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Mountain view cemetery and mausoleum

Mountain view cemetery and mausoleum in altadena california. Mountain view cemetery and mausoleum altadena california u.s.

Historic Cemetery United States Historic placeoakwood cemeteryu.s. National Registry of Historic Places Section G-4 of Oakwood Cemetery, with sections view G-3 and H-1Show New Yorkshow map of New Yorkshow map of New Yorkshow Map of USA. \ T ° 45 Â Ã € 49 â € â‚¬ Â²59 Â³WÂ¯ Â »Â¿ / Â¯Â» Â¿42.76389 Â ° n 73,66639 Â ° n 73.66639â ‚. WÂ¯ Â »Â¿ / 42,76389; -73.66639Cordinati: 42 Â € 45 â‚¬ â³ â‚¬â„¬ 73 Â ° -73.66639AREATAL: 352 Acres (142 AC / Acres (142 AC) Property NrhP: 325 Acres (132 Ah) Built 1848ArchitectJohn C. SIDNEYJOHN BO Beetcherarchitectural Â ¢ Style Revival Greek, Roman Revival, Revival Gothic, Romanesque, Egyptian Renaissance, Palladian and other eclectic styles Stylesnrhp. [1] Added to NRHP1984 Oakwood Cemetery is a non-canable rural cemetery in the Northeastern Troy, New York, United States. Opera Under the direction of the Cemetery Troy Association, a non-profit Board of Directors who takes care of the cemetery. [2] was established in 1848 in response to the growing movement of the rural cemetery in New England and À It joined in 1850. The cemetery was designed by architect John C. Sidney and suffered his largest development in the late nineteenth century under Superintendent John Boatcher, which incorporated rare foliage and a clear design strategy D El landscape. Oakwood was the fourth rural cemetery opened in New York and his government body was the first rural association of the cemetery created in the state. It has four artificial lakes, two residential facilities, a chapel, a crematorium, 24 mausolea, and about 60,000 tombs, and has about 29 miles (47 km) of roads. It is known both for its dense foliage and for rolling meadows, and has been historically used as a public park of Lansingburgh [note 1] and Troy residents. Oakwood has been added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. Prominent Americans such as Uncle Sam Wilson, Russell Sage, and Emma Wallard, at least fourteen members of the US representatives' House, and the founders of both Troy and Lansingburgh are buried In Oakwood. The cemetery was told as "one of the rural cemeteries of the nineteenth century more distinct and well preserved in the state of New York." [4] also offers a famous panoramic view of the valley of the Hudson River which is said to be the "most concentrated and complete overview of American history everywhere in America". [5] History The first rural cemetery in the United States - Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts - was developed in the years 1830. [4] Rural cemeteries are generally buried on the fringe of a city that offer a natural environment for The interntives of the dead. The development of rural cemeteries followed closely with the movement of the English garden of the early 19th century. [4] The Lodge Office in 1886 The Cemetery Troy Association was formed on 9 1848; John Paine, D. Thomas Vail, Isaac McConhie, George M. Tibbits, John B. Gale, and Stephen E. E.its trustees have been elected. It was the first association of rural cemeteries to be incorporated into a law of 1847 authorizing the incorporation of such associations. [6] The trustees appointed a committee to report on a suitable cemetery site and on September 5, 1849, the first parcel of land was purchased. [7] On October 16, 1850, the cemetery land was consecrated[8] and Oakwood became the fourth rural cemetery in New York City. [6] The Association is composed of landowners who are elected by landowners; the position is voluntary and does not receive pay. [2] Oakwood was designed by John C. Sidney, an engineer from Philadelphia who knows the design of the cemetery, with the help of Garnet Douglass Baltimore, the first African American to earn a degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. [9] The plan consisted of roads, man-made lakes, dense vegetation and gentle hills, covering about 300 acres (120 hectares), including modern A sections through Q. Sidney also designed the original superintendent's house and the receiving tomb, none of which exist today. Throughout Sydney's vast planning, the first plans have been laid out in a seemingly unbearable fashion by the first superintendent, Robert Fergusson. [6] Count Crematorium c. 1901 Although Sidney was the architect of the cemetery, it was Superintendent John Boetcher who gave Oakwood its charm. Boetcher became superintendent in 1871 and remained in the position until 1898. At the beginning of his assignment, Oakwood was said to be rather crude. During Oakwood's stay, the most important icons were built: the Earl Chapel and the Crematorium, the Warren Chapel Mortuary, the caretaker's house, the office loggia, several mausoleums, and both 101st Street and 114th Street (including a bridge over the Troy and the Boston Railroad on the western edge of Oakwood to the west end of the city). 101st Street entrance). Boetcher has incorporated exceptional landscape design techniques during his tenure; Oakwood has developed landscapes of change: some areas are dominated by flowing meadows while others include dense foliage. Boetcher brought in rare and foreign plants to help beautify the cemetery, including umbrella pines and Colorado blue spruce. [10] In 1869, the city of Troy acquired the ownership of the Third Street Burying Ground for the site of a new town hall. This was the burial site for many of Troy's early inhabitants; the city had purchased lot number 102 in section N for the re-interment of 146 graves. The Vanderheyden family and Jacob Lansing, founders of Troy and Lansingburgh respectively, were re-interred in Oakwood by private and family cemeteries. With these reincarnations, the graves inside Oakwood embrace Troy's entire history. [11] Although it was a cemetery by definition, Oakwood quickly became a place of recreation and was used in the early days as a park In response to its popularity, many memorials include benches in their design, aimed at inviting visitors to rest while enjoying their visit. So popular was Oakwood in 1908 the Association began a scenic service between Oakwood Avenue and 114th Street entrances. [11] In August 1984 a section of Oakwood was named at 325 acres (132 ha) for the National Register of Historic Places[12] and was added to the Register on October 10, 1984.[13] The cemetery originally owned about 110 acres (45 ha) on the east side of Oakwood Avenue, but sold the land in two operations in the 2000s (decension). Land offers were made to increase the operating income of the Association. [14] Since 2009, the cemetery contained about 60,000 tombs[15] and its numbers continue to grow. [2] The Association expects to accept interments until the beginning of the 23rd century. [2] Geography Oakwood Cemetery Earl Piano Section Crematorium Warren Chapel The Oakwood Panorama is built on an escarpment that rises east of the river plain surrounding the Hudson River, in front of the confluence of the Hudson and the Mohawk. It is in the eastern part of Lansingburgh, within the north-east part of the city of Troy. [Note 2] Its western edge is dominated by a steep and densely vegetated hill that descends towards the city below while the central and eastern portions of the cemetery include gentle graceful hills with trees and vegetation that include four artificial ponds created by the dam of local streams. [18] The property is generally long and thin, running roughly north-south along Oakwood Avenue (New York Route 40). [16] The cemetery covers 352 acres (142 ha) of which 325 acres (132 ha) contribute to the list on the National Register of Historical Places. In the east-west direction, the cemetery extends from Gurley Avenue and the bed of the old Troy and Boston Railroad[Note 3] west, to Oakwood Avenue east. The northern border is the Farrell Road Extension and the southern border is a line that stretches east from a point just south of 101st Street, at Oakwood Avenue. [18] The cemetery is divided into sections to facilitate the search for tombs which, for the most part, follow an alphabetic naming system (eg Section K) or alphanumeric (eg Section D-3), although there are some following a numerical scheme. [20] The sections are divided by paved roads and gravel and pedestrian paths that total 29 miles (47 km).[18] There are three operational entrances at the cemetery. The main entrance is on Oakwood Avenue, on the southern tip of the property;[Note 4] is flanked by the custodian's house. The 114th Street entrance is marked only by a gate and connects to Gurley Avenue.[21] Entrance 101st Street[Note 6] passes the loggia of the office. [22] Comments The Warren Family Mortuary Chapel is a stone chapel built on a node near the center of the cemetery. It was designed by Henry Dudley of New York City and built in 1860 in English country Gothic style, complete with a nave and transept floor plan. [35] A tower was added in 1883, with great care to find construction material that matched the previous structure. The chapel contains stained-glass windows above the altar designed by the artist Robert Walter Weir.[25] Former member of the U.S. House of Representatives Joseph Mabbett Warren (1813-1896) is interrupted in the chapel. [36] Vanderheyden Bell The Vanderheyden Bell view in front of Count Crematorium The Vanderheyden Bell, a memorial itself, is located northeast of Count Crematorium. It is a bronze bell, weighing more than 3,000 pounds (1400 kg). His original house was under a log shelter in the premises. At some point, it was put into storage. In 1971 it was resurrected and hung between four red wooden poles, becoming an additional "tower" on the property. [37] Oakwood Mausoleum houses 24 times in mausoleum and burial presenting a wide range of architectural styles including the Greek Revival, the Renaissance Roman rebirth, Gothic rebirth, Romanesque, andThese structures are scattered throughout the ground, some grouped, some no. They host the remains of some of the richest and most important historical figures in Troy. The Mausoleum Cannon is mainly Greek revival to look at, but also has Romanesque aspects, like a cruciform floor plane and a dome roof. The Mausoleum of Strope is a simplified structure of Greek revival, with a bronze door in Liberty style showing an angel surrounded by lilies. The Mausoleum of Tracy, which incorporates the most eclectic mix of design influences on the property, has an exterior in rocky stone covered with folk carvings. It has a combination of Romanesque, moreschi and baroque elements, and is surmounted by a "beehive" roof, one of its most recognizable design features. The Tibbits Mausoleum, Vail Vault and Gale Mausoleum are all made in Gothic Revival style. The Kemp Mausoleum is the Palladic Representative on site and the Paine Mausoleum is another eclectic, octagonal design in shape, and flanked by benches. [25] [38] The Mausoleum of Salvia, built of Westerly granite, shows obvious Greek influences and is not deliberately marked. Russell Sage, the rich financier and member of the House of US representatives from Troy, is underground alone; His second wife Margaret decided to be buried with her parents in Syracuse. To the left of the memorial is a bench that contains a relief of jellyfish on the back center, complete with snakes like hair. [41] Russell Sage is underground alone in this mausoleum not marked. Paine Mausoleum is octagonal and presents benches for visitors to rest. The Vail Vault is a mausoleum built in a raised hill. The Mausoleum Gale incorporates many elements of Gothic rebirth. The eclectic design of Tracy Mausoleum includes a "beehive" roof. The panorama The panorama is a panoramic photograph of 84 inches (210 cm) made by the local Tom Wall photographer and in acrylic on a steel stand in the north-western section of the cemetery. It is located on the edge of a bluff directly overlooking the land of Lansingburgh High School and KnickerBacker Middle School. The photograph extends over a view of 100 miles (160 km) and contains labels and notes, referring to the Trojan cemetery association as "client known" - on the history of objects shown in photography. [42] From this point, you can see Albany and the Empire State Plaza (especially the tower of Corning and Alfred E. Smith Building), the Escarpment of Helderberg, South Troy, the center of Troy, Lansingburgh, Watervliet, Green Island, Cohoes, Cohoes Falls, Waterford, the Hudson River, the confluence of Mohawk and Hudson rivers, and the eastern term of the. The Troy Cemetery Association claims that the view offers the "most concentrated and complete vision of American history everywhere in America". [5] Shows the evidence of Paleolithic rocks, Native Americans, Dutch, British, French and Indian, the American revolution, industrial revolution,[Note 4] the "Way West" movement that leads to the creation of the Erie channel and the Champlain canal. [5] Wall photo recreation The panorama shows the view from the perspective overlooking Lansingburgh Interments noteworthy Samuel Wilson Gravestone, uncle sam progenitor there are a series of historically prominent figures buried in Oakwood. At least fourteen members of the United States Chamber of Representatives (all from New York) are buried there, including E. Harold Cluett, (1813 â€" 1896) a member of Georgetown University. [61] Finally, Oakwood is also the final rest place of Samuel Wilson, the progenitor of the American national symbol, Uncle Sam. [62] See also the Portal Hudson Valley National Register of Historic Places Portal National Register of Historic Places Inserts in Ressrsselaer County, New York List of Cemeteries in New York Notes ^ Lansingburgh is the northern section of Troy, although it is progressed Separately from Troy. He became a village in 1790 and was annexed as part of the city of Troy in 1900. [3] See the map of the Troy district for a graphic representation. ^ A very small portion of the easternmost section of the cemetery (on the west side of Oakwood Avenue) resides within the city of ^ In 1972 the railroad tracks were dismantled and in 1981 the bed was transformed into a panoramic bicycle track called Uncle Sam Bikeway. [19] ^ 42 Â ° 45 ZOA11 â‚¬ â„¬ 73 Â ° 40 ZOA14 â,¬ Â³WÂ¯ Â »Â¿Â ° n 73.67056â, Â ° N. Â» Â¿ / 42.75306 ; -73.67056 [17] ^ 42 Â ° 46 â,¬ Â²24 - 73 Â ° 40 â # 04 â,¬ Â³wÂ¯ Â Â¿ / Â°Â »Â¿Â¿42.77333 Â ° n 73.66778â, . -73.66778 [17] ^ 42 Â € 45 â,¬ â³ 1317 â,¬ 73 Â ° 40 zoa43â, â,¬ Â³wÂ¯ Â Â¿ / Â¯Â Â¿42.75361 Â ° n 73.67861â, WÂ¯ Â »Â¿ / 42.75361; -73.67861 [17] References ^ A B "Information system on the National Registry". National registry of historical places. Service of the National Park. April 15, 2008. ^ A B C D "Oakwood Cemetery: Who we are". Association of Troy Cemetery. Filed by the original of 2009-09-04. 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