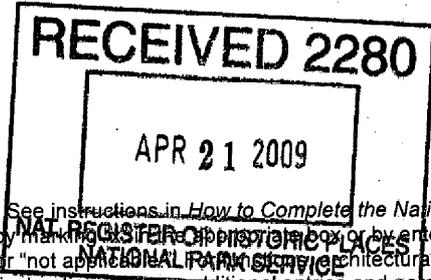


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

380



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 the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For 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 Sleepy Hollow Cemetery

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

street & number 540 North Broadway [N/A] not for publication

city or town Sleepy Hollow [N/A] vicinity

state New York code NY county Westchester code 119 zip code 10591

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard Purpoint /  
Signature of certifying official/Title

Deputy SHPO

4/2/09  
Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation  
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 certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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]  
Signature of the Keeper

6/3/09  
date of action

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Name of Property

Westchester County, New York  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
		objects
<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<b>TOTAL</b>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation \_\_\_\_\_

walls \_\_\_\_\_

roof \_\_\_\_\_

other marble, granite, limestone

**Narrative Description**

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

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Name of Property

Westchester County, New York  
County and State

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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 boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location
- C a birthplace or grave
- 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)

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

FUNERARY ART

#### Period of Significance:

1849-1953

#### Significant Dates:

1849, 1886, 1890

#### Significant Person:

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

#### Architect/Builder:

unknown (cemetery plan)

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

#### Bibliography

(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 Building Survey  
# \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record  
# \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Name of Property

Westchester County, New York  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** approx. 85 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	5 9 5 6 5 2	4 5 5 0 6 2 7	4	1 8	5 9 6 0 1 6	4 5 5 0 0 2 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 8	5 9 5 9 0 0	4 5 5 0 5 5 3	5	1 8	5 9 5 7 1 5	4 5 4 9 4 6 0
3	1 8	5 9 6 0 8 5	4 5 5 0 3 1 5	6	1 8	5 9 5 5 6 2	4 5 4 9 5 0 7

#### 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.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title contact: Peter D. Shaver (see continuation sheet)

organization New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date January 23, 2009

street & number P.O. Box 189, Peebles Island telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

### Additional Documentation

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 SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

#### Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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 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, D.C. 20503

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

Narrative Description

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery is located 14 miles north of New York City along the eastern side of US Route 9 (North Broadway) in the village of Sleepy Hollow. Adjacent properties include the Rockefeller State Park Preserve and private Rockefeller family cemetery on the north; the Old Croton Aqueduct (National Historic Landmark), Pocantico River, and village-owned Douglas Park on the east; Dutch Reformed (Sleepy Hollow) Church and Burying Ground (National Historic Landmark) on the south; and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential enclave of Philipse Manor across Route 9 to the west. Sleepy Hollow Cemetery is a rural cemetery of approximately 85 acres and includes natural settings of woods, rolling hills, and portions of the Pocantico River, along with curvilinear drives and extensive mature plantings. The topography affords dramatic views of the Hudson River to the west from the higher elevations. A stone wall of varying heights defines the boundary of the cemetery along Route 9. It is topped by a 20<sup>th</sup> century chain link fence in most places. Between the wall and the roadway is a narrow strip of grass that is lined with mature Sycamore trees, some of which appear to have been planted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This nomination includes one contributing site (the designed landscape), one contributing building (the Washington Irving Chapel), one non-contributing building (community mausoleum), 17 contributing structures (gates, mausoleums, and monuments), and two non-contributing structures (two recently constructed mausoleums).

There are two entrances to the cemetery. The main gate leads in from Route 9, directly to the Washington Irving Chapel and cemetery office. A second entrance is located at the south end of the cemetery and also leads in from Route 9, but traverses the rear of Old Dutch Reformed Church and along the eastern edge of the church's burying ground. The church property is a National Historic Landmark and, as it is not historically associated with the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, it is not included in this nomination. It is difficult to visually tell the exact boundary between the two cemeteries, but in general the stones are much older in the church cemetery while most of those in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery date to after 1849. The main roads in the cemetery are paved with asphalt, while the secondary roads are gravel, dirt or grass-covered. Sleepy Hollow Avenue is the main road in from the south and extends the entire length of the east side of the cemetery along the Pocantico River. A modern wood bridge (known as the Headless Horseman Bridge) leads from Sleepy Hollow Avenue across the Pocantico River into a small section of the cemetery that is on the east side of the river. The other roads in the cemetery tend to be curvilinear and in general follow the contours of the property. The elevation at the main entrance is about 50 feet, while the highest point in the cemetery is close to 200 feet.

There is a tremendous variety of flowering shrubs, ornamental trees, and native deciduous and coniferous trees in the cemetery that date from all eras. There is also a great variety of mausoleums, vaults, monuments, memorials, and tombstones crafted in marble, granite, and bronze. There are approximately 45,000 burials in the cemetery to date. All of the roads have names but only the primary ones have road signs, which are short posts with vertical lettering and are of recent origin.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

The earliest burials are in the southernmost section of the cemetery and are mostly individual burials with small marble tombstones, but many are in family plots surrounded by a low fence with granite corner posts and single iron railings. The oldest mausoleums and the receiving vault are also in this section. Many of the mausoleums are built into the hillsides. This area of the cemetery also contains the monuments to Revolutionary War and Civil War soldiers.

The northernmost section of the cemetery, which was acquired in 1886, contains the bulk of the mausoleums, which tend to be on large plots on the highest part of the cemetery. The western part of this section, along Route 9 has mostly individual burials with the stones facing the road. This is where the main gate and chapel/office are located.

The section of the cemetery on the east side of the Pocantico River, which was acquired in 1890 has the most recent burials, most of which have individual markers.

There are approximately 100 family mausoleums, the majority of which the architect or builder is not known. The most noteworthy buildings, structures, mausoleums, crypts, monuments, memorials and tombstones are listed below. All are considered contributing resources:

William D. Rockefeller Mausoleum (1920, William Welles Bosworth; Presbrey Leland Studios, builder). Large circular lot surrounded by granite coping. Massive Neoclassical granite structure with engaged Ionic columns and stepped pyramidal stone roof.

Beekman Family Vault (1851). Gothic Revival granite structure with red sandstone trim. Built into hillside.

John D. Archbold Mausoleum (1906, Morris, Butler & Rodman). Byzantine domed, circular granite structure.

Washington Irving Chapel Building (1922-23, Franklin B. and Arthur Ware, stained glass windows by John Hardman & Co., London). Collegiate Gothic stone building with large square tower and open entrance porch.

Main Gate (1922-23, Ware brothers). Collegiate Gothic stone gate with wide central vehicular entrance flanked by two pedestrian entrances, all with iron gates.

Original main gate (c. 1849). Square granite posts with double ornamental iron gates with the date "1849." Not in use since the 1920's.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

Walter P. Chrysler Mausoleum (1938, Presbrey-Leland Studios, landscape designed by J. J. Levison). On 31,840 square foot plot. Neoclassical marble structure with Greek Doric porticos in antis on front and back. Bronze doors by Gorham. Interior with 22 catacombs finished in Alabama cream and Tennessee pink marble. Four stained glass windows in bronze frames from Chrysler estate on Long Island.

Soldiers' Monument (1870) Square granite base supporting life-sized bronze statue of Civil War Union soldier in uniform.

William Boyce Thompson (1927, Frank Arnold Colby). Neoclassical granite structure with peristyle porch on raised platform.

Villard Monument (1904, Karl Bitter, sculptor). Art Nouveau limestone structure with life-sized seated nude figure in deep relief flanked by trees. Subject not yet identified.

Samuel Thomas Mausoleum (n.d., sculpture "Recueillement" by Andrew O'Connor). Neoclassical granite structure with stepped pyramidal roof and bronze doors. Life-sized bronze sculpture of seated woman facing mausoleum.

Albert Lasker Mausoleum (1953, Fordyce & Hamby, architect; Dan Kiley, landscape architect). Moderne/Classical stone structure on circular terrace surrounded by mature cedars and rhododendrons.

Owen Jones Monument (c. 1884) Large marble monument with Gothic ornamentation, life-sized sculpture of deceased, topped by angel.

Darius Ogden Mills Mausoleum (c. 1890; Richard Morris Hunt). Neoclassical granite structure with Ionic portico in antis.

Delavan Monument (1871, John M. Moffit, sculptor). Large oval plot with central tall granite column topped by marble female figure. Tablet stones and several other marble figures surround column.

John Hudson Hall Monument (c. 1891, Augustus Saint-Gaudens) Plot with granite coping and tablet stones surrounding Neoclassical central monument with sculpture of angel.

Frank and Narcissa Vanderlip Plot (c. 1929, Robert Cowie). Terraced lot with stone retaining walls and two unmarked granite plinths containing ashes.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 4

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

---

Jesse Leeds Eddy plot (1930, Grosvenor Atterbury). Terraced lot with stone retaining walls and sculptural relief of pink "Kasota" stone from Minnesota and "Briarhill" stone for general background of monument.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

---

---

Narrative Statement of Significance

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, established in 1849, is significant in the areas of landscape architecture, architecture, sculpture, and funerary art as an important example of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century rural cemetery in New York State. The dramatically sited cemetery, with its undulating topography, stunning views of the Hudson River, the babbling Pocantico Creek, and lush landscape features, exemplifies the best qualities of the rural cemetery movement. In addition to the many notable Americans that are interred there, the cemetery contains numerous notable examples of the work of well known American architects and sculptors as well as gravestones typifying those of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The period of significance is from the establishment of the cemetery in 1849 to 1953, when the last major mausoleum was constructed (Lasker).

The village of Sleepy Hollow, once known as North Tarrytown, was part of the Manor of Philipsburgh until after the Revolutionary War. The area was incorporated as the town of Mount Pleasant in 1788 and the village of North Tarrytown was incorporated in 1875. The name of the village was changed to Sleepy Hollow in 1996. Once an agricultural community, the village later became a manufacturing center. Its proximity to New York City via the Hudson River Railroad also attracted the wealthy, who built country estates overlooking the Hudson River. Three miles south of the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, in the village of Tarrytown, is Sunnyside, the riverfront home of renowned author Washington Irving, who bought the property in 1835 and died there in 1859. In The Legend of Sleepy Hollow he speaks about the vicinity of Tarrytown along the Hudson River:

... I recollect that, when a stripling, my first exploit in squirrel-shooting was in a grove of tall walnut-trees that shades one side of the valley. I had wandered into it at noon time, when all nature is peculiarly quiet, and was startled by the roar of my own gun, as it broke the Sabbath stillness around, and was prolonged and reverberated by the angry echoes. If ever I should wish for a retreat, whither I might steal from the world and its distractions, and dream quietly away the remnant of a troubled life, I know of none more promising than this little valley.

From the listless repose of the place, and the peculiar character of its inhabitants, who are descendants from the original Dutch settlers, this sequestered glen has long been known by the name of SLEEPY HOLLOW, and its rustic lads are called the Sleepy Hollow Boys throughout all the neighboring country. A drowsy, dreamy influence seems to hang over the land, and to pervade the very atmosphere. . .

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery was the brainchild of Washington Irving and Captain Jacob Storm, who both recognized the need for more burial space in the growing villages of Tarrytown and North Tarrytown and for a formal organization which would provide better record-keeping of burials. The cemetery was formally established as the Tarrytown Cemetery in October of 1849. The following letter about the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

founding of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery was written Washington Irving to Gaylord Clark, the editor of *Knickerbocker Magazine*.

My Dear Clark:

I send you herewith a plan of a rural cemetery projected by some of the worthies of Tarrytown, on the woody hills adjacent to the Sleepy Hollow Church. I have no pecuniary interest in it, yet I hope it may succeed, as it will keep that beautiful and umbrageous neighborhood sacred from the anti-poetical and all-leveling axe. Besides, I trust that I shall one day lay my bones there. The projectors are plain matter-of-fact men, but are already, I believe, aware of the blunder which they have committed in naming it the "Tarrytown," instead of the "Sleepy Hollow" Cemetery. The latter name would have been enough of itself to secure the patronage of all desirous of sleeping quietly in their graves.

I beg you to correct this oversight, should you, as I trust you will, notice this sepulchral enterprise.

I hope as the spring opens you will accompany me in one of my brief visits to Sunnyside, when we will make another trip to Sleepy Hollow, and (thunder and lightning permitting) have a colloquy among the tombs.

Yours very truly,  
Washington Irving  
New York, April 27, 1849 (1)

Indeed, according to Irving's wishes, the cemetery was renamed Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in 1865. The cemetery originally had 39 acres, directly north of the graveyard of the Sleepy Hollow Church. Approximately 41 acres was added in 1886 and another 10 acres were added in 1890. (2)

Irving's letter mentions that he is sending a "plan," inferring that someone had designed a layout for the cemetery. While the cemetery has no record of who was responsible for the layout of the cemetery, it may well have been Irving himself, with the help of one of any number of friends or acquaintances he had who were actual engineers or landscape designers. By the time Sleepy Hollow Cemetery was established, there were a handful of rural cemeteries in New York State. These include:

1 From the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery files. Location of original letter unknown.

2 In 1895, 50 acres on the west side of Route 9 were purchased but were later sold to a developer who created the residential enclave of Philipse Manor.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

Green-wood Cemetery, Brooklyn (1838, National Historic Landmark)  
Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester (1838, National Register listed)  
Albany Rural Cemetery, Albany (1844, National Register listed)  
Oakwood Cemetery, Troy (1848, National Register listed)  
Forest Hill Cemetery, Utica (1848, National Register listed)

The rural cemetery movement had its origins in America with the establishment of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1831, followed by Laurel Hill in Philadelphia in 1836 and Green-wood in Brooklyn in 1838. All three are National Historic Landmarks. Washington Irving would certainly have been familiar with Green-wood Cemetery, which by 1849 would have been the premiere place of burial for prominent New Yorkers. Like other communities along the Hudson River, Tarrytown and North Tarrytown had small burial grounds in churchyards with regular rows of tombstones. Irving was certainly a part of the Romantic movement in literature and art, which was part of the fuel for the rural cemetery movement, along with an increased interest in horticulture and a concern for overcrowded conditions and sanitation problems in urban graveyards.

Who actually laid out Sleepy Hollow Cemetery is not known, but it could have been Washington Irving himself, Washington Irving along with an engineer-designer, or an engineer-designer already well known, such as David Bates Douglass (1790-1849) or Andrew Jackson Downing, who was involved with the design of Evergreens Cemetery in Brooklyn/Queens, also in 1849. Douglass was responsible for designing Green-Wood Cemetery and Albany Rural Cemetery, as well as the initial design for the Croton Water Works, a retaining wall for Brooklyn Heights, and a cemetery in Quebec. In 1848, he became a professor at Hobart College in Geneva and he died there on October 19, 1849. There is no indication in his surviving papers that he designed the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, but he could be a candidate. Although Sleepy Hollow Cemetery is much smaller than Albany and Green-wood, it was and remains about the same size as Laurel Hill Cemetery and exhibits similar characteristics to all three.

The earliest description of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery appeared in Benjamin Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, published in 1850, which said:

Upon the slopes and the brow of the hill eastward of the old church is the Tarrytown Cemetery, extending down to the ancient burying ground. It is susceptible of being made one of the most attractive burial places in this country, for, aside of the beauties of nature there spread out, associations of the deepest interest give a charm to the spot. The Receiving Tomb, constructed of light stone, is near the top of the hill; and around it for many rods, where the hand of improvement had not yet effaced them, might be seen the vestiges of a small fortification, thrown up there during the war.(3)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery has many notable features. One unusual feature is the large number of enclosed plots, especially in the older section of the cemetery. These usually have short granite posts connected by single iron railings. Although there are a number of crypts built into the hillsides in the older section of the cemetery, most of the burials are family plots with multiple tombstones. In the upper section on the higher elevations the plots tend to be larger and there are numerous mausoleums. Another important feature is the spectacular views of the Hudson River, which must have been even more so before the vegetation had matured. Also, the meander of the Pocantico Creek along the eastern side of the cemetery adds a bucolic feature. Finally, there are the exceptional memorials to the dead which are sprinkled throughout the cemetery.

**Noteworthy resources:**

The William Rockefeller Mausoleum, designed by William Welles Bosworth and built by Presbrey-Leland Studios between 1920 and 1922 is sited on a circular plot on the highest point of the cemetery. It is clearly the most monumental work in the cemetery and reflects the great wealth of Rockefeller, who lived a mile north of the cemetery at Rockwood Hall.(4) An article in the *New York Times* described the building of the mausoleum:

Movement of a thirty-two ton block of granite through the streets of North Tarrytown today, with the aid of cables and automobile trucks, disclosed that a costly mausoleum is being built in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery for William Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller.

The mausoleum is to have room for 20 bodies. There will be two large crypts in the centre – in one the body of Mrs. William Rockefeller, now in a receiving vault, will be placed; the other will be reserved for Mr. Rockefeller's body. Employees of the cemetery say the mausoleum will cost about \$250,000, and will be one of the most imposing structures of its kind in America.

The thirty-two ton slab of granite is being hauled on low auto-drawn trailers three miles from the New York Central freight depot. It measures about thirty by fifteen feet. The mausoleum is being erected within site of the Albany Post Road. Mr. Rockefeller has his country home a few hundred yards northward on the same highway.(5)

William Welles Bosworth's (1868-1966) most famous commissions in both architecture and landscape design include Kykuit (National Historic Landmark), the home of John D. Rockefeller, located adjacent

4 William Rockefeller, his descendents, and some servants are interred in the mausoleum or in graves surrounding it.  
5 "William Rockefeller Building Great Tomb," *New York Times*, 25 Jan. 1922.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery; the restoration of the Palace of Versailles in the 1920's; MIT's Cambridge campus, and the Samuel Untermyer estate in Yonkers (National Register listed).(6)

The Washington Irving Memorial Chapel was designed by Franklin and Arthur B. Ware and built in 1922, with a small office addition in 1923. Constructed of several shades of uncoursed, rough-cut granite, with lighter-colored smooth-cut trim, it is an impressive example of the Collegiate Gothic style, with a squat two-stage tower, buttresses, and Gothic arched openings. In the chapel there are three sets of medieval style stained glass windows by John Hardman & Company of London. The pair in the north wall are figural and religious and in nature. The two three-part windows overlooking the porch depict the lives of Washington Irving and his famous character Ichabod Crane.

The Delavan plot contains one of the most elaborate Victorian monuments in the cemetery. The large oval plot surrounded by a granite and iron fence contains a tall ringed granite column supporting a life-sized marble figure of Hope sculpted by John F. Moffitt (1837-1887), a prolific English-born sculptor who is perhaps best known for his figural work on the main entrance gates of Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn. It is believed Moffitt's design was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.(7) Other life-sized figures and tablet stones surround the column. (Moffitt probably sculpted those figures as well.) The monument was erected by Charles H. Delavan in memory of his father General Daniel Delavan, and his 10 brothers, who all served in the American Revolution. At its dedication in 1871, the steamboat Thomas Collyer was chartered to bring guests from Manhattan to the ceremony in the cemetery.(8)

There is a group of three adjacent plots on the steep hillside above Central Avenue that are quite remarkable. All three are terraced, with stone walls and steps leading to the upper terraces, where the burials are located. The Frank and Narcissa Vanderlip plot was designed c. 1929 by Robert Cowie of New York City and features two simple granite plinths with carved sheaves of wheat across the cornices. Narrow openings provide access to niches containing the ashes of the deceased family members. Little can be found about the architect. The V. Everit and Edith Macy plot, c. 1925, is a group of three terraces with a large rectangular terrace at the top, containing a built in wide Neoclassical bench ornamented with shallow geometric relief and a panel in the center carved with the word "Macy." Although there is no attribution to this plot, it may have been designed by William Welles Bosworth, who did other work for the Macys. The third plot is for the Jesse Leeds Eddy family and was designed by Grosvenor Atterbury in 1930. One ascends up a winding stone staircase to the top terrace, where there is a stone niche featuring an angel in low relief behind a sarcophagus with classical carvings.

6 Wikipedia, *William W. Bosworth*, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_W.\\_Bosworth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_W._Bosworth) (Feb. 6, 2009).

7 United States Centennial Commission. *International Exhibition. 1876 Official Catalogue. Part II.* Philadelphia: John R. Nagle and Co. (<http://siris-artsexhibition.si.edu/ipac20/ipac.jsp>).

8 "The Delavan Monument," *New York Times*, 28 June 1871.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

The Samuel Thomas plot has a Neoclassical granite mausoleum that is set back from the road behind a natural outcropping of rocks. A life-sized bronze figure of a seated woman, flanked by two cedar trees, is sited just inside the rock outcropping and faces the front of the mausoleum. The sculpture, named "Recullement," or "Grief," is by noted sculptor Andrew O'Connor (1874-1941), who had numerous important commissions in the United States and abroad including (along with Daniel Chester French) the bronze doors of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City. Mrs. Thomas evidently asked the statue be on the theme of meditation and, as he apparently often did, O'Connor used his wife Jesse Phoebe Brown as his model.

The John Hudson Hall plot is dominated by Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848-1907) sculpture of the Angel of Charity, which holds a tablet inscribed "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." Between the low relief upturned wings is another inscription: "Write: Blessed Are the Dead Which Die in the Lord from Henceforth Yea Saith the Spirit for they Rest from Their Labors and Their Works Do Follow Them."

The Henry Villard plot is framed by a curved row of mature cedar trees surrounding an open lawn with a tall granite monument sculpted by Austrian-American artist Karl Bitter (1867-1915). The life-sized seated nude male figure appears to represent man resting from his labors. The individual grave markers located on both sides of the central monument are very simple granite slabs, drawing more attention to the sculpture.

The Andrew Carnegie plot, c. 1917, is quite large, but notable for its unpretentious monument, a small Celtic cross and two small headstones. Although Carnegie was one of the wealthiest men in America at the time, he was known for his dislike of ostentation, even though he built himself a 60-room mansion in New York City. Olmsted Brothers designed the simple landscape, an open lawn surrounded by cedar trees.

The Walther Chrysler plot is likely the largest in the cemetery, close to three-quarters of an acre, and high on the hillside overlooking the Hudson River. The elegant Neoclassical granite mausoleum was built by Presbrey-Leland Studios, who had their main office in Manhattan and branches next to Kensico and Woodlawn cemeteries, in Dummerston and Brattleboro, Vermont, and in Hartford, Connecticut. They were known to hire architects to design their larger commissions, like Henry Hornbostel for the tomb of President Harding in Ohio, but it is not known who designed the Chrysler mausoleum.

There is some confusion in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery files about which Hunt designed the Mills Mausoleum. The files indicate it was Robert Morris Hunt, but there was no Robert Morris Hunt. Famous architect Richard Morris Hunt designed a house on Fifth Avenue in New York for Ogden Mills in the mid-1880's, but he died in 1895, and stylistically the mausoleum appears to be a few years later than 1895. Darius Ogden Mills died in 1910 and likely was the person who commissioned the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 7

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

mausoleum. Therefore, it is entirely possible that Hunt's son, Richard Howland Hunt, designed the mausoleum. It is arguable one of the finest in the cemetery, an elegant and understated design, with beautiful carved classical wreaths and swags in the pediment.

Photographs of the newly completed Albert Lasker plot taken in the mid-1950's by Gottscho-Schleisner, Inc. show a remarkable mausoleum and landscape. (see Additional Images.) The plot is on a hillside, so a circular stone wall provides a flat terrace for the mausoleum, which sits on an open lawn with minimal landscaping. The stone mausoleum is clearly Moderne, but with classical features, such as the peristyle portico. Steps lead down from the road, but the main façade, which is all large windows, faces down the hillside. Fordyce & Hamby designed the mausoleum and Dan Kiley was the landscape architect. Kiley, who died in 2004, was called "a seminal landscape architect" by the New York Times, working on the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Lincoln Center, the Ford Foundation, and the Air Force Academy in Colorado, to name a few. Unfortunately the landscape of the Lasker plot is very overgrown and is in desperate need of restoration.

**Noteworthy people buried in the cemetery:**

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery contains the remains of numerous well known people from the world of industry, science, philanthropy, politics, etc. The list includes:

John Dustin Archbold (1848–1916), a director of the Standard Oil Company

Viola Allen (1869-1948), actress

Elizabeth Arden (1878-1966), businesswoman who built a cosmetics empire

Brooke Astor (1902–2007), philanthropist and socialite

Vincent Astor (1891–1959), philanthropist

Leo Baekeland (1863–1944), the father of plastic; Bakelite is named for him.

Holbrook Blinn (1872–1928), American actor

Henry E. Bliss (1870–1955), devised the Bliss library classification system

Major Edward Bowes (1874–1946), early radio star, he hosted *Major Bowes' Amateur Hour*

Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919), businessman and philanthropist.

Louise Whitfield Carnegie (1857-1946), wife of Andrew Carnegie

Walter Chrysler (1875–1940), businessman, founded the Chrysler Corporation

Francis Pharcellus Church (1839–1906), editor at the New York Sun who penned the editorial "Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus"

Kent Cooper (1880–1965), influential head of the Associated Press from 1925 to 1948

Jasper Francis Cropsey (1823–1900), landscape painter and architect

Maud Earl (1864–1943), British-American painter of canines

Parker Fennelly (1891-1988), American actor

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 8

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

- Malcolm Webster Ford (1862–1902), champion amateur athlete and journalist; brother of Paul, he took his own life after slaying his brother.
- Paul Leicester Ford (1865–1902), editor, bibliographer, novelist, and biographer
- Samuel Gompers (1850–1924), founder of the American Federation of Labor
- Walter S. Gurnee (1805–1903), a mayor of Chicago
- Mark Hellinger (1903–1947), primarily known as a journalist of New York theatre. The Mark Hellinger Theatre in New York City is named for him; produced *The Naked City*, a 1948 black-and-white film noir
- Harry Helmsley (1909–1997), real estate mogul who built a company that became one of the biggest property holders in the United States, and his wife Leona Helmsley (1920-2007), in a mausoleum with a stained-glass panorama of the Manhattan skyline.
- Raymond Mathewson Hood (1881–1934), architect
- Washington Irving (1783–1859), author of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle"
- George Jones (1811–1891), one of the founders of the *New York Times*
- Ann Lohman (1812–1878) a.k.a. Madame Restell, 19th century purveyor of patent medicine and abortions
- Darius Ogden Mills (1825–1910), made a fortune during California's gold rush and expanded his wealth further through New York City real estate
- Whitelaw Reid (1837–1912), journalist and editor of the *New York Tribune*, Vice Presidential candidate with Benjamin Harrison in 1892, defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson I; son-in-law of D.O. Mills
- William Rockefeller (1841–1922), New York head of the Standard Oil Company
- Edgar Evertson Saltus (1855–1921), American novelist
- Francis Saltus Saltus (1849-1889), American decadent poet & bohemian
- Carl Schurz (1820–1906), senator, secretary of the interior under Rutherford B. Hayes.
- William Boyce Thompson (1869-1930), founder of Newmont Mining and financier
- Joseph Urban (1872–1933), architect and theatre set designer
- Henry Villard (1835–1900), railroad baron
- Oswald Garrison Villard (1872–1949), son of Henry Villard and grandson of William Lloyd Garrison; one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- Paul Warburg (1868–1932), German-American banker and early advocate of the U.S Federal Reserve system.
- Worcester Reed Warner (1846–1929), mechanical engineer and manufacturer of telescopes
- Thomas J. Watson (1870–1955), transformed a small manufacturer of adding machines into IBM
- Hans Zinsser (1878–1940), microbiologist and a prolific author

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

**Noteworthy funerals and incidents at the cemetery:**

The funeral and burial of William Rockefeller in 1922 was an elaborate affair. The funeral was held at Rockwood Hall, Rockefeller's spectacular estate, just north of the cemetery, and now a state park. A procession of seven automobiles with a motorcycle escort brought staff members from the Standard Oil Company building in Manhattan. John D. Rockefeller, Sr. arrived with staff and a bodyguard. After the Episcopal services in the music room, servants and caretakers of Rockwood Hall and of Rockefellers vast Great Camp in the Adirondacks were allowed to pass the bronze bier to say goodbye to their "beloved" employer. Then there was a procession south to the cemetery, where Rockefeller's body was temporarily interred in the receiving vault, as the mausoleum was not yet complete.(9) Although William Rockefeller and his family were buried in Sleepy Hollow, his brother John D. and his family chose not to be buried there. When his wife died in 1915, John D. Rockefeller had her body temporarily interred in the Lasker Mausoleum, under 24 hour guard, then sent the body to Ohio for burial. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., decided that he and his descendents wanted a private cemetery and in 1938 lobbied the village of North Tarrytown to let his use three acres of his property adjacent to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery as a burial ground. It is not visible from the road and has a locked gate.

The funeral and burial of labor leader Samuel Gompers in 1924 drew international attention. A eulogy was said in the United States Senate and in many counties. In Havana, Cuba, street traffic was halted for five minutes during the funeral. His body lay in state in the lodge room of the Elks Club in Manhattan the day and night before the funeral so that crowds of mourners could pass by. The 1,500 honorary pallbearers included Governor Alfred E. Smith and New York City Mayor Hylan. As the funeral procession of 100 automobiles headed north up Broadway, thousands lined the streets, and there were purportedly 2,000 people at the burial in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.(10)

At the laying of the cornerstone of the Soldiers' monument in 1870, in memory of area Union soldiers who died in the Civil War, there was a large procession from the square in Tarrytown up Broadway to the cemetery.(11)

General Philip Schuyler, the grandson of General Philip Schuyler and grand nephew of Alexander Hamilton was killed in a train accident in 1906 in Virginia while on his way to a grouse hunting trip to North Carolina on the Southern Railroad president's private car. A special train brought 200 friends of his from New York to attend the funeral at St. Barnabas Church in Irvington and the interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. J. Pierpont Morgan traveled in his own railroad car with its own engine.(12)

9 "Simple Rites for Wm. Rockefeller," *New York Times*, 27 June 1922. The mausoleum was completed by the time of the funeral of William's son William G. Rockefeller, on December 14, 1922.

10 "Thousands Pay Last Tribute to Gompers," *New York Times*, 19 Dec. 1924

11 "A Soldiers' Monument-Laying the Cornerstone at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery," *New York Times*, 5 July 1870.

12 "Gen. Schuyler Buried from Irvington Home," *New York Times*, 2 Dec. 1906

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

Leo the cocker spaniel died in the summer of 1892 and its grieving owner, Jessie Gillender, with some difficulty, was able to have a coffin made, buy a small plot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, and have the dog interred there. She often went to visit the grave and would pay neighborhood children to accompany her. It seems the neighboring plot owner was incensed over the dog burial and the subsequent visits, so he stole the coffin and its contents, leaving it on the nearby bridge; however, he was soon found out. At some point during his evening grave robbing, he fell off the very bridge and broke his leg. After an attempt to indict him, Miss Gillender had a masonry vault built in the plot and "the coffin replaced and sealed up so tightly that nothing short of dynamite can now open it, and therein 'our darling Leo' is supposed to be peacefully lying after all his vicissitudes.(13)

When Andrew Carnegie died in 1919, his funeral was held at his estate in Lenox, Massachusetts, but he was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. A train brought the body to White Plains and then by automobile to the cemetery. The cemetery was closed to the public and detectives were on duty to prevent any photographs from being taken. The small service lasted only about five minutes.(14)

Brothers Malcolm and Paul Ford were well known New Yorkers, the former an athlete and journalist and the latter an author; however, they didn't always get along. After an argument at Paul's house, Malcolm shot his brother and then himself. Paul lived long enough to tell the doctor that he forgave his brother. The brothers were laid out in separate rooms in Paul's house, the funeral was held there, and then the brothers were buried together in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.(15)

Capitalist and philanthropist Darius Ogden Mills died in San Francisco in 1910 at the age of 84 and the body was brought to New York for the funeral and burial. The funeral was at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church in Manhattan and the body and mourners were brought to Tarrytown by train. Mills' son-in-law Whitelaw Reid, the ambassador to Great Britain, returned by steamship from London, but missed the funeral as the boat was detained in quarantine.(16) Whitelaw himself died in London in 1912, while still ambassador, and his body was sent to New York on the British military ship *Natal*. After an impressive funeral at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on January 4, 1913 – attended by President Taft and former President Roosevelt – the funeral cortege traveled to Tarrytown via electric train and a modest service was held at the Mills mausoleum where to body was placed.(17) When Reid's son Ogden, the editor of the Herald Tribune in New York City, died in 1947, it was reported that 1,500 people attended

13 "Miss Gillender's 'Darling Leo,'" *New York Times*, 6 Dec. 1892

14 "Carnegie Buried Without Eulogy," *New York Times*, 15 August 1919.

15 "Paul L. Ford Slain by His Brother' and "Ford Brothers' Funeral," *New York Times*, 9 May and 11 May 1902.

16 "D. O. Mills Dies Suddenly in West" and "D. O. Mills Buried; Mr. Reid Too Late," *New York Times*, 5 Jan. and 15 Jan. 1910

17 "Squadron to Meet Reid Funeral Ship" and "The Funeral of Whitelaw Reid," *New York Times*, 22 Dec. 1912, 5 Jan. 1913

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 11

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

his funeral at St. Thomas Episcopal Church in New York, after which the funeral cortege traveled to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery for burial in the mausoleum.(18)

Prominent New York surgeon Dr. James Markum was shot and killed in 1920 by an insane man during Sunday services at St. George's Episcopal Church in Manhattan and, remarkably, his funeral was held in the same church a few days later with police guarding the ceremony to make sure another incident didn't occur. Needless to say, the audience was a bit nervous. Markum's body was then brought to Sleepy Hollow for burial.(19)

Clearly the most momentous burial at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery was that of Washington Irving, who died at his nearby home Sunnyside in 1859. Lengthy articles and many public pronouncements were made, including a particularly flowery description of the funeral:

From an early hour yesterday morning, carriages, barouches, rockaways, farm-wagons, poured into Tarrytown from all parts of Westchester County and from long miles beyond, bearing sincere mourners to the grave of Washington Irving. From this city, the cars of the Hudson River Railroad conveyed thither hundreds of our best people, noted in the highest professions, with not a few in the humbler walks of life. From Boston, from Philadelphia, there were present many who had hastily traveled so far as to see all that is perishable of the father of American literature to an honored grave.(20)

Jacob Kreidler, the proprietor of Kreidler's Hotel in Tarrytown was evidently despondent over the death of his daughter, for in 1910 he went to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, sat down in a chair next to his daughter's grave, and committed suicide by drinking a dose of carbolic acid. He was found the next morning by a cemetery worker.(21)

When Joseph C. Barnes died in 1896, he left an estate of \$342,000, about half to his widow and the other half to his three children. One of the provisions was for the expenditure of \$2,000 for a monument to be erected in his memory in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. For some reason the children were unhappy with the amount and formally objected to the New York Surrogate, saying that \$500 was a sufficient amount to spend on the monument. The attorney for the children pointed out that if one visited the cemetery one would see the headstone for Washington Irving and realize that a modest headstone was perfectly fine. The attorney for Mrs. Barnes responded, saying "that while Homer could not get enough

18 "1,500 at Funeral of Ogden M. Reid," *New York Times*, 8 Jan. 1947.

19 "Dr. Markoe Rites Held Under guard," *New York Times*, 22 Apr. 1920.

20 "The Burial of Irving," *New York Times*, 2 Dec. 1859.

21 "Kills Himself in Cemetery," *New York Times*, 20 August 1910.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 12

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

to eat while living, seven great cities contended after his death for the honor of being his birthplace.”(22)  
It is believed the children lost their case.

J. Jennings McComb of New York City and Dobbs Ferry decided to construct a monument on his plot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in 1895. On the day after Christmas, while the monument company was erecting the very large monument, a derrick broke and an eight-ton stone fell on the marble columns below. It was said that the crash could be heard a mile away and that no remaining pieces were larger than four inches square.(23)

A granite monument was erected in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in 1894 to honor soldiers of the American Revolution who were buried in the adjacent cemetery of the Old Dutch Reformed Church. The plot chosen for the monument was called “Battle Hill,” where there were remnants of a redoubt erected around 1779 to guard the bridge over the Pocantico River just south of the cemetery. Excursion boats and trains came to Tarrytown from New York City, a parade came up Broadway to the cemetery, and canon were shot from two Navy cruisers near the Tappan Zee.(24)

When Elizabeth Arden (a.k.a. Elizabeth Graham), owner of the global beauty empire, died in 1966 in New York City, for some reason she chose a small plot and very modest granite stone in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, even though her estate was valued at over 40 million dollars, with a residence in Manhattan, and apartment in Miami Beach, cottages at the Saratoga and Belmont Race Tracks, a house at her spa in Kentucky, and a castle on 500-acres in Scotland.

22 “They Want a Modest Monument,” *New York Times*, 4 March 1896

23 “His Costly Monument Destroyed,” *New York Times*, 26 Dec. 1895.

24 “Tarrytown Heroes Honored,” *New York Times*, 14 and 20 Oct. 1894.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

---

---

Bibliography

"Andrew O'Connor." Tate Collection. 23 Oct. 2007 <<http://www.tate.org>>.

"Browse by Cemetery: Sleepy hollow Cemetery." Find A Grave - Millions of Cemetery Records. 1 June 2007 <<http://www.findagrave.com>>.

"The Burial of Irving." New York Times 2 Dec. 1859.

"Burial Service Simple." New York Times 5 Jan. 1913: 3. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

Canning, Jeff and Wally Buxton. History of the Tarrytowns, Westchester County, New York. Harrison, NY: Harbor Hill Books, 1975.

"Carnegie Buried Without Eulogy." New York Times 15 Aug. 1919: 11. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"D. O. Mills Buried; Mr. Reid Too Late." New York Times 15 Jan. 1910: 4. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"D. O. Mills Dies Suddenly in West." New York Times 5 Jan. 1910: 6. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Darius Ogden Mills." Wikipedia. 16 Jan. 2009 <<http://wikipedia.org>>.

"David Bates Douglas." Main Page - KCpedia. Kenyon College. 15 Feb. 2009 <<http://www.kenyonhistory.net/kcpedia>>.

"The Delavan Monument at Sleepy Hollow." Pre-1877 Art Exhibition Catalogue Index. Smithsonian Institution. 2 Mar. 2009 <<http://siris-artexhibition.si.edu/ipac20/ipac.jsp?uri=full=3100016~!58583!0>>.

"The Delavan Monument." New York Times 28 June 1871: 2. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Display Ad 171 - No Title (Presbrey-Leland Studios Ad.) New York Times 14 June 1931: RP18. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 2

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

"Disturbance Halts Lorillard Funeral." New York Times 28 Mar. 1909: 20. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Dr. Markoe Rites Held Under Guard." New York Times 22 Apr. 1920: 8.

"Elizabeth Arden Honored by 1,000." New York Times 22 Oct. 1966: 26. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Ford Brothers' Funeral." New York Times 11 May 1902: 9. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Ford Brothers to Lie in Save Grave." New York Times 10 May 1902. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Ford Slain By his Brother." New York Times 9 May 1902: 1. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"The Funeral of Whitelaw Reid." New York Times 5 Jan. 1913: 16. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Gen. Samuel Thomas Dead." New York Times 12 Jan. 1903.

"General Schuyler Buried From Irvington Home." New York Times 2 Dec. 1906: 4. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Grosvenor Atterbury." Wikipedia. 10 Feb. 2009 <<http://wikipedia.org>>.

"Hardman & Co." Wikipedia. 13 Jan. 2009 <<http://wikipedia.org>>.

"Henry Villard." Wikipedia. 23 Jan. 2009 <<http://wikipedia.org>>.

"His Costly Monument Destroyed." New York Times 26 Dec. 1895: 1.

"In Sleepy Hollow Cemetery." New York Times 14 Oct. 1894: 17. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Kills Himself in Cemetery." New York Times 20 Aug. 1910: 16.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 3

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

"Lasker Mausoleum, Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, North Tarrytown, New York." American Memory from the Library of Congress - Home Page. 31 Mar. 2009 <<http://lcweb2.loc.gov>>.

Lossing, Benjamin. RootsWeb: Freepages. 31 Mar. 2009  
<<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com>>.

"Mausoleum for John D. Archbold, Esq., Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N.Y." American Architect and Building News 3 Feb. 1906: 43. Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals. Columbia University. 18 Oct. 2007 <<http://firstsearch.oclc.org>>.

"Miss Gillender's 'Darling Leo'" New York Times 6 Dec. 1892: 3. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"1,500 at Funeral of Ogden M. Reid." New York Times 8 Jan. 1947: 23. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Randolph Rogers." Wikipedia. 13 Jan. 2009 <<http://wikipedia.org>>.

"Richard Morris Hunt." Wikipedia. 10 Feb. 2009 <<http://wikipedia.org>>.

"Simple Rites for Wm. Rockefeller." New York Times 27 June 1922: 12. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Sleepy Hollow Cemetery." New York Times 8 Aug. 1886: 3. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Brochure. Tarrytown, NY: Author, 1935. Heritage Quest Online. 18 Oct. 2007  
<<http://heritagequestonline.com>>.

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery files.

"A Soldiers' Monument-Laying the Cornerstone at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery." New York Times 5 July 1870: 4. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Squadron to Meet Reid Funeral Ship." New York Times 22 Dec. 1912: C3. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

"Tarrytown Heroes Honored." New York Times 20 Oct. 1894: 8. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 4

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

- 
- "They Want a Modest Monument." New York Times 4 Mar. 1896: 10. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.
- "Thousands Pay Tribute to Gompers." New York Times 19 Dec. 1924. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.
- "Tombstone Backlog." Time 27 Aug. 1934. [Http://www.time.com](http://www.time.com). 8 Jan. 2009.
- "W. Boyce Thompson to be Buried Today." New York Times 29 June 1930: 25. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.
- "W. G. Rockefeller in Tomb." New York Times 14 Dec. 1922. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.
- "Welcome to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery." The Original Sleepy Hollow Cemetery of Sleepy Hollow, New York. Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. 8 Dec. 2008 <<http://www.sleepyhollowcemetery.org>>.
- "The Will of a Millionaire." New York Times 29 June 1884: 2. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.
- "William Rockefeller Building Great Tomb." New York Times 25 Jan. 1922: 11. ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times.
- "William W. Bosworth." Wikipedia. 6 Feb. 2009  
<[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_W.\\_Bosworth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_W._Bosworth)>.
- Withey, Henry F., and Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

---

---

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery are shown by a heavy line on the attached site map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all of the land associated with the cemetery during its period of significance, except for a parcel on the west side of Route 9 which was never used by the cemetery and was sold off for residential development.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 11 Page 1

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

---

---

Initial application prepared by Marjory Gilbert, Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Final nomination prepared Peter D. Shaver, NY SHPO

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

PHOTOGRAPH KEY

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York

Photographer: Peter Shaver  
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau  
Peebles Island  
PO Box 189  
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Date: December 2009 (number 8: summer 2009)

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on file at  
National Park Service  
Washington, DC, and

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau  
Peebles Island  
PO Box 189  
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

NY\_WestchesterCounty\_SleepyHolllow

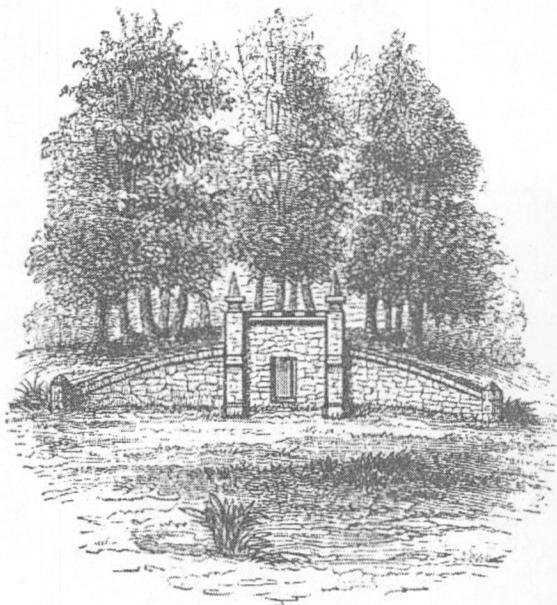
1. Main entrance and chapel/office, facing east
2. Receiving vault and two family vaults, facing north
3. Sleepy Hollow Avenue, facing north
4. Owen Jones monument, facing southeast
5. Washington Irving plot, facing north
6. Original entrance gate, facing northwest
7. Fairmont Avenue, facing south. Rockefeller mausoleum at left
8. Thomas mausoleum, Fairmont Avenue, facing east

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

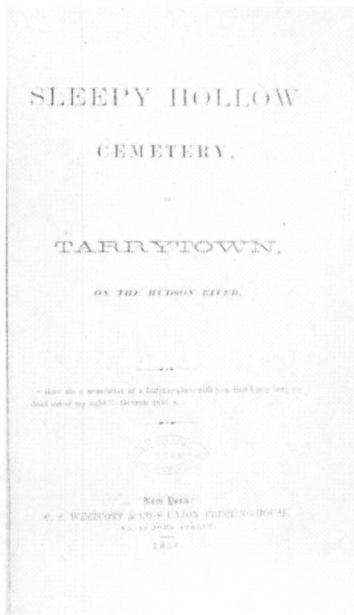
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

ADDITIONAL IMAGES

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York



The earliest known image of the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery is this sketch of the receiving vault that was published in 1850 in Benjamin Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution.



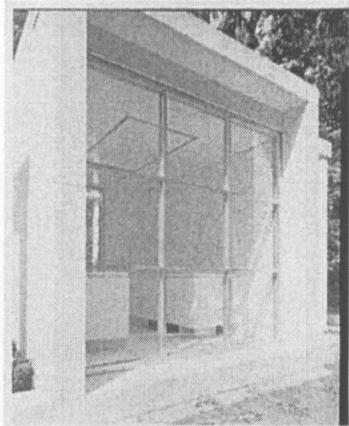
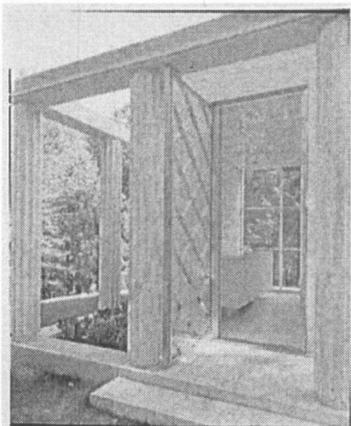
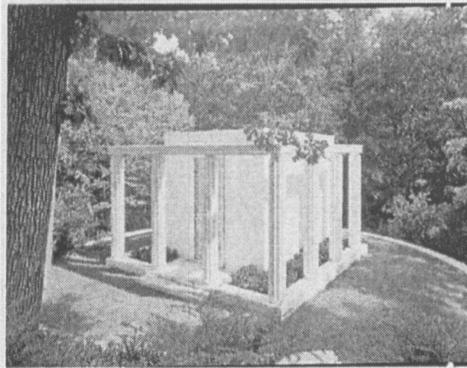
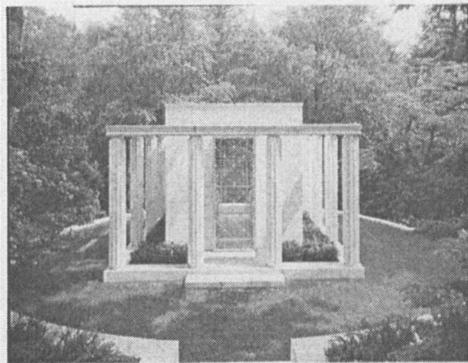
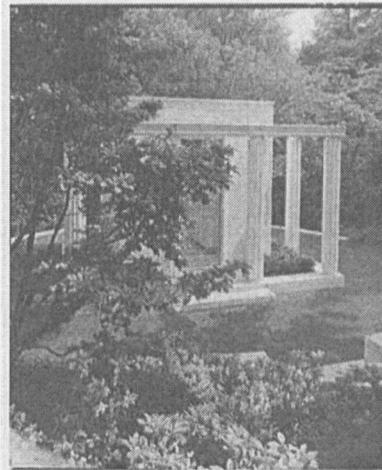
In 1866 the cemetery published an alphabetical guide to lot owners in the cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

ADDITIONAL IMAGES

Sleepy Hollow Cemetery  
Westchester County, New York



Gottscho-Schleisner, Inc., photographed the newly completed Lasker Mausoleum in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in 1956. (Library of Congress)

# SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY

540 NORTH BROADWAY • P.O. Box 754

SLEEPY HOLLOW, NY 10591

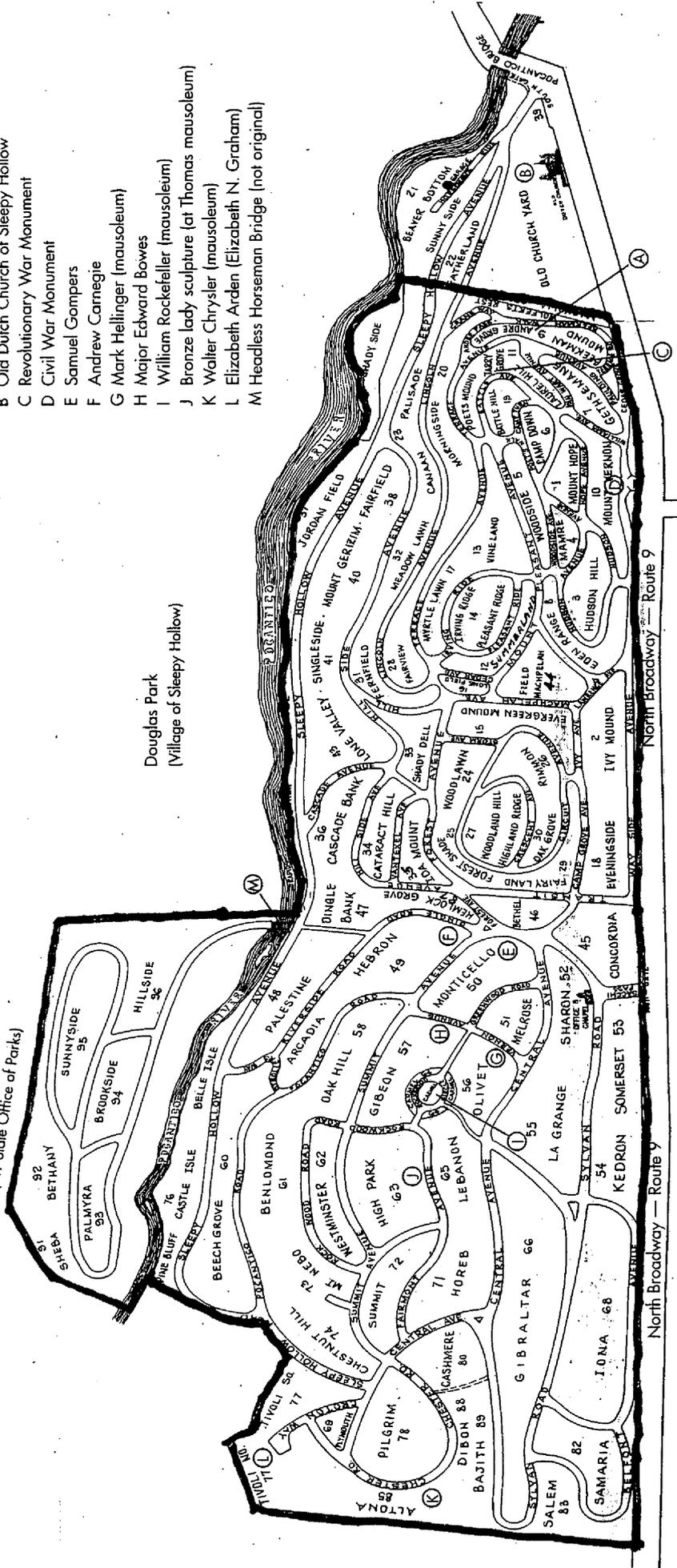
914-631-0081 • WWW.SLEEPYHOLLOWCEMETERY.ORG

## Legend

- A Washington Irving
- B Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow
- C Revolutionary War Monument
- D Civil War Monument
- E Samuel Gompers
- F Andrew Carnegie
- G Mark Hellinger (mausoleum)
- H Major Edward Bowes
- I William Rockefeller (mausoleum)
- J Bronze lady sculpture (at Thomas mausoleum)
- K Walter Chrysler (mausoleum)
- L Elizabeth Arden (Elizabeth N. Graham)
- M Headless Horseman Bridge (not original)

Douglas Park  
(Village of Sleepy Hollow)

Old Croton Aqueduct  
(NY State Office of Parks)



Visiting hours: The cemetery gates are open Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM, Saturday and Sunday from 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM.  
Office hours: Monday through Friday, except major holidays, 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM.

1" = approx 400'



Sleepy Hollow  
Cemetery

OPEN  
9:00am - 4:00pm  
GATES CLOSE  
4:15 PM

OPEN  
9:00am - 4:00pm  
GATES CLOSE  
4:15 PM

Sleepy Hollow  
Cemetery









WASHINGTON IRVING  
BORN  
April 3, 1783.  
DIED  
Nov. 28, 1859.

EDDIE DODGE  
MAY 10 1851  
1895 YEARS OF AGE  
MAY 10 1895

EDDIE DODGE  
MAY 10 1851  
1895 YEARS OF AGE  
MAY 10 1895







THOMAS