



DEGENHARDT MAUSOLEUM

BIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH

PREPARED BY:
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STUDIO I- HISTORIC PRESERVATION

INTRODUCTION

Charles J. Degenhardt is the name that is carved on the entablature of the deceased's mausoleum. This feature is quite unique among its neighboring structures in Woodlawn Cemetery where for the most part they are identified with the last names of families they belong to. While this paper may not be able to unearth all the details as to why it was decided that Charles's name would be used, it will describe that upon the researcher's entrance to the structure it was confirmed that the others who were interred there was also his mother, his younger siblings, and his siblings' respective spouses. Hence, this paper considers this structure as a family mausoleum or in later paragraphs will be referred to as the Degenhardt mausoleum.

What was clear at the beginning of this current research endeavor was that the Degenhardt mausoleum was built more than a year after Charles's death on the 29th of September 1924. The next two interments were for his mother Wilhelmina and his younger brother Henry who both died in 1935. The rest of the family reunited with their departed loved ones in the decades that followed up until the 1960s with Rosa Degenhardt the last to be buried there in 1964.

At its most basic, one needs to ask the question, "Who is Charles J. Degenhardt and his family?" This could be followed by, "What was his and his family's background and position in in society that could have afforded them a place in a cemetery that is almost emblematic of high society because of its burials?" Lastly, one needs to ask if there are possible hints to the family's background through the mausoleum's design and construction. All these points, this work would interrogate.

To aid in answering these questions, the paper is divided into three major parts. The first part discusses the design of the Degenhardt mausoleum. It is in this portion where its form will be

tackled alongside the different building elements that were used to convey a specific architectural style. In addition, there will also be a short explanation of the different materials and finishes chosen by the owner(s), designers, and/or contractors. No discussion of an old building is complete without also presenting its current condition.

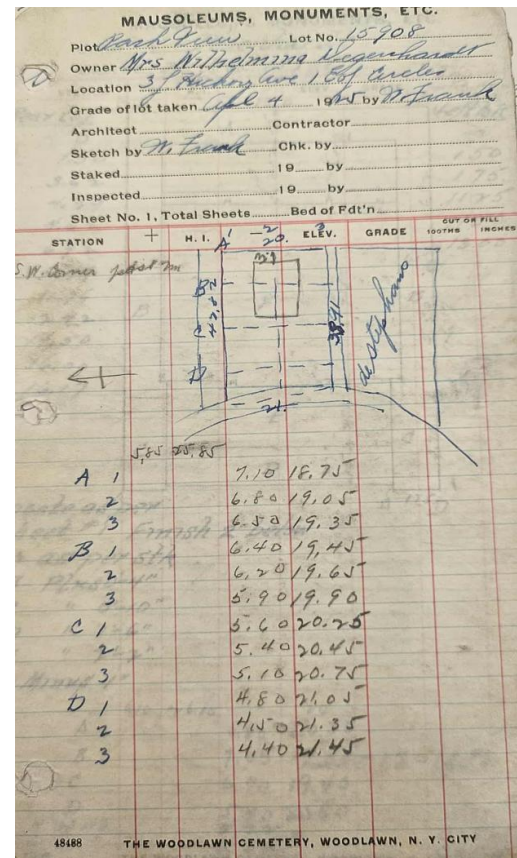
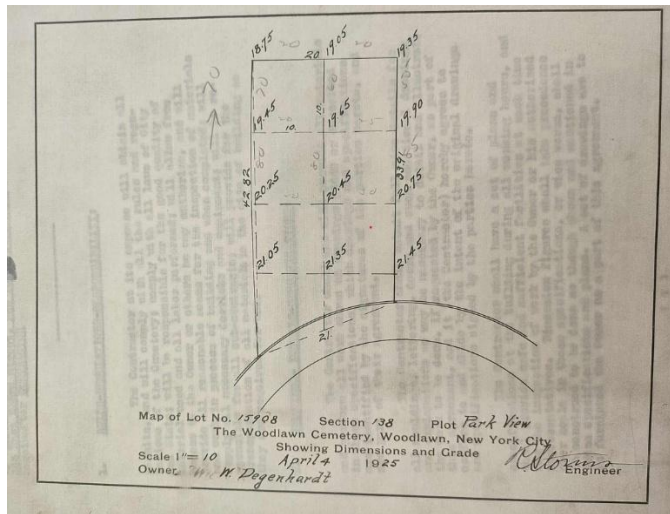
The second part of the paper which will provide a background of the Degenhardts. Archival materials about the family are sparse and admittedly some information may still be considered inconclusive. But this paper will attempt to construct a family narrative based on what is currently available.

The last part of the paper covers some events and correspondences regarding the Degenhardt mausoleum until 1998. These pieces of information could possibly aid in understanding the current state of affairs of the said structure.

The different methods employed by this work for research include desk research and on-site observation and documentation. Resources residing in Avery Library especially its extensive Woodlawn collection where the Degenhardt mausoleum has its own bundle included original plans, receipts, some official correspondences, and other archival official documents which helped piece together a narrative for the structure.

Part I – Architecture of the Degenhardt Mausoleum

Special Note: The researcher was only able to visit the mausoleum on two occasions. The first was on the 16th of September 2025. During the second visit which happened on the ---, she was not able to access the interior of the structure as the office inside Woodlawn Cemetery was closed. Certain details pertaining to elements, dimensions, or characteristics as described in archival documents available in Avery Library were not verified.



Images 1 and 2. (from left to right) Documents which show that on the 4th of April 1925, the grade and the dimensions of the lot was taken and later on sketched by a Mr. Frank, presumably a member of staff of Woodlawn Cemetery.¹

The Degenhardt mausoleum was constructed in a rectangular piece of land labeled Lot 15908 on a slightly sloping portion of the Park View area of Woodlawn Cemetery. Paper work for the purchase of the lot was made sometime in March or April of 1925. On November 20, 1925, the

¹ Woodlawn Cemetery. "Showing Dimension and Grade." New York City: Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, April 4, 1925.

firm of Lazzari and Barton received a note from the administration of Woodlawn Cemetery regarding an order for designs and specifications for the said lot on behalf of its owner(s). Interestingly, earlier that year in October 20, 1925 the cemetery administration sent a note to the design and construction firm of Farrington, Gould and Hoagland but no other communication is currently available to know why the said firm's participation in the project did not materialize. From what could be gathered, the final designs were prepared by Lazzari and Barton as evidenced by their logo appearing in the architectural drawings that were followed in the construction of the mausoleum.

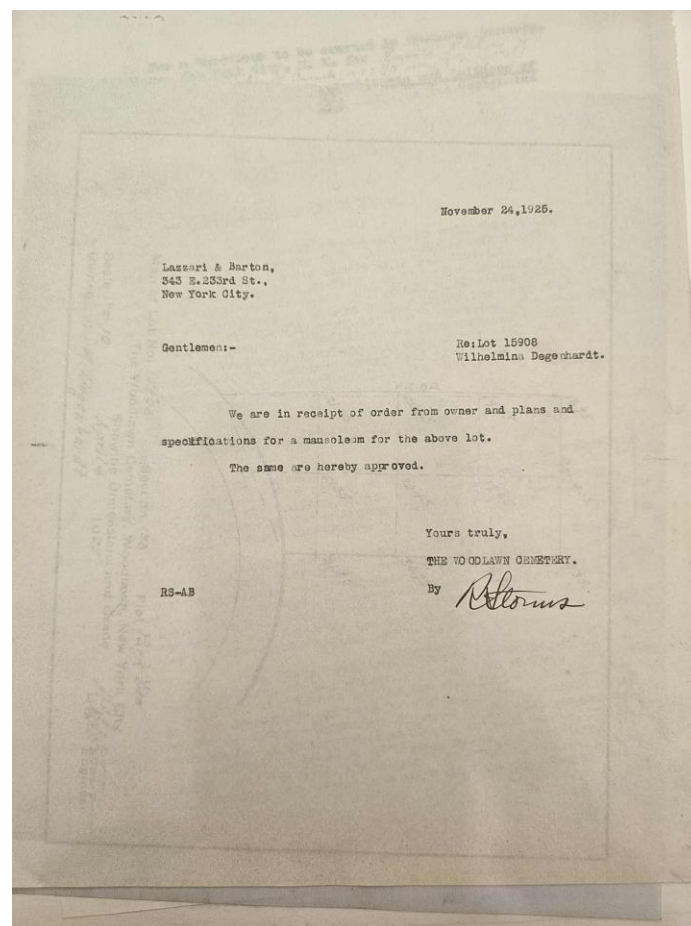


Image 4. Note from Woodlawn Cemetery to Lazzari and Barton for an order of plans and specifications from the owner of Lot 15908.²

² Woodlawn Cemetery. Letter to Lazzari and Barton. "Order for Plans and Specifications." New York, New York: Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, November 24, 1925.

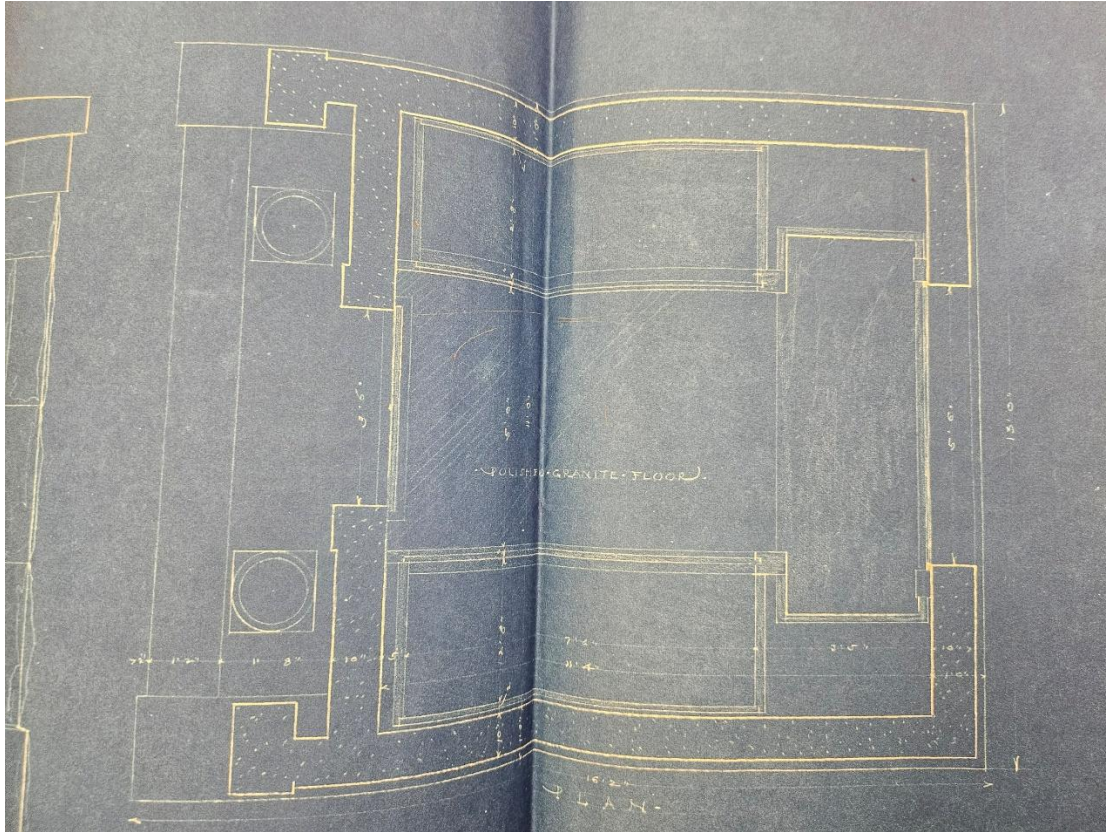


Image 5. Elevation drawing showing that the depth of the structure at 16'2" and its width at 13'.³

Once construction was finished, the form of the Degenhardt mausoleum revealed a simple silhouette favored in Greek revival architecture which was also the style seen in many mausoleums inside Woodlawn Cemetery. The structure has a straightforward rectangular plan and projects a symmetrical distribution of its major architectural elements. On the front façade are two doric columns flanking the only door equidistantly and there is also the presence of two flat paneled pilasters which indicated each corner of the mausoleum. The pilasters are both buttressed and on them rest two stone urns. The pediment is crowned by a three-part entablature where carved on the architrave is the name of the first interment of the mausoleum: Charles J. Degenhardt.

³ John Battista Lazzari and Horace Barton. "Floor Plan." New York City, New York, 1925.

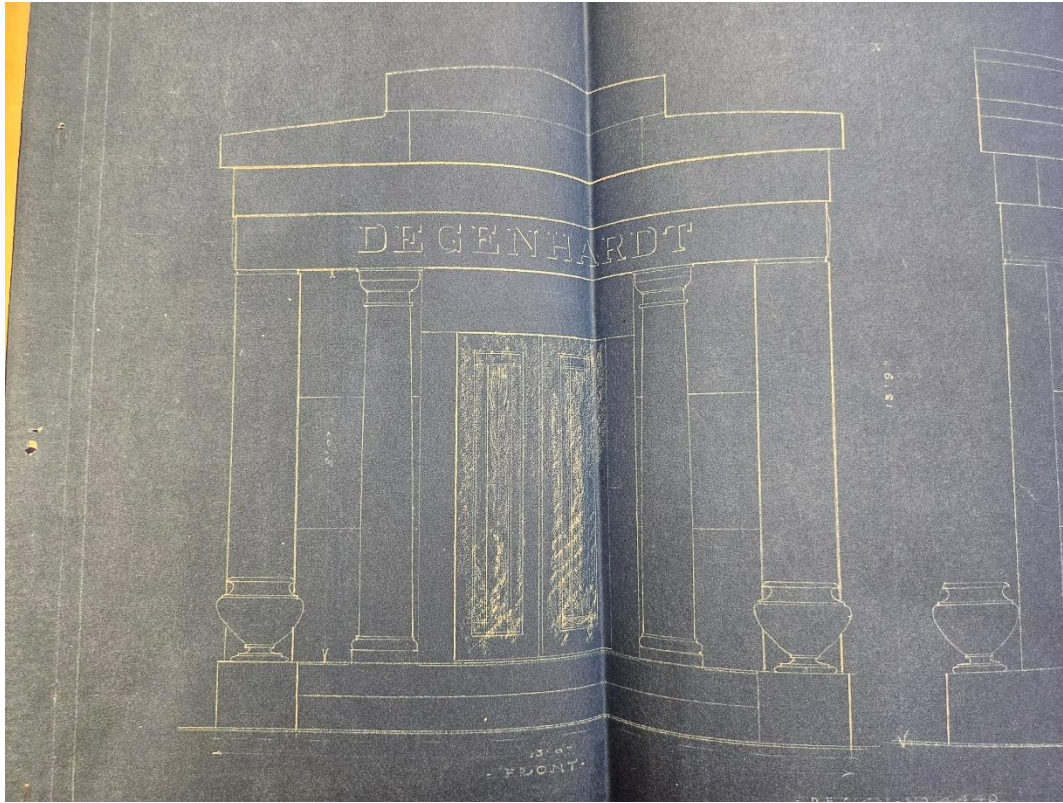


Image 6. Elevation drawing of the mausoleum as rendered by Lazzari and Barton. Though for the most part one could say that most of the architectural details were followed in the final execution of the plans, there are still minor differences. Note that in the drawing that it is just “Degenhardt” that is written on the entablature. This was eventually changed to “Charles J. Degenhardt” which could still be seen to this day. A basic double door sans Greek-inspired ornamentation is also represented in this elevation plan unlike what is seen in the building today. Another difference between plans and execution is that the urns were not yet covered by their conical copper lids in the plans drawn by the designers.⁴

⁴ Lazzari, John Battista, and Horace Barton. “Front Elevation.” New York City, New York, 1925.

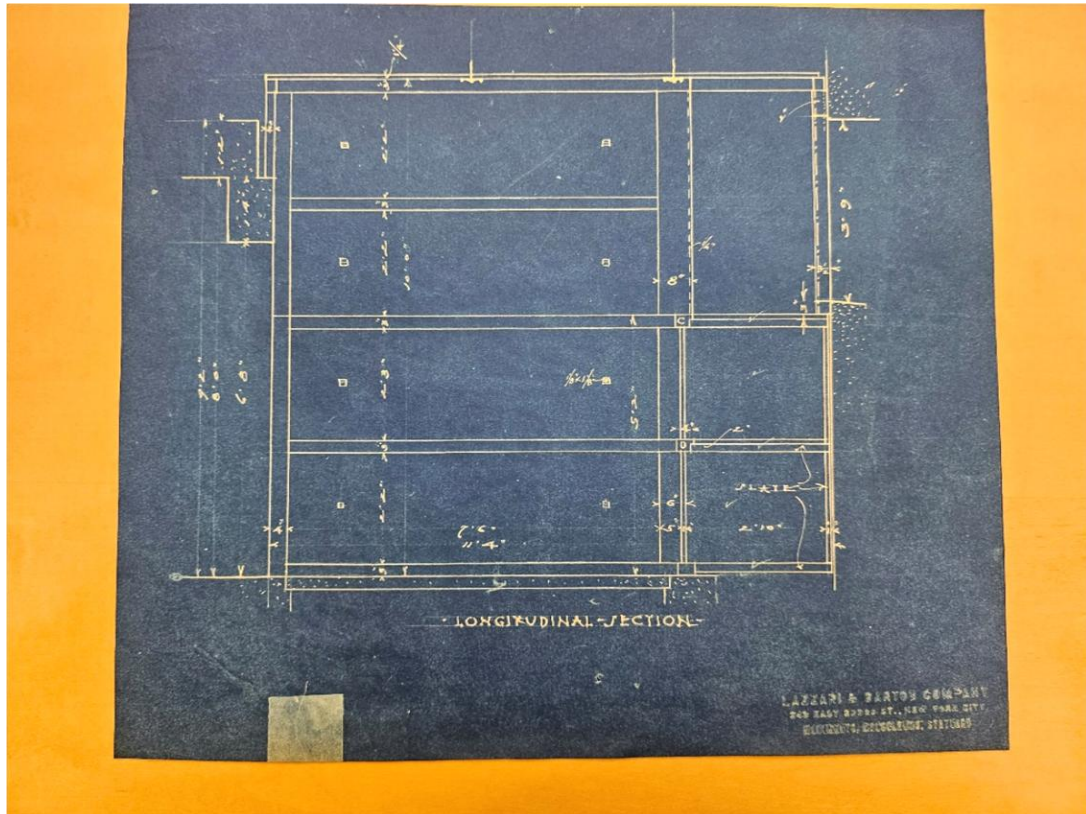


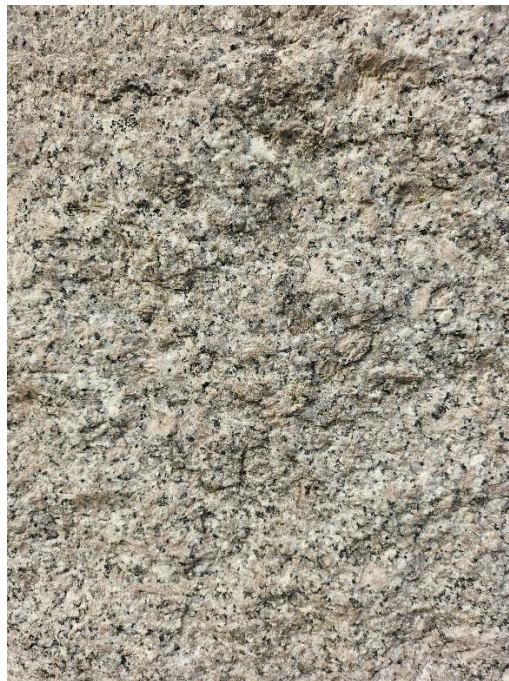
Image 7. Longitudinal Section plan of the Degenhardt Mausoleum showing the arrangement of the catacombs on the sides and the rear end of the building. This configuration is followed during construction. Noteworthy is also the stamp of Lazzari and Barton on the lower right corner of the drawing which proves their ownership of the design.⁵

The entire exterior is clad in the Stonington Pink granite in accordance to the wishes of the owner(s)⁶. Underneath the veneer is concrete infill as indicated in the structure's specifications attached to the contract. There is a total of six courses of masonry legible at the sides and rear of the structure assembled together with thin mortar. The five courses- from the ground level up- are rusticated but allowances were made for the recessed window at the rear. The last course which is

⁵ Lazzari, John Battista, and Horace Barton. "Longitudinal Section, Degenhardt Mausoleum." New York City, New York, 1925.

⁶ Woodlawn Cemetery. "Contract Specifications" New York City: Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, undated.

found at the top are those that support the roof and is of smoother finish. The front façade also features this relatively polished look compared to those on the sides and rear.



Images 8, 9, and 10. (Clockwise from the top left). Image 8- Rear of the mausoleum showing the five stone courses of rusticated Stonington pink granite and the entablature with the recessed window. Notice the cracks of the

protective glass of the art glass. Image 9- Side elevation of the mausoleum where the slight slope is more apparent. Image 10 – close up of the exterior Stonington Pink granite with its strong pink hues.

The interior is also of interest as it represents some materials that were in fashion during the early decades of the twentieth century in New York. In keeping with the pink-themed masonry of the exterior, a smoother and more polished Tennessee pink marble was the chosen material for the headstone of each of the ten catacombs inside the mausoleum and its ceiling.⁷ The floor, which was mostly covered by an oriental carpet, was supposedly also made of polished Stonington Pink granite.⁸ The rug was not moved by the researcher during the first and only time she was able to get inside the structure and did not get to verify if there were still other unique features or other interments underneath the floor apart from those that are above-ground.



Image 11. Photo showing the mausoleum's ceiling and tomb stones that used Tennessee Pink marble.

⁷ Woodlawn Cemetery. "Contract Specifications" New York City: Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, undated.

⁸ Ibid

Other noteworthy objects found in Degenhardt mausoleum are its bronze elements. The all-bronze double door features two glass panels. These panels were framed by Greek frets or meanders and long vertical grills topped by Greek palmettes or anthemions. There are two bronze rosettes found on each tombstone and they serve as handles. Small vents were also found throughout the structure and are supposedly also made of bronze.⁹ Pending confirmation, it appears that copper foils were used to frame each stained glass in the sole window of the structure. The conical lid of the two stone urns at the base of the buttresses are also made of copper.



Images 12 and 13 (from left to right) Image 12- Greek frets or keys adorning the glass panels of the bronze double door. Image 13- Two bronze rosettes like the one in the photo above adorn each of the tomb stones of members of the Degenhardt family and also the ceiling.

⁹ Woodlawn Cemetery. "Contract Specifications" New York City: Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, undated.

What also arrests a visitor's attention is the art glass encased at the window located at the rear of the family mausoleum. No archival documents are currently available which provide information about the installation. While it is likely that it was manufactured in the Tiffany studio as the latter is known for its landscapes and opalescent quality of glass which could be both seen in this art glass piece, this matter of its provenance could be further investigated.

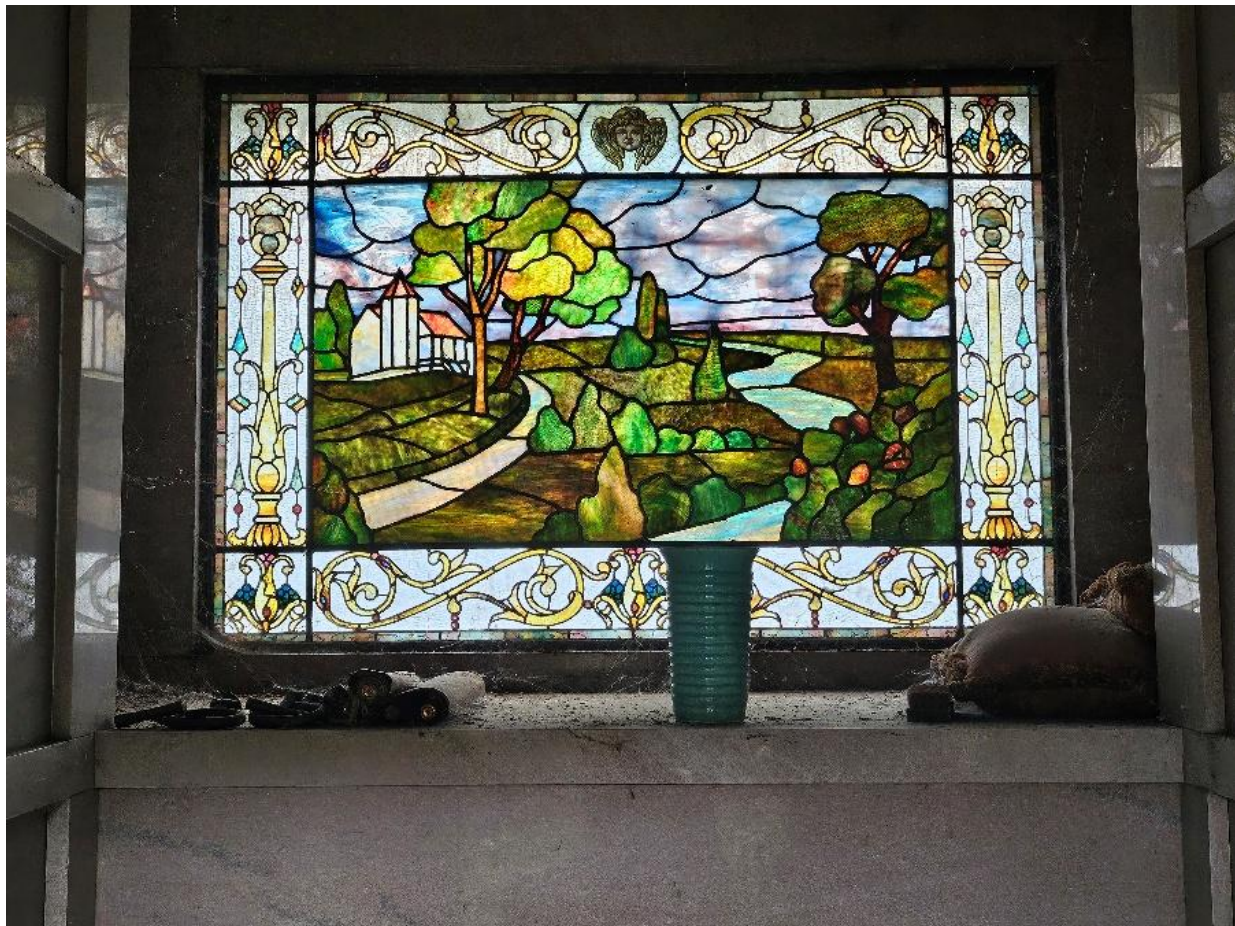


Image 14. The thick layer of dust and cobwebs does not distract from the brilliance of the stained-glass window. This installation features a central landscape-themed work framed by scroll work and floral-like patterns often associated as stylistic elements of Art Nouveau.

There was no landscape plan or site plan available in the Degenhardt mausoleum bundle with Avery library. But it should be noted that there planted almost equidistantly diagonal to the mausoleum are two Japanese maple trees- framing the building and also acting like a portal.

Nothing in the archival documents show that Japanese maples were requested by any member of the Degenhardt family from the 1920s to the 1960s. This information gap could be a subject for further research in the future.

Remarkably, at least for its exterior form, the construction of the mausoleum faithfully followed most of the dimensions and specifications ascribed in the plans prepared by Lazzari and Barton.¹⁰

As confirmed by the researcher, the width of the building is at 13' and its depth at 16'2" where both dimensions stayed true to the design.



Image 15. The front façade of the Degenhardt Mausoleum with the two Japanese maple trees before it. What needs to be pointed out in this photo is evidence of rising damp and biological growth at the structure's base. One possible explanation for these conditions is the front façade's proximity to trees and the bigger trees outside of the photo's frame act as accidental shades for this portion of the mausoleum.

¹⁰ The specifications of the upper levels of the mausoleum was not confirmed as during the two visits by the researcher, no ladder was available in order to check the dimensions. The same with interior dimensions as the researcher was no longer able to access to go inside the structure during her second visit.

In terms of the building's condition, one could say that there appears to be no major architectural and structural damage. The masonry – for the most part save for a tombstone that was cracked because of a break in during the 90s- look stable and no obvious high-level degradation. What was observed at least in the two visits to the Degenhardt mausoleum is that the structure needs to be continuously monitored for potential material issues. An example of which is that some areas of the masonry exterior have marked signs of rising damp and biological growth. Efflorescence seems to be developing especially on the face of the masonry nearest to the ground.



Images 16 and 17. (from left to right) - Image 16 – Close up of exterior masonry with obvious signs of biological grown. Image 17- Two vertical cracks running the entire width of the masonry face, are seen on the tombstone of Josephine Degenhardt. Up to this day, the break-in which caused the damage, has not yet been solved.

At a more superficial level, the interiors require some upkeep or cleaning. The surfaces of the masonry have thick layers of dust and its corners had cobwebs, though seemingly minor, adding to the layers of dust or dirt could make clean up more difficult in the future.

What should be noted is that on September 23, 1937, Woodlawn Cemetery wrote to Anna Carroll regarding the agreed repairs with their in-house engineer needed for the seepage that occurred in the crypts¹¹. There was no other document that mentioned a similar incident happening in the Degenhardt mausoleum. But for future research, this could be a point of focus as this incident might have caused other problems throughout the building.



Image 18. Stone urn with copper lid. The urn which is also carved Stonington Pink granite exhibit dampness and biological growth.

¹¹ Woodlawn Cemetery. Letter to Mrs. Anna Carroll. "Re: Lot 15908 Park View." New York, New York: Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, September 23, 1937.

Part II – Who are the Degenhardts?

Unlike the Rockefellers, Woolworths, and the Vanderbilts of the entire period of Gilded Age New York, the Degenhardts are significantly less renowned- almost obscure even. But their ownership of a mausoleum in Woodlawn cemetery which feature expensive materials during the time of its construction hint of the availability of a largess of resources attached to the family name.

The individuals whose mortal remains now rest in the family mausoleum are the following, Charles J. Degenhardt (whose name appears above the main portal of the structure). Wilhelmina Degenhardt, Frederick Degenhardt, Harry Degenhardt, Rosa Nalls Degenhardt, Josephine M. Degenhardt, Anna Carroll, and Charles Carroll. For ease of understanding of the family connections, the said individuals would be referred to by their first names in subsequent portions of this report. Furthermore, Charles J. Degenhardt is Charles J. while Charles Carrol will be written as Charles C. in this work.

DEGENHARDT—On Monday, Sept. 29, 1924. Charles John Degenhardt, beloved husband of Marie, son of Wilhelmina Degenhardt, brother of Fred, John, Harry Degenhardt and Anna, McShane and nephew of C. D. Degenhardt. Funeral services at his late residence, Main St., River Edge, N. J., on Wednesday evening Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock. Masonic and Elks services will be held at the New York Elks Lodge, No. 1, West 43d St., on Thursday, Oct. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

DEGENHARDT—Charles J. City Lodge 408, F. and A. M. Brothers are requested to attend funeral services on Thursday, Oct. 2, 11 A. M. at N. Y. Lodge, No. 1 B. P. O. Elks, 108 West 43d St. By order.

LOUIS NEUWIRTH, Master.
HENRY J. MULLER, Secretary.

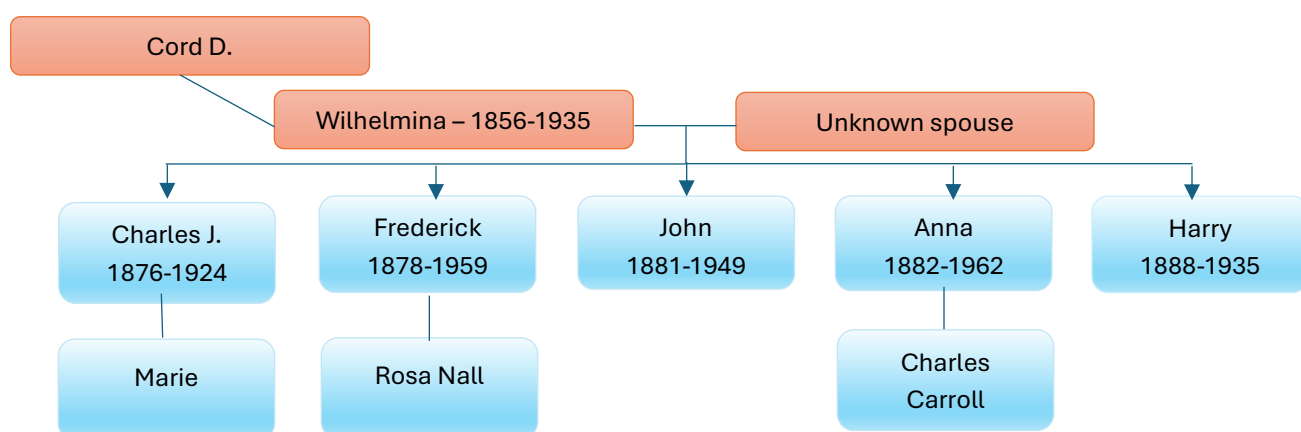
*Image 19. The Twin obituaries for Charles J. Degenhardt published by the New York Times on the 1st 1925).*¹²

¹² Obituary 1 -- no title. 1924. *New York Times* (1923-), Oct 01, 1924.

<https://ezproxy.cul.columbia.edu/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/newspapers/obituary-1-no-title/docview/103371260/se-2> (accessed October 30, 2025).

How are they related to one another? Just by looking at the names etched on the smooth marble tomb stones, one could only venture into guessing what they were to one another. No information was provided save for “Mamma” which was on the epitaph of Wilhelmina’s resting place and strongly suggests that she is the primary matriarch of their clan. Another clear connection was with Rosa as it is clearly written in her tomb that she was the wife of Frederick. Connections were later established by looking at census records. Through such documents and later correspondence, Josephine M. Degenhardt was revealed to be the wife of Frederick Degenhardt.

One obituary written after for Charles J’s demise provided a clearer picture of the relationships between family members. The said piece read, “On Monday, September 29, 1924, at his residence, Main St. River Edge, N.J, Charles John Degenhardt, beloved husband of Marie, son of Wilhelmina Degenhardt and brother of Fred, John, Harry Degenhardt, and Anna McShane¹³ and nephew of C.D. Degenhardt in his 48th year.” By using the obituary as resource, the family tree without the marriages of the offsprings and arranged based on their birth year, would look something like this:



¹³ Anna McShane was most probably Anna Carroll. It is likely that Carroll may be a second marriage for her.

Figure 1. Family tree of the Degenhardts with their respective spouses.

In the 1910 US Federal States Census, Wilhelmina or Wilhelmine, the matriarch of the family was born in 1857 and not in 1856 as written in her tomb stone. In addition, she was documented to have arrived in the United States from Germany in 1872- just a few years before she gave birth to her first child. Interestingly, she was listed as the wife of a Cord D. Degenhardt in his own listing but no children were mentioned. What is more, is that in the 1910 census, it was written that Cord D and Wilhelmine had been married for two years prior to the listing. Could Cord D be the uncle C.D. of Charles J and the second husband of Wilhelmina? One could only speculate at this point.

Street	House Visited No.	Family No.	Name	Relation	Sex	Race	Age	Marital Status	Years Ma	Children	Children	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace
1900 144 210			Degenhardt, Cord D.	Head	M	W	59	Mar	2	6	5	Germany	Germany
			Wilhelmine R.	Wife	F	W	53	Mar	2	6	5	Germany	Germany

Image 20. Screenshot taken from the 1910 United States Federal Census showing Cord D. Degenhardt – head of the household, aged 59, and Wilhelmine R.- the wife, aged 53 and between them had five living children the time the census was taken. Both listed Germany as their birthplace. According to this census, Cord D. and Wilhelmine R. were married for two years. From: <https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/search/collections/7884/records/122248679>

Apparently, Cord D. is a well-to-do businessman who was a former director at the Salvador Brewing Company and eventually in two successful saloons under his established company C. D. Degenhardt & Co., which was founded in 1880. He had a first wife named Caroline and in the 1910 census he was recorded to have had six children but only five were alive at the time of the listing.¹⁴ As stated previously, this piece of information is still up for verification.

Charles J, the eldest son, whose pre-mature passing at the relatively young age of 48 led to Wilhelmina signing off for the purchase and construction of the mausoleum in 1925. Born in 1876, he died of unspecified causes in 1924. His records did not identify his religious affiliation but a second obituary written after his demise point to his membership in a Masonic lodge.

¹⁴ <https://daytoninmanhattan.blogspot.com/2025/05/the-1889-cord-d-degenhardt-house-341.html>

Street	House No	Dwelling	Visited	Name	Relation	Home Ow	Mortgage	Sex	Race	Age	Marital St	Year Imm	Naturaliz	Year Nat	Attended	Can Read	Can Write	Birthplace	Tongue	Birthplace of Father	Tongue of Father	Birthplace of Mother	Tongue of Mother	Speaks E	Occupation	Industry	Employment
7th	X	111/120		Degenhardt, Charles	Head			M	W	42	M							New York	German	Germany	German	Germany	German	Yes	Proprietor	Restaurant	Own
				Marie	Wife			F	W	31	M							New York	German	Germany	German	Germany	German	Yes	None		

Image 21. Screenshot of 1920 US Federal Census showing Charles J. Degenhardt, age 42 and his wife Marie, age 31. Germany was also the listed birthplace of both Charles J's parents. His identified profession was that he was a proprietor of a restaurant.

Unlike Wilhelmina, Charles J. did not appear in the 1910 US Federal States census. His name, however, was included in the 1920 census where it says that he has a wife named Marie and was a resident of Riverside, Bergen, New Jersey.¹⁵ His identified occupation is that he is a proprietor of a restaurant and his property at the time was mortgaged. No information about children was given. These details available in the 1920 census for Charles J mirrors those that are indicated in his obituary.

[illegible]

Image 22 and 23 (left to right). Menu of the Degenhardt's Chop House taken from the digital collection of the New York Public Library. Images from the New York Public Library¹⁶

While direct documentary evidence is missing for the restaurant that Charles J. owned, there was an old menu stored in the New York Public Library that shows the existence of a Degenhardt's Chop House at 95 Hudson Street. There are two possible candidates for the location of this restaurant which is either the 95 Hudson Street in Hoboken, New Jersey or the one in Lower Manhattan which is now the site of a Jason's Deli. Could this be it? The source of "wealth" for the family? Hopefully, in the future, more documentary evidence would be unearthed.

¹⁶ Rare Book Division, The New York Public Library. "Degenhardt's Chop House" New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed October 3, 2025. <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/0cbc3f60-c546-012f-0936-58d385a7bc34>

Frederick's name also appears in the 1910 US Federal State Census. As with his mother, his documented address during the listing was also Bronx Assembly District 34, New York, New York, USA. According to his profile, he had four children and was married, though the census did not provide the name of his spouse.

Part III – The Future of the Degenhardt Mausoleum

Lot No. 15908 Plot Park View Sec. 138 9/6608
 Lot Owner Mrs. Wilhelmina Degenhardt, Deed No. 26172
 Area 746

Record of Interments

Catb-10-Charles J. Degenhardt, 47 yrs 115794
 " 2-Harry Charles Degenhardt, 45 yrs 148894
 " 3-Wilhelmina Degenhardt, 79 yrs 150094
 11-Anna Wilhelmina Jessen, 38yrs 109489
 6-X Josephine M. Degenhardt, 57 yrs 165707 8/15/41
 4- Charles C. Carroll, 61-1-4 yrs 12/10/44 174716
 " 5- John Degenhardt, 67 yrs 8/18/49 187890
 " 7- Fred Degenhardt, 81 yrs 213396 8/14/59
 " 1-Anna Carroll, 79 yrs 219829 3/2/62
 " 8-Rosa Degenhardt, 92 yrs. 226434 11/19/64

CRYPT floor
 11 13 12

10
 9

Top 4 3 2 1 floor 4 3 2 1 267

* (over)

4713 2/4/65
 -12590 5/22/62
 -9852 2/29/60

Catbs #9 & 10 7'-10" X 34" X 37"
 others: 7'-6" X 32" X 26"

1 Library Bureau, N. Y. 104-51254

Image 24. Record of Internments for Lot 15908. Interments on the ground level was no longer confirmed by the researcher. But based on the document above, there was an Anna Wilhelmina Jessen buried in Crypt 11.¹⁷

From the decades of the 30s to the 50s, Woodlawn Cemetery was courting its correspondence to Anna Carroll, one of the daughters of the Wilhelmina Degenhardt and the younger sister of Charles J. Starting in the 1960s, a Mrs. Kathryn O'Neill stood as a representative of Anna Carroll in transactions regarding the Degenhardt mausoleum.

¹⁷ Woodlawn Cemetery. "Record of Interment." New York, New York: Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, February 4, 1965.

On December 28, 1961, Rosa Degenhardt through the law office of Mr. William F. Osterhoudt, wrote Woodlawn Cemetery to ask if it is possible for her sister to be interred in the Degenhardt Mausoleum. There was an immediate response a day after from Mr. John C. Plumb, then General Manager of the cemetery to relay the message that the request for an additional interment was no longer possible.

Later correspondence between surviving heirs in the 1960s indicate that there were plans to let go of the mausoleum. In the same period, a Kathryn O'Neill was presenting herself as a representative of the Degenhardt estate and at one point asked if two of the vacant catacombs could be occupied by her and her daughter in the future. Similar to the request of Rosa Degenhardt on behalf of her sister, Mrs. O'Neill was not successful in getting a crypt for herself and her daughters.

It took another three decades before one more- and perhaps the last- document came out discussing the state of the mausoleum. The document was an incident report of a break in which read:

Woodlawn Cemetery
Incident Report
Discovery: 9:00 AM

Saturday, May 28, 1998. Unknown person/s did enter the above mausoleum by pulling the doors open. The marble slab belonging to Josephine Degenhardt was broken and the interior metal lining cut with a sharp instrument. Apparently, no further violation to Mrs. Josephine Degenhardt's crypt occurred.¹⁸

As of writing, no other recorded communication came out of the break in.

The narrative of the break-in may be a fitting conclusion to this research endeavor about the Degenhardts. Going back to the image of thick dust and cobwebs inside mausoleum makes one wonder as to how long it had been since the last time it was visited by relatives or their loved ones. Hopefully, in the future, more answers could be supplied. But in the meantime, we could agree

¹⁸ Woodlawn Cemetery. "Incident Report." New York, New York: Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx, May 28, 1998.

that the “temple” is an enduring symbol of the love of a mother to her son, and the rest of her children.

Bibliography

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