

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Greenwood Cemetery

other names/site number Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery, City Cemetery, Pioneer Cemetery, 5FN.25

2. Location

street & number 1251 South First Street

n/a

 not for publication

city or town Cañon City

n/a

 vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Fremont code 043 zip code 81212

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History
Colorado
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	1	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
0	1	structure
0	6	object
1	8	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary

Funerary

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

foundation: N/A
walls: N/A

roof: N/A
other: N/A

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Greenwood Cemetery is located on South 1st Street in southwestern Cañon City, roughly one mile south of the city's historic downtown core. The 11.46-acre rectangular site is comprised of two adjoining pieces of property owned by the City of Cañon City and the Mount Moriah Masonic Lodge #15 of Cañon City. (See photo 1) The number of burials at the site is estimated at 4,000, although there are a number of graves that are unmarked. The earliest marked burial in the cemetery is dated 1865, and the most recent burial occurred in 2012. The cemetery's headstones, grave enclosures, fencing, and natural landscape have remained largely intact and provide an excellent example of late 19th and early 20th century funerary art, burial practices, and cemetery design.

The foothills of the Rocky Mountains form the dramatic backdrop of the cemetery to the west. (See photos 2, 3, and 4) The foothills trail into open prairie land with low rolling hills to the south of the site. Directly across South 1st Street to the east of Greenwood Cemetery is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Cemetery, an unmaintained burial ground established in the 1870s. Aside from its proximity, the IOOF Cemetery is not historically associated with Greenwood Cemetery. (See photo 5) The Deweese-Dye irrigation ditch and a bank of deciduous and evergreen trees lie directly to the north of Greenwood Cemetery. (See photo 6)

The cemetery property slopes gradually upward from the northeast to the southwest, with the gradient increasing to form a low hill at the southwest corner of the property. The cemetery is laid out in a rectilinear grid divided into 23 sections, with burial plots generally oriented west to east. Three east/west and four north/south running dirt roads transect the property, allowing vehicular and pedestrian access to all sections of the cemetery. These informal dirt roads are approximately 10-15 feet in width and are not named.

The entire cemetery site is considered a contributing resource. The site contains one noncontributing building in the northwest corner, which is an approximately 10' x 12' storage shed. An entry gate, constructed in 2001, is considered a non-contributing structure. Noncontributing objects on the site include a visitor's kiosk dating from approximately 1999, two modern aluminum flagpoles, and three recently installed stone benches.

Narrative Description

The early planning of Greenwood Cemetery remains somewhat of a mystery, as only one historic map of the site could be found despite extensive research of the property. This map, which was created after 1933, shows the same layout of burial sections and roads that exist at the site today. The relative date of the map was determined by the appearance of a dashed line denoting the second inmate burial section in the southwest corner of the cemetery that appears on this map, but was not separately sectioned or deeded to the prison for burials until 1933. No records or accounts of landscape design, platting, or formal planning could be located, and there is no evidence that any professional was involved in the design of the cemetery. Aside from existing records regarding two sections of the cemetery that were dedicated to the burials of prisoners from the Colorado State Penitentiary, no information is available regarding the dates that other sections of the cemetery were added. Burial records indicate that gravesites were opened in a somewhat random pattern, and there are no grave markers within a particular section that appear to predate the markers in other sections.

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The majority of the cemetery's sections are used for general burials and contain individual and family plots. There are, however, a number of sections that are designated for burial of those affiliated with certain fraternal, military, social or religious groups. These designated areas include two large sections at the northwest and southwest corners of the cemetery that were reserved for Colorado State Penitentiary inmates. (See photos 7 and 8) Burials began in the northwest prisoner section in 1871 and the southwest section was opened for burials in 1933. These sections were historically known as "Woodpecker Hill" because their original wooden slab grave markers attracted the birds once they began to decay. The wooden slab markers were replaced in the 1960s with small metal plates stamped out in the prison's license plate plant. Due to poor record keeping and the poor condition of the markers being replaced, many of the burials in the older of the two sections could no longer be identified and the plates simply read "CSP INMATE".¹ Inmate burials at Greenwood ceased in 1971.

Two other sections of Greenwood cemetery are designated for Civil War veterans. Interestingly, the Confederate Veterans section includes a large obelisk memorial purchased in 1899 by the Grand Army of the Republic (Union Veterans).² (See photo 9) The GAR Veterans also have a section designated in the cemetery. (See photo 10) Both Civil War sections are marked with modern flagpoles, which were installed in 2001 and 2002. Although there are no other designated veteran sections, many other veterans are buried in the general sections of the cemetery. Each veteran's gravesite in Greenwood Cemetery is marked with a red, white, and blue wooden stake placed next to the headstone. A number also have a small cast metal marker set near the headstone to indicate the veteran's branch of service or war in which they served. (See photo 11)

One of the largest designated sections in the cemetery is demarcated on the historic map as "Paupers Field and Catholics". (See photo 12) There are approximately 450 known burials in this section, with the first occurring in 1878. Many of Cañon City's indigent people, transient workers, and those who died without family or means are buried in Pauper's Field. There are few grave markers remaining in this section, presumably because the original markers were made from wood and have not survived, or because a marker was not provided at the time of burial. Some graves in this section are simply marked with piles of stones. An unusual feature of the section is the numerous burials situated north to south, while the vast majority of burials in other sections of the cemetery are situated west to east. It is not known why many burials in the Paupers Field and Catholics section of the cemetery deviate from this arrangement. Historically, Christian burials are oriented with the head of the deceased at the western end of the grave, based on the belief that they would be positioned to view the coming of Christ from the east on judgment day. Although some members of the Jewish faith also orient burials from east to west in order to position the deceased facing Jerusalem, many Jews do not follow this practice. However, the Jewish population of Cañon City was not significant enough during this period to account for the numerous north to south oriented graves, and there is no indication that Jewish community members may have been buried in this section.

Greenwood Cemetery's headstones and grave markers exhibit great variety in type, size, material, and condition. The majority of markers date from the late 19th century and early 20th century and provide a good representation of the evolving popular styles of that period. Numerous markers contain symbols or are shaped to illustrate the decedents' military service or membership in various fraternal organizations. Although a number of markers are large and ornate, the cemetery does not contain any mausoleums or grand-scale funerary art. The most common marker materials at Greenwood Cemetery are granite, marble, sandstone, white bronze (zinc), and stamped metal. Historic records indicate that cemetery once contained many wooden markers, including both tablet forms and simple wooden crosses, but only a small number have survived. Of those that remain, none of the original markings are legible. Most other markers are in fair to good condition, however, some

¹ Cary Stiff, "In Rocks, Weeds, the Outcasts Find Final Rest," *The Denver Post*. 1 Sept. 1966: 10.

² John Lemons, "Vast Military History Represented in Area Cemeteries," *Cañon City Daily Record*. 25 May 1997: 1.

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display evidence of damage due to weathering, neglect, vandalism, soil erosion, or vegetation growth. From simple to elaborate, the markers of Greenwood Cemetery represent a true cross section of Cañon City's early residents.

Another notable feature of Greenwood Cemetery is the numerous grave enclosures that surround both individual gravesites and family plots. Many are constructed of elaborate wrought iron fencing, some with decorative iron cups at the top of each post, which were made to hold oil lamps that were lit on special occasions. (See photo 13) There are also a number of individual and family plots that are demarcated by low curbing made of stone, brick or concrete. A few of these curbed family plots have also been infilled with poured concrete, with the headstones set directly into the concrete rather than the ground. Several other grave enclosures are built from simple metal pipes supported by metal or stone posts. (See photos 14 and 15) One of the more modest examples is constructed of rustic wood posts and chicken wire fencing.

Simple agricultural fencing of square wire mesh bounds the perimeter of the cemetery. (See photo 16) Although the construction date of the fencing is unknown, it appears to date from within the period of significance. The fencing along the eastern boundary of the cemetery is anchored with square metal posts, while the remainder of the fencing is supported by rustic wooden posts. The main entrance, located on the east side of the cemetery along South 1st Street, provides the only vehicular access to the cemetery. A stock gate and cattle guard at the main entrance were removed and replaced with a new open metalwork gate and archway sign in 2001. The gate features an incised sheet metal panel depicting a covered wagon and the archway above reads "GREENWOOD CEMETERY." (See photo 1) The gate is flanked by random course battered stone piers that may be original to the site. (See photo 18) There is also a smaller slatted metal pedestrian gate with a cattle guard at the northeast corner of the property. Near the northwest corner of the cemetery is an informal gate constructed of rustic wood, wire mesh and barbed wire. A fourth disused entry point is located near the southeast corner of the cemetery, where a metal chain is swagged between two metal posts. (See photo 19)

Greenwood Cemetery has never been formally landscaped and does not have an irrigation system. Although a water line was installed in 1916, it was only large enough to accommodate the watering of select shrubs and trees and not the entire cemetery grounds.³ This water line has not been functional for many years. The dry land, however, does support native grasses, shrubs, cactus, and wildflowers. Identified species include grama grass, buffalo grass, prickly pear cactus, and cholla cactus. Some gravesites also include heritage plantings of lilac bushes, roses, and iris. Many of the cemetery's trees are Cottonwood, and are largely located along the Deweese-Dye irrigation ditch at the northern boundary of the property. Other tree species on the cemetery site include elm and mulberry. Unfortunately, many mature trees have been lost to drought in recent years, leaving the majority of the cemetery with only sporadic tree cover.

In comparing Greenwood Cemetery to other Colorado cemeteries listed in the National Register, several comparisons can be made to the Columbia Cemetery (5BL.171, listed August 1, 1997) in Boulder and the Ute Cemetery (5PT.122, listed April 1, 2002) in Aspen. Like Greenwood Cemetery, both examples were established in the late 19th century and are located near their respective downtown cores. Both sites also exhibit a simple, functional design and low maintenance, natural landscapes. Columbia Cemetery, in particular, has a very similar layout to Greenwood Cemetery, with its dirt roads laid out in a grid pattern that delineates various sections within the cemetery. Because these cemeteries were established in relatively small settlements in arid locations, they lack the planned landscaping, sweeping lawns, and curvilinear roadways associated with the Rural Cemetery Movement that was popular during the period.

³ Sally Nash, "Greenwood Cemetery Dates Back to 1860s," *Cañon City Daily Record*. 16 Nov. 1967: 14.

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Noncontributing Resources

The cemetery property includes one non-contributing building, one non-contributing structure, and six non-contributing objects:

Maintenance shed (noncontributing building, n.d.)

An approximately 10'x12' building located in the northwest corner of the cemetery property. It is constructed with modern materials mixed with randomly salvaged materials of unknown origin. The shed has a modern corrugated metal roof, modern metal door, and what appears to be salvaged wood planks for wall construction. The date of construction of the shed is unknown. It is considered non-contributing due to the lack of definitive information on the age of the structure or materials. (See photo 21)

Entry gate (noncontributing structure, 2001)

Located at the main entrance of Greenway Cemetery, the gateway consists of metal posts, approximately 10' in height, which support an open metalwork archway reading "GREENWOOD CEMETERY". The gate below the archway is constructed from square metal tubing and an incised sheet metal panel depicting a covered wagon. The entry gate was constructed in 2001 and is therefore non-contributing. (See photo 17)

Information kiosk (noncontributing object, 1999)

The kiosk is modeled after Cañon City's historic Rudd Cabin and houses a reference copy of cemetery burial records as well as a map of the cemetery. The wooden model of the cabin is supported by a metal post with an anvil at the base. The information kiosk was added to the site in 1999, and is therefore non-contributing. (See photo 20)

Flagpoles (two noncontributing objects, 2001 and 2002)

The cemetery contains two modern aluminum flagpoles. One flagpole was erected in the GAR section of the cemetery in 2001, and the other was erected in the Confederate Veterans section in 2002. Both flagpoles are approximately 15' in height and are topped with gold ball ornaments. (See photos 9, 10.)

Benches (noncontributing objects, ca. 2000)

There are three stone benches in the cemetery, two of which are located in the GAR section alongside the flagpole, and the other in the Confederate section next to the flagpole. The benches have two stone legs and a stone slab top, and are approximately 36" in length and 18" in width. They were installed in the early 2000's following the installation of the flagpoles.

Integrity

Greenwood Cemetery retains a high level of integrity that is evident in the overall location, setting and design of the site. The essential topographical features of the cemetery remain much as they naturally existed, with a hilltop location and a slightly sloping grade that highlights panoramic views of the surrounding mountains. The only known early map of the cemetery depicts the pattern of circulation within the site via a grid of dirt roads that are represented on the map exactly as the cemetery appears today. The landscape of the cemetery was never irrigated, thus, natural vegetation has always been a key component of the overall aesthetic of the site. Years of drought and a lack of irrigation has resulted in the death of some landscape materials such as native trees and non-native grave plantings. However, many other local grasses, flowers and species of cacti and trees still thrive

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within the cemetery. The essential spatial and visual characteristics of the cemetery remain intact, lending a high degree of historic integrity.

Integrity is also demonstrated in the materials and art forms present that are associated with the period of significance, which have changed little throughout the years. While typical signs of weathering are visible on some of the funerary art objects, most remain in fair to good condition. Those that have suffered the most are those most susceptible to weathering such as wooden markers; few of which remain. Other significant materials popular during the period of significance, such as the white bronze and stone markers, have fared much better. Local efforts to preserve the funerary art at Greenwood Cemetery have resulted in the professional restoration of a number of graves that had experienced significant weathering or vandalism. Because burials were largely concluded in 1971, there are very few modern grave markers that affect the overall visual appearance of historic materials and forms. A wide variety of funerary art can still be observed within the cemetery, with themes ranging from fraternal and military to religious and social. These historic materials and their subject matter help to define the contributing criteria for the cemetery and retain a high level of integrity.

Alterations to the site have been minor and typically unobtrusive. Non contributing, non historic elements that have been added to the cemetery include an arched entryway and gate, which features open metalwork lettering with the cemetery's name. The design is reflective of the numerous iron grave enclosures throughout the cemetery, and is therefore a compatible addition. A small visitor kiosk near the entry houses a listing of all individuals and families buried in the cemetery. Because the size and scale of the kiosk is relatively modest, it does not negatively impact surrounding contributing elements. Two metal flagpoles have been installed in the two designated military burial sections, which fly American flags in honor of veteran service, a tradition that is in keeping with cemetery etiquette and does not negatively impact the site. Small stone benches have also been installed on either side of the flagpoles. A storage shed for maintenance equipment has been installed in the northwest corner of the site. Constructed of natural materials that blend with the site and located in a corner of the cemetery, the shed does not have an adverse affect of the surrounding historic features.

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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 is 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 the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration and Settlement

Social History

Art

Period of Significance

1876-1963

Significant Dates

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is defined by the timeframe of active burial on the site beginning in 1876 and ending in 1963 in keeping with National Register guidelines; however, the Colorado State Penitentiary did not cease utilizing the cemetery for prisoner burials with their distinctive markers until 1971, which is considered

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significant for management purposes, if not for an argument of exceptional significance in the less than fifty year period. Sporadic private burials have taken place in family-owned plots since 1963.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

As a cemetery nominated individually under Criterion A, B, or C, Criteria Consideration D applies; however, as the resource derives its primary significance from its association with Cañon City's original settlement and social history as well as its distinctive funerary art in the form of representative late 19th and early 20th century gravestones.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Greenwood Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with Cañon City's Exploration/Settlement and early Social History. The cemetery is also eligible for listing under Criterion C for its representative collection of funerary Art of the late 19th and early 20th-centuries. Criteria Consideration D applies as the resource derives its primary significance from its association with settlement, social history, and funerary art as defined by Criteria A and C since the founding of the community. Greenwood Cemetery is the final resting place for some of Cañon City's earliest and most influential settlers, including those involved in shaping the local economy, politics and culture. With miners, politicians, prisoners, religious leaders, socialites, fraternal members, veterans and business people interred within the grounds, the individuals and families buried in Greenwood represent a cross-section of early of Cañon City development and society. Greenwood cemetery also contains significant examples of funerary art that embody the prevalent aesthetic characteristics of traditional funerary design during the period of significance, which often also reflect each individuals' fraternal associations, spiritual beliefs, military service and social position. Documentation and interpretation of these important aspects of Greenwood Cemetery can provide further contextual understanding of the early development of Cañon City.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement and Social History

As Cañon City's oldest cemetery, Greenwood Cemetery is an important part of the cultural landscape, and is the final resting place of many pioneer settlers, as well as those significant in the history and development of the city. These include war veterans, businessmen, miners, politicians, ranchers, Colorado State Penitentiary prisoners, and key members of local social and fraternal organizations.

Greenwood Cemetery is the burial place of many of Cañon City's earliest settlers, such as Benjamin Griffin and William H. McClure, who arrived with their families in the early 1860s. Many influential figures in the development of Cañon City are also buried at Greenwood Cemetery, such as William T. Bridwell, who was a prime stock holder in the Cañon City and Cripple Creek Toll Road Company, and Guy Hardy, who secured thousand of acres of park land for Cañon City and published the *Cañon City Record* for 52 years. A number of Cañon City's earliest business owners and those responsible for the construction of many of Cañon City's historic commercial buildings are also buried in the cemetery.

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Also interred at the site are prominent Civil War veterans who made Cañon City their home following their service. Greenwood Cemetery contains distinct sections for both Union and Confederate veterans. According to Tom Monaco, a representative of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and member of the Greenwood Cemetery Committee, the existence of a separate Confederate burial section is unique in Colorado. Typically, Confederate graves are scattered throughout the cemeteries. Although some of the Confederate soldiers buried at Greenwood Cemetery once lived in Cañon City, many lived in other towns, such as Salida, Texas Creek and Cripple Creek, and had requested to be brought to Greenwood Cemetery upon their death so that they would be buried in the dedicated Confederate burial section.

Several well-known local and state politicians were laid to rest at Greenwood Cemetery. These include Cañon City's first mayor George Rockafellow and his son, Benjamin Franklin Rockafellow, who was Cañon City's fourth mayor. Also buried at the cemetery are James H. Peabody, who served in several local government positions before becoming Colorado's Governor from 1903-1905, and James Clelland, a senator in Colorado's first senate in 1877.

With the establishment of the prison in Cañon City in 1871, the institution became a significant factor in the city's economic development. The prison also became an important part of Cañon City's social history. Although the majority of Cañon City's population had no contact with the prisoners, the stories of infamous inmates provided some of the city's most colorful history. Those inmates whose bodies were not claimed after death were buried at Greenwood Cemetery in one of two large sections dedicated to prisoners. These include Joseph Arridy, who was pardoned 72 years after his execution, and William Cody Kelley, the first person in Colorado to be executed in the gas chamber.

Greenwood Cemetery's burial records serve as a reflection of the early history and development of Cañon City, from the prominent and influential to the unclaimed and unknown. The following individuals represent some of the most historically significant buried at Greenwood Cemetery:

Robert Wesley Amick- A nationally known painter and illustrator born in Cañon City in 1879. His work primarily features Western scenes and is considered highly collectable. In 1928 he painted a mural in Cañon City's Municipal Museum. When he died in 1969, his ashes were interred in Greenwood Cemetery near the graves of his parents.⁴

Joseph Arridy- A mentally disabled inmate at the Colorado State Penitentiary who was executed for the rape and murder of a Pueblo schoolgirl in 1939. Research later determined that Arridy was coerced into confessing. Governor Bill Ritter granted Joseph Arridy a full pardon in 2011, making him the first person in Colorado to be posthumously pardoned.⁵ (See photo 22)

Truman Blancett- An Indian scout who was commissioned by the federal government to guide immigrants through hostile Indian territory during the Civil War. He came to Cañon City in 1870 and lived there until his death in 1945 at the age of 100. Blancett authored numerous published memoirs recounting his adventures on the frontier, which are credited in helping to shape the cultural perception of the west and its native people.⁶

⁴ "Cañon City-Born Artist Robert Amick Brought Home for Burial," Cañon City Daily Record, 29 July 1969.

⁵ "Bits of History Behind Unkempt Graves," Colorado Springs Gazette, 14 Apr. 2011: A6.

⁶ "Truman Blancett Laid at Rest," Cañon City Daily Record, 27 Jan. 1945.

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William T. Bridwell- An early Cañon City resident and one of the prime stockholders in the Cañon City and Cripple Creek Toll Road Company (Shelf Road). Completed in 1892, the road was the first stage route linking the Arkansas Valley with the Cripple Creek mining district. He was also a pioneer in the insurance business, and operated an insurance office in Cañon City for over 35 years.⁷

Gen. Robert A. Cameron- A civil war veteran and land colonizer, he was one of the founders of Union Colony, which later became the city of Greeley, CO. He also helped to establish Colorado Springs' Fountain Colony under General William Jackson Palmer. In 1884, Cameron became the warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary and moved his family to Cañon City. He purchased a fruit farm on the outskirts of Cañon City and lived there until his death in 1894.⁸ (See photo 23)

William C. Catlin- A pioneer resident who settled in Cañon City with his family in the early 1860s. He built the first brickyard in the city, Catlin Brick Works, which supplied the bricks used to build the penitentiary. He also built the Catlin building, located in downtown Cañon City. Catlin sold 10 acres of his homestead to the city in 1876, which became Greenwood Cemetery.⁹ (See photo 24)

James Clelland- A prominent businessman who moved to Cañon City with his family in 1872. He represented Fremont County as a member of the territorial council in 1876 and served as a senator in the first state senate in 1877. Clelland's daughter, Francis, was the wife of James Peabody, Colorado governor from 1903-1905.¹⁰

John Davis- A Civil War Medal of Honor recipient. The location of his remains was unknown until a transcription error was discovered in 2011 and his burial location was found in the Paupers Field section of Greenwood Cemetery. A headstone provided by the VA has since been placed to mark his gravesite.¹¹

W.M. Davis- Little is known about W.M. Davis, but his gravesite is the oldest known burial in Greenwood Cemetery. He died on June 16, 1865, more than 10 years prior to William Catlin's sale of the land on which Greenwood Cemetery would be established. Several other burials on the property also predate the sale date, suggesting that the Catlin land was an informal burial ground before it was owned by the city.¹²

Amanda and Marshall Felch- The couple met during their service in the Civil War. Amanda Felch was a hospital nurse and Marshall Felch was a hospital steward. They were married in 1865 and decided to move west, obtaining a claim in Garden Park, just north of Cañon City.¹³ When extensive dinosaur fossils were discovered in the area, Marshall Felch was employed for many years by paleontologist Othneil Charles Marsh of Yale University to excavate and send dinosaur bones back east.¹⁴

⁷ "W. T. Bridwell Passes Away on Thursday," *Cañon City Daily Record*, 29 Sept. 1927.

⁸ Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee, *A Walk Into the Past- A Tour of Greenwood Cemetery*, 2nd ed. (Cañon City, CO: City of Cañon City, 2006),16.

⁹ Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee, *A Walk*, 16.

¹⁰ Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee, *Greenwood Cemetery, Cañon City Colorado*, (Cañon City, CO: City of Cañon City, 2009), 22.

¹¹ "Colorado & Wyoming," *The Banner: National Journal of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War*, Feb. 2000: 9.

¹² Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee, *A Walk*, 18.

¹³ Mary A. Gardner Holland, *Our Army Nurses. Interesting Sketches, Addresses, and Photographs Of nearly One Hundred of the Noble Women who Served in Hospitals and on Battlefields during Our Civil War* (Boston: B. Wilkins & Co., 1895), 282-290.

¹⁴ "Suicided," *Cañon City Clipper*, 11 Feb. 1902.

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Benjamin Griffin- A pioneer settler who came to Cañon City with his wife Naomi in the early 1860s. There, they joined their previous friends from Kansas, Anson and Harriet Rudd. The Rudds and Griffins purchased adjoining lots on River Street, now named Royal Gorge Blvd., where they built adjoining log cabins. By 1864, Benjamin Griffin had homesteaded land on the south side of the Arkansas River and moved the cabin to his new land. In 2000, the cabin was restored and moved back to its original location, just east of the Rudd cabin behind the Cañon City Regional History Museum.¹⁵

Guy Hardy- Came to Cañon City in 1893 to treat his tuberculosis. He purchased the local newspaper the *Cañon City Record* in 1895 and published the paper for nearly 52 years. He is credited with securing the two thousand acre Royal Gorge Park for Cañon City, which was granted to the city in 1906 by Congressional action. His efforts also resulted in Cañon City's gain of Temple Canyon Park in 1912 and Red Canyon Park in 1923. In 1918, Guy Hardy was elected to Congress from the third district of Colorado and served six successive terms, retiring from office in 1933.¹⁶

Francis Hartwell- Arrived in Cañon City with his wife Eliza in 1870. Francis Hartwell was a blacksmith and real estate investor. He served as Cañon City Treasurer from 1877-78 and as Mayor from 1877-79. He was also known as the co-publisher of a noted history of Fremont and Custer Counties, titled *Southern Colorado-Historical and Descriptive of Fremont and Custer Counties with their Principal Towns*, published in 1879.¹⁷

Edward Ives- A renowned inmate of the Colorado State Penitentiary, Edward Ives was sentenced to death for the murder of a Denver police officer in 1930. When the first attempt to hang Ives failed due to a broken rope, he jumped up and claimed that he could not be hung twice for the same crime. However, it was quickly decided that his sentence was to be hung until dead, and he was hanged a second time. The second attempt was successful, although it took 23 minutes before he was pronounced dead. Prison Warden F.E. Crawford later claimed that the horrible experience of the Ives execution led to the abandonment of the gallows in favor of the gas chamber. Perhaps also due to the circumstances of his execution, a number of Ives' fellow inmates contributed the funds to place a headstone at his gravesite, making it one of the few stone markers in the prisoner sections of Greenwood Cemetery.¹⁸

William Cody Kelly- A Colorado State Penitentiary inmate sentenced to death for murder, he was the first in Colorado to be executed in the gas chamber in 1934.¹⁹

Julia Mack- She and her husband, Henry Mack, moved to Cañon City in 1875 and opened a lumberyard at the corner of 6th and Main Streets. Julia Mack was credited with establishing the first public library in Cañon City when she organized the Ladies Library Association of Cañon City.²⁰

Joseph Maupin- An attorney who came to Cañon City in the early 1880s, he served as mayor of the city from 1888-89. In 1890, Maupin was elected attorney general of the state of Colorado. He was the democratic candidate for governor of Colorado in 1892 but was defeated in the election.²¹ (See photo 25)

¹⁵ *History of the Arkansas Valley, Colorado* (Chicago: O.L. Baskin & CO, Historical Publishers, 1881), 638.

¹⁶ "Guy U. Hardy, Daily Record Publisher, Dies Sunday Morning," *Cañon City Daily Record*, 28 Jan. 1947.

¹⁷ *History of the Arkansas Valley*, 660.

¹⁸ "Bits of History Behind Unkempt Graves" *Colorado Springs Gazette* 14 Apr. 2011: A6.

¹⁹ "First Prison Gas Victim Placed in New Burial Plot," *Cañon City Daily Record*, 27 June 1934.

²⁰ "Death comes to Mrs. Julia L. Mack at Hospital on Thursday Morning," *Cañon City Daily Record*, 6 Aug. 1942: 1.

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William H. McClure- A member of the group of approximately 20 families known as the “resurrectionists” who arrived from Iowa to settle in Cañon City in 1864. He soon opened a grocery store with his brother James and began investing in Cañon City real estate. He built several downtown business blocks, many residences, and the McClure House (later the Strathmore Hotel).²²

James H. Peabody- An early Cañon City businessman who became mayor of the city in 1901 and Governor of Colorado from 1903-05. He is credited with establishing Cañon City’s First National Bank, Cañon City Water Works, and the Cañon City Light and Power Company. He was also an active member of the Masonic Order and served as the Mount Moriah Lodge #15 Worshipful Master from 1880-84, and again from 1894-95. His former residence at the corner of 4th Street and Royal Gorge Blvd. is now the home of the Greater Cañon City Area Chamber of Commerce.²³ (See photo 26)

George E. Pease- A Civil War veteran and lawyer who came to Colorado in 1871, settling in Fairplay. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Colorado in 1875 and was a member of the 6th General Assembly. In 1886, Pease served a term as representative of Park County, CO, and was elected to the state Senate from Park County in 1894.²⁴

Thomas Prescott- An early fruit grower in Cañon City. He was a Civil War veteran and a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Greenwood Post 10 in Cañon City. He was also the last living survivor of the charter members of the Cañon City Methodist Society.²⁵

Jesse Rader- A fruit farmer and cattle rancher who settled in Cañon City in 1865 with his family. Rader served three terms as Fremont County Sheriff, often times keeping prisoners in his own home because there was no jail. The historic Rader home is still standing near the Fremont County Judicial Center and County Sheriff’s Office.²⁶

Benjamin Franklin Rockafellow- The son of George Rockafellow, he was active in Cañon City business, public and social life. He served as postmaster from 1869-1879 and as mayor in 1876. He was instrumental in the opening and improving of wagon roads connecting Cañon City with the mountain mining districts and in securing railroads in the area. He built a large farm and fruit orchard, Fruitmere Farm, and became known as the founder of the fruit industry in Cañon City. Rockafellow was also a stockholder in the Cañon City and Cripple Creek Toll Road Company.²⁷

George Rockafellow- A Civil War veteran and the patriarch of one of Cañon City’s most prominent families, he came to Cañon City in 1870. When the city was incorporated in 1872, George Rockafellow became its first

²¹ “Hon. Joseph H. Maupin,” *The Evening Post*, 7 Nov. 1892: 1.

²² *Portrait and Biographical Record of the State of Colorado* (Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1899), 27.

²³ “Gov. Peabody Laid to Rest,” *Cañon City Cannon*, 29 Nov. 1917: A1.

²⁴ “George E. Pease Dead,” *The Aspen Weekly Times*, 15 May 1895: 1.

²⁵ Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee, *A Walk*, 26.

²⁶ Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee, *A Walk*, 27.

²⁷ “Cañon City Rockafellow Family Helped Open Colorado Territory,” *Pueblo Star Journal & Chieftan*, 27 Jan. 1963.

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mayor. He and his son, Benjamin Franklin Rockafellow were active in coal mining interests and in planting orchards in East Cañon City.²⁸

Milby Smith- Born in 1794, he served in the War of 1812 at the age of 18 and in the Mexican American War at the age of 52. He was well respected in Cañon City, and admired for his well-kept garden. Milby Smith died in 1877, and is the oldest known veteran buried in Greenwood Cemetery.²⁹

Criterion C: Funerary Art

With burials dating from 1865 to the present, Greenwood Cemetery contains a great variety of headstones and grave markers. Many of those dating from the period of significance are excellent representations of the evolving popular types, styles, materials, and symbols of the late 19th and early 20th century. This diversity not only reflects the period in which the burial took place, but also the interred person's wealth, social associations, values, and religious beliefs. As such, Greenwood Cemetery's funerary art is also a tangible representation of Cañon City's early society.

The type and size of the headstones at Greenwood Cemetery vary considerably. Typical types include vertical tablet markers, flat markers, block/monument style markers, slant/bevel face markers, and obelisk style markers. Large markers often indicated the affluence or social prominence of the deceased, including that of military and political leaders. Larger markers were also used as the focal point of family plots, in which several family members are buried in one area. In many cases, a tall obelisk or monument style marker with the family surname was surrounded by smaller headstones marking the individual family member's grave. In other cases, a single large headstone was carved with multiple names to memorialize several family members buried in a family plot. (See photos 27 and 28) Smaller headstones, found throughout Greenwood Cemetery, may indicate the deceased was of lesser means or, possibly, more modest taste. Small markers were also often used in the interment of infants and children. A number of gravesites at the cemetery also contain both a headstone and a smaller tablet style footstone. (See photo 29)

Greenwood Cemetery's funerary art exhibits many of the stylistic elements popular in the art and architecture of the day. The Gothic Revival style is represented in the lancet arch shape decorating the tops of several headstones. (See photo 30) Many other markers display Neoclassical features such as sculpted urns, pediments, entablatures, columns, and draped cloth designs. (See photos 31-34) Victorian era motifs are also present in the decoration of many headstones, including delicate sculptures and carvings of angels, birds, lambs, greenery, flowers, and other nature-inspired ornamentation. (See photo 35) Egyptian influence is evident in the numerous tapered obelisks seen throughout the cemetery. (See photo 36) While many headstones are well crafted and ornately carved, others are simply detailed vernacular examples.

Headstone materials represented at Greenwood Cemetery include wood, sandstone, marble, granite, white bronze, and stamped metal. Wood tablet or wood cross markers were some of the earliest used at the cemetery. (See photo 37) Burials in the prisoner sections were almost exclusively marked with wooden tablets, but have since been replaced by stamped metal plates mounted on metal posts. (See photo 38) Today, there are only a few wood markers remaining in Greenwood Cemetery, and are unreadable. Grave markers executed in stone have withstood the ravages of time much better, although some composed of softer stones such as sandstone show signs of weathering as well. There are several examples of white bronze markers at Greenwood

²⁸ *About the Avenues* (Cañon City, CO: Fremont-Custer Historical Society, Inc., 1987) 20.

²⁹ Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee, *A Walk*, 29.

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Cemetery. These markers are a distinctive blue-gray color and are hollow. This fabrication technique became popular in the late 19th century because white bronze markers were attractive, more durable than marble, and about 1/3 the cost of marble. (See photos 39 and 40) Most, if not all, white bronze grave markers in the United States were manufactured by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, CT between 1874 and 1914. The company established several subsidiary locations across the nation to distribute the markers. There were subsidiaries in Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, IA, St. Thomas, Canada, and New Orleans. The white bronze markers at Greenwood Cemetery were likely supplied by the Des Moines, IA subsidiary, known as the Western White Bronze Company.³⁰

The decorative and symbolic themes represented in American gravestone art are derived from many sources including the Christian religion, Greek and Egyptian history, and fraternal organizations (which in turn often borrow from the older religious and cultural traditions). These symbols are important not only as beautiful commemorative and decorative objects that honor deceased loved ones, but also as symbols of the religious and social traditions that have influenced the development of American history and art. Grave marker symbols may also offer valuable insight about the person's life, or their family's feeling about their death. Many of the most common Victorian era and early twentieth century funerary art motifs are represented in the grave markers at Greenwood Cemetery.

Some of the most common grave marker forms are borrowed from the ancient traditions. A fascination with Egyptology emerged during the Victorian era as a result of many famous archaeological digs during the 19th century. Many symbols and motifs were adopted from the Egyptian culture in funerary art of the period. For example, there are many obelisk shaped markers present in Greenwood Cemetery, which are tall tapered columns originating in Egypt. The obelisk was an Egyptian symbol of sun worship that embodied their belief in the sun's ability to give and sustain life, and the continual cycle of rebirth represented by the daily setting and rising of the sun. This particular form was adopted by the Christian tradition to symbolize the death and rebirth of Christ.³¹ The shape is especially prevalent among the grave markers of those belonging to the Free Masons, whose fraternal teachings borrow heavily from both Egyptian and Christian beliefs. (See photos 26, 36 and 43.)

The Greek column and arch shapes can also be found in use on Victorian era grave markers in Greenwood as a symbol of the entrance or gateway into heaven. (See photos 31 and 41.) Another common Greek form, the urn, was a popular decorative funerary object. For ancient Greeks (and later Christians) the urn was used a classic symbol of death, whereby the body is a vessel (urn) for the soul, which has departed its earthly confines. When combined with a draped cloth, the pair represents loss and mourning after death. (See photos 24, 24 and 39.) In general, with or without the urn, the drape is thought to signify the veil between heaven and earth, and the sense of loss and mourning associated with the transition between the two realms.³² (See photos 32, 33, and 34.)

In addition to ancient cultures, American funerary art also represented the more modern Christian traditions and symbols. Perhaps the most widely utilized Christian symbol extant at Greenwood Cemetery is the cross, which appears in many forms. While the shape of the cross is a symbol that dates back thousands of years and has been used by many cultures and religions, in the Christian faith and American funerary art, it typically represents the crucifixion of Jesus on the cross as a symbol and reminder of God's love and forgiveness. That

³⁰ Barbara Rotundo, "Monumental Bronze: A Representative American Company," *Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture*, ed. R.E. Meyer (Ann Arbor, MI: UMI Research Press, 1989).

³¹ "Glossary of Symbols and Terms for Studying Cemeteries." www.history.org/teaching/glossary2.cfm. Accessed March 8, 2013.

³² *Ibid.*

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theme has many variations which can be seen at Greenwood cemetery, including a woman clinging to a cross, which depicts continual faith (photo 41); and the trefoil cross with three-lobed ends that represents the Christian Holy Trinity (photo 28).

Children's grave markers often contain the image of a lamb, which in the Christian tradition symbolizes innocence. (See photos 29, 33, and 35.) The representation of the soul by a bird is another Christian symbolic tradition that can trace its roots to ancient Egypt. (See photos 33, 41). Birds in flight are utilized to signify eternal life and the flight of the soul from bodily bounds. Doves in particular were considered representative of the purity of the soul and a symbol of peace.

Other influences shaped funerary art motifs during the period of significance, many of which were not necessarily overtly religious in nature, but reflected common cultural movements or social activities. The Victorian's focus on a return to nature is represented clearly in Victorian era grave markers which borrowed heavily from nature, and where flowers, trees and animals embodied a variety of meanings. The broken bud was often found on children's graves to symbolize a life cut short. (See photo 30.) The rose was used as an enduring symbol of love and a reminder that the soul achieves its most perfect state after death, while Calla lilies were representative of beauty and permanence. (See photos 33 and 39.)

Social affiliations in life were also at times symbolically represented in death. This is especially true with the fraternal order of the Free Masons. The most commonly represented symbol on Masonic grave markers is the compass and letter "G." This symbol appears on a large number of graves in Greenwood Cemetery from the earliest burials to more modern, indicating that the fraternal order likely had a strong presence in the community, and played an important role in shaping it. The compass is traditionally a tool of the architect, which enables him to ensure proportion, stability and beauty in his work. This translates into the tradition of Freemasonry whereby the compass represents an emblem of virtue, and the only true measure of a Mason's life and conduct. The letter "G", which appeared at the center of the compass in the American Masonic tradition beginning sometime between 1730 and 1768, has a variety of implied meanings including God (or deity, the Great Architect of the Universe), geometry, and the third letter of the Hebrew alphabet which invokes the holy number 3. (See photos 26, 34, and 43.)

As noted above, the Free Masons also often employed the obelisk shape as a grave marker in the Egyptian and Christian traditions. Free Masons who belong to associated groups within the fraternity of also represent their affiliation on grave markers. A number of members of the York Rite order are buried at Greenwood (frequently associated with the Knights Templar and Christianity) and have the crown and cross symbol engraved on their headstones. The crown itself is a symbol of immortality and righteousness, and when paired with the cross signifies the victory of life over death through the sovereignty of Christ. (See photos 42 and 43.)

The Modern Woodmen of America and the spinoff organization Woodmen of the World are other fraternal organizations that have highly recognizable decorative funerary art and symbolism. Founded in 1883 by Joseph Cullen Root in Iowa, the Woodmen fraternity was envisioned as one without a particular religious affiliation that would bind society through mutually held values of striving for family financial security, positive family life and service to the community. Root decided on the woodmen name after hearing a minister describe his congregation as "trees in God's forest."³³ The organization provided insurance to the working class that was affordable, and the Woodmen are widely remembered for their sanitariums built for improving the health of

³³ "Grave Markers." <http://www.modernwoodmen.org/AboutUs/History/Pages/Grave%20Markers.aspx>. Accessed March 8, 2013.

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their members.

The carved and highly stylized form of a tree with a broken limb was a common MWA theme utilized on grave markers, and the tree represented life while the broken branch represented mortality. The tree stump was also intended to signify equality and the commonwealth. Other symbols included the axe to represent industry, the wedge to signify power and the beetle to illustrate progress. A bird in flight is often depicted, which represents peace and purity. A scroll containing pertinent information about the deceased is meant to signify life and the passing of time while serving as a place of honor and commemoration. (See photos 45 and 46.) The number of MWA and WOW graves at Greenwood would suggest that they too played an important role in shaping the values and culture of early Canon City.

While there is only one example of an Ancient Order of United Workmen grave marker at Greenwood Cemetery, it is a beautiful symbolic representation of a larger movement that was taking place across America. The AUOW was founded by John Jordan Upchurch, a Free Mason, with the aim of adjusting "all differences which may arise between employers and employees, and to labor for the development of a plan of action that may be beneficial to both parties, based on the eternal truth that the interests of labor and capital are equal and should receive equal protection." Each member paid \$1 into the insurance fund to cover the sum of not less than \$500 in benefits that would be paid to his dependents upon his death. Each time a member died, \$1 was due from the surviving members to reestablish the fund. By 1895, the AUOW had more than 318,000 members across America.³⁴

The AUOW grave marker at Greenwood Cemetery prominently features the anchor, a symbol of hope, which is anchored in a rock. It is believed that this symbol may be derived from the biblical passage referring to Christ as "hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sincere and steadfast" (Hebrews 6:19). Early Christians also used the anchor as a disguised cross, and as a marker to guide the way to secret meeting places and is found in the art of the catacombs.³⁵

The types of fraternal insurance organizations represented by the Modern Woodmen and the AUOW were a popular means of providing financial protection to working class people at an affordable rate. The presence of only one AUOW grave marker at Greenwood would suggest that the AUOW may have not been as prevalent a local fraternity as the Free Masons or Modern Woodmen; nonetheless, it speaks to the diversity of social and fraternal organizations that were present early on in Canon City which would have significantly contributed to the development of its society and culture. Their beliefs and values are embodied in the funerary forms and symbols utilized and provide ample material for interpreting the social and religious attitudes of early citizens.

A large number of military service member graves are located in Greenwood Cemetery, many of them Civil War veterans, both Confederate and Union. The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was a fraternal organization of honorably discharged Union Civil War veterans, and they have a large presence in Greenwood Cemetery. Military service is honored in a number of ways in the funerary art present at Greenwood. The grave of Robert Cameron features an ornately carved sword, which boldly represents his military service. (See photo 23). Other graves are simply marked by the Standard US military issue marble headstone (See photo 44).

³⁴ "The Ancient Order of United Workmen." <http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/masonicmuseum/fraternalism/aouw.htm>. Accessed March 8, 2013

³⁵ Ibid.

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Small metal grave markers are placed alongside larger headstones in many cases and feature the markings of a particular military affiliation, such as the GAR or American Legion. Canon City history was shaped by the Civil War like every other American community. The Civil War prompted the exodus of large number of young men, many of whom did not return to the area alive. The large military presence in Greenwood Cemetery speaks to the effects of war on the relatively small community of Canon City, which is representative of larger national historical trends.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Pikes Peak Gold Rush of 1858 and 1859 brought the first white men to Cañon City. A group of speculators believed that the area would become the “Gate City to the Mountains”, and that they could capture the trade of those traveling to and from the new gold country. They laid out a small townsite, but were not successful in redirecting prospectors from the preferred route into the mountains through South Park via Ute Pass. In 1860, several Denver men hired civil engineers Buell and Boyd, who had previously platted Pueblo and Denver, to plat out Cañon City. The group jumped the claims of earlier prospectors and relocated and enlarged the original townsite to include twelve hundred acres.³⁶ The discovery of gold in the California Gulch shortly thereafter quickly attracted miners and prospectors to Cañon City. By the end of 1861, more than 200 stores and residences had been built in Cañon City, and the population was estimated at 900 people.

Pioneer settler Anson Rudd and his wife arrived in Cañon City from Kansas in August 1860. He and his friend from Kansas, Benjamin Griffin, soon built log homes on adjacent lots. Anson Rudd’s cabin was reported to be the only house in town with a wooden floor. His son, Anson Spencer Rudd, was the first white child born in Cañon City.

With the start of the Civil War, Cañon City was left nearly empty. With the heavy recruitment of troops, many of the city’s men went to join the Union or Confederate forces, while others left to avoid being drafted into service. Many older men, women and children returned to their former homes in the east or relocated to Denver. The last wagon pulled out of Cañon City in early 1863, leaving less than 25 residents behind. Anson Rudd and his family were among the few settlers who remained, and were left with the town records.³⁷

In 1864, a group of about 20 families arrived from Iowa to settle in Cañon City. Known as the “resurrectionists,” their arrival marked the beginning of a revival for the city. When the war ended in 1865, some of the original settlers returned and many new families began to arrive and occupy the vacant buildings. Cañon City’s sheltered location made it attractive as a haven for miners in the winter season, when little or no mining could be done in the mountains.³⁸ Coal, iron, marble, gypsum, granite, limestone, and oil were all discovered in the area, attracting many new prospectors to the city. In 1869, Captain B. F. Rockafellow planted an 80-acre apple orchard at the present day site of the Holy Cross Abbey. Many others followed suit, thus establishing Cañon City as a prime fruit growing region.³⁹ The next several years saw a steady growth in the

³⁶ Rosemae Wells Campbell, *From Trappers to Tourists-Fremont County, Colorado, 1830-1950* (Palmer Lake, CO: The Filter Press, 1972),27-8.

³⁷ Ralph Taylor, “Cañon City Has Had Long and Colorful History Dating Back Over Near-Century,” *Cañon City Daily Record*, 25 June 1953.

³⁸ *History of the Arkansas Valley*, 638.

³⁹ Karen Lungu, “Once Fruitful Time in Cañon City,” *Cañon City Daily Record*, 7 June 2012: A1.

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population, and Cañon City was incorporated as a city in 1872. George Rockafellow was elected the city's first mayor.⁴⁰

In 1868, early Cañon City settler and territorial legislator Thomas Macon was successful in executing a political deal that brought the prison to Cañon City. The first territorial (federal) prison was built in Cañon City and opened in 1871. When Colorado officially became a state in 1876, the city of Boulder competed with Cañon City to become the new location of the University of Colorado, with the losing city becoming the location of the Colorado State Penitentiary as a consolation. While Cañon City lost the University of Colorado, they won the state prison. The territorial prison in Cañon City then became the Colorado State Penitentiary. The prison brought a stable element to Cañon City's fledgling economy through the employment of construction workers, guards, and other prison staff. Located near the intersection of Royal Gorge Boulevard and 1st Street, the first prison building contained only 42 cells.⁴¹ When the need arose for a burial site for prison inmates in 1871, nearby landowner William C. Catlin began to allow burials on his property, although he retained ownership of the land. This burial site would later become the northwest corner of Greenwood Cemetery.

On November 9, 1875, William C. Catlin deeded approximately two acres of his property to the Mount Moriah Masonic Lodge of Cañon City for use as a burial ground for its members. One year later, on November 21, 1876, Catlin deeded an additional ten acres to the City of Cañon City, which included the section that was being used for prison burials. The two pieces of property combined were first known as the "City Cemetery" or "Pioneer Cemetery." The earliest recorded burial in the cemetery, that of W. M. Davis, is dated 1865. Several other headstones in the cemetery also date from the 1860s, indicating that a number of undocumented burials also occurred on the Catlin property prior to the transactions that deeded parcels to the Masonic Lodge and City in 1875-6.

Burial practices in the prisoner section were haphazard and the prison's record keeping was poor. Some inmates were reportedly even buried in the narrow spaces between other graves. With the need for additional burial space evident, the City of Cañon City deeded additional cemetery land to the prison in 1933.⁴² Located in the southwest corner of the cemetery, the graves in this area were opened in chronological order and the record keeping was more precise. William Cody Kelley, the first man in Colorado to be executed in the gas chamber, was also the first to be buried in the new prisoner section of the cemetery.⁴³

Eventually, the condition of the wooden markers in the two prisoner sections became so poor that in the summer of 1966, prison warden Wayne K. Patterson decided to replace all of the wood markers with small metal tags. Resembling small license plates mounted on metal stakes, the tags were stamped out in the prison's tag plant. Because the records were unclear and the wooden markers were unreadable, most of the tags in the original prisoner section simply read "CSP INMATE". The metal tags in the newer section include the inmates' name, birth date, and death date.⁴⁴ There are more than 400 marked prisoner graves, and likely a number of unmarked prisoner graves in Greenwood Cemetery. The last burial occurred in the newer prisoner section in the 1971, and the property is now once again owned by the city.⁴⁵

⁴⁰ Andrew J. Smith, "Colorful News Bits Give Early Cañon City History," *Pueblo Chieftan*, 23 June 1963.

⁴¹ Andrew J. Smith, "By 1870 New Settlers, Ranching Had Renewed Cañon City's Boom," *Pueblo Chieftan*, 17 June 1962.

⁴² "Burial Ground on Woodpecker Hill Will be Enlarged," *Cañon City Daily Record*, 7 Nov. 1933.

⁴³ "First Prison Gas Victim Placed in New Burial Plot," *Cañon City Daily Record*, 27 June 1934.

⁴⁴ Cary Stiff, "In Rocks, Weeds, the Outcasts Find Final Rest," *The Denver Post*, 1 Sept. 1966: 10.

⁴⁵ Victoria Newman, *Woodpecker Hill- Tales of Cañon City's Infamous Inmates*, 2nd ed. (Cañon City, CO: Museum of Colorado Prisons, 2007).

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For many years, the maintenance of Greenwood Cemetery was somewhat sporadic. In 1956, local resident John J. Ulrich began taking care of the cemetery voluntarily. He was a member of the third generation to live on the Ulrich family homestead located just ¼ mile from Greenwood Cemetery. The cemetery was also close to his heart because his parents, grandparents, and baby brother were all buried there. Family members of those buried at the cemetery noticed his work and began paying him to water and care for their plots. His efforts included watering and pruning trees and plants, repairing broken headstones, and even digging graves with a shovel. He also enjoyed spending time with visitors to the cemetery and telling the stories of those buried there.⁴⁶ He continued to work at the cemetery until his death in 1999.

Occasionally, veterans groups, boy scouts, or other volunteers would organize events to clean the cemetery. As time and funds permitted, the city filled holes, straightened markers, and burned the weeds. Several incidences of vandalism occurred in the 1980s and 1990s, causing damage to numerous headstones.⁴⁷

In 1995, local residents Mary Anne Thomas and Cara Fisher initiated a stone reading project at Greenwood Cemetery. Using a grant from the local Bankers Association to complete the project, the two enlisted the help of volunteers to document the names and dates on each of the cemetery's headstones. Their work was then carefully entered into a database by volunteer Tanna Miles. Another volunteer, Ralph Hastings, then researched all of the obituaries available at the Cañon City Local History Center. This information was then compiled and uploaded to the Internet through Rootsweb.

The Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee was organized by Cara Fisher in 2001. The Committee's focus is the repair, restoration, and protection of the headstones and grave markers present in the cemetery. That same year, committee member Carol McNew combined all of the information available about the cemetery's burials into one comprehensive list. The list is now available at the cemetery's information kiosk and at the Local History Center. In 2004, committee members Carol McNew, Tom Monoco, and Ann Swim began a digital inventory and photo record of each headstone and grave marker in Greenwood Cemetery. The project was completed in 2007, although the inventory continues to be updated as additional information becomes available.⁴⁸

With funds provided annually by the City of Cañon City, the Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee has arranged for the repair and restoration of numerous headstones throughout the cemetery. Most of the restorations were performed by local resident and internationally acclaimed stone mason John Hofmann.⁴⁹ Several others were repaired by Stonehuggers Inc. of Indiana. Over 70 headstones have been restored since the program began in 2006.

Other projects completed by the Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee, with the assistance of the City of Cañon City, include:

- Installation of a new gate and entryway produced by the City Shop employees in 2001,
- Installation of two new flagpoles for the GAR and Confederate Veterans Sections of the cemetery,

⁴⁶ Cathy Cochran-Lewis, "He's Got Lots of Friends in Old Plots," *The Pueblo Chieftan*, 16 Aug. 1990.

⁴⁷ John Lemons, "Cemetery Vandalism Continues," *Cañon City Daily Record*, 2 Aug. 1988: 1.

⁴⁸ Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee, *Greenwood Cemetery*, 6.

⁴⁹ Charlotte Burrous, "Cemetery Committee Working to Restore Stones," *Cañon City Daily Record*, 3 June 2009: A1.

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- Removing weeds, nuisance bushes, dead trees, and stumps
- Maintaining a trash barrel on cemetery grounds,
- Raising and lowering the flags daily in the summer,
- Filling in sunken graves and badger holes,
- Conduct tours and classes throughout the year,
- Installation of an information kiosk containing the cemetery's burial records,
- Development of an "Adopt-a-Plot" plan, which allows community volunteers to take care of the gravesites,
- Publishing the informational booklets *A walk Into the Past- A Tour of Greenwood Cemetery* in 2006, and *Greenwood Cemetery, Cañon City, Colorado* in 2009,
- Producing brochures, programs and flyers about Greenwood Cemetery through the City of Cañon City,
- Creating a replica wooden slab marker for the grave of 6-year-old Leroy Cotteral,
- Raising funds to purchase a headstone for former cemetery caretaker John J. Ulrich.⁵⁰

Another major effort of the Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee involves replacing the damaged, deteriorated or missing headstones of Civil War Veterans with new white marble headstones provided by the Veterans Administration. Committee member Doyle Brewer and his family have been responsible for locating the headstones in need of replacement and applying for the new headstones.⁵¹

The committee is also responsible for organizing Veterans Day and Memorial Day ceremonies at Greenwood Cemetery each year. The ceremonies include the dedication of new stones, flag raising, gun salutes, speeches, presentations, and reenactments with costumes of the period. Typical participants in the ceremonies are the Greenwood Guard, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the Civil Patrol Cadets, and the Colorado Mounted Rangers Color Guard. The public is encouraged to attend the ceremonies as well.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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⁵⁰ Greenwood Pioneer Cemetery Committee, *A Walk*, 6.

⁵¹ John Lemons, "Civil War Ceremony," *Cañon City Daily Record*, 13 Nov. 2001: 1.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Cañon City History Center
History Colorado

Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):
5FN.25

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.461 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

The UTM reference point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u>	<u>478333</u>	<u>4253393</u>	3	<u>13</u>	<u>478515</u>	<u>4253154</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>13</u>	<u>478550</u>	<u>4253395</u>	4	<u>13</u>	<u>478333</u>	<u>4253146</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

(NAD 83)

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Per the legal description, commencing at the Northeast corner of the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Five (5) in Township Nineteen (19) South Range Seventy (70) West, thence West Ten (10) chains, thence South Twelve (12) chains, thence East Ten Chains, thence North Twelve (12) chains to the point of beginning [PM 6th, T.19S R70W, section 5, SE, NW].

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above boundary description is inclusive of the two pieces of property owned by the City of Cañon City and Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15 of Cañon City, which combined constitute all of the land historically associated with Greenwood Cemetery. The boundary description was derived from the combined property descriptions contained in Fremont County Warranty Deed #4051 dated November 9, 1875 between William C. Catlin and Mount Moriah Lodge No. 15, and Warranty Deed #5084 dated September 21, 1876 between William C. Catlin and the Town of Cañon City.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charise Boomsma/Jennifer Wendler Lovell (for property owners)

organization The Preservation Studio, Inc. date 1-30-13

street & number 118 North Tejon Street, Suite 400 telephone (719) 761-4898

city or town Colorado Springs state CO zip code 80903

e-mail charise@thepreservationstudio.com

Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Greenwood Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Cañon City
County: Fremont **State:** Colorado
Digital tifs on file with the National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

1 of 47:

Photographer: Carol McNew, Friends of Greenwood Cemetery
Date Photographed: 04/30/12
Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Greenwood Cemetery entrance gate, non-contributing object

2 of 47:

Photographer: Carol McNew, Friends of Greenwood Cemetery
Date Photographed: 04/30/12
Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Overall view of cemetery looking northeast

3 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma
Date Photographed: 01/08/13
Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Overall view of cemetery looking southwest

4 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma
Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Greenwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Overall view of cemetery looking west

5 of 47:

Photographer: Carol McNew, Friends of Greenwood Cemetery

Date Photographed: 04/30/12

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Overall view of cemetery looking east

6 of 47:

Photographer: Carol McNew, Friends of Greenwood Cemetery

Date Photographed: 04/30/12

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Overall view of cemetery looking north

7 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Woodpecker Hill penitentiary area, southwest corner of cemetery

8 of 47:

Photographer: Carol McNew, Friends of Greenwood Cemetery

Date Photographed: 04/30/12

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Woodpecker Hill penitentiary area, northwest corner of cemetery

9 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Confederate burial section with non-contributing flagpole

10 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Grand Army of the Republic burial section, non-contributing flagpole visible

11 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Metal veteran's decorative grave marker, reads "American Legion" at perimeter and features initials "US" on the interior surrounded by wreath motif.

12 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Overall view of Catholic's and Pauper's section

13 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado
County and State

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Wrought iron grave enclosure with sandstone head and foot stones of Giles R. Bower, dated June 15, 1880

14 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Stone plot enclosure with concrete encapsulation

15 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Stone corners with metal pipe rail plot enclosure

16 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Agricultural fencing at east perimeter

17 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Wood post and agricultural on west perimeter

18 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Stone piers at entry gate

19 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Metal entry gate at northeast corner

20 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Non-contributing visitor's kiosk

21 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Non-contributing storage shed

22 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Prisoner Joseph Arridy's grave marker with photo and mementos from visitors

23 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma
Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
General Robert A. Cameron grave marker, granite with ornate carving reflecting military service record

24 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma
Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
William C. Catlin grave marker, granite with obelisk shape topped by carved decorative urn

25 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma
Date Photographed: 01/08/13
Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Joseph Maupin grave marker

26 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma
Date Photographed: 01/08/13
Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
James H. Peabody grave marker, granite obelisk shape with masonic symbolic carving

27 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma
Date Photographed: 01/08/13
Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Griffin family plot with various marker dates and material

28 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma
Date Photographed: 01/08/13
Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Esser family plot with poured concrete enclosure and granite headstones; religious carved symbol visible on largest marker

29 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma
Date Photographed: 01/08/13
Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Headstones, footstones and carved stone plot enclosure for Horace J. and Oliver Wendell Carr, aged 3 months and 8 years. Lamb decorative carvings and lancet arch shape visible on headstones.

30 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma
Date Photographed: 01/08/13
Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Lancet arch shaped headstones of Albert J. and Francis J. Joel, aged 6 months and 3 months. Religious inscription reads: "Budded on earth, in bloom in heaven."

31 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado
County and State

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Column design sandstone headstone of Frank A. and Francis Hartwell, dating from 1880 and 1882, respectively.

32 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Draped cloth design headstone of J.W. Johnson dating from 1890, Masonic carved symbol visible at center.

33 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Intricately carved Victorian style carved headstones of Dorothy and Eleanor Colwell, dating from 1898 and 1900.

34 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Granite headstone of Robert A. and Catherine M. Savage with draped cloth and urn design; Masonic symbol visible at upper area.

35 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Lamb headstone

36 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Granite obelisk grave marker, George Rockafellow, 1880

37 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

Original wood headstones, inscriptions no longer legible

38 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

CSP Inmate grave marker, name unknown

39 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)

White bronze grave marker of Catherine Humphrey, 1889

40 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
White bronze grave marker with center planter, Harry McClure, 1900

41 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Stone grave marker with carved religious imagery of angel and cross

42 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Religious motif on stone grave marker featuring crown and cross

43 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Obelisk grave marker with masonic compass, Chas. A Johnson, 1887

44 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Military grave markers of Seth Wright including US Military issue marble headstone, metal grave marker star reading "Grand Army of the Republic," and red, white and blue stake.

45 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Ornately carved stone Modern Woodmen of America grave marker, George H. Westley, 1899

46 of 47:

Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
Ornately carved stone Modern Woodmen of America grave marker, T.B. Isett, 1902

47 of 47:

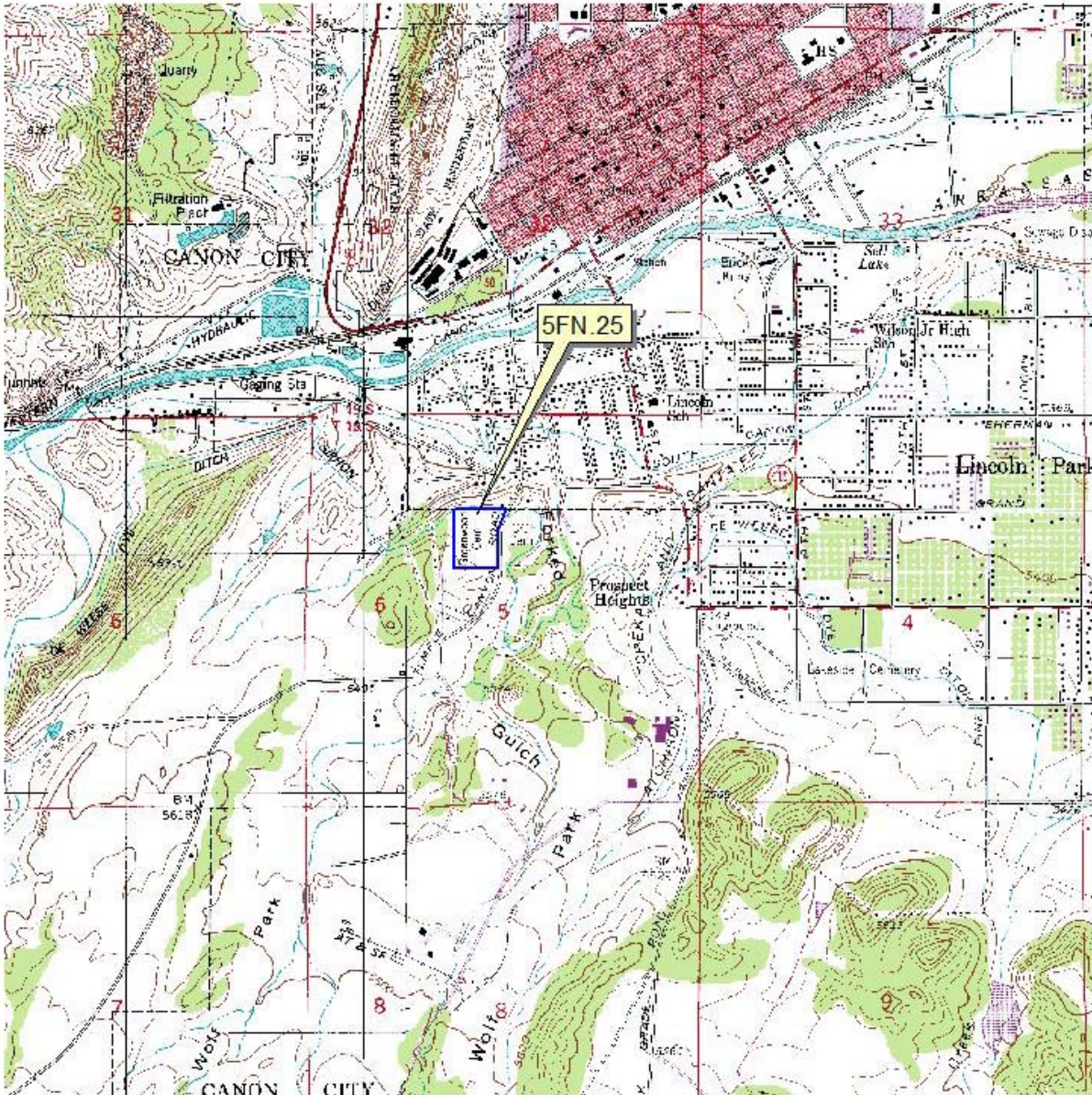
Photographer: Charise Boomsma

Date Photographed: 01/08/13

Description of Photograph(s) and number: (See site map for photo key)
AOUW headstone of Walter H. Wyatt with rope and anchor carving, 1895

Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

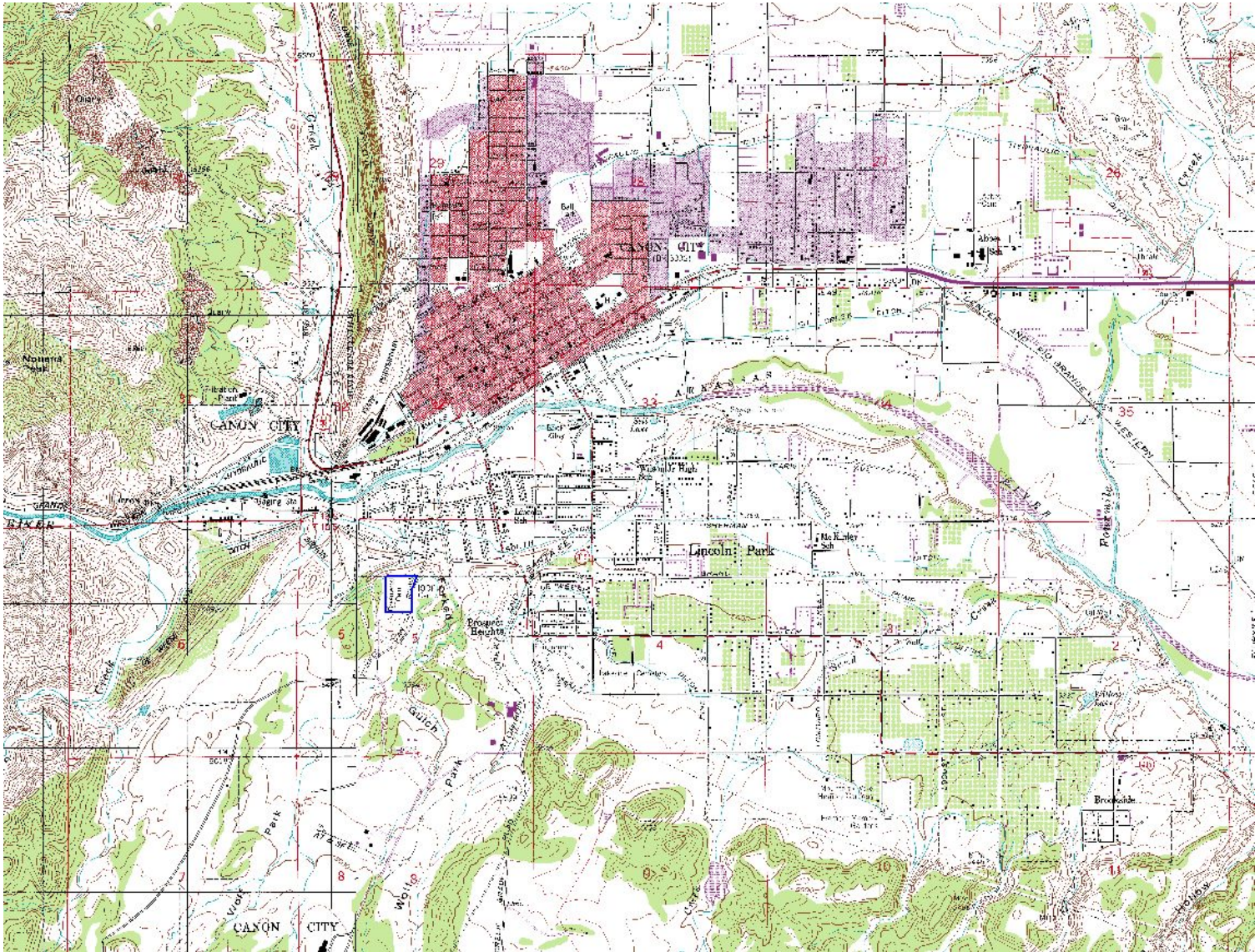
Fremont County, Colorado
County and State



USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Cañon City Quadrangle
PM 6th T19S R70W, Section 5, SE ¼, NW ¼
Elevation 5460'
UTM 13 478333mE 4253393mN
13 478550mE 4253395mN
13 478515mE 4253154mN
13 478333mE 4253146mN

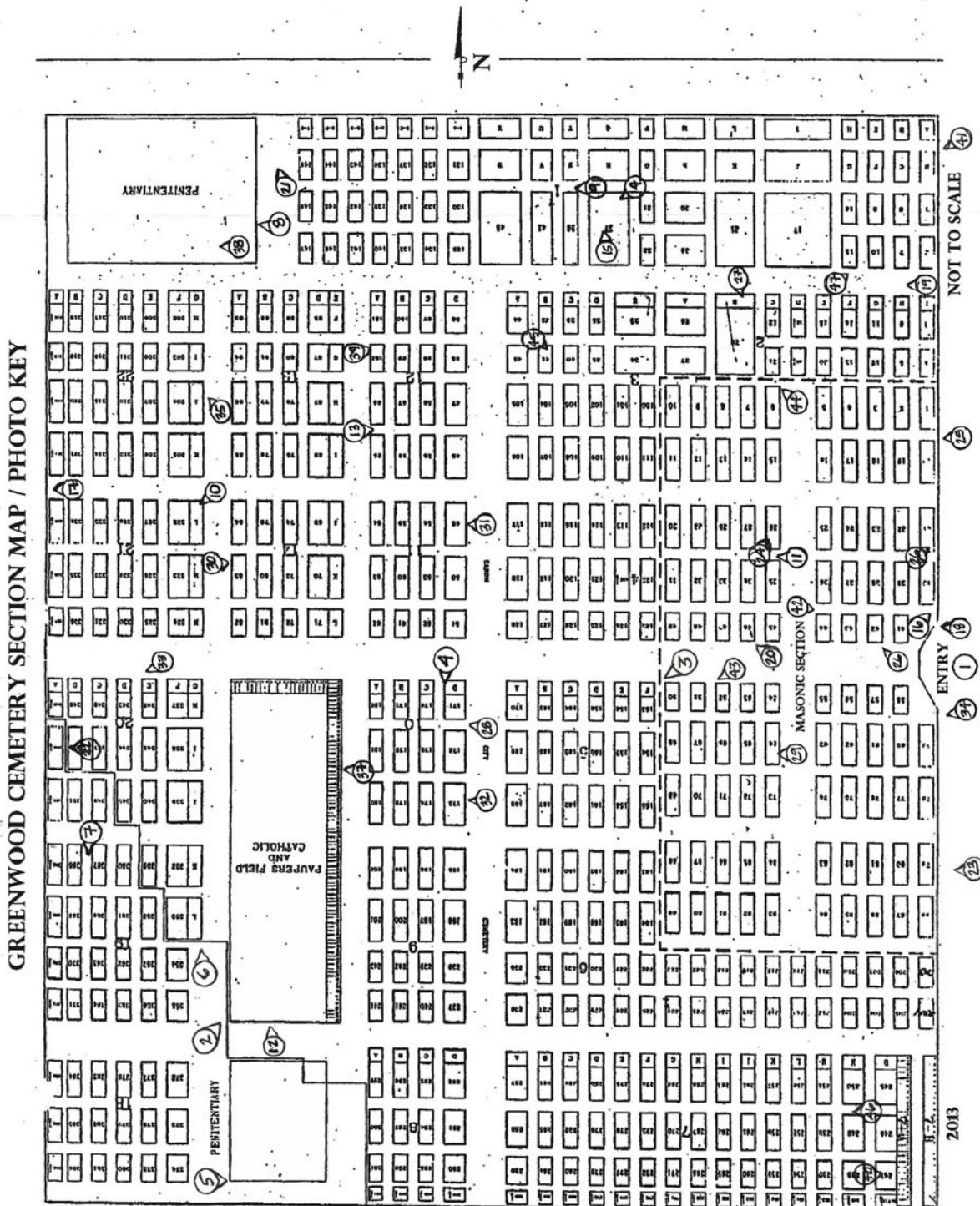
Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado
County and State



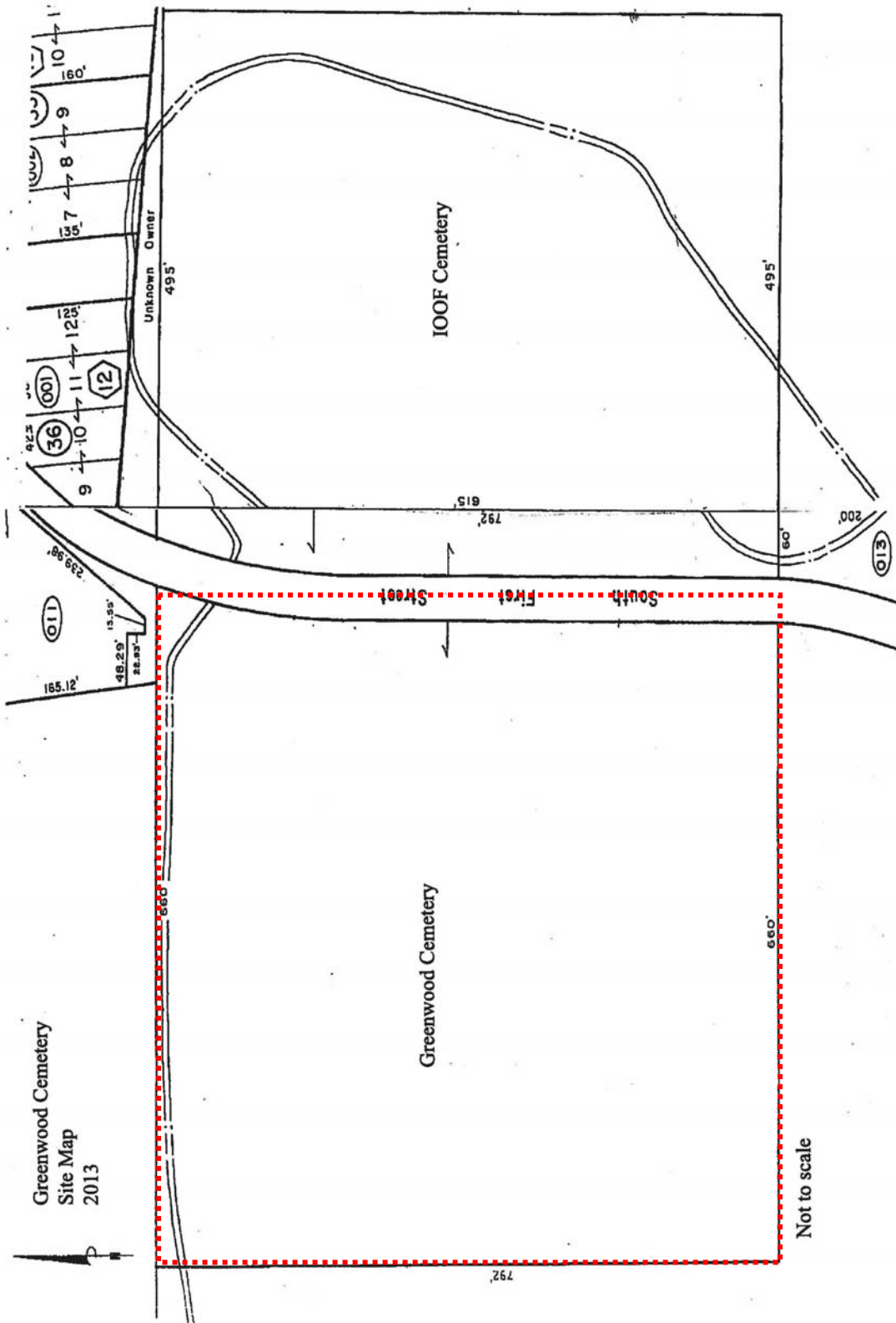
Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado
County and State



Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado
County and State



Greenwood Cemetery
Name of Property

Fremont County, Colorado
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name City of Cañon City (contact: Rebecca Walker) / Mt. Moriah Masonic Lodge #15
street & number 128 Main Street / 114 South 6th Street telephone (719) 269-9011
city or town Cañon City state CO zip code 81212

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.