ministers spoke of his life and faith. Jasper's remains were later reinterred at Woodland Cemetery, as were the remains of others originally buried in the Barton Heights Cemeteries. The headstone for James H. Bowser (1850 – 1881) is located in Union Mechanics Cemetery. Bowser was one of the first black teachers employed in Richmond' s public schools. He was one of the first black mail clerks

for the U.S. Post Office.

The cemetery of the Sons and Daughters of Ham, a black fraternal organization, was established north of Union Mechanics and Cedarwood cemeteries on Academy Hill. While it is not known when the cemetery was established, it was probably started after emancipation. Black fraternal, social and labor organizations combined ritual organization, community activism, and death benefits—a basic form of insurance. These fraternal groups were the forerunners of the national black organizations that were later based in Richmond, including the Independent Order of Saint Luke, organized by Maggie Lena Walker, and the Grand Fountain of the United Order of True Reformers, begun by William Washington Browne. These organizations and others like them offered facilities and services to their members such as banks, stores, publications and insurance.

Numerous fraternal organizations owned plots in the Sons and Daughters of Ham Cemetery. These groups included the Star of the East, the Redeemed Sons of Adam, St. Luke, and the Daughters of Ruth, among others. Fallen gravestones in the Sons and Daughters of Ham Cemetery include a marker for James Phillips that features a Masonic compass. Julia Atkinson, president of the Old Union Benevolent Society in 1868, was the owner of lot 115 near Phillips's grave. Atkinson's marker has been lost. The headstone of Hannibal Trent (1812-1853) is located in the Sons and Daughters of Ham Cemetery. Trent was a retailer of newspapers and periodicals. Another individual originally buried in this cemetery, but reinterred later in Woodland Cemetery, is Rev. James Holmes (d. 1900), pastor of First African Baptist Church and secretary of the Old Union Benevolent Society and the United Daughters of Ham. Holmes' roles and pastor and society secretary demonstrates the close linkage between the church and the fraternal organizations.

Monuments at opposite ends of the Sons and Daughters of Ham Cemetery commemorate the lives of two Richmonders, Captain Robert Austin Paul and Daniel Webster Davis. Robert Austin Paul (1846 – 1902) was born to slave parents in Nelson County, Virginia in 1846. He mastered reading and writing and became involved in historical and legal work. Paul, like other developing black leaders, gained knowledge through participating in politics. His presentations to local literary and scientific organizations demonstrated his grasp of politics and his ability as a public speaker. Paul entered politics in 1874 as a Republican candidate for Congress, but was defeated by former governor Gilbert C. Walker. As a member of the Readjuster Party in 1882 Paul canvassed Virginia's Northern Neck and made speeches for party candidates. Following the Readjuster victory, Paul became one of the first blacks appointed as trustees of the Richmond School Board. His service on the school board was short-lived. Democratic victories resulted in his removal from the School Board the following year.

Daniel Webster Davis (1862 – 1913) was born a slave in Caroline County, Virginia. He attended Richmond High and Normal School and became a teacher at Baker Street School in Richmond's Jackson Ward. He attended seminary, was ordained in 1896, and became the minister at Second Baptist Church in Manchester, just south of Richmond. Davis lectured widely and published collections of folktales and dialect poems, a biography of William Washington Browne, founder of the Grand Fountain of the United Order of True Reformers, and, with lawyer Giles B. Jackson,

wrote *The Industrial History of the Negro Race.* That publication served as a catalog of the "Negro Exhibit" in the Negro Building at the Jamestown Exposition of 1907. Davis and Giles Jackson were instrumental in creating the Negro Building through their Negro Development and Exposition Company in Richmond. Davis's remains were reinterred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In the late 19th century, another cemetery was established on Academy Hill. It was known as Union Sycamore Cemetery or, simply, Sycamore Cemetery. It lay north of the earlier burial grounds and bordered the new white suburb of Barton Heights. There is little known about the origins of Sycamore Cemetery, but maps showing the names of lot owners include a number of Members of the city's common council, including John H. Adams, Jr. (1849-1934), Josiah Crump (1838-1890), and Edinboro Archer. Archer was a councilman in the mid-1880s and worked as a wheelwright. The Rev. William Washington Browne (1849-1897), pastor of Leigh Street Methodist church and founder of the True Reformers, was buried in Sycamore Cemetery in 1897. His remains were later removed to Woodland Cemetery. The headstone of James W. Washington (1839-1884) is located in Sycamore Cemetery. Washington, a tobacco worker, was a corporal in the U.S. Colored Troops Battery B, 2nd Regiment Light Artillery

During the late 1880s "Negro Memorial Day" became a community-wide ritual centered on the cemeteries. Celebrated on April 3, the day was commemorated as the day when freedom came with the fall of Richmond to Union forces. Processions of church congregations, club members, youth groups, brass bands, and citizens made their way to the cemeteries to decorate the graves and to listen to speeches by local ministers.

In 1899 the cemeteries faced a legal challenge to their continued operation from the adjacent white former suburb, now town, of Barton Heights. Charges were lodged that old graves in the cemeteries were being reopened for new burials. The town attorney considered the cemeteries a public nuisance and a threat to public health and sought to have them closed. In reaction, the black community attempted to consolidate operation of the cemeteries by forming a Colored Burial Association, but the effort failed. The Virginia General Assembly gave the Town of Barton Heights authority to regulate activities in the cemeteries, even though they lay outside the town limits. In 1900 the Town passed an ordinance restricting burials in the cemeteries and outlining new regulations for burials, funerals and required record keeping. The cemeteries remained open and operated under the new rules.

In the early 1900s conditions at the Barton Heights Cemeteries declined. Many families, as a tribute to loved ones buried there, removed their remains to better-kept cemeteries. Woodland Cemetery, just to the east of the Barton Heights Cemeteries opened in 1917. In 1918, the members of Sixth Mount Zion Church removed the remains of Rev. John Jasper from Union Mechanics Cemetery to Woodland Cemetery. In the same year, the body of William Washington Browne was also removed to Woodland Cemetery.

In 1934, the City of Richmond acquired the Barton Heights Cemeteries and in the next several years, undertook a cleaning campaign. In 1935, a metal fence was erected as a Works Progress

Administration project. Burials at the Barton Heights Cemeteries continued until the 1970s.

While closed and largely forgotten today, the Barton Heights Cemeteries are the tangible reminders of the work of the African American fraternal and benevolent organizations that established the cemeteries and made possible the burials in them of many prominent and working class black citizens. In recent years, the Burying Ground Preservation Society of Virginia, Inc., under the leadership of its president, Denise I. Lester, has done considerable research to identify those buried in the cemeteries and to bring the history of these cemeteries and the burial societies to light. Her research and a 1997 article "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die" by Gregg D. Kimball and Nancy Jawish Rives in the Library of Virginia's publication, *Virginia Cavalcade* (Vol. 46, No. 3, Winter 1997) were used extensively in the preparation of this nomination.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Black, Allen J., M.D. "Robbing graves in old Richmond. Urgent need for bodies in local medical dissecting rooms solved ingeniousness of two faithful servitors".

Bellemy, Susan. "Morning Practices at the time of the War Between the States" and "Cemetery Artwork".

Brooks, Walter, Charlotte and Joseph. A Brooks Chronicle: the Lives and Times of an African-American Family. Washington, DC, Brooks Association, ca. 1989.

Byrd, Odell R., Jr. Black History of Richmond: Concise and Condensed. Tambuzi Publications, Richmond, VA 1997.

Chesson, Michael B. Richmond After the War 1865-1890. Richmond, Virginia State Library, 1981.

"Director of Public Works annual report covering the Bureau of Parks & Recreation for the year of 1935".

Fahey, David M. The Black Lodge in White America – "True Reformer" Browne and His Economic Strategy. Lanham, MD, University Press of America, 1994.

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Major Bibliographical References, continued

Henrico County Deed Book numbers:
41, pages 35 & 36; 13 December 1839 - Cedarwood
51, pages 146 & 147; 17 October 1846 – Union Mechanics
66, page 155; 6 March 1855 - Methodist
69, page 485; 21 March 1857 – Sycamore
76, pages 574 & 575; 1 January 1858 - Ebenezer
77, page 301; 24 March 1862 – Union Mechanics
81, pages 47, 48 & 55; 10 October 1864 – Union Mechanic
83, pages 410 & 411; 17 July 1867 – Sons & Daughters Ham
113, page 1; 1 March 1884 - Sycamore

Hogg, Anne M., editor with Dennis Tosh. Virginia Cemeteries: A Guide to Resources. Charlottesville, University Press of Virginia, 1986.

Irons, Charles F. "And all These Things Shall Be Added unto You, The First African Baptist Church, Richmond, 1841 – 1865". *Virginia Cavalcade*, Winter 1998.

Jackson, Luther Porter. Negro Office Holders in Virginia – 1865 – 1895. Norfolk, VA, Quality Press, 1945.

Kimball, Gregg and Nancy Jawish Rives. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die, The Barton Heights Cemeteries of Richmond." *Virginia Cavalcade*, Winter 1997.

Library of Virginia Newsletter. "Library of Virginia Researcher and Staff Members Dedicate New Cemetery Marker." Issue 128, July/August 1998.

Manarin, Louis H. and Clifford Dowdey. The History of Henrico County. Charlottesville, VA, University Press of Virginia, 1984.

Meier, August. Negro Thought in America 1880 – 1915: Racial Ideologies in the age of Booker T. Washington. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1963.

Owens, Martha Warren. "The Development of Public Schools for Negroes in Richmond, Virginia 1865 – 1900", a Thesis submitted for the Degree of Master of Science, 1947.

Rachleff, Peter J. Black Labor in the South: Richmond, Virginia 1865 – 1890. Philadelphia, Temple University Press, 1984.

Rhodes, Marylou. Landmarks of Richmond: Places to Know and See in the Nation's Most Historic City. Richmond, VA. Garrett and Massie, c. 1938.

Major Bibliographical References, continued

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Richmond, City of. City Directories. 1860 to 1899.

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Taylor, Alrutheus Ambush. The Negro in the Reconstruction of Virginia. Washington D.C. *Association for the Study of Negro Life and History*, 1926.

Thom, William Taylor, Ph.D. "The True Reformers."

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, Jackson Ward Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1976.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Barton Heights Cemeteries, today known as Cedarwood Cemetery, are shown as parcel N000-0289-001 on the tax parcel maps for the City of Richmond, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been drawn to include all of the property today identified as Cedarwood Cemetery which is composed of the land historically designated as six individual Barton Heights Cemeteries: Cedarwood, Union Mechanics, Methodist, Ebenezer, Sycamore, and Sons and Daughters of Ham.

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property:	Barton Heights Cemeteries/Cedarwood Cemetery
Location:	Richmond, VA
Date of Photographs:	August, 2000
Photographer:	Denise Lester-Grubb
Negatives filed:	Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Photograph 1 of 8
View: Graves in Union Mechanics Cemetery in Barton Heights Cemeteries
Negative number: 19067

Photograph 2 of 8
View: Graves in Union Mechanics Cemetery in Barton Heights Cemeteries
Negative number: 19068

Photograph 3 of 8
View: Graves in Sons and Daughters of Ham Cemetery in Barton Heights Cemeteries
Negative number: 19068

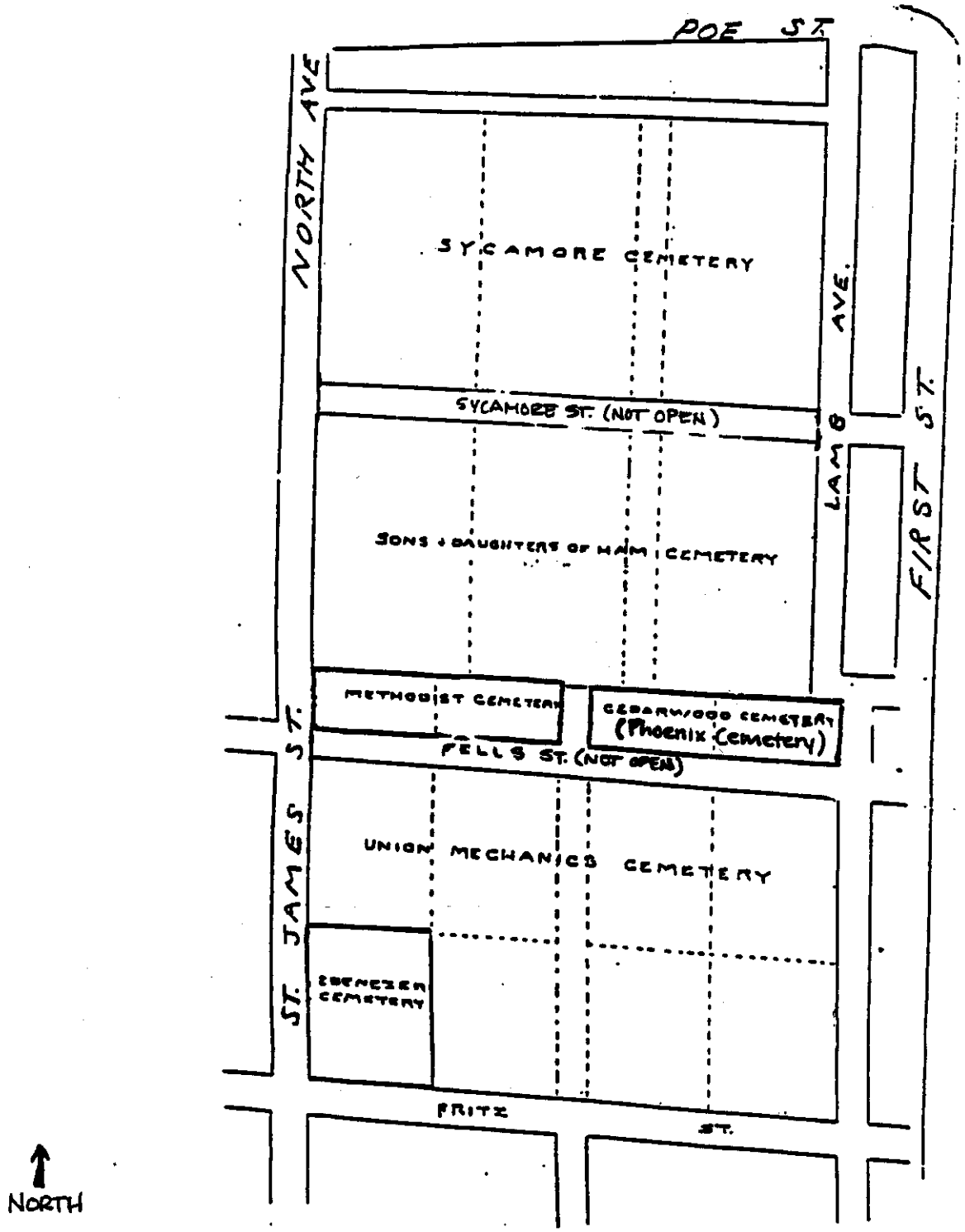
Photograph 4 of 8
View: Graves in Sycamore Cemetery in Barton Heights Cemeteries
Negative number: 19067

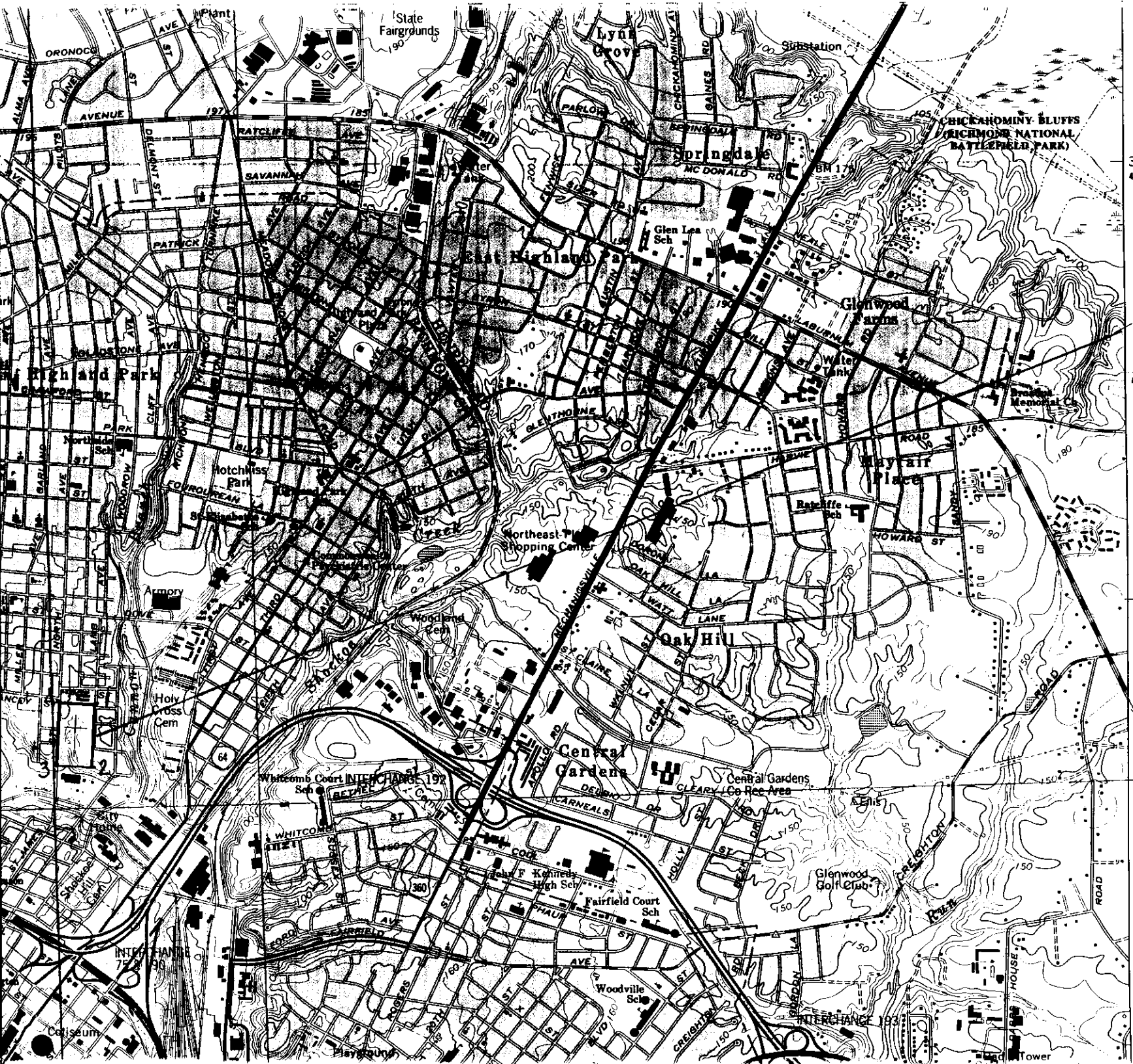
Photograph 5 of 8
View: Graves in Union Mechanics Cemetery in Barton Heights Cemeteries
Negative number: 19068

Photograph 6 of 8
View: Headstone with carved flower at grave of Sallie Rose in Barton Heights Cemeteries
Negative number: 19068

Photograph 7 of 8
View: Broken headstone with links of chain motif in Barton Heights Cemeteries
Negative number: 19068

Photograph 8 of 8
View: Grave marker for Webster Davis, Sons and Daughters of Ham Cemetery in Barton Heights Cemeteries
Negative number: 19068


POE ST.
NORTH AVE
SYCAMORE CEMETERY
LAMB AVE.
SYCAMORE ST. (NOT OPEN)
SONS + DAUGHTERS OF HAM CEMETERY
FIRST ST.
METHODIST CEMETERY
CEDARWOOD CEMETERY
(Phoenix Cemetery)
FELLS ST. (NOT OPEN)
ST. JAMES ST.
UNION MECHANICS CEMETERY
EBENEZER CEMETERY
FRITZ ST.
NORTH



Barton Heights Cemeteries Richmond, VA.

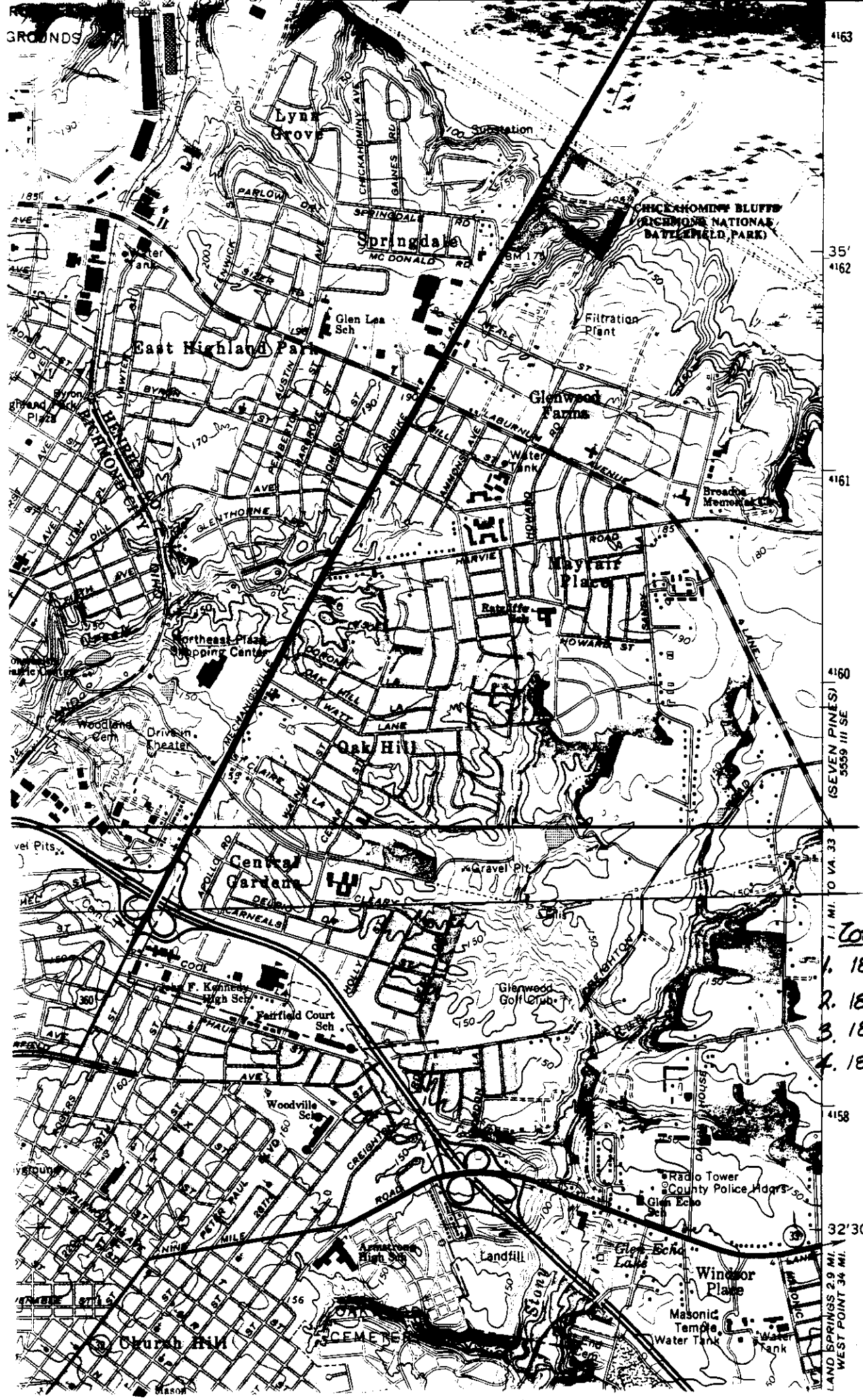
Zone 18

1) E285210 N4159500

2) E285100 N4159200

3) E285010 N4159210

4) E285010 N4159510



Barton Heights Cemeteries Richmond, VA

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	18	285200	4159490
2.	18	285180	4159200
3.	18	285020	4159220
4.	18	285050	4159490