

WELL, WE HAVE GOT WHAT WAS
COMING TO US, AND HERE IN THIS
BURIAL PLOT WE LIE:—

WE FOURTEEN SKELETONS OF
GIBSONS, TINKHAMS, DRAKES, PIX
LEYS AND CURTISES, THAT ONCE
WERE CLOTHED WITH FLESH AND
LIVED AND LOVED AND LAUGHED
AND DANCED AND SANG AND SUFFERED
JUST LIKE YOU TILL THE
GOD-CREATED LIFE TRANSMITTING
SPARK THAT HAD BEEN PASSED
DOWN TO US FROM ITS BEGINNING
DIED.

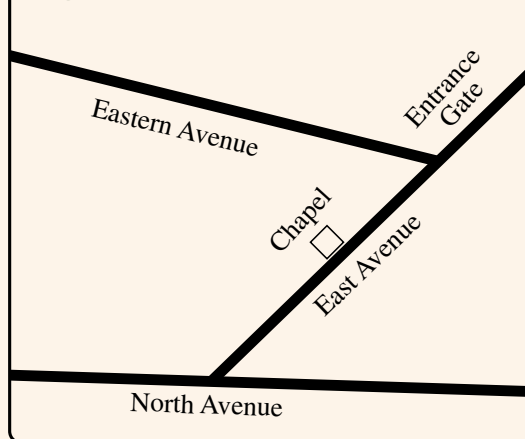
BUT WE WERE NOT ANIMALS, OR
INSECTS, OR PLANTS, WHICH LIKE-
WISE HAVE THEIR LIFE-TRANSMIT-
TING SPARKS, BUT BEINGS INTO
WHOM AT OUR BIRTH HAD BEEN
BREATHED A SOUL-ENTITY THAT
CAME DIRECTLY FROM GOD.

AND TO HIM OUR SOUL-ENTITIES
HAVE GONE TO BE DEALT WITH
BY HIM AS OUR TREATMENT OF
OTHERS WHOM HE HAD CREATED
DESERVES.

WHAT THINK YOU OF THESE BE-
LIEFS?

ERECTED IN 1935 BY E.T.G.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY



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Contact the Tioga County Historical Society for more
information: 607-687-2460, www.tiogahistory.org

WALKING TOUR EVERGREEN CEMETERY



OWEGO, NEW YORK

EVERGREEN HISTORY

Evergreen Cemetery is historically significant as an outstanding example of the settlement period of the village of Owego, in Tioga County, NY. It is a fine example of the Rural Movement, which was inspired by romantic perceptions of nature, art, national identity, and the melancholy theme of death. The monuments within the cemetery are an excellent example of the stylistic changes seen in the nineteenth and twentieth century building and funerary design. Additionally, the burial ground is significant for the historical record of Owego's residents throughout a large part of the past two centuries, which includes the period of Owego's most substantial growth.

Until Evergreen Cemetery was established, there were five small graveyards located in the village; but because of the rapid growth seen during the mid nineteenth century, it put significant development pressure on those plots of land, which led to its establishment in March 1851 and was officially opened in 1852 by the village trustees as a non-denominational burial ground to serve the entire population. There are many cemeteries in Tioga County, but none are as large or can compare with the landscape design. As of 2009, there were 9,000 burials.

Its tiered, contoured landscape, combined with a wide variety of monuments and carefully sited plantings depict its Romantic character. The avenues in the cemetery are named Eastern, Western, Grove, Central, Elm, Broad, Pool and Park. The roads are South Summit and North Summit.

On the northwest side of the entrance gate facing East Avenue is a small Gothic style memorial chapel, built in 1920 by the Randall Brothers, of Owego. It is covered with buff colored brick, with stained glass windows of blue and white design. Over the double doors at the entrance are the words, "Owego Mortuary Chapel." Inside, the wainscoting and the ceiling are made of cypress wood. A receiving vault in the rear is of solid concrete construction with about sixteen spaces for temporary interment. Today, it is no longer used as a chapel, only as a receiving vault.

The cemetery gateway establishes separation from the workday world and a winding drive of gradual ascent slows progress to a stately pace. Settings of this type stir an appreciation of nature and a sense of continuity of life. The entrance gate, erected in 1910, is located on East Avenue, with two large stone pillars on either side. A black wrought iron gate is attached and a pair of large urns decorates the tops.

Included in the cemetery is a section for the Civil War burials. The boundary line of that section is accentuated with four cannons, creating an impressive appearance. There is also a Potter's Field located at its lowest point. Although there are many burials in it, there are only a few



SaSaNa Loft Monument



East view from the summit



Curtis Mausoleum 1907



Sloping Landscapes

Section 22-25 (Upper Section):

Howard Winfield Robison. 1916-1987.

A graduate of Cornell University Law School and a native of Owego, Mr. Robison held the positions of Justice of the Peace, County Legislator and the Attorney for Tioga County. His career was capped when he was elected a U.S. Congressman for the 27th district from 1957 until his death in 1974.



Entrance to the cemetery



Pumpelly Mausoleum



Owego Mortuary Chapel

small stone markers. Most have metal pegs with a number stamped into the top of them, but they are pushed into the ground and cannot be seen unless one looks for them. There is also a section (12) referred to as the “Firemen’s” section, and what used to be the “Mason’s” section (15), but the Mason’s section has been donated to the village. Since 1851 the cemetery has more than quadrupled in size, growing from eleven and one-fifth acres to 51.2 and is divided into twenty-two sections.

A system of culverts, ditches, pipes and ravines direct water from spillways, brooks and small pools away from the cemetery property. Near the center, by Pool Avenue, is a 106 foot-long stone wall over one of the ravines.

On Eastern Avenue stands a small office that once was used as the caretaker’s cottage. The original cottage burned down in 1980, but was rebuilt on the old foundation in 1986 and looks very similar. A smaller porch was added and a garage replaced an old shed. It is located next to an 80’ x 32’ stone wall, which overlooks a ravine, where water exits from the cemetery. It has been said that the WPA (Works Progress Administration) under F.D. Roosevelt’s administration rebuilt the wall.

Throughout the cemetery can be found a number of original iron hitching posts, made by the J.W. Fisk Iron Works in NYC, installed in 1909. Standing approximately three feet high, they are painted black and are formed to resemble young saplings with the branches sawed off. A gazebo was installed in 2001 in the park near the summit of the hill for visitors to relax and meditate.

The landscaping in Evergreen Cemetery includes a row of tamarack trees on the western side, on Grove Avenue, creating an orderly, but hospitable ambience. Hydrangea, barberry, honeysuckle and lilac are only a few of the flowering shrubs and a large number of arborvitae is found in most areas, ranging in heights of a few feet to more than twenty.

To wonder what specific resource in the cemetery makes a significant difference is not an easy task. It is the combination of such things as the rolling terrain, the unique gravestones and monuments, the stone walls and the old plantings everywhere. It is seeing the chapel before entering the gates, the caretaker’s house, the hitching posts and the streams, but especially, it is satisfaction; the satisfaction of knowing that so many people buried in it were responsible for having the foresight and pride to create the village of Owego and their final resting place, Evergreen Cemetery. It is an essential and un-reproducible part of Owego’s heritage and will continue to be maintained as a spiritual, historical, architectural and recreational resource.

Finally, Evergreen Cemetery received its highest honor in the spring of 2002 when it was placed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

NOTABLE GRAVE SITES



Section 1: *Elizabeth Chatfield 1844-1917.*

Private Secretary for Susan B. Anthony (1869-1870) who, at the time, was editor of *The Revolution*, the first official suffrage newspaper advocating women's causes. After they sold their interest in the paper, Elizabeth met and wed Levi S. Chatfield, a prominent lawyer in NYC and a former member of the State Assembly and State Attorney General 1849-1853. After his death, she returned to Owego.

Section 1: *Williamson, Ezra & Jane.*

Large draped family stone. Seven of their children died between the years 1849 and 1863. Also, Isaac and Sarah Williamson lost four of their children all in the same year.

Section 1: *First Burial. Mrs. Frank Swift.*

Mrs. Swift's grave is believed to be in this section. She was the eldest daughter of Gideon Chase, editor of the anti-slavery newspaper, *The Tioga County Freeman*, from 1845-1846, which she helped to edit. According to LeRoy Kingman, author of *Early Owego*, he wrote, "Mr. Chase went to the cemetery and with his cane, marked in the snow the spot where the grave was to be dug." Mr. Chase had her body re-interred from the Presbyterian Cemetery on Temple Street, in Owego.

Section 2: *John J. Taylor. 1808-1872.*

He came from Massachusetts to Owego in 1834. A Harvard law graduate, he became the District Attorney of Tioga County from 1841-1843. He represented the county in the Constitutional Convention in 1846 and from 1852-1854 was a member of the 27th Congress. Prominent in securing the Southern Central Railroad from Owego to Auburn, he served as a director and vice-president. He was the president of the Village of Owego in 1869 and re-elected several times. He was also the president of the old National Union Bank of Owego.



Section 3 – Down millstone steps to the left:

Longest Epitaph in Cemetery. (See Back Cover for Photo)

In 1935, Captain Edward Tinkham Gibson, a retired surgeon of the U.S. Army, had a granite monument erected in Evergreen Cemetery. It is 5 x 2 ½ feet, with letters 1 ¼ inches in height. In an interview with the newspaper, Dr. Gibson said he is "An old man, 82 years of age, who hasn't an enemy in the world because they are all dead, damn 'em!" The families in the plot are Gibson, Tinkham, Drake, Pixley and Curtis.

had stored them in their Jersey City depot for a long time due to the fact that the transportation charges were never paid by the owner. Because of deteriorating conditions over the years, the Civil War Monuments Section 17 Restoration Project of 2006-2007, sponsored by the Tioga County War Service Medal Commission, Project Homecoming, completed the needed repairs. Eighty six downed and damaged stones and foundations were stabilized, including the four cannons. This project was undertaken and led by Viet Nam War Veteran, Charles Harding and his wife, Anita, who volunteered 783.5 hours of their time, which they considered to be an honor and a privilege. It was re-dedicated on Memorial Day weekend 2007.

Section 18: *Richard S. Stout. 1836-1896.*

Medal of Honor citation of Landsman Richard Stout. "Serving on board the *U.S.S. Isaac Smith*, Stono River, 30 January 1863. While reconnoitering on the Stono River on this date, the *U.S.S. Isaac Smith* became trapped in a rebel ambush. Fired on from two sides, she fought her guns until disabled. Suffering heavy casualties and at the mercy of the enemy who was delivering a raking fire from every side, she struck her colors out of regard for the wounded aboard and all aboard were taken prisoners. Carrying out his duties bravely through this action, Stout was severely wounded and lost his right arm while returning the rebel fire." After the war he worked as a steamboat pilot, carrying visitors to and from Hiawatha Island in the 1870s and 1880s.

Section 19: *John F. Kingsley. 1840-1924.*

Navy veteran of the Civil War. He was appointed engineer in the U. S. Navy in 1864, serving on the *Monitor Nantucket* in the blockade of Charleston. At the close of the war, was attached to the *Man-of-War Shenandoah* for a cruise to China and Japan, returning to Boston in 1869. He was granted an honorable discharge.

Section 20: *Cheney Mausoleum. 1853-1903.*

Mrs. Adeline J. Cheney, wife of Alfred C. Cheney, president of the Garfield National Bank in New York City. She suffered a tragic drowning death by suicide. Three vaults enclosed.

Section 20: *Curtis Mausoleum. 1907.*

Built of Barre, VT granite and designed by the McDonnell plant in Buffalo. The stone on the roof alone weighs 18 tons, and a smaller stone in the center of the roof weighs between 8 and 9 tons. The two or four horses usually needed to pull stones up to the cemetery were far from adequate and a truck and tackles were hired from the Owego Bridge Works Company, on North Avenue to haul it into place. The mausoleum cost \$11,000 and was built for Fred M. Curtis, of Elwood, IN, a former Owego resident and brother of Mrs. T. B. Oakley who's son, Rodney Curtis, had died from typhoid fever.

Section 20: *LeRoy Kingman. 1841-1919.*

Editor of the *Owego Gazette*. The newspaper stayed in the Kingman family from 1871 until 1961.

Section 16: *Pumpelly-Parker Mausoleum.*

The largest mausoleum in the cemetery was completed in 1874 and holds numerous family members. Two of the most notable interred here are John Mason Parker (1805-1873) and his son, Charles E. Parker (1836-1909). John M. Parker and Judge John J. Taylor were friends and fellow students in a law office in Troy, NY. After Taylor came to Owego, he induced Parker to also come here. In 1854 Parker was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1856. He later was elected Justice of the Supreme Court from 1859-1873. He and his son, Charles, enjoyed the distinction of having been the only two men ever elected to the Supreme Court bench from Tioga County (and related to each other). Charles served from 1887-1907.



Section 16:

Paul Phillip Bliss, Jr. 1872-1933.

He was the elder son of P. P. Bliss, the Gospel hymn writer. Graduating from Princeton in 1894, he studied organ and composition in Paris, France. He was a composer of operettas, sacred and secular cantatas and school songs. He served as the music director of Owego schools from 1900-1904 and wrote the music for Owego Free Academy's Alma Mater, "Red and Blue." He also wrote love songs; solos for organ, piano, violin and cello; and comic opera, along with instructional books for music students. He was married to Lina Louise Mayor, daughter of Dr. Edward A. and Mary (Camp) Mayor, of Owego. Dr. Mayor was a prominent Owego dentist.

Section 16: *Allen D. Bishop, Jr. 1932-1988.*

Mr. Bishop was the village of Owego Attorney and was a Tioga County Legislator from 1974-1982. At that time, he was appointed Tioga County Attorney. He was a partner in the firm, Turk, Truman, Bishop & Tillapaugh, located in Owego.



Section 17: *Civil War Section.*

It was opened by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) in 1865. Four cannons dramatically highlight this section. In the fall of 1877, the Post Babcock GAR donated \$50 to the monument fund for the purchase of four cannons. The cannons are six-pounders and were placed at the south side of the site. They were purchased from the Erie Railroad Company who

Section 3, It is believed that John R. Drake is included in the plot with the longest epitaph:

John R. Drake. 1782-1857. A descendant of Sir Francis Drake, he came to Owego in 1809 and was prominent in public, as well as business affairs. He served as supervisor of the town of Owego, was the first judge of Broome County and the first judge of Tioga County. He was a member of Congress from 1817-1819, a member of the Assembly 1834 and president of the village of Owego from 1841-1845. He was one of the three commissioners appointed to supervise the construction of the first Tioga County courthouse in 1823. In 1847 he opened a land office on Front Street and had a map of the village made. It was lithographed in New York City and entitled, *A Map of Drake's Reservation in the Village of Owego.* He owned much property in the village and named streets after members of his family. Adeline, Charlotte and Delphine Streets are three that still remain today.

Section 3 – Down millstone steps to the right:

Hammon D. Pinney. 1814-1897.

One of the most active abolitionist's in Owego. His home was on Main Street in Owego and is alleged to have been one of the Underground Railroad stations. He was one of the thirty organizers of the First Baptist Church in 1831.

Section 4: *Thomas Farrington. 1799-1872.*

Judge Farrington graduated from Yale in 1826, studied law and began practice in Owego in 1828. He represented Tioga County in the NYS Assembly and was Surrogate from 1835-1840. He was appointed State Treasurer twice, 1842-1845 and 1846-1847. From 1859 to 1871 he served as Judge of Tioga County.

Section 4: *Lt. Benjamin W. Loring. 1824-1902.*

While active in the Navy during the Civil War, Lt. Loring was in Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C. on the night President Abraham Lincoln was shot. He claimed he was one of the first men to enter Lincoln's box and helped to carry his body across the street. While doing so, some of Lincoln's blood stained the jacket of his uniform. The jacket is on loan at the Tioga County Historical Society Museum.

Section 4: *J. Alden Loring. 1871-1947.*

Son of Lt. Benjamin W. Loring, Mr. Loring, known as Tod, was a naturalist and author who traveled the world for organizations such as the Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. His career culminated in 1909 when President Teddy Roosevelt chose him as one of the three naturalists to accompany him on his African safari for a year. He made a second trip to South Africa in 1918 for the Zoological Parks in New York City, Philadelphia and Washington. Also in his travels, was a 1921 trip to northwestern Canada which included a canoe trip of two thousand miles down the Peace River for the New York Zoological Society. In all, he stated that he had covered about 15,000 miles by canoe, taken over a period of several summers in both the United States and Canada.



Section 4: *Thomas C. ("Boss") Platt. 1833-1910.*

A United States Congressman and Senator who controlled the Republican Party during the 1870-1880s. His political influence was great enough that he was a primary factor in the successful candidacy of several U.S. presidents. He maintained his voting residence in Owego at the Ahwaga Hotel until his death. His monument was designed by NYC architect, Ernest Flagg in 1903, known for designing St. Luke's Hospital and the Singer building in NYC, plus several buildings at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. He also designed the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, DC. When Flagg came to Owego to inspect the stone he discovered an imperfection known as a "knot" in the granite about the size of a goose egg. It was in the piece known as the die and it was a lighter shade than the rest of the stone. It was the center of three large pieces and weighed about nine tons. A new die was ordered from Joseph Newell & Co. of Westerly, RI from whom the monument had been obtained and was replaced. The monument cost \$5,000. He was the son of William Platt and Lesbia (Hinchman) Platt.



SECTION 7 AT THE SUMMIT, IS THE START OF THE WALKING TOUR

Section 7 – Summit: *SaSaNa Loft Monument.*

(See Front Cover for Photo) It is a seventeen-foot obelisk with bases of veined marble, on a sub-base of blue granite, 14 inches thick and three feet square, resting on a pier of solid masonry, carried up five feet from a rock formation and laid in cement. It is located at the highest point of Evergreen Cemetery, allowing a beautiful view of the whole village and the Susquehanna River. It commemorates the life of a young, 21 year-old Mohawk Indian maiden, SaSaNa Loft, who came to Owego in February 1852 with her brother and sister on a musical tour. They were raising funds for translating the Bible into Mohawk language. She was a direct descendant of Joseph Brant, a Mohawk leader during the Revolutionary War. They performed two musical concerts in Owego and were guests at Judge Charles Avery's home, an expert in Native American history. After leaving Owego by train, they arrived at the Deposit, NY station. There, her brother went inside to purchase tickets while SaSaNa Loft and her sister waited inside the last car on the train. While they waited, a runaway train smashed into their car, killing SaSaNa instantly. Her younger sister escaped. When Judge Avery heard the news, he rushed to Deposit and asked her brother if he could bring her body back to Owego for the funeral and placed her into the family crypt in the Presbyterian cemetery on Temple Street. The Loft family later agreed to have her body re-interred to the new Evergreen Cemetery. Later, women from Owego, Oxford, Binghamton and Albany organized a fund drive to erect a monument to her. It took two years, but enough money was raised to pay for it. On the front are the words: In memory of SaSaNa Loft, an Indian Maiden of the Mohawk Woods, Canada West, who lost her life in the Railroad Disaster at

Section 14: *William Smyth. 1819-1898.*

Born in County Derry, Ireland, he was principal of the Owego Academy on Court Street from 1848-1854 and editor of the *Owego Times* from 1854 until 1898. His son William A. Smyth became editor after his father's death. He served as Village President, was chief engineer of the Owego Fire Department and in 1872 represented Tioga County in the NYS Assembly. He was also Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department of NYS in 1876.



Section 14: *Gurdon Hewitt. 1790-1871.*

He was one of the most successful businessmen who ever lived in Owego. Beginning as a store clerk, he went on to become a bookkeeper and eventually, a banker. He was the first president of the old Bank of Owego and accumulated the largest fortunes ever in Owego. His monument of Scotch Granite was erected in August 1872 at a cost of \$3,000 by the firm of Haywood & White.

Section 15: *Aaron P. Storrs. 1812-1888.*

He was an inventor who held a patent for transparent lamp chimneys made from mica. The mica was used in place of glass and the chimneys became so popular he built a large three-story factory on Parker Lane in the village. For a time it became the largest mica factory in the world.

Section 15: *Amos Mead. 1756-1845.*

One of the earliest settlers in Owego and a Revolutionary War Soldier. In October 1928, the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York City placed a bronze marker over his grave in an impressive ceremony that was attended by many of his direct descendants.

Section 15: *Louis Dell Hyde. 1871-1957 & Fannie Louise Corey Hyde. 1872-1961.*

Dr. and Mrs. Hyde were born and lived all of their lives in the village of Owego. Dr. Hyde graduated from the 1888 class at Owego Free Academy and was valedictorian of his class in medical college. In 1902 he earned a degree as an ophthalmologist and opened his practice in Owego. Dr. and Mrs. Hyde were married in 1898. He was a director at the Owego National Bank and very active in civic affairs. He arranged for a fund to be set up for the "creation, development or support of facilities in the village of Owego...which should have the function of providing to its residents and residents of its immediate surrounding areas, a healthful and enriched life." The fund was set up in 1966 and in accordance with the terms of the trust agreement, the Owego National Bank trust department determine what projects will receive aid. Although the fund is known as the "Fannie C. Hyde" trust, she simply carried out her husband's wishes with her will.





Section 12: Mildred Faulkner Truman. 1897-1983.

Daughter of George W. and Jennie Houk Faulkner, Mrs. Truman was born in the village of Owego and was married to attorney, James S. Truman. She was an able and successful investor and as a result, she accumulated a substantial estate. Her will provided that the residuary of her estate be used to establish a foundation to fund grants to qualified tax-exempt organizations whose worthwhile projects benefit the residents of Owego and Tioga County.

Section 14: Frank M. Baker. 1846-1916.

One of Owego's most public-spirited citizens, he served as the NYS Railroad Commissioner from 1897-1907, President of the NYS Firemen's Assn. and in 1914 presented the Baker Memorial Fountain in Court House Square in memory of his son, George Hobart Baker, a former Owego Fire Chief, who was killed in a car accident. Mr. Baker was also a former Fire Chief in Owego and served as president of the Village. In 1911, when the village charter was amended to create a new cemetery commission, he was elected president of Evergreen Cemetery.



Section 14: Stephen Mack. 1765-1814.

Editor of *The American Farmer*, (1803-1814) an early newspaper. He held various offices, such as Justice of the Peace, Town Supervisor and in 1812 was appointed the first judge of Broome County (now Tioga.) He was first buried in the Court Street burying ground, then re-interred to the Presbyterian Cemetery and finally, in 1875, placed in Evergreen.

Section 14: Helen Dean King. 1869-1955.

Dr. King was born in Owego to George A. & Lenora L. (Dean) King and was the granddaughter of the Rev. William H. King, pastor of the Owego Baptist Church from 1854 to 1881. She graduated from Owego Free Academy at 16 and from Vassar College in 1892. From Vassar, she attended Bryn Mawr College. She earned a Fellow in Biology in 1897 and her Ph.D in 1899. In 1906 she earned a University Fellow in Research Zoology at the University of Pennsylvania, specializing in genetics, researching the effects of inbreeding, using rats. She later progressed to holding an assistant professorship in Embryology at the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology in Philadelphia. In 1932 she was selected as one of two women with highest achievement in scientific research in the world. Dr. King was the only woman with the highest achievement at the turn of the century to hold a professorship in research work, other than Madam Curie of France.



Deposit, NY Feb. 18, 1852, age 21 years. On the reverse is a single wild rose, with the stem broken and a leaf gone. An inscription on the west side is: By birth a daughter of the Forest; by adoption a child of God. Her body is buried at the foot of the monument on the east side.

Section 7 – Mausoleum:

William 1789-1876 & Mary H. Welles Pumpelly.

Parents of Raphael Pumpelly, 1837-1921, eminent geologist, engineer and author who led expeditions to central Asia. His mother was an artist and well-published poet. One of the portraits she painted was of John Hollenback that hangs in the portrait gallery in the Tioga County Historical Society Museum, in Owego. She died in Paris, France and was interred in Evergreen Cemetery. Raphael died in Rhode Island and is buried there.



Section 8: Potter's Field.

Section 10: Ellery Colby. 1847-1917.

Founder and President of the Owego Bridge Company on North Avenue, he was also an accomplished engineer and President of the Village of Owego in 1899.

SECTION 10 IS LAST STOP ON THE WALKING TOUR; RETURN TO NORTH SUMMIT ROAD TO SASANA LOFT MONUMENT

Section 10: C.M. Haywood. 1833-1892.

Owner of the Marble Works on North Avenue in Owego. Many of the stones and monuments in Evergreen Cemetery came from his business. His own monument is of a Grecian figure of faith, with one arm pointing upward and the other holding the Bible and a cross. It is made of white bronze and on the back reads, "Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut." He was President of the village in 1872 and Fire Chief in 1876. In 1888 his sons took over the business and changed the name to Haywood & Baldwin.

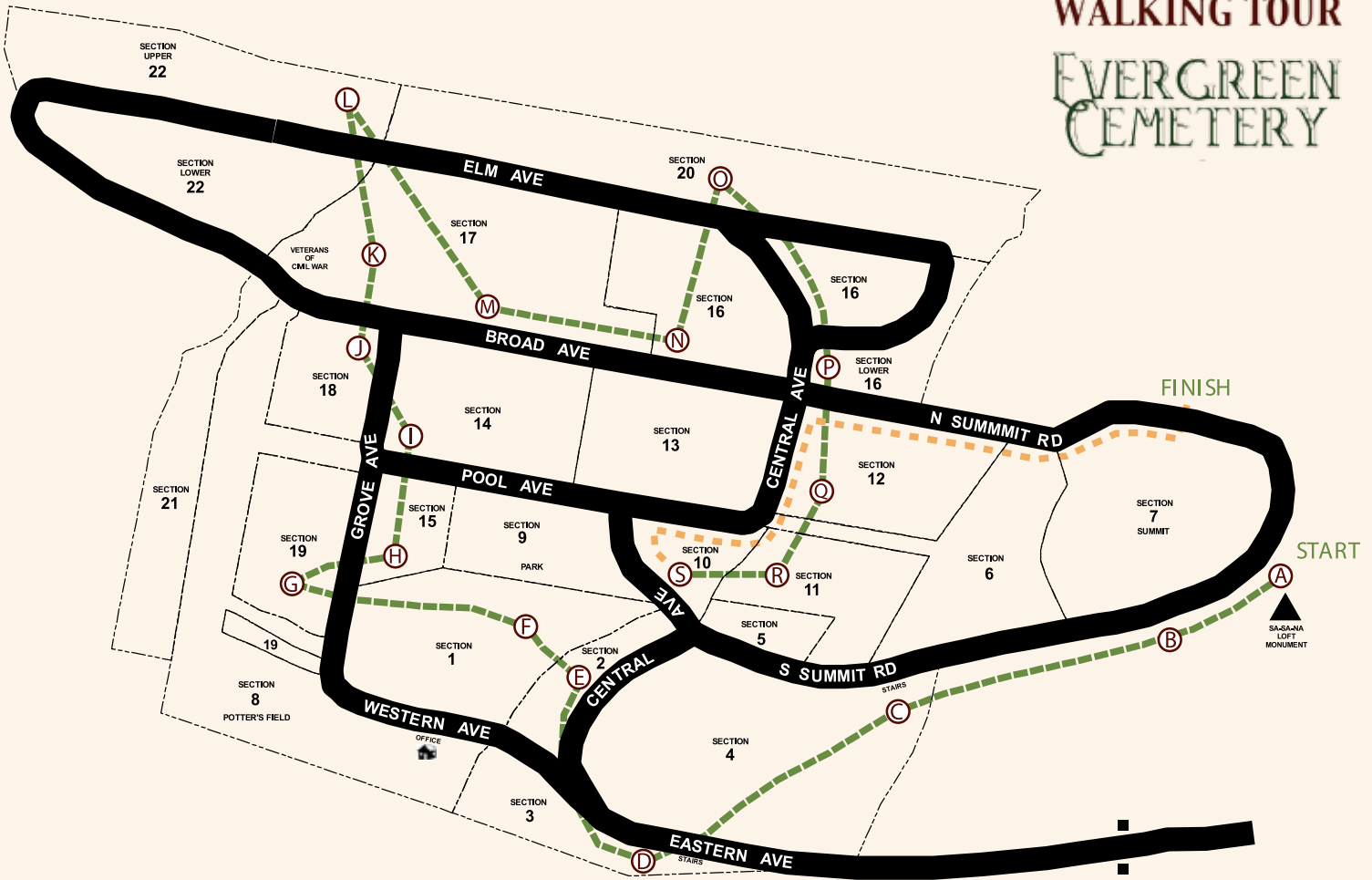


Section 11: Lyman Park Truman. 1829-1881.

Referred to as the "Millionaire Banker of Owego," he was the son of Aaron and Emily Truman. He started in the mercantile business with his brothers and later became President of the First National Bank of Owego. He was also a NYS Assemblyman and Senator and was instrumental in rebuilding the business district in Owego after the great fire of 1849. The Lyman Truman steamboat was named in his honor in 1876.



WALKING TOUR EVERGREEN CEMETERY



START:

- A. Section 7. At the summit, SaSaNa Loft Monument
- B. Section 7. Follow South Summit Rd down to the William & Mary Pumpelly Mausoleum
- C. Section 4. Down the steps to graves of Thomas C. Platt, Farrington, B. W. Loring and J. Alden Loring
- D. Section 3. Down steps and down millstone steps to the left longest epitaph, Drake, then turn right to Pinney monument
- E. Section 2. Back up steps to corner of Western & Central Aves to John J. Taylor
- F. Section 1. Western Ave to Chatfield, Williamson Family - first burial
- G. Section 9. Cross Grove Ave then on left Kingsley
- H. Section 15. Cross back on Grove then on right A. P. Storrs, Louis & Fannie Hyde, Amos Mead
- I. Section 14. Go up & across Pool Ave to Baker, Mack, King Smyth, Hewitt
- J. Section 18. Cross Grove Ave again then on left Richard Stout
- K. Section 17. Go up and cross Broad Ave to Civil War GAR Section

- L. Section 22. Upper. Go to top of GAR Section to Elm Ave to H. W. Robison
- M. Section 17. Cut back down GAR site down to Broad Ave to Pumpelly-Parker Mausoleum
- N. Section 16. Continue on Broad Ave to Curtis Mausoleum
- O. Section 20. Cut up to Elm Ave to Cheney Mausoleum, Kingman
- P. Section 16. Walk down and on the left Bishop, Bliss
- Q. Section 12. Cross North Summit Rd and go down to Mildred F. Truman
- R. Section 11. Continue straight down to Lyman P. Truman
- S. Section 10. Walk to corner of Central & Pool Aves to Haywood, Colby

FINISH:

Walk back up to North Summit Road and continue to the SaSaNa Loft Monument