

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **SEP 12 1985**

date entered **OCT 18 1985**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Spring Hill Cemetery Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1554 Farnsworth Drive _____ not for publication

city, town Charleston _____ vicinity of

state West Virginia code 54 county Kanawha code 039

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	_____ agriculture _____ museum
_____ building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	_____ unoccupied	_____ commercial _____ park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	_____ both	_____ work in progress	_____ educational _____ private residence
_____ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	_____ entertainment _____ religious
_____ object	<u>N/A</u> in process	_____ yes: restricted	_____ government _____ scientific
	_____ being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	_____ industrial _____ transportation
		_____ no	_____ military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Cemetery

4. Owner of Property

name City of Charleston

street & number 1554 Farnsworth Drive

city, town Charleston _____ vicinity of state West Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kanawha County Court House

street & number 407 Virginia Street, East

city, town Charleston _____ vicinity of state West Virginia 25301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Spring Hill Cemetery Surveys has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date 1980; 1984-85 _____ federal state _____ county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Unit, Department of Culture and History

city, town Charleston _____ vicinity of state West Virginia

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>N/A</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Spring Hill Cemetery is located on a series of tree-shaded and landscaped hills overlooking much of central Charleston, the city business district, and the State Capitol Complex. Despite its location adjacent to the core of a bustling state capital, the Spring Hill Cemetery is a tranquil, park-like complex which presents visitors with spectacular views of the city and cemetery grounds. Despite the substantial size of the complex, in excess of 172 acres, the various parts are wholly integrated with regard to access and design; virtually all sections are visible from any selected vantage point.

At the heart of the cemetery historic district, and astride the approaches to the major cemetery subdivisions, is the Spring Hill Mausoleum (1910) a stone-faced reinforced concrete structure of considerable size and architectural character. The Moorish-style building is the largest of the above ground crypts and stone mausolea that were built in the late 19th and early 20th-century in architectural styles appropriate to the fashions of the period (e.g., Neo-Classical Revival, Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Art Deco).

The grounds of the cemetery are filled with a wide variety of monuments reflective of mortuary and funeral art popular during the period 1869-1935. The largest monuments are obeliskoid-style polished granite, marble and limestone monolithic shafts marking the graves of such prominent West Virginians as Gov. Atkinson, immediately west of Spring Hill section 26; black leader Sam Starks, immediately west of the Confederate Cemetery; businessman Arnold Modelburg, Hebrew Cemetery (B'nai Israel Cemetery); Judge James H. Brown, Spring Hill Old Circle section; and Senator John Kenna, Mt. Olivet Cemetery. The glint of sunshine from the polished surfaces and pyramidions of the Spring Hill obelisks can be seen for miles.

Victorian symbolism is everywhere evident in the Spring Hill Cemetery Historic District. Marble, a favorite medium of 19th-century carvers, was used extensively on the grounds to depict detailed subjects such as flowers, scrolls, cushions, draperies, shields, butterflies, weeping willows, fingers pointing heavenward, anchors, and many other florid motifs, including long, decorative epithaphs, that were easily carved into the malleable white stone. Spring Hill's large collection of delicate marble funerary art is slowly deteriorating due to atmospheric pollution and weathering caused by winds which whip across the hill tops.

The oldest section of Spring Hill, known as the Old Circle, is artfully laid out, being situated on a promontory overlooking Farnsworth Drive. The monuments, curbs and walls are in good repair; and visually, the landscaping creates a strong sense of dignity and serenity. Other sections of the cemetery historic district encompass the old Jewish burying ground, a part of the Old Circle; a Confederate soldiers' plot, located between the Capito and Wehrle additions; a field for the American Legion; a pater's field; B'nai Israel Cemetery (1873); and Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

The cemetery is composed of several integral parts characterized by thoughtful sectioning, careful detailing of curb work, and beautiful views. Architectural elements, such as hedges, terracing and curb walls, are present. The landscape architectural value of the cemetery is due in part to its placement within the city, giving it a position of

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Historic District

unusual prominence considering its size and the scale of its surroundings. The juxtaposition of markers and sloping banks, curb walls and crypts is pleasing in places, particularly in the Mt. Olivet section and in the old circle. There are numerous older evergreen trees, shrubs, and shade trees which add a slightly universal touch to parts of the cemetery. Viewed as a green space within the city complemented by effective design in the mausoleum and other edifices and markers, the cemetery is an important part of the historical and architectural legacy of West Virginia's capital city.

The Spring Hill section, upon which the other portions of the historic district radiate (including Spring Hill sections 26 and 31), is designed in circular patterns with pathways running palmate, or outward in straight lines from a tiny circular core. The curbed, grass walkways are thus important landscaping features. Pathways and narrow roadways echoing the curvilinear patterns of the oldest portion of Spring Hill intersect with and unite other sections in long curving tracks that frequently "switchback" in a manner that permits gradual ascent of steep grades. The whole of Spring Hill is thereby united visually and physiographically.

Contributing and Non-Contribution Resources

The resources of the Spring Hill Cemetery Historic District relate to one another, especially as regards distinctive design features. There is however one non-contributing resource - a frame cemetery office less than 50 years of age that does not possess historical or architectural significance. The building is modest in size; it does not obtrude upon the visual character of the cemetery. The office building is located southwest of the mausoleum in the center of the cemetery historic district.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Local and State History

Specific dates 1818;1869-1935 **Builder/Architect** A.J. Vosburgh, engineer-designer

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Spring Hill Cemetery Historic District is West Virginia's largest cemetery complex. The cemetery district, composed of sections integrated by design, is highly significant because it possesses the largest display of symbolic funerary art and cemetery architecture in the state. The historic district, covering more than 172 acres of scenic ridgetops and hillsides, is also significant for its large-scale design features that form the earliest surviving example of landscape architecture in southern West Virginia. The Spring Hill Cemetery Historic District derives additional significance from the graves of persons who played leading roles in the settlement and development of Charleston which became the capital city in 1870-75, and the permanent capital in 1885.

Spring Hill Cemetery was established in 1869 by the City of Charleston and so-named because of the "Chalybeate" spring on the hillside near the cemetery road. The cemetery was designed by A. J. Vosburgh, a civil engineer, although early records indicate that one Thomas Matthews, a surveyor, may have played a role in the survey work. By choosing a site some distance from the valley floor of Charleston, the city fathers were responsible for creating the first "rural cemetery" in southern West Virginia. Located on the edge of town and overlooking the valley, Spring Hill was designed in an elaborate circular plan centered with a quatrefoil-like pattern, with curbed pathways radiating outward. The intent of this circular and curvilinear design that appeared in a modified form in Spring Hill sections 26 and 31, was to provide easy access to family plots by cemetery visitors.

The "promenades" thus provided were appropriate to the 19th-century concept of a cemetery as a pleasant place to visit, a park-like landscaped grounds upon which artistic and elaborate funerary art and memorials could be placed. In such a tranquil place might family members visit not a "graveyard", but a place of repose, rest and quiet. The idea of a cemetery in late 19th-century America was to provide inspirational and instructional surroundings where visitors might gather on a sunny afternoon, perhaps with a picnic lunch.

The cemetery abounds with markers and monuments of high quality construction and materials being particularly expressive of funerary symbolism and design. Examples of artistic expressions of hope, regeneration and new life include the butterfly (flitting homeward), the lamb (mindful of the Lamb of God), the fingers pointing heavenward, the angels, and female figures, often winged, suggesting comfort. Examples of forms expressing despair and grief include the weeping willow, the tree trunk with severed limbs (meaning a life cut off), and the broken column. Foliar designs are prevalent, especially the lily and the rose. Drapings, cushions, and urns are expressive of the times, being Victorian in idea, to shield and to decorate.

The largest display of granite, limestone, and marble obelisks in West Virginia is found in the Spring Hill Cemetery Historic District. Rising to a height of 30 feet or more, these objects represent an ancient Egyptian form sacred to the solar religion

9. Major Bibliographical References

Records of the City Clerk-City Hall-Charleston, WV
Kanawha County Tax Information, Kanawha County Court House
Personal Interviews
See also attached

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 172.40 acres approximately

Quadrangle name Charleston East WV

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

B

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

C

1	7	4	4	6	7	0	0	4	2	4	5	0	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	7	4	4	6	5	6	0	4	2	4	5	1	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

1	7	4	4	6	5	4	0	4	2	4	5	2	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

1	7	4	4	6	2	6	0	4	2	4	5	2	2	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

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

H

1	7	4	4	5	5	0	0	4	2	4	4	8	8	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

See map attached; Red Boundary Line encloses property. Kanawha County Tax Map NC 48
Parcel 61

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frances Buckanon Rodney Collins, West Virginia Department of Culture & History

organization City of Charleston date July 10, 1985

street & number 501 Virginia Street, East telephone 304-348-0240

city or town Charleston state West Virginia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 28, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

67) *Patricia Andrews*
Keeper of the National Register

date 10/18/85

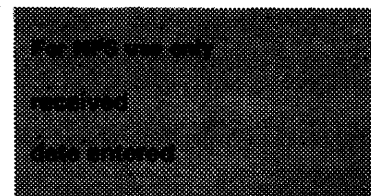
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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and popular with 19th-century Americans searching for an appropriate historic style among the classical and Near Eastern civilizations.

Several architecturally significant mausolea representing various popular styles were erected in Spring Hill to provide above-ground interment. The Romanesque Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, and Art Deco were regularly chosen "fashionable" styles. The bronze doors of the Mary Brown mausoleum in the Old Circle are especially important works of art in the Art Deco idiom. Largest of the above-ground Spring Hill crypts is the red tile-roofed Spring Hill Mausoleum (1910), a limestone, reinforced concrete structure of Moorish-Byzantine design, noteworthy for its wrought iron grilles. The structure was put up by Charleston builder Elliott Abbitt (architect not presently known).

The principal Charleston supplier of fine monuments for Spring Hill in the 19th-century was George R. Jacobs, who operated the Jacobs Granite and Marble Works in the period c. 1875-c. 1910. After 1910, the Sears Monument Company of Charleston, founded by William, Pearl, and Ray Sears, provided an impressive source of memorials that were often commissioned to embellish the grounds at Spring Hill. Out-of-state companies, however, are known to have advertised their products in the Charleston area, as evidenced by an ad in the Charleston City Directory of 1874-75 which lauded the Alfred White Company of Cincinnati, suppliers of "Scotch Granite" monuments from Aberdeen, Scotland.

The cemetery has been the primary burial ground of Charleston for over a century; it has therefore achieved considerable historical importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance in West Virginia history. In many instances, the homes or buildings associated with these important West Virginians have been lost as Charleston expanded along its narrow valley floor. John P. Hale's Charleston home was long ago demolished; his tumulus and monolithic granite memorial in Spring Hill's Old Circle are the only objects which survive in association with the man who helped make Charleston the capital city of West Virginia. U.S. Senator John Kenna is represented with a white marble statue in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol, although his only West Virginia memorial is his giant gray granite obelisk in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Following is a list of several representative historical figures buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery Historic District:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Arnold Midelburg | Jewish Leader - merchantile leader who opened up much of the New River Valley for development. |
| Reverend Lewis Rice | Notable Black Minister; founder of the first black Baptist Church in West Virginia. |
| Samuel Starks | State and national leader of black people, State Law Librarian - his funeral was attended by ever 500 people |

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Moses Frankenburger	First Jewish statewide nominee for office (Secretary of State, G.O.P., 1876); prominent business leader.
Governor Atkinson	Governor of West Virginia, elected 1896 (historian; congressman).
James F. Brown	Elected to West Virginia House of Delegates
Judge James H. Brown	Supreme Court Justice (one of first three justices)
Governor Clark	Governor of Alaska, 1909-13, publisher of the <u>Daily Mail</u> .
Buckner Clay	Charleston Newspaperman
Julius de Gruyter	Historian, Scholar, Artist
H. C. Dickinson	Early family, Mayor of Charleston, 1871, founder of Kanawha Valley Bank.
John P. Hale	Historic figure and businessman, historian, primarily responsible for bringing the Capitol to Charleston.
Senator John Kenna	Elected 1883; (1877, 1879, 1881 to Congress); one of West Virginia's representatives in Statuary Hall in U.S. Capitol.
Congressman Adam B. Littlepage	Elected to the House of Representatives in 1911, 1915, 1917.
Dr. Spicer Patrick	Prominent physician and business, First Speaker of the House of Delegates.
Harold Ritz	West Virginia Supreme Court Justice, Lawyer, Scholar
Alexander Summers	Speaker of House (1871); last speaker under First West Virginia Constitution.
Judge George W. Summers	Whig nominee for Governor of Virginia, 1850. Congressman in 1840-s. Extremely influential (Summers County, Summers Sreet).

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Thayer Family	Early family, foundry business operators.
Attorney General C. C. Watts	Elected 1880, Democrat nominee for Governor of West Virginia in 1896
Governor E. W. Wilson	Governor of West Virginia, elected 1884, served 1885-1890, only Governor to serve five years. He was also Speaker of the House (1881-83).
Arthur B. Koontz	Democrat nominee for Governor of West Virginia in 1920.
Charles Hedrick	Secretary of State of West Virginia 1873-77
B. S. Smithers	Founder of the Town of Smithers
Walter S. Hallanhan	State Senator - Chairman of Republican National Convention in 1956
Ivor F. Boiarsky	West Virginia Speaker of the House, 1969-71
Philip Doddridge	Congressman in 1830's. Noted orator. Doddridge County named for his father
William A. Ohley, d.1952	West Virginia Secretary of State, 1890-1893
Grant P. Hall	Mayor of Charleston, 1919-1923
Greenburg Slack	One of the founders of West Virginia, member of First Constitutional Convention
James A. Holley	Mayor of Charleston
Dr. George McQueen	Mayor of Charleston
William G. Brown	One of West Virginia's first three U.S. Congressmen
Henry C. McWhorter	Supreme Court Justice
Reverend S.R. Bullock	Noted black minister of Charleston's First Baptist

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SELECTED GROUP OF EARLY SETTLERS, FOUNDERS & SUPPORTERS OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON

NAMES IN EVIDENCE AT THE SPRING HILL CEMETERY

*Blaine	*McFarland
*Brown	*Miller
Adams	*Morris
Alderson	*Noyes
Baker	*Patrick
*Brooks	*Reynolds
*Bullitt	*Ruffner
*Clendenin	*Shrewsbury
Cox	*Slack
*Dickinson	Slaughter
*Donnally	*Smith
*Dunbar	*Summers
*Fife	*Thayer
*Hale	Tompkins
Harriman	Watkins
*Laidley	*Welch
*Lewis	*Whitteker
*Lovell	Williams
*McClung	Wilson

*There is now or was at one time a street named after these early citizens.

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Spring Hill Cemetery Historical Perspective

Spring Hill Cemetery sits on a hill overlooking the central business district of Charleston. It carries a place of visual and social significance because of its size and placement within the city; but, its historical significance sets it apart, being a tribute to the founders of the city and the area.

The cemetery bears the remains of many of the founding fathers of the city. Well known and influential names abound on markers and monuments throughout the cemetery. Dates on the markers go back to as far as the eighteen hundreds. The city record books record the action of Town Council on August 5, 1867 as follows:

"John A. Truslow called the attention of the Council to the fact, that at this time, the town of Charleston is without a cemetery or any burial place, for the interment of ourselves, or of our Citizens; and moved that a committee of five persons be appointed to take into consideration the foregoing state of things and to take immediate steps to procure for the Corporation a suitable cemetery to meet the wants of our place for generations to come and to report to this Council at as early a day as practicable. Whereupon the following persons were appointed on said committee:

"Viz" John A. Truslow, James H. Brown, John Slack, Sr., Richard Walls, and C.J. Botkin".¹

The city acquired a 20 acre parcel of land to be used as a cemetery in July of 1869 for \$2,118.02.² (Although officially established as a municipal burying ground in 1869, cemetery records go back to 1818, which, in view of the relatively short span of city history, is a significant difference). Additional ground was purchased from Mr. Jeffries in August of the same year.³ The cemetery was surveyed and the layout of plots was done by Thomas Matthus.⁴

In 1908 and 1910 more land was offered to the city by Mrs. E.L. Wood and Mr. Joseph Wehrle.⁵ The City Council voted against acquiring the land for additional cemetery grounds and moved that the land be used for a park.⁶ The action resulted in a city park adjoining the cemetery which was used until 1971 when the land was used to house the residential community City Park Village now called Spring Hill Apartments.

Other ground was offered and proposed for city acquisition by various groups and by various means. The Roman Catholic section, Mt. Olivet, was consecrated in 1887.⁷ Also in 1887, the cemetery acquired 13.2 acres from E.H. Bennet and 2 acres from M.V. Smith.⁸ In September of the same year, the land purchase known as the Scruggs Addition was recorded in the Council Record Book 5.⁹ At the same time, it was recommended to Council that the McWhorter land be purchased for cemetery purposes.¹⁰

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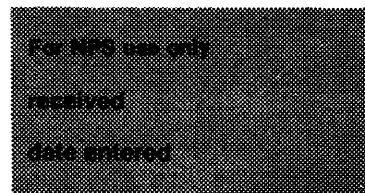
In the bankruptcy case of J.P. Hale, the city bid against Richard Walls, for grounds consisting of approximately 46 acres but lost at the last moment when the bidding was reopened by Mr. J.W. Goshorn with a personal bid of \$50 more than the city's maximum proposal. Goshorn and his associates, R.P. Warren, V.A. Gates and J.T. Hubbard later sold the property back to the city keeping back the land between Piedmont and Cemetery Roads and requesting 20'x20' lots for themselves. The action took place in August 4, 1887 and is recorded in the City Clark's Record Book 4, page 563-564. Mr. Goshorn and Mr. Gates were serving on City Council at the time.¹¹

Other acquisitions include 1 16/100 acres of land from the Swann estate in 1899,¹² and some Wilson property in 1903.¹³ There was an exchange of land by the Jewish Education Society of 2.49 acres for 4 acres in 1905.¹⁴ A contagious hospital was disposed of by the city in 1905 and the land was given to the cemetery.¹⁵ There was a 23 acre purchase in 1904 from the Wilson Heirs.¹⁶ The Roman Catholics exchanged land in 1915 for 23 acres and access right-of-way.¹⁷ In 1918, 24.8 acres known as the (Hall and Edmund) Wall property was bought for \$30,000.¹⁸

The Capito Heirs, Riggs and Jeffries, Woods and Lynn, and Ewart and Hunter jointly proposed deed agreements. Their separate deeds were accepted on October 28, 1926.¹⁹ In November of the same year, the Wehrle Cemetery Company (owned by Wehrle and Dickinson, operated by Thayer) made an agreement to sell cemetery grounds to the city.²⁰ In September of 1927, the remainder of the Wall property was deeded to the city by Mrs. Edmunds.²¹

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FOOTNOTES FOR HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

REFERENCES FOR THE RECORDED HISTORY OF SPRING HILL CEMETERY

1. Council Record Book 1 Page 30 (Procurement)
2. Council Record Book 1 Page 102 (Layout)
3. Council Record Book 1 Page 281 (Jeffries)
4. Council Record Book 1 Page 115 (Matthius)
5. Council Record Book 1 Pages 336, 499, 566, 592 (Wood, Wehrle)
6. Council Record Book 3 Page 71 (City Park)
7. Council Record Book (Consecration)
8. Council Record Book 5 Page 553 (Bennet/Smith)
9. Council Record Book 5 Page 596 (Scruggs)
10. Council Record Book 5 Page 609 (McWhorter)
11. Council Record Book 11 Pages 531, 532 and 563, 564 (Land Auction)
12. Council Record Book 8 Page 709 (Swann)
13. Council Record Book 10 Page 33 (Wilson)
14. Council Record Book 1 Pages 85 & 281 (Jewish Cemetery)
15. Council Record Book 1 Page 262 (Hospital Condemned)
16. Council Record Book 1 Pages 85 & 197 (Wilson)
17. Council Record Book 3 Pages 370 & 469 (Catholic Cemetery)
18. Council Record Book 4 Pages 238, 298, 290, 303, 315, & 316 (Wilson)
19. Council Record Book 7 Page 224 (Capito and other deeds)
20. Council Record Book 7 Page 255 (Wehrle Cemetery)
21. Council Record Book 7 Page (Wall)

Charleston City Council Record Books are on file in the City Clerk's Office,
City Hall, Charleston, WV.

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The Spring Hill Cemetery Historic District is the site of significant works of funerary art and planning-design features which are unique to southern West Virginia. As the cemetery expanded during the decades after 1869, its various additions were designed in such a way that all parts might be easily accessible to one another through the use of curving roadways and circular paths that carried out the spirit of the 1869 plan that forms the core of the historic district.

Within the expansive grounds are numerous high quality monuments carved in bas and sunken relief, with rock-faced or polished surfaces. Neo-Egyptian Revival-style marble monuments may be seen in the Mountain View section; and the Littlepage memorial, a colossal sandstone acorn, adorns the family plot in the section 47 area of Spring Hill. One of the finest expressions of stone carving art is seen in the Stump family plot, Scruggs Addition, where markers are fashioned in the form of tree stumps. Poems, in epitaph form, are inscribed upon the flat limestone monuments covering the graves of Walter E. Clark and wife, Mountain View section, attesting once again to the richness and variety of subjects of artistic merit found in the cemetery.

The care of the cemetery district is perpetual; and plans are currently underway to interpret the resources through printed literature.

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Mountain View Cemetery
c/o Mr. Sears & Mr. Wick
4301 MacCorkle Ave., S.W.
South Charleston, WV 25309

B'nai Israel Cemetery
Congregation B'nai Israel
2312 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25311

Loewenstein Cemetery
Mr. Stanley Loewenstein
P. O. Box 3041
Charleston, WV 25331

Mt. Olivet Cemetery
Sacred Heart Co-Cathedral
1032 Virginia Street, East
Charleston, WV 25301

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

City Council Record Book 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 Charleston City Hall, 501 Virginia St., E., Charleston, WV 25301.

Gallagher, D.C., Geneological Notes of the Miller-Quarrier-Shrewsbury-Dickinson-Dickenson Families and the Lewis, Ruffner, and other Kindred Branches with Historical Incidents, etc., Charleston by Gallagher, 1917.

Kanawha County Deed Books, Kanawha County Court House, 409 Virginia St., E., Charleston, WV 25301.

Marshall, Paul D., Historical and Architectural Survey of Downtown Charleston, West Virginia, Charleston for the Renaissance Corporation, 1984.

Rice, Otis K., Charleston and the Kanawha Valley, An Illustrated History, California, Windsor Publications, Inc., 1981. Sponsored by the West Virginia Historical Society.

Ruffner, Russell G., The Quarrier Family, reprinted from "History and Geneology of Pioneers", Charleston Daily Maile, October 21 and 28, 1934.

PERSONAL REFERENCES

Mrs. Muriel Mitchell, Director of Spring Hill Semetery
Mr. Michael Pauley, Historian, formerly of WV Department of Culture & History

SPRING HILL CEMETERY - DEED BOOK REFERENCES

Deed Book 37 - P. 270 & 272
Deed Book 47 - P. 26 & 28
Deed Book 80 - P. 227
Deed Book 88 - P. 537
Deed Book 99 - P. 532
Deed Book 131- P. 415
Deed Book 1192 - P. 310

Walls Property
Jeffries Heirs
Swann Addition
Jeffries Addition (Wilson)
Jeffries Addition (Wilson)
Scruggs Addition

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Spring Hill Cemetery

Item number 10

Page 2

Geographical Data (continued)

I. 17 445 500 4244 880

J. 17 445 930 4244 860

K. 17 446 080 4244 780

L. 17 446 620 4244 230

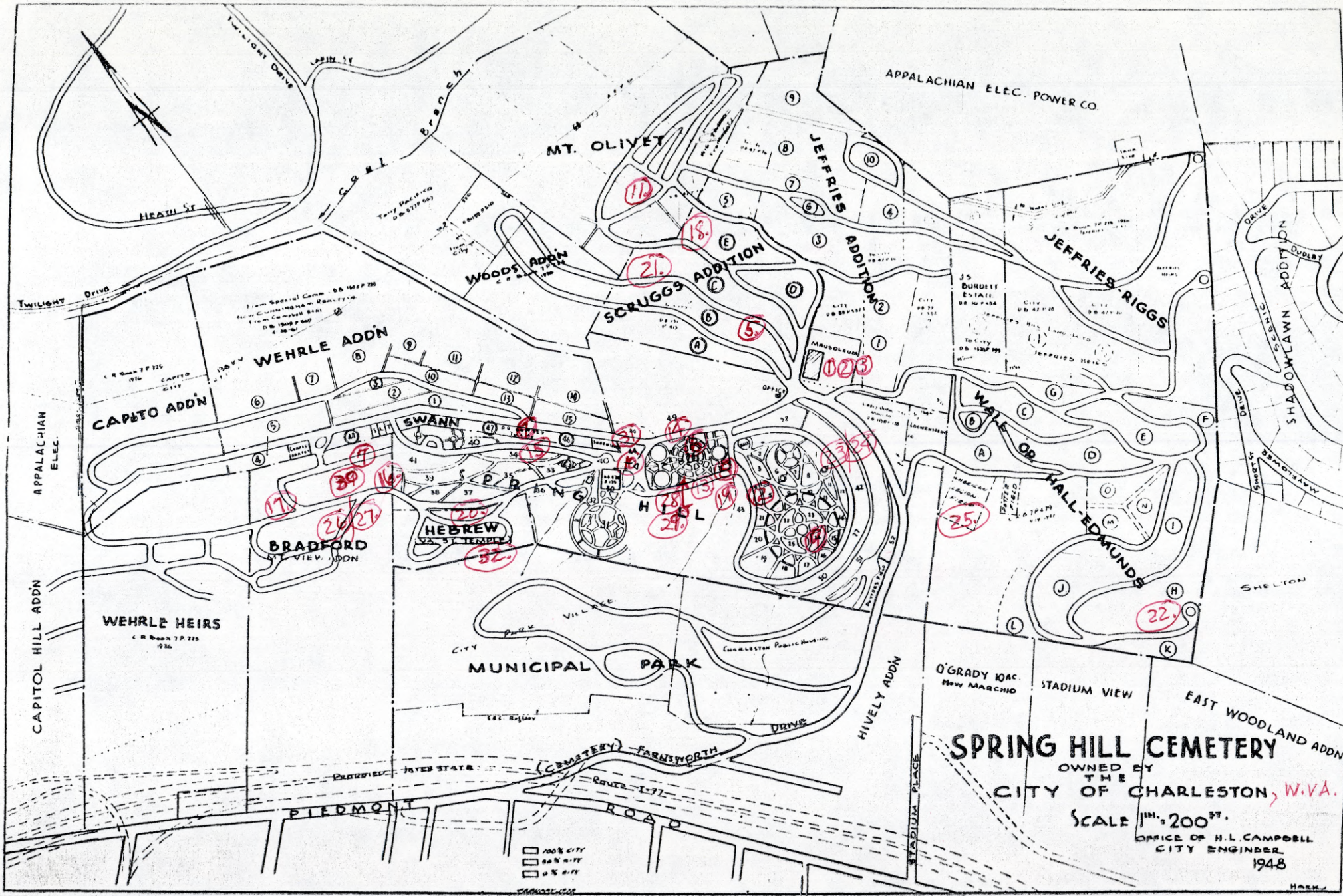


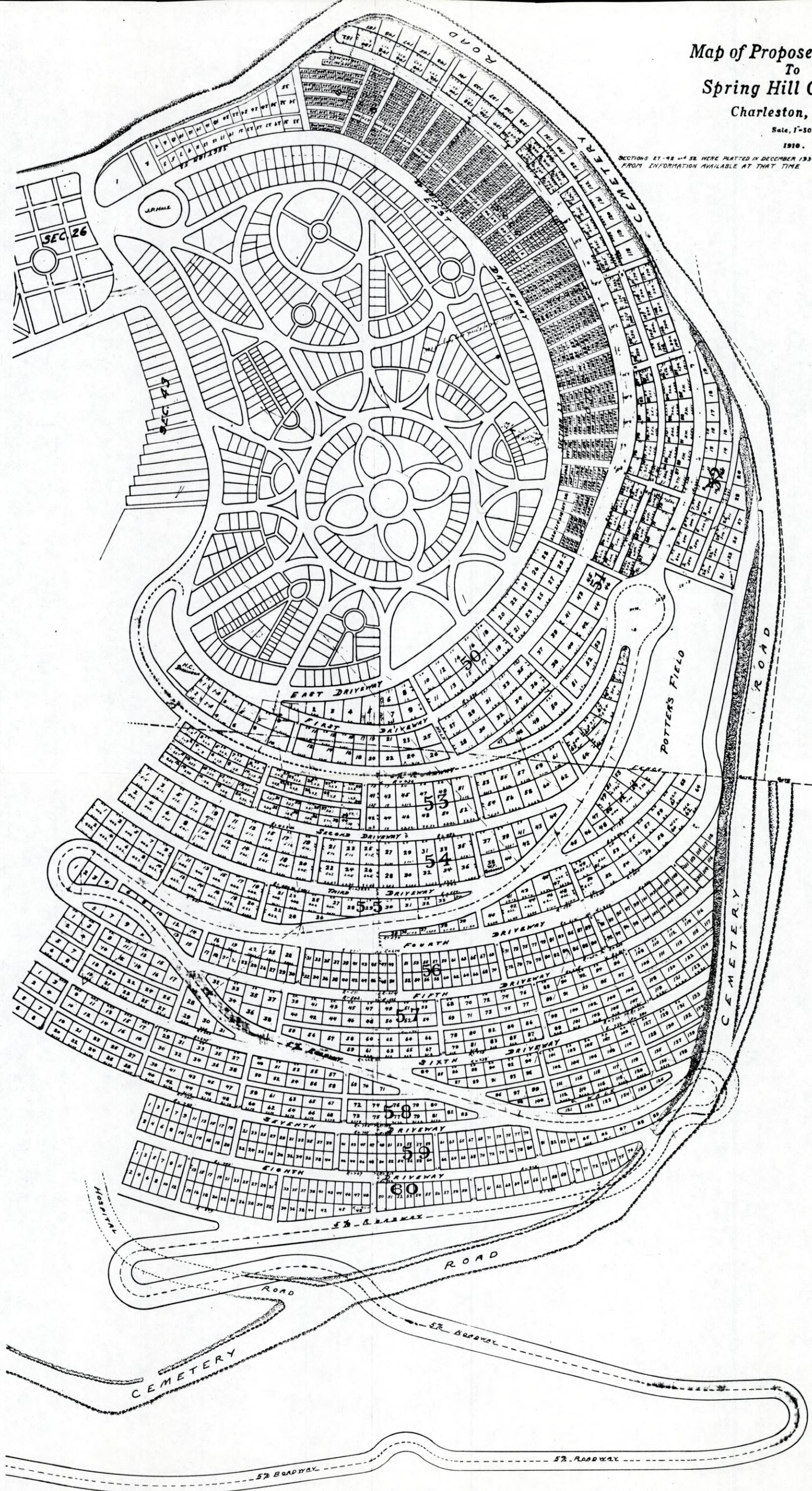
PHOTO INDEX
 ① = NO. CORRESPONDING TO
 PHOTO, NAT. REGISTER PACKAGE

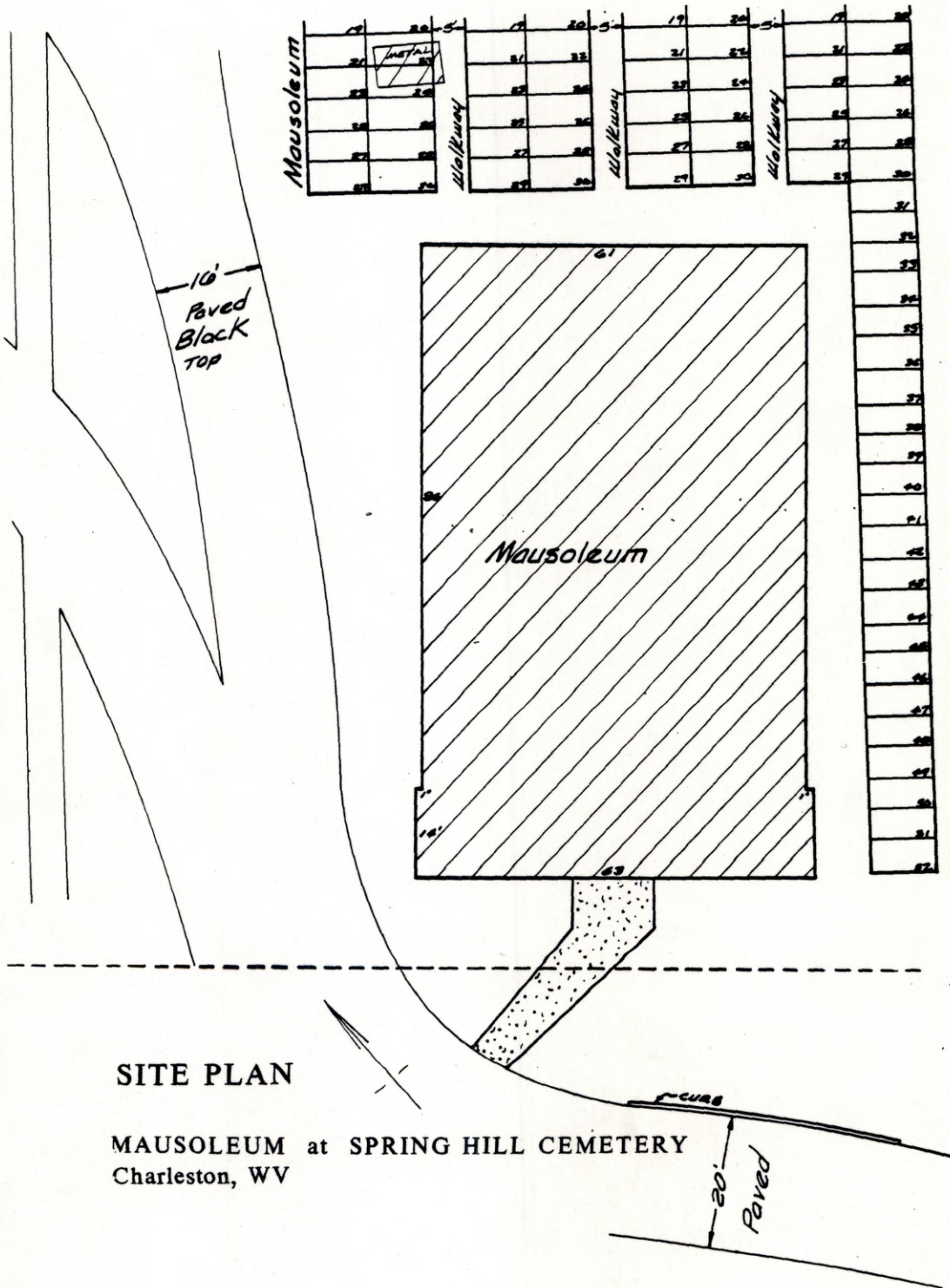
Map of Proposed Addition
To
Spring Hill Cemetery
Charleston, W. Va.

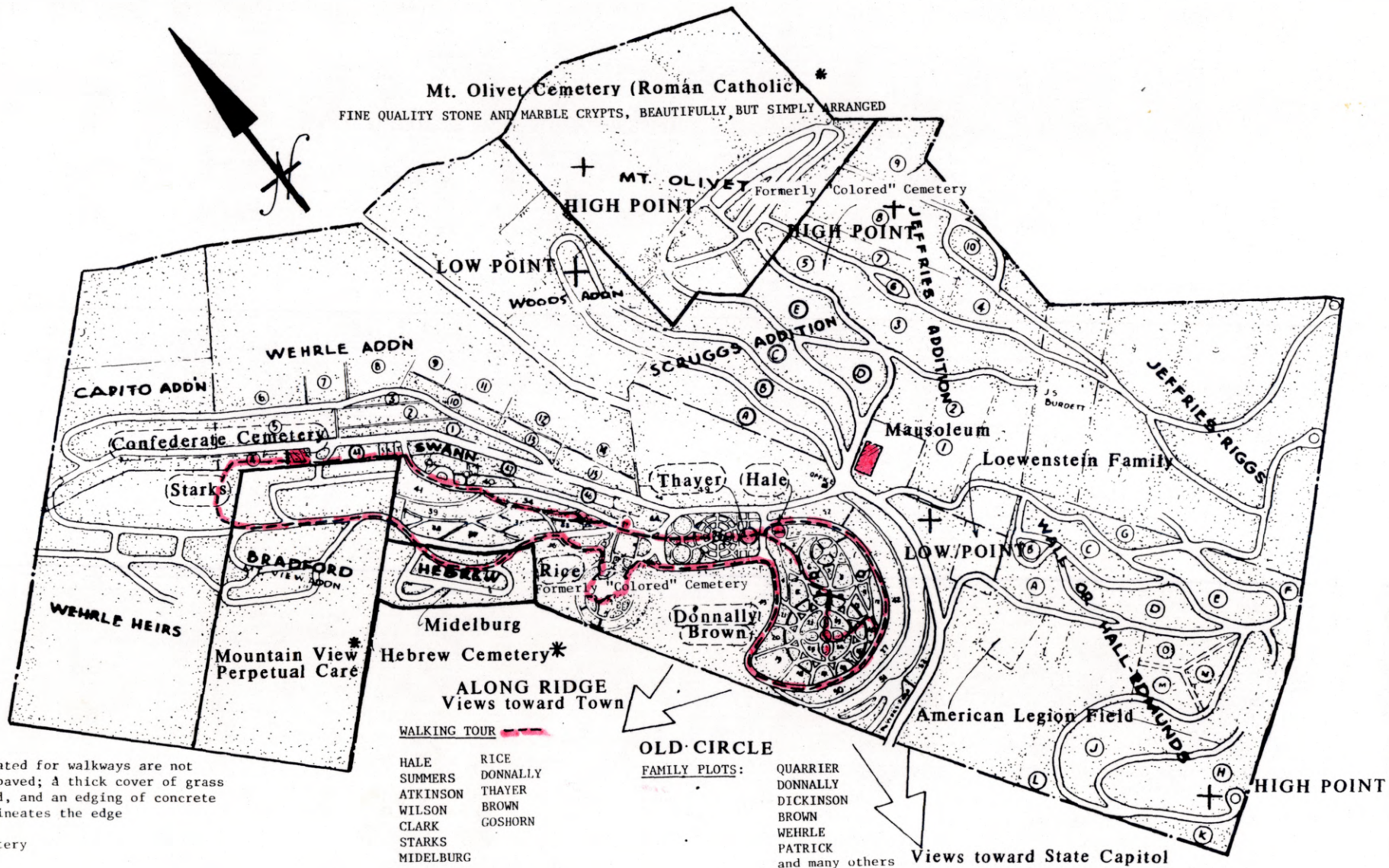
Scale, 1"=50'.

1910.

SECTIONS 21-42 AND 52 WERE PLATTED IN DECEMBER 1930
FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THAT TIME







Mt. Olivet Cemetery (Roman Catholic) *
 FINE QUALITY STONE AND MARBLE CRYPTS, BEAUTIFULLY, BUT SIMPLY ARRANGED

MT. OLIVET HIGH POINT
 Formerly "Colored" Cemetery

LOW POINT
 WOODS ADDN

CAPITO ADDN
 WEHRLE ADDN

SCRUGGS ADDITION
 JEFFRIES ADDITION

Confederate Cemetery
 (Starks)

Mausoleum
 Loewenstein Family

BRADFORD VIEW ADDN
 WEHRLE HEIRS
 Mountain View Perpetual Care *

HEBREW
 Rice Formerly "Colored" Cemetery
 Midelburg
 Hebrew Cemetery *

Thayer (Hale)
 Donnally Brown

LOW POINT
 JEFFRIES RIGGS
 HALL EDWARDS

ALONG RIDGE Views toward Town

American Legion Field

OLD CIRCLE

HIGH POINT

Views toward State Capitol