

IV. The Cemetery as an Institution

Up to this point, discussion of Grove Street Cemetery has been directed at physical development of the grounds to the point where they are recognizable to the visitor in the early twenty-first century. Before concluding, it is necessary to mention several less tangible but highly important aspects of institutional history: the corporate Charter and family plots.

Among the thirty-two subscribers associated with James Hillhouse were prominent lawyers Simeon Baldwin, David Daggett, Pierpont Edwards and Jonathan Ingersoll. These men soon had the venture organized and formally recognized by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut as a corporation. Such action in 1797 makes Grove Street Cemetery one of the oldest corporations in the nation.

A further consequence of the enormous public interest generated by the construction of the wrought iron and sandstone enclosure during the 1840's was the assumption of the Cemetery's care by the City of New Haven. During the 1870's the charter of the Burying Ground was changed again to make the Cemetery the responsible trustee for perpetual care of gravesites. The estate of a Mrs. Learned made the first such endowment, and the practice continues to this day.

As recounted above, Grove Street Cemetery was established because of the cluttered condition of the old burying ground. This caused problems for families who wished to bury their dead with their ancestors. The Charter of Grove Street Cemetery makes it clear that consideration of family plots was highly important to the original subscribers. One of the first clauses of the Charter reads that the cemetery be "... better arranged for the accommodation of families ...". This makes Grove Street Cemetery one of the oldest cemeteries so organized in the nation.

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, a word is necessary about the people who chose Grove Street Cemetery as a final resting place and who have been neglected thus far in the narration. Their representatives of national stature or interest will be found enveloped in this history as their places of interment are surrounded by the wall and fence. Along with these prominent people are brief summaries of their accomplishments. With these representatives are many others, doubtless great in their own special way, who are too numerous to note, but to whom Grove Street Cemetery is a very special, indeed unique, monument.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING

I. Grove Street Cemetery in Particular

Heddin, James, S. *Civil and Military Records of Men Moved from the (New Haven) Green to Grove Street Cemetery*, unpublished paper (New Haven, 1944), in the collection of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, 114 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut.

Stokes, Anson Phelps, *Memorials of Eminent Yale Men*, Yale University Press (New Haven, 1914). Includes a chapter on eminent Yale Men in Grove Street Cemetery.

Townshend, Henry H., "The Grove Street Cemetery, a Paper Read before the New Haven Colony Historical Society October 27, 1947." In the Society's *Journal* and Collection (See Heddin, above).

II. Cemeteries in General

Ludwig, Allen J., *Graven Images, New England Stone Carving and its Symbols, 1630-1845*, Wesleyan University Press (Middletown, Connecticut, 1966).

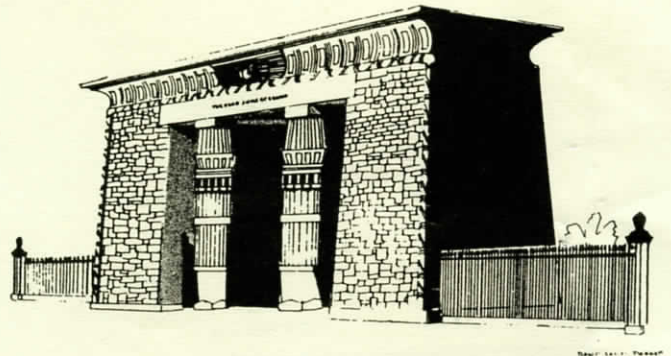
Osterweis, Rollin G., *Three Centuries of New Haven, 1638-1938*, Yale University Press (New Haven, 1953).

CREDITS

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HISTORY OF GROVE STREET CEMETERY

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History of Grove Street Cemetery

I. Introduction

While proceeding down Grove Street, the outside boundary of New Haven's "original nine squares," one encounters an open area in pleasant contrast with the commotion of a busy city and a large university: the Grove Street Cemetery, officially called the New Haven City Burial Ground. Should you venture further down Grove Street you would find some view of the area possible through a wrought iron fence; further on, to the intersection of High Street, would place you in front of the massive Egyptian Revival Gate to the cemetery designed by Henry Austin.

Lured inside by the aura of tranquility sensed from without, the visitor immediately finds the Chapel designed according to the strictest tenets of Victorian decorum with its gilded butterfly which, to the ancients, symbolized the flight of the soul. Behind the Chapel, and to either side, stretches the Cemetery proper: its rigid grid of avenues and paths softened by well-groomed trees and shrubs, and named after such living specimens as Spruce, Sycamore, Myrtle and Ivy. The Cemetery, chartered in 1797, is perhaps the oldest in the nation with this type of layout.

II. Establishment of the Cemetery

For the first one hundred-sixty odd years of her history, New Haven buried the dead in a common burying ground beneath and behind what is now Center Church on the Green. Efforts to improve conditions in the old cemetery gained important impetus after the yellow fever outbreaks of 1794-5 when James Hillhouse and others searched for a solution to the unsightly clutter of the upper Green. Hillhouse is known to have considered two possible solutions to the problem: the first was a private cemetery for himself and his family, but he discarded the idea for the resting place might not remain in his family; this led to the second alternative, a new public burying ground for the city.

Fortunately, there was such a site available in what was known as the "Second Quarter" bounded by what is now Prospect Street, Grove Street, but not extending beyond what is now High Street. The site was crossed by two roads, one since discontinued: a diagonal from High Street to the Plainfield Road and another then called the Second Quarter Road, later Pleasant Street and now Prospect Street.

Of historic interest and consideration are the former owners of the land and the uses to which it was put before it was acquired for a burying ground. One Nathan Mansfield had a farm on acreage owned by the Fitch Family. Captain John Mix (see number III. below) and later his estate owned land between the two roads and Grove Street. Further north, James Hillhouse and James Dana owned land. Hillhouse owned a small, triangular piece of the site acquired from Mansfield as early as 1791.

When the impetus for a new burying ground became acute in the mid-1790's, he bought a large part of the land between Prospect, Grove and the end of High Street in two equal purchases. Another acre was obtained from the Fitches. The remainder was acquired by means of a transfer of land between Hillhouse and the Mansfields. Thirty-two prominent citizens raised the funds to purchase the property, but it is unknown whether Hillhouse was their agent or whether his initiative caused the formation of the association.

III. Early History

Thus, in September 1796, the southeasterly part of the Cemetery was established and laid out. Lots were sold, and where appropriate, donated to the City for the poor, for "People of Color," and for deceased strangers; to Yale; and to the various Protestant Ecclesiastical Societies. It appeared that the venture was off to a good start, but within three years interest had cooled despite lowering the cost of a gravesite from five to three dollars. On assumption of the Cemetery's debt, the unused portion of the Cemetery was returned to James Hillhouse, exclusive of paths and alleyways, for him to sell and cover his expenditure. One former historian of Grove Street Cemetery felt Hillhouse was not successful in this venture.

By 1814, all the lots in the eastern part of the Cemetery had been sold. In response to the public need, Hillhouse and a group of others purchased from Henry Daggett another tract of land west of the Plainfield Road, almost doubling the Cemetery's size. The Plainfield Road was discontinued and replaced by Ashmun Street; Lock Street and Prospect Place made a complete circuit of the burying ground possible.

Several years earlier, three new churches had been completed on the Green in sharp contrast to the cluttered appearance of the old burying ground which continued to deteriorate for the next decade. A study committee concluded that it would be less costly to move the old tombstones and level the Green than build a wall around the old cemetery. By 1821 the project had been completed to the satisfaction of most of the populace.

Some time later, the question of an enclosure for the New Burying Ground arose due to the proclivity of wooden fences to rot. A total of \$14,000 was raised through donation and matching funds from the City. The success of this venture caused the idea of a fence to be discarded in favor of a stone wall. Initial and quickly approved construction of the north wall was followed by similar enclosures for the east and west sides. The problem of allowing some view of the grounds and yet erecting an adequate barrier was considered by such tasteful men as architect Henry Austin and sculptor Hezekiah Augur. They decided on the familiar wrought iron fence and the sandstone, Egyptian Revival style entrance arch. Egyptian Revival was in vogue at that time and was considered sufficiently massive but without offense to denominational sensibilities. The gateway was dedicated with appropriate pomp and circumstance in July, 1845.

Besides the enclosure around the Cemetery, there were several developments within the grounds between 1820 and 1850. Through the first two decades, the tiers between Cemetery streets were extended as necessary. The original Potter's Field behind the present Chapel was sold off to individuals in exchange for another plot in the northwest corner. During this period, the northeast corner of the Cemetery was lost to the Farmington Canal. The closing of the Plainfield Road left the City with some irregular lots; this was rectified when the Cemetery Proprietors deeded land to the City.

A two-fold sylvan beautification program was undertaken consisting of the removal of unwanted, wild cedars and the planting of trees and shrubs. Sponsors of the project were probably inspired by Biblical passages on tree-shaded tombs which were to be imitated but not equalled in splendor.

From 1870 to the present, there has been a more orderly plan of activity devoted to improvements. The Chapel, described above, was built in 1872. In 1877, land was ceded to the City for the completion of Canal Street. During the 1880's a major project was initiated: curbstones for the avenues and paths. A resolution for removal of stones from the Green placed on City plots was also adopted, relegating the colonial monuments to placement in alphabetical order along the north and west walls.

A Chronicle of Eminent People in Grove Street Cemetery

- Angell, James Rowland; 1869-1949.** 20. President of Yale University, 1921-1937. First President without a Yale degree upon election.
- Ashmun, Yahudi; 1794-1828.** 1. Agent of the African Colonization Society which promoted the settlement of Blacks in Monrovia, Liberia.
- Augur, Hezekiah; 1791-1858.** 54. Woodcarver, Sculptor and Inventor.
- Austin, Henry; 1804-1891.** 41. Architect. Designed gate of the cemetery as well as houses and public buildings.
- Bacon, Leonard; 1802-1881.** 19. Clergyman and anti-slavery man. Nearby is his sister, **Delia Bacon, 1811-1859**, originator of the Baconian Theory of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays.
- Bassett, John; 1652-1714.** 4. Captain of the trainband and Deputy to the General Court (Legislature) of Connecticut Colony.
- Beecher, Lyman; 1775-1863.** 12. Clergyman, abolitionist and Father of Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- Beers, Nathan; 1763-1861.** 72. Paymaster to Connecticut troops in the Revolution.
- Bingham, Hiram; 1789-1869.** 58. Pioneer Missionary to Hawaii, Clergyman.
- Bingham, Sybil (Moseley); 1792-1848.** 87. First American woman Missionary teacher in Hawaii.
- Bishop, James; born England ?-1691.** 59. Served as Secretary, Lieutenant Governor and Deputy Governor of New Haven Jurisdiction.
- Blake, Eli Whitney; 1795-1886.** 43. Manufacturer and Inventor of the stone crusher. His brother, Philos, invented the corkscrew.
- Bourne, Edward Gaylord; 1860-1908.** 24. Historian and Educator. Leader in the American Historical Association.
- Bradley, Phineas; 1745-1797.** 49. Soldier. Captain, commander of the artillery defending New Haven, July 5, 1779.
- Brewer, William H.; 1828-1910.** 48. Scientist. Influential in founding Yale Forestry School and co-founder of the 1st Agricultural Experiment Station with S. W. Johnson.
- Brewster, James; 1788-1866.** 21. Industrialist, Railroad Promoter and Philanthropist.
- Brewster, Jr. Kingman; 1919-1988.** 82. President of Yale University, 1963-1977. Ambassador to the Court of St. James.
- Camp, Walter C.; 1859-1925.** 86. The 'Father of American Football.'
- Candee, Leverett; 1795-1863.** 55. Industrialist. Developed first practical use of Goodyear's vulcanization of rubber.
- Clap, Thomas; 1700-1767.** 68. Rector (President) of Yale College, 1740-1766.
- Daggett, David; 1764-1854.** 60. Lawyer, Politician, Judge and Chief Justice of Connecticut Superior Court.
- Daggett, Naphthali; 1727-1780.** 52. Clergyman, Educator and President *pro tempore* of Yale College, 1766-1777.
- Day, George E.; 1814-1905.** 2. Yale professor of Divinity and Secretary of two Biblical Revision Committees.
- Day, Jeremiah; 1773-1868.** 69. Educator, President of Yale University, 1817-1845.
- Doolittle, Amos; 1754-1832.** 51. Engraver of Revolutionary Scenes and Silversmith. "The Revere of Connecticut."
- Dwight, Timothy, Sr.; 1752-1817.** 75. Scholar, President of Yale University, 1795-1817.
- Dwight, Timothy; 1829-1916.** 40. Educator, Clergyman and President of Yale University, 1886-1899.
- Eaton, Amos Beebe; 1806-1877.** 6. Soldier. Veteran of four wars, attained the rank of Major General.
- Eaton, Theophilus; 1590-1657.** 77. Co-leader of the expedition that founded New Haven and 1st Governor of New Haven.
- Evarts, Jeremiah; 1781-1831.** 29. Scholar, Writer and Missionary Executive. Editor of the *Panoplist* and the *Missionary Herald*.
- Farnam, Henry; 1836-1917.** 53. Prominent New Haven merchant and Philanthropist.
- Fisher, George Peck; 1827-1902.** 45. Historian and Theologian.
- Foote, Andrew Hull; 1806-1863.** 73. Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy. Responsible for breaking the Confederate blockade of Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- Giamatti, A. Bartlett; 1938-1989.** 81. President of Yale University, 1978-1986.
- Gibbs, Sr., Josiah Willard; 1790-1861.** 34. Professor at Yale Divinity School 1824-1861.
- Gibbs, Jr., Josiah Willard; 1839-1903.** 35. Classical Scholar, Scientist, and the "Father of Thermodynamics."
- Goodman, Mary; 1804-1872.** 88. African-American Businesswoman. Established the first scholarship for African-American students at Yale.
- Goodrich, Chauncey; 1790-1860.** 56. Yale Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Charge.
- Goodyear, Charles; 1800-1860.** 27. Inventor of vulcanized rubber.
- Griswold, Alfred Whitney; 1906-1963.** 30. Historian and Educator, President of Yale University, 1950-1963.
- Hadley, Arthur Twining; 1857-1930.** 18. Dean of Yale Graduate School when women were first admitted. President of Yale University, 1899-1921.
- Hoppin, James A.; 1820-1906.** 36. Teacher and Professor of Religion and Art.
- Hillhouse, James; 1754-1832.** 62. Attorney, Politician, Soldier and Civic Figure. Planted the elms, established Grove Street Cemetery. Nearby is his daughter, **Mary Lucas 1786-1871**, a Philanthropist and able Businesswoman.
- Hubbard, Leverett; 1725-1795.** 64. Soldier, Physician and Apothecary. First president of New Haven County Medical Association and the Connecticut State Medical Society.
- Humphreys, David; 1752-1818.** 9. Aide-de-camp to General George Washington.
- Ives, Eli; 1779-1861.** 15. Teacher and Professor of Medicine.
- Jocelyn, Nathaniel; 1796-1881.** 79. Engraver and Portrait Painter.
- Johnson, Samuel W.; 1839-1909.** 25. Yale Professor and co-founder of the Agricultural Experiment Station with William H. Brewer.
- Kingsley, James; 1778-1852.** 50. Professor of Hebrew, Greek and Ecclesiastical History at Yale.
- Lee, Richard C.; 1916-2003.** 85. Mayor, City of New Haven, 1953-1969.
- Loomis, Elias; 1811-1889.** 38. Mathematician and Astronomer.
- Lyman, Daniel; 1718-1788.** 5. Surveyor, Deputy to the General Court, Court Referee, Justice of the Peace and care-taker of the State's public records.
- Mansfield, Samuel; 1717-1775.** 44. Sheriff of New Haven - first time that office was mentioned.
- Marsh, Othniel C.; 1831-1899.** 39. Paleontologist. Recognized for organization of the whole skeleton rather than individual bones.
- Miller, A. Glenn; 1904-1944.** 84. Major, U.S. Army Air Force. Leader, 418th A.A.F.T.C. Band. Missing in action - Europe, December 15, 1944.
- Mix, Dr. Timothy; 1711-1779.** 3. Colonial soldier. Died on a British Prison Ship.
- Morse, Jedediah; 1761-1826.** 8. "Father of American Geography," and Clergyman.
- Munger, Theodore T.; 1830-1910.** 57. Distinguished Clergyman.
- Newton, Hubert Anson; 1830-1896.** 23. Meteorologist and Mathematician.
- North Wall.** 26. Stones from the Upper Green placed here.
- Notestein, Ada Comstock; 1876-1973.** 80. President of Radcliffe College.
- Olmstead, Denison; 1791-1859.** 16. Professor of Medicine and Natural Philosophy. One of the first two to observe Halley's Comet in 1835.
- Onsager, Lars; 1903-1976.** 83. J. Willard Gibbs Professor of physics. Nobel Laureate.
- Porter, Noah; 1811-1892.** 11. Professor. Clergyman and President of Yale College, 1871-1886.
- Seymour, Charles; 1885-1963.** 31. Educator and President of Yale University, 1937-1950.
- Sheffield, Joseph Earl; 1793-1882.** 33. Merchant and founder of Sheffield Scientific School.
- Sherman, Roger; 1721-1793.** 70. Statesman. Signer of the 4 basic documents of the Republic: the Articles of Association, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution.
- Sherman, Roger Baldwin; 1793-1863.** 71. Lawyer, U.S. Senator, and 32nd Governor of Connecticut.
- Silliman, Benjamin; 1779-1864.** 7. Educator and pioneer in scientific education. Founder of the *American Journal of Science*.
- Silliman, Benjamin, Jr.; 1816-1885.** 46. Yale Chemist and Geologist. First suggested some practical uses for petroleum.
- Skinner, Aaron; 1800-1858.** 47. Civic figure and supervisor of improvements to Grove Street Cemetery.
- Smith, Nathan, M.D.; 1762-1829.** 65. A founder of the Yale School of Medicine.
- Stiles, Ezra; 1727-1795.** 76. Scholar, Diarist, Clergyman and President of Yale College, 1778-1795.
- Street, Titus; 1786-1842.** 74. Businessman and Civic Figure.
- Terry, Alfred Howe; 1827-1890.** 42. Soldier. Major General, U.S. Army. Hero of Ft. Fisher near Wilmington, 1865. General George A. Custer's Commanding officer against the Sioux in 1876.
- Town, Ithiel; 1784-1844.** 17. Architect and inventor of the lattice truss bridge.
- Townsend, Martha; 1753-1797.** 78. First interment in Grove Street Cemetery.
- Townshend, Henry H.; 1874-1953.** 28. Proprietor and historian of Grove Street Cemetery. Antiquarian and Civic Figure.
- Trowbridge, Timothy; 1631-1734.** 63. Merchant, Soldier and Politician.
- Twining, Alexander C.; 1801-1884.** 37. Inventor of first practical artificial ice system.
- Webster, Noah; 1758-1843.** 14. Lexicographer. Published his Dictionary and a spelling book.
- West Wall.** 22. Stones from the Upper Green placed here.
- Whiting, Nathan; 1724-1771.** 67. Soldier, Colonel in the 7 Years' War.
- Whitney, Eli; 1765-1825.** 13. Inventor of the Cotton Gin and the system of standardized and interchangeable gun parts.
- Winthrop, Theodore; 1828-1861.** 10. Major, United States Army. First New Haven victim of the Civil War.
- Woolsey, Theodore Dwight; 1812-1889.** 32. Educator and anti-slavery leader, President of Yale University, 1846-1871.
- Woolsey, Melancthon Taylor 1717-1758.** 61. Soldier, and Colonel in Colonial Army.
- Wooster, David; 1711-1777.** 66. Soldier, Major General, 7th in rank below General George Washington. Killed in Action.
- Wooster, Mary Clap; 1729-1807.** 89. Revolutionary War patriot, wife of General David Wooster.

