

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.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Green Hill Cemetery

Other names/site number: HW0634

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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



### 2. Location

Street & number: Veterans Circle

City or town: Waynesville State: North Carolina County: Haywood

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  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  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  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

	<u>4/27/2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources</u>	
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

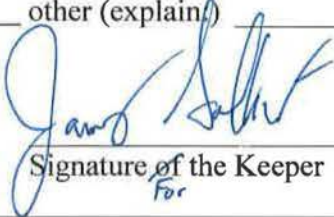
Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

**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  
*For*

6-1-2018

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>51</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>54</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

---

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE, METAL, CONCRETE

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

---

### Summary Paragraph

In its entirety, Green Hill Cemetery occupies approximately forty acres on the top and sides of a hill located south of the historic town center of Waynesville, North Carolina. The cemetery's street address is given variously as Veterans Circle, the name of one of the principal interior drives, and Golden Drive. The nominated area of approximately thirteen acres includes the oldest part of the cemetery, the cemetery's northern end, which was in existence by 1826. To the north of the nominated area is a mostly unobstructed view toward downtown Waynesville; to the west is the wooded tree-lined approach road, Hillview Circle, which ascends to the cemetery roughly parallel to South Main Street; to the south is a newer section of the cemetery; and to the east is a subdivision mostly screened from view by woods. The mountains surrounding Waynesville are visible from the cemetery, especially to the south. Historically the cemetery was approached on its west side, the side closest to downtown, and the historic entrance is still very much in use although the expansion of the cemetery has resulted in other points of entry. On the west side the cemetery is entered from Hillview Circle, a landscaped drive which branches from South Main Street and ascends to a decorative iron and stone entrance archway erected in 1920 before continuing on to private residences. The driveway through the arch becomes an inner loop drive which encircles the cemetery's oldest section, lying along an eastward-trending ridgetop. The inner loop drive is in turn encircled by an outer loop drive known as Veterans Circle. Both loop drives are paved and are narrow in width. In 1949 the double-stepped burial platform known as the Veteran's Memorial section or simply the Veterans Section was dedicated on the south side of Veterans Circle (this section lies outside the nomination boundaries). The cemetery contains a

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

diversity of monument types, styles, materials, and sizes (the monument dates in the inventory to follow are mostly based on the death dates that appear on the grave markers, although it is possible some markers were installed a number of years after the death of the interred). Many grave plots are delineated by stone and/or concrete borders and retaining walls. Ornamental plantings occur throughout the cemetery. More modern parts of the cemetery extend to the south, outside of the nominated area, toward Shelton Street.

---

## Narrative Description

### *Description*

Hillview Circle, the formal historic entrance to the cemetery, ascends through a park-like setting to the cemetery's entry archway (inventory #3<sup>1</sup>). Hillview Circle is lined on the west side by a row of mature maples. On the east side are a sidewalk, a low stone retaining wall (for part of the way), and a moss- and grass-covered slope shaded by large deciduous and evergreen trees. The slope rises to the edge of the burial area. The archway, erected by the Waynesville Civic League, is supported by pillars constructed of river cobbles set in concrete mortar and capped with concrete. The arch is constructed of slender curved angle-iron sections with the inscription "Green Hill" in green-painted iron letters at the top and wrought iron curlicue flourishes filling the arch and forming a cresting and pendant decoration.

River cobble masonry similar to that used for the archway and a variety of other forms of stonework are used to create low rectangular walls around some of the family grave plots. Other grave plot walls are poured concrete and one plot has a decoratively cast concrete block retaining wall. On steep ground, such as along the north part of Veterans Circle, these walls are sometimes accompanied by stone and/or concrete steps.

Family grave plots are roughly rectangular in form although some are more irregular. The greatest irregularity is seen in a swale sloping down toward the north at the center of the ridge top. Grave plots became more regular over time, culminating in the regimented order of the 1949 Veterans Section located directly south of the nominated area. Cemetery plantings include mature maples, dogwoods, hollies, spruces, and other deciduous and evergreen trees. A clump of yuccas borders the western edge of the cemetery and a solitary yucca grows in the planting bed extension of one grave. A group of arbor vitae stands near the cemetery's west end. Plantings were established at the entrance to the Veterans Section in the late 1940s; the current plantings there presumably preserve a vestige of the historic scheme.

Gravemarkers include a range of types, styles, materials, and sizes indicative of the varying tastes and economic means of plot purchasers and representative of the cemetery's development from the early nineteenth century to the present. Scattered around the cemetery are a few

---

<sup>1</sup> Parenthetical references following specific features in the Section 7 and Section 8 narratives will refer to the inventory list, which begins on Section 7, page 7.

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

uninscribed fieldstone markers, that is, unmodified stones from the vicinity standing upright over graves. Some fieldstone markers may be early although most observed dated examples date to the early twentieth century. The earliest dated markers of any kind, which date to around 1850, tend to be finely crafted tabular marble headstones produced by workshops outside the area. A few of these have curved tops in forms that were common for elite monuments of the first half of the nineteenth century. The tombstone of Laura Anne Johnston (1844-49) (#4), for example, features a top with a half-round tympanum flanked by sloping concave "shoulders." Laura Anne's sister Mary Ann Johnston (1833-34) (#5) was given a tombstone with a shallow segmental arched top, a restrained classical treatment. Segmental tops characterize a trio of headstones (#6) for members of the Benners family who died in the 1850s. Though these and other tombstones have antebellum obit (death) dates, it is possible some of the stones were made after the Civil War. Several large monuments from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century take the form of columns (round-section shafts) and obelisks (tapering square-section shafts). Obelisks might have unadorned shafts or they might be draped, that is, carved as though draped with a funeral pall complete with tassels and fringes.

Green Hill Cemetery has several fine examples of figural carving such as statues of young women and angelic winged children. One is the freestanding statue of a woman in classical garb holding a wreath of flowers which marks the grave of Ina Otelia Davies (1874-99) (#7). The grave of Virginia Majette Welch (1879-1910) (#8) is also graced by the statue of a young woman in classical garb. The base of the Welch monument features a bathtub-like raised planting bed and various turned marble pieces. A similar, smaller planting bed marks the adjacent grave of Welch's son, William Welch (1904-06) (#9). The William Welch grave marker and one other, the marker of Rebecca May Bright (1905-07) (#10), feature statues of angelic winged children.

The Davies and Welch monuments were carved from marble, extending use of the material into the early twentieth century, although the period saw the increasing popularity of granite, a more durable material and one less prone to discoloration, but harder to carve. Most early granite markers have a light gray coloration but a few are carved from pink granite, such as the marker of Elizabeth Mull Francis (1884-1917) (#11), or black granite, such as the marker of William Henry McClure (1891-1918) (#12). Most of the cemetery's granite monuments from the mid-twentieth century to the present tend to have a bluish-gray cast suggesting they are Elberton granite from Georgia.

As the twentieth century progressed, marble gave way to granite as the preferred material. Granite headstones became more standardized with the long, low, rectangular form predominating, a form that allowed ample room for the side-by-side names and vital statistics of a married couple and a fittingly large and uncomplicated backdrop for floral and holiday displays. Despite the trend of the period toward simplicity and conformity, some monument purchasers opted for bold decorative accents such as Gothic tracery, urns with elaborately scrolling smoke ascending to heaven, classical florets, and Moderne fluting. The Way family plot (#13) features a large central monument that is stylistically coordinated with the six smaller individual grave markers that cluster near it through the use of cruciform palmette carvings. The

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

grave marker of Ella Mae Davis Marr (1894-1921) (#14) recesses boldly carved lilies into a modernistic pylon-like form, a mix of old and new treatments.

### *Integrity Assessment*

The nominated area of Green Hill Cemetery retains good overall historic integrity. In the oldest sections, located along the ridge from the entrance to the back of the cemetery, historic markers (1945 and earlier) predominate. The cemetery's grave markers are in overall good condition with little evidence of vandalism. Broken pieces, especially if they have inscriptions, are set into the ground to preserve their identifying function or are propped by the base. The cemetery possesses good overall integrity of setting, its immediate surroundings largely wooded with the exception of the north side where tree clearance in early 2016 increased views to commercial development on South Main Street. There are views of distant suburban development to the south and east over modern parts of the cemetery, although the overall impression of the southeast view is of Waynesville's scenic mountain setting. Green Hill Cemetery is impeccably maintained by the Town of Waynesville.

### *Inventory*

1. Overall landscape design. 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century. Contributing site.
2. Network of stone/concrete walls and steps. 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century. Contributing structure.
3. Entrance Archway. 1920. Contributing structure.
4. Laura Ann Johnston grave marker. Ca. 1849. Contributing object.
5. Mary Ann Johnston grave maker. Ca. 1834.. Contributing object.
6. Benners Family grave markers. Ca. 1850. Three contributing objects.
7. Ina Otelia Davies grave marker. Ca. 1899. Contributing object.
8. Virginia Majette Welch grave marker. Ca. 1910. Contributing object.
9. William Welch grave marker. Ca. 1906. Contributing object.
10. Rebecca May Bright grave marker. Ca. 1907. Contributing object.
11. Elizabeth Mull Francis grave marker. Ca. 1917. Contributing object.
12. William Henry McClure grave markers. Ca. 1918. Contributing object.
13. Way Family plot. Ca. 1927. Seven contributing objects.
14. Ella Mae Davis Marr grave marker. Ca. 1921. Contributing object.
15. Wade Hampton Love grave marker. Ca. 1878. Contributing object.
16. Mary E. Smathers grave marker. Ca. 1872. Contributing object.
17. John Clarkson Moody marker. Ca. 1894. Contributing object.
18. Lilly Johnston grave marker. Ca. 1887. Contributing object.
19. Love family grave markers. Ca. 1863. Three contributing objects.
20. Robert and Mary Ann Love grave marker. Ca. 1883. Contributing object.

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

21. Clark family grave marker. Ca 1890. Contributing object.
22. E. C. Sensabaugh grave marker. Ca. 1875. Contributing object.
23. Samuel B. Francis grave marker. Ca. 1892. Contributing object.
24. Osborne D. Buckner grave marker. Ca. 1912. Contributing object.
25. Robert O. Buckner grave marker. Ca. 1912. Contributing object.
26. Charles Milford Dunn grave marker. Ca. 1917. Contributing object.
27. Jane Welch grave marker. Ca 1906. Contributing object.
28. Uninscribed slate slab grave marker. Date unknown. Contributing object.
29. J.N. Peacock grave marker. Early 20<sup>th</sup> c. Contributing object.
30. Mrs. G. C. Swyngim grave marker. Ca. 1935. Contributing object.
31. Wilsie Swayngim grave marker. Ca. 1907. Contributing object.
32. Odeil Stamey grave marker. Ca. 1936. Contributing object.
33. C. M. Caldwell grave marker. Ca. 1945. Contributing object.
34. Addie Warren grave marker. Ca.1945. Contributing object.
35. Row of four tabular grave markers. Early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Four contributing objects.
36. James E. Davis grave marker. Ca. 1929. Contributing object.
37. Mull family grave marker. Ca. 1927. Contributing object.
38. Charles Jones Jr. grave marker. Ca. 1932. Contributing object.
39. Tom Potter grave marker. Ca. 1915. Contributing object.
40. Maebell Clement Walls grave marker. Ca. 1920. Contributing object.

(Not numbered – Balance of grave markers and other small-scale resources. Contributing object.)



Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

**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.)

- 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.)

ART  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1850-1945  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1920  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

- Bolch and Harris (monument carver and/or supplier)
- Connell, Arthur J. (landscape architect)
- Couper Marble Works (monument carver and/or supplier)
- Haywood Monument Company (monument carver and/or supplier)
- Wolfe, William Oliver (monument carver and/or supplier)

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Green Hill Cemetery, located in Waynesville, North Carolina, was established by 1826 on a hill overlooking the town. Over the course of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth the cemetery developed into a significant assemblage of funerary art. The oldest inscribed monuments date to the period around 1850 and were made at professional monument workshops located outside the area. The number of burials increased after the Civil War, in concert with rapid population growth in Waynesville. Monuments from this later period include marble statues purchased from Asheville monument dealer W. O. Wolfe, whose son Thomas Wolfe wrote *Look Howard Angel*, a title inspired by the statues that stood outside the Wolfe tombstone shop. In the twentieth century marble gradually gave way to granite as a preferred monument material. Other markers were made from concrete with decorative pebble finishes; these relate to North Carolina's tradition of folk concrete funerary art. A decorative iron and stone archway was

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

erected at the entrance to the cemetery in 1920 during a period of cemetery beautification that included the construction of a landscaped entry drive. Green Hill Cemetery meets National Register Criterion C in the art area of significance as a distinguishable entity made up of a significant array of grave markers and monuments representing the common artistic values of a historic period. The cemetery meets National Register Criterion Consideration D since it derives its primary significance from distinctive design features. The period of significance spans from ca. 1850, the presumed period of production of the earliest dated tombstones in the cemetery, until 1945, a date that precedes the formation of the cemetery's Veterans Section marking a new phase in the cemetery's development.

---

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

*Historic Overview*

Waynesville, Green Hill Cemetery's host community, was founded in 1809 as the county seat of Haywood County, which was created in 1808.<sup>2</sup> By 1810, the town had acquired a courthouse, jail, and three taverns, but population growth was slow through the mid-nineteenth century; during the Civil War, only seventy-five people made the town their home.<sup>3</sup> The earliest reference to the graveyard that would become Green Hill Cemetery dates to 1826. That year Thomas Love sold land on the south side of Waynesville to Ezekiel Brown "with an exception of eight acres hereby conveyed to the trustees of Green Hill Academy including the graveyard."<sup>4</sup> According to a recent county history, Green Hill Academy opened in 1809 as Haywood County's first school.<sup>5</sup>

The number of dated grave markers increased after the Civil War in concert with population growth in Waynesville. In 1871, the year of Waynesville's incorporation, the population approached 200, increasing to 455 in 1890, 1,307 in 1900, 2,000 in 1910, and 2,940 in 1940.<sup>6</sup> In 1883 the cemetery was overseen by a "Committee of Ladies who represent Green Hill

---

<sup>2</sup> Waynesville's founder, Revolutionary War veteran Col. Robert Love (1760-1845), is buried in the cemetery. The story of Col. Love, one of the region's most influential and colorful early personages, is told by Ann Davis Melton and Angela Dove in their book on the cemetery, *Green Hill Cemetery* (Waynesville, N.C.: 2015), 53-59. The preparation of this report was assisted by many individuals, among them the project contact, Elizabeth Teague, Development Services Director with the Town of Waynesville. Historian Ann Davis Melton graciously provided her insights on the cemetery's history. Her book *Green Hill Cemetery* was a primary source. Others who provided assistance included the past and current Cemetery Superintendents with the Town of Waynesville Public Services Department, Fred Rathbone and Lonnie Higgins; Waynesville Purchasing Supervisor Julie Grasty; Waynesville GIS intern Kevin Teater; Darlene Richardson, Historian, Veterans Health Administration; Jackie Holt, Museum Curator, National Park Service, Blue Ridge Parkway; Zoe Rhine, Pack Memorial Library; Alex McKay; Bette Sprecher; and Annie Laurie McDonald and Michael Southern with the N.C. State Historic Preservation Office.

<sup>3</sup> Sybil Argintar Bowers, "Waynesville Main Street Historic District" (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2005), 17.

<sup>4</sup> Haywood County Deed Book B, p. 390.

<sup>5</sup> Curtis W. Wood Jr., *Haywood County: Portrait of a Mountain Community, A Bicentennial History* (Waynesville, N.C.: Historical Society of Haywood County, 2009), 260.

<sup>6</sup> Bowers, "Waynesville Main Street Historic District," 17.

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

Cemetery,” so described in a deed of that year. The circumstance of the deed was an attempt by one J. A. Ferguson, assisted by the county surveyor, to sort through an accumulation of overlapping claims in order to facilitate the fencing of the cemetery. Ferguson’s account is accompanied by sketch plans, one showing the boundary of the claims, as best as Ferguson and the surveyor were able to determine, and the other depicting the 6.25-acre area to be fenced, an irregular polygon that roughly corresponds with the older section of the cemetery as portrayed on later maps. Ferguson’s account reads in part: “The original eight acres of land was conveyed to the trustees of Green Hill Academy in 1811 and in 1835 by act of General Assembly they exchanged a portion of the northwest side of the original tract to Samuel Fitzgerald for the lands on which they were then erecting a school house . . . Afterwards the trustees con[veyed] to the trustees of [the] Church one half acre on which the school house now stands . . . this is the half acre that we have not located.”<sup>7</sup>

Continued population growth in the twentieth century led to the expansion of the cemetery beyond its original ridgetop site. The North Addition was platted in 1946 and extends down a slope to South Main Street. The many local soldiers who lost their lives in World War II inspired the creation of Green Hill Cemetery’s Veterans Section in the late 1940s. The Veterans Section originated as an initiative of the local branch of the Gold Star Mothers, an organization of mothers of service personnel killed in action during the war. The local American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars also aided the effort. In November 1948, the *Waynesville Mountaineer* reported that construction of the “Memorial Plot” would soon be finished with “grading, building walls, walks, and erecting a marker in the plot” underway or planned for what the paper opined would be “an impressive spot when completed.” “Rustic” stone retaining walls would form two level burial terraces.<sup>8</sup> The section was already in use with ten or so burials, the first interment being Henry Clay Dunavant in December 1947.<sup>9</sup> The Veterans Section was dedicated on May 29, 1949, with an estimated 3,000 people in attendance.<sup>10</sup>

Green Hill Cemetery was the principal cemetery for Waynesville’s white population during the pre-World War II period. Hillcrest Memorial Gardens (also known as Garrett-Hillcrest Cemetery or Memorial Park), located in the northern part of the community, was established in 1947. The cemetery notes that it features flush bronze memorial plaques, private mausoleums, and a crypt (the Chapel of Serenity Mausoleum).<sup>11</sup> A third historic-period cemetery in the community is the African American Dix Hill Cemetery located on Pigeon Street to the southeast of the downtown. Dix Hill Cemetery has numerous uninscribed fieldstone markers, some likely dating to the nineteenth century, others to the twentieth, as well as a range of marble, granite, and concrete markers similar to grave marker forms in Green Hill Cemetery. These include examples of concrete markers with shallow bas relief ornament and typewriter-like inscriptions and concrete

<sup>7</sup> Haywood County Deed Book Q, p. 600. The identity of the church mentioned in the text is not clarified.

<sup>8</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, November 16, 1948.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*; *Waynesville Mountaineer*, December 16, 1947; *Waynesville Mountaineer*, May 30, 1949.

<sup>10</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, May 30, 1949.

<sup>11</sup> Garrett Funeral Home and Garrett-Hillcrest Cemetery website.

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

markers with pebble decoration like the Swyngim/Swayngim (#30/#31) headstones in Green Hill Cemetery.<sup>12</sup>

### *Art Context*

Green Hill Cemetery developed within the artistic tradition of Appalachian graveyards. As the author notes in the *Encyclopedia of Appalachia* (2006), “Appalachian cemetery sculpture and graveyard traditions are shaped by many influences, among them location and resources, ethnicity, societal status, religion, technology, and artistic taste. The region’s graveyards range from small family burial plots to large, professionally managed urban cemeteries, and grave monuments run the gamut from humble fieldstones and wooden markers to imposing mausoleums and marble statuary.”<sup>13</sup> The cemetery’s earliest dated grave markers are antebellum, though there are also some fieldstone markers of indeterminate date that, based on material and location, may date to the mid-nineteenth century. Slender marble tombstones with 1850s obit dates erected for members of the Benners family (#6) are representative of refined grave markers of the era. The tombstones of John A. Benners (1849-52) and Edward Ira Benners (1852-53) mark the graves of young children and are adorned with similar floral carving in recessed panels. The carving shows a stem with leaves, a blooming flower (possibly a rose), and a drooping or broken bud symbolic of the children’s young deaths. Families like the Benners looked beyond the borders of Haywood County in order to obtain the classically inspired, professionally carved marble monuments, originally gleaming white in color, that typified the elite culture of the era. This assumes the markers with antebellum obit dates were made soon after the death of the deceased rather than backdated, although the form and detail of the headstones suggest they are indeed antebellum in date. In her study of North Carolina grave marker traditions *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (1998), researcher Ruth Little cites the opening of the Buncombe Turnpike in 1827 as a factor in bringing elite, non-local taste in funerary art and other aspects of material culture to the region.<sup>14</sup> The Western Turnpike, which by the end of the antebellum period linked Waynesville to Buncombe County, one county to the east, was probably one route by which refined grave markers like those erected by the Benners family reached the area.

The Benners monuments and others to follow were produced in an artistic context which is the focus of Peggy McDowell and Richard E. Meyer’s study *The Revival Styles in American Memorial Art* (1994). The nineteenth century, McDowell and Meyer write, ushered in “an age of dramatic, sumptuous public and private monumentation, often on a grand scale, and . . . increasingly under the dominating influence of what has come to be called the ‘revival styles.’” Waynesville’s wealthier families aspired to such grandiosity, as much as they were able within the means of a small western North Carolina mountain community, and of the principal stylistic categories listed by McDowell and Meyer—classical, medieval, and Egyptian/Near Eastern—

<sup>12</sup> Pezzoni, “Jones Temple AME Zion Church.”

<sup>13</sup> J. Daniel Pezzoni, “Graveyard Art,” in Rudy Abramson and Jean Haskell, eds., *Encyclopedia of Appalachia* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2006), 1431.

<sup>14</sup> M. Ruth Little, *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 99, 101.

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

Green Hill Cemetery has representation from all three, in particular the classical (columns and classically-inspired sculpture) and Egyptian (obelisks).<sup>15</sup>

A preference for artistry in this traditional art-historical sense became more pronounced after the Civil War as Waynesville embarked on a period of sustained population growth. The preference is in part a product of this growth: a growing community resulted in an increase in the number of wealthy families who could afford artistic monuments, and more interments translated into more markers in general.<sup>16</sup> Some postbellum tombstones are similar in character to ones with antebellum obit dates; the headstone of Wade Hampton Love (d. 1878) (#15), for example, has the same half-round tympanum and concave shoulders form as the headstone of Laura Anne Johnston (1844-49) (#4). Generally, however, the postbellum stones are more ornate both in form and carving. The tombstone of Mary E. Smathers (d. 1872) (#16), for example, has an arched top somewhat similar to antebellum designs but with foliated, book end-like console brackets and a recessed panel with the carved depiction of a bible. Monuments from the period are full of stock graveyard images such as bibles as well as clasped hands symbolizing the reunion of husband and wife in the hereafter; doves; and flowers, either in masses reminiscent of funeral displays or in smaller bunches held in female hands with downward pointing fingers. Of the flower-embellished monuments, one of the most ornate is that of John Clarkson Moody (1891-94) (#17), which has boldly carved lilies and other flowers in a heavily molded lancet-arched Gothic Revival frame with angled colonnettes. Another high-relief floral display appears in the tympanum of the tombstone of Lilly Johnston (1865-1887) (#18). Lambs signify the graves of infants and small children and remained in use well into the twentieth century even after other nineteenth-century imagery faded away.

Of the column and obelisk monuments described in section 7, several are of particular note. Three adjacent columnar markers identify the graves of Love family members (#19), featuring smooth shafts with molded bases and caps above chamfered inscription plinths. The trio may have begun with the column of James R. Love (1798-1863), which differs from the others in detail. One of the Love markers is inscribed with the name of its maker, W. O. Wolfe of Asheville, and one bears the Masonic compass and square emblem on its shaft. Nearby, the double-column monument of Col. Robert Love (1760-1845) and his wife, Mary Ann Love (1766-1842) (#20), is joined at the top by an arched element crowned by a flaming urn. The monument was carved by W. O. Wolfe many decades after Robert and Mary Ann's deaths. A ca. 1890s monument dedicated to members of the Clark family (#21) is one of a few that feature a broken fluted column symbolic of death.

Of the cemetery's obelisk and obelisk-like markers, some have the simple pyramidal caps of their Egyptian progenitors, whereas others are more decorative in character. Of the latter, the

<sup>15</sup> Peggy McDowell and Richard E. Meyer, *The Revival Styles in American Memorial Art* (Bowling Green, Oh.: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1994), 1-2.

<sup>16</sup> One of the more historically significant individuals buried in the cemetery during the era was Col. William Holland Thomas (1805-93), who is described on a Civil War Trails marker in the cemetery as "the first and only white man to serve as a Cherokee chief." During the Civil War Thomas headed Thomas's Legion, also known as the Highland Rangers, composed of over 2,000 Confederate soldiers of whom 400 were Cherokee.

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

monument of E. C. Sensabaugh (1816-75) (#22) is especially interesting. Its faces are ornamented with delicate floral carving and unusual checkered borders formed of alternating full and diagonally bisected squares. Also of note is the obelisk-like monument of Samuel B. Francis (1868-92) (#23) which has a pedimented cap with classical palmette and scroll carving in the four triangular pediments. Another upright form found in the cemetery is the Woodmen of the World tree trunk monument type, representatives of which mark the graves of Osborne D. Buckner (1857-1912) (#24) and Robert O. Buckner (1885-1912) (#25). The Buckner markers have sawed-off limbs and bear circular Woodmen insignia and shield-like inscription panels. They stand on bases carved to represent stacked logwood. Ferns, lilies, and ivy tendrils are carved on the bases, the tendrils continuing up onto the trunks. A shorter, stump marker, also provided by the Woodmen of the World, marks the grave of Charles Milford Dunn (1884-1917) (#26). These Woodmen of the World markers represent another tradition in period cemetery art, the evocation of natural forms characteristic of the Rustic style.

Of the several monument carvers or dealers who are known to have provided monuments to lot purchasers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century period, Asheville's William Oliver Wolfe is the best known. Wolfe was a Pennsylvania native who trained at a marble yard in Baltimore, relocated to Raleigh about 1870, and moved to Asheville in 1880 where he carved monuments and retailed monuments carved by others until 1921.<sup>17</sup> W. O. Wolfe's association with Green Hill Cemetery is documented by signed work and by an 1883 Asheville newspaper clipping which states: "Mr. W. O. Wolfe is now engaged in turning out from his marble yard in this place the most beautiful specimen of work ever seen in this section of country. The monument of Vermont white marble, is double-column, mounted on a very handsome marble pedestal (#20), and is intended to be placed over the grave in Waynesville of the late Col. Robert Love, and his wife Mary Ann Love."<sup>18</sup>

Wolfe was the source of the two statues of young women placed over graves in Green Hill Cemetery, although he did not carve the statues.<sup>19</sup> The statue monument of Ina Otelia Davies (1874-99) (#7) was carved from Carrara marble and imported from Italy in the mid-1890s. The statue stood at Wolfe's workshop for several years before it was purchased by Davies's father, Judge Davies.<sup>20</sup> The other statue, at the grave of Virginia Majette Welch (1879-1910) (#8), is also thought to have been purchased from Wolfe, although its base is inscribed "Couper, Norfolk, Va." and hence would have come from a different workshop. The Virginia Welch statue is carved in high relief against a naturalistic stone backing, unlike the Davies statue which is freestanding. Also in the cemetery are two statues of children with wings. One of these stands beside Virginia Welch's monument and marks the grave of her son, William Welch (1904-06) (#9).<sup>21</sup> The winged children are related to the *putti* of Renaissance art which derived from the

<sup>17</sup> Little, *Sticks & Stones*, 226.

<sup>18</sup> *Semi-Weekly Citizen*, March 10, 1883. The Loves died in the 1840s; their 1883 memorial is therefore an example of backdating.

<sup>19</sup> Little, *Sticks & Stones*, 230.

<sup>20</sup> Ted Mitchell, "Thomas Wolfe's Angels," *Thomas Wolfe Review* 18:1 (Spring 1994), 115, 119.

<sup>21</sup> Ann Melton personal communication with the author, May 2016; Melton and Dove, *Green Hill Cemetery*, 100, 103.

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

classical god Cupid/Eros, although by the turn of the twentieth century the symbolism expressed “the widespread belief that children turned into angels after death.”<sup>22</sup>

Other stone carvers with work in the cemetery include Bolch and Harris of Hickory, whose name appears on the marker of Jane Welch (d. 1883) (#27); and the Haywood Monument Company, which carved the memorial in the 1949 Veterans Section and other granite monuments from the mid-twentieth century period. Bolch and Harris, also known as Harris and Bolch, were described as “marblemen” in an 1891 Hickory newspaper.<sup>23</sup> The cemetery’s tree trunk/stump monuments were provided by the Woodmen of the World insurance agency which offered such markers to policyholders. The Woodmen of the World disseminated a variety of monument types but the Rustic-style monument type depicting a broken- or cut-off tree trunk was the most popular. Many were carved from Indiana limestone by the firm of Cross and Rowe in Bedford, Indiana, although other carvers in other states also produced examples.<sup>24</sup> Un-weathered parts of the 1912 Buckner Woodmen monument have a sugary white appearance that looks more like marble than limestone.

The Haywood Monument Company opened in Waynesville in 1937 and by the 1970s it was providing perhaps two-thirds of the cemetery’s monuments, according to former Cemetery Superintendent Fred Rathbone who began work at Green Hill Cemetery in 1976.<sup>25</sup> The monument company’s general manager was Herbert B. Angel, who it was reported in 1937 “has worked in this territory for several years as a monument salesman, and says he has erected monuments in all parts of the county.” In 1937 the company specialized in Elberton (Georgia) Blue Granite.<sup>26</sup>

Carved stone monuments occupied the broad upper range of the spectrum of grave marker possibilities, whereas fieldstone were the grave markers of necessity for those at the lower end of the socioeconomic hierarchy. The oldest of the cemetery’s mostly uninscribed fieldstone markers likely date to before 1900, in keeping with practices elsewhere in the south. One grave is marked by an uninscribed slate slab, possibly a roof slate, in a concrete socket (#28): a found object repurposed for grave memorialization. Exemplifying the form’s currency into the early twentieth century crudely inscribed fieldstone of tabular form marking the grave of J.N. Peacock (no dates, but likely early twentieth century), which includes the inscription “Gone Not Forgoton” [sic] (#29). All four Ns on the tombstone are backwards. This is one of several markers of similar treatment in the cemetery. These simple fieldstone markers embody the same basics of durable material, upright placement, and epitaph as their carved stone kindred, and they possess a dignity and poignancy equal to the finest obelisk and marble statue.

<sup>22</sup> Elisabeth L. Roark, “Embodying Immortality: Angels in America’s Rural Garden Cemeteries, 1850-1900,” *Markers XXIV* (2007), 65, 99.

<sup>23</sup> *Press and Carolinian*, December 17, 1891.

<sup>24</sup> Warren E. Roberts, “Notes on the Production of Rustic Monuments in the Limestone Belt of Indiana,” *Markers VII* (1990), 177, 186-187, 190; James A. Slater, “The Tree Stone Carving of Charles Strong of Belvidere, Illinois,” *AGS Quarterly* 28:3 (Summer 2004).

<sup>25</sup> Fred Rathbone personal communication with the author, February 2012.

<sup>26</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, February 4, 1937.



Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

Concrete emerged as an alternative gravemarker material in the early twentieth century. Adaptable and cheap, the material was popularized through its use in building and road construction. North Carolina's concrete gravemarker traditions have been documented by Ruth Little, who writes, "Concrete is a plastic medium that encourages deviation from the rigid stylistic norms governing gravestone design in stone, and creative concrete headstones form the largest body of twentieth-century traditional gravemarkers in North Carolina."<sup>27</sup> Concrete markers ranged from simple to ornate. An example of the latter in the cemetery is the marker of Mrs. G. C. Swyngim (1888-1935) (#30). The Swyngim marker is decorated with neat rows and columns of rounded pebbles framed with smooth concrete borders. It has a beveled top and a recessed inscription panel with letters that have a stamped appearance. Under the inscription is a rectangular niche that may have served to hold flowers or other mementos. Next to the marker is a smaller one of cast concrete that identifies the grave of Wilsie Swayngim (whose dates were 1906-07, although the marker may have been made decades after the infant's death) (#31). Both monuments are painted silver and are regularly repainted to the present.

The Swyngim/Swayngim monuments stand in Section Three, a steeply sloping rear section of the cemetery that may have been less expensive than more prominent and level sections and hence more attractive to lower-income plot purchasers. Section Three's monuments are generally smaller and simpler than others in the cemetery and include a higher percentage of concrete grave markers. The same artisan who created the Swyngim/Swayngim markers probably made the marker for Odeil Stamey (February 1936-September 1936) (#32), which has a peaked top, a stamped inscription (including the phrase "Our Darling at Rest"), and traces of silver paint. The artisan may also have made a series of concrete markers with beveled tops like the G. C. Swyngim headstone and surface-mounted or recessed marble inscription panels. These include the markers of C. M. Caldwell (1908-1939; the panel ornamented with a border of drilled dots) (#33) and Addie Warren (1851-1945) (#34). Also in Section Three is a row of four small tabular markers made by layering concrete and quartz pebbles in a mold so that the pebbles create decorative bands (#35). The markers have canted tops ornamented with pressed-in pebbles and they stand next to a low concrete retaining wall that probably helps protect the delicate markers from toppling or other damage.

The concrete grave markers discussed above have the hallmarks of local craftsmanship. Another marker type present in the cemetery is one Ruth Little describes as a "mass-produced concrete headstone" with neatly stamped inscriptions.<sup>28</sup> The cemetery contains several examples of these distinctive markers which have been observed by the author throughout North Carolina and adjacent parts of Virginia. The marker of the infant James E. Davis (1929-29) (#36) is one, identified by its wafer-thinness, shallow bas relief floral ornament, and typewriter-like inscription. Concrete was also used for grave plot borders, retaining walls, and steps and as mortar for the cemetery's many varieties of stonework including such prominent features as the buttressed retaining walls around the 1949 Veterans Section and the support pillars for the 1920 entry archway. The latter is the best dated early example of cemetery beautification at Green Hill

<sup>27</sup> Little, *Sticks & Stones*, 242.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

Cemetery and ornaments the entrance drive from Main Street which preceded it by a decade or two (the drive is labeled "New Drive" on an early twentieth century cemetery plan).<sup>29</sup> The entrance drive was improved in the twentieth century by a stone retaining wall and trees which create a park-like entry for the cemetery.

The vocation or other personal attributes and affiliations of the deceased were often expressed through the form and artistry of monuments. Veterans from the Revolutionary War through the Vietnam War buried outside the Veterans Section are memorialized in various ways. Many, if not all, of the graves of Confederate veterans are marked by Confederate Iron Crosses similar in form to the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) Southern Cross of Honor medal. The Maltese cross marker bears a wreath, the beginning and end dates of the conflict (1861 and 1865), and the Latin motto *Deo Vindice* meaning "God our vindicator." The other side has the initials CSA for Confederate States Army and the Confederate Battle Flag in a wreath. The granite monument of John H. Mull (1836-1926) and Adlie Medford Mull (1848-1927) (#37) is carved with the Confederate Battle Flag. A number of monuments are carved with the United States flag including the aforementioned McClure marker, which also has the US Marine Corps emblem, and the tombstone of Charles Jones Jr. (1895-1932) (#38), whose headstone documents his numerous achievements in World War I. With the creation of the cemetery's Veterans Section in the late 1940s most subsequent veteran burials were made in the new section. The Veterans Section is the location of Green Hill Cemetery's first recorded African American interment, which dates to 1984.<sup>30</sup> The work of memorializing veteran graves in the non-veteran sections of the cemetery continues with the recent installation of marble tombstones marking the graves of Swanger family members.<sup>31</sup>

Ornamental masonry retaining walls and plot borders collectively represent an important element of the cemetery (#2). In this respect the cemetery relates to construction practices in the Waynesville community at large where property owners erected stone retaining walls to define, reinforce, and beautify hilly building sites. Rounded sandstone and quartz stream cobbles were the most common wall-building stone in the cemetery (as in the town), but several walls are faced with marble in white, cream, and pink hues, possibly castoff slabs from an area monument maker. Concrete was also used, in some instances decoratively scored. Both concrete and stone were used for steps. In places, such as along Hillview Circle and the north side of the inner loop drive, stretches of stone retaining wall give the cemetery a citadel-like quality.

Among Green Hill Cemetery's personalized avocational monuments are two with transportation-related imagery. Former Cemetery Superintendent Fred Rathbone has learned the facts surrounding the death of Tom Potter (1892-1915) (#39), whose tombstone is carved with a

<sup>29</sup> "The Greenhill Cemetery [*sic*], Waynesville. N.C."

<sup>30</sup> Melton and Dove, *Green Hill Cemetery*, 124, 167.

<sup>31</sup> *The Mountaineer*, January 8, 2015. One of the best known military interments of recent years was that of General Carl Epting Mundy Jr. (1935-2014), who served as US Marine Corps Commandant from 1991 to 1995 and was a Purple Heart and Bronze Star recipient. Mundy, though he lived in Virginia at the time of death, was buried with his wife, Linda Sloan Mundy of Waynesville (Melton and Dove, *Green Hill Cemetery*, 66-68; United States Marine Corps website).

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.

County and State

depiction of a train engine. According to Potter's relatives, the young man worked for a logging train engaged in lumbering activities in the Allens Creek area of the county. The regular engineer was taken sick and Potter volunteered to drive the train but it got away from him on a mountain grade and wrecked, killing him.<sup>32</sup> The monument of Samuel B. Francis (1868-92) (#23) has a faintly etched locomotive and tender on its base. The circumstances surrounding Francis's death are unknown, although clearly he had some association with the railroad.

Religious imagery is for the most part general enough that it does not provide a clue to the individual's creed, with one possible exception. The tombstone of Maebell Clement Walls (1877-1920) (#40) is carved with a crucifix, a motif common on Catholic grave markers of the era but rare on Protestant grave markers. The Walls gravesite has two other notable features: a concrete-encased mound over the grave (earthen mounds are reported to have once been common in the cemetery) and a now-missing porcelain photo plaque (the oval recess for the plaque survives).<sup>33</sup> Military service, trade or occupation, and religious affiliation expressed in the form and ornament of grave markers referenced the biography of the deceased and served to keep a spark of their personality alive.<sup>34</sup> They are yet another dimension of the artistry that characterizes Green Hill Cemetery.

<sup>32</sup> Fred Rathbone personal communication, February 2016.

<sup>33</sup> Melton and Dove, *Green Hill Cemetery*, 10.

<sup>34</sup> J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Virginian to the Grave: A Portrait of the Commonwealth's Graveyards and Memorial Art," *Virginia Cavalcade* (Spring 2002), 71.

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bowers, Sybil Argintar. "Waynesville Main Street Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2005.

*Carolina Mountaineer* (Waynesville, N.C.).

*Franklin Press and Highlands Maconian* (Franklin, N.C.).

Garrett Funeral Home and Garrett-Hillcrest Cemetery website  
(<http://www.dignitymemorial.com/en-us/overview.page>), accessed June 19, 2017.

"The Greenhill Cemetary [*sic*], Waynesville. N.C." Undated map in Green Hill Cemetery superintendent's office, Waynesville, N.C. The map is also stored as Map Cabinet B.67 at the Haywood County Courthouse with the associated date 1940.

Haywood County deeds and maps. Haywood County Courthouse, Waynesville, N.C.

Higgins, Lonnie, personal communication with the author, February 2016.

"Jones Temple A.M.E. Zion Church." Information at the Haywood County History Collection website (<http://cdm16781.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/p16781coll2/id/363/rec/1>), accessed February 21, 2016.

Little, M. Ruth. *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998.

McDowell, Peggy, and Richard E. Meyer. *The Revival Styles in American Memorial Art*. Bowling Green, Oh.: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1994.

Melton, Ann Davis, and Angela Dove, comps. *Green Hill Cemetery*. Waynesville, N.C.: 2015.

Miller, George Augustus. "Cemeteries and Family Graveyards in Haywood County, Book 1." Notebook (compiled in 2001 and 2002) at the Haywood County Public Library, Waynesville, N.C.

Mitchell, Ted. "Thomas Wolfe's Angels." *Thomas Wolfe Review* 18:1 (Spring 1994). Reprinted in Melton, Ann Davis, and Angela Dove, comps. *Green Hill Cemetery*. Waynesville, N.C.: 2015 (pagination is from Melton and Dove).

*The Mountaineer* (Waynesville, N.C.).

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

Pezzoni, J. Daniel. "Graveyard Art." In Rudy Abramson and Jean Haskell, eds. *Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2006.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Jones Temple AME Zion Church and African American Historic Resources in Waynesville and Haywood County, N.C." Report (2016).

\_\_\_\_\_. "Virginian to the Grave: A Portrait of the Commonwealth's Graveyards and Memorial Art." *Virginia Cavalcade* (Spring 2002): 62-71.

*Press and Carolinian* (Hickory, N.C.).

Rathbone, Fred, former Green Hill Cemetery Superintendent, personal communication with the author, February 2016.

Roark, Elisabeth L. "Embodying Immortality: Angels in America's Rural Garden Cemeteries, 1850-1900." *Markers XXIV* (2007): 56-111.

Roberts, Warren E. "Notes on the Production of Rustic Monuments in the Limestone Belt of Indiana." *Markers VII* (1990): 173-193.

*Semi-Weekly Citizen* (Asheville, N.C.).

Slater, James A. "The Tree Stone Carving of Charles Strong of Belvidere, Illinois." *AGS Quarterly* 28:3 (Summer 2004): 4-5, 19-21.

"Thomas's Resting Place." Civil War Trails marker, Green Hill Cemetery, Waynesville, N.C.

*Waynesville Mountaineer* (Waynesville, N.C.).

Wood, Curtis W., Jr. *Haywood County: Portrait of a Mountain Community, A Bicentennial History*. Waynesville, N.C.: Historical Society of Haywood County, 2009.

---

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

\_\_\_\_\_ 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: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** HW0634

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** approximately 13 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

1. Zone: 17	Easting: 319590.866	Northing: 3928617.832
2. Zone: 17	Easting: 319600.908	Northing: 3928490.499
3. Zone: 17	Easting: 319403.005	Northing: 3928393.204
4. Zone: 17	Easting: 319590.866	Northing: 3928617.832
5. Zone: 17	Easting: 319378.585	Northing: 3928678.585
6. Zone: 17	Easting: 319480.104	Northing: 3928582.013

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

The boundary of the nominated area is shown on the 1:175-scale map that accompanies the nomination.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the core historic areas of the cemetery and excludes the area of the cemetery outside of Veterans Circle, much of which is modern in character. At the northwest side, the boundary extends to the east (southeast) side of South Main Street to include Hillview Circle, the historic approach to the original entrance to Green Hill Cemetery.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni  
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates  
street & number: 6 Houston St.  
city or town: Lexington state: VA zip code: 24450  
e-mail gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net  
telephone: (540) 464-5315  
date: November 8, 2016

---

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.

County and State

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Green Hill Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Waynesville

County: Haywood State: North Carolina

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni (1-13) and Annie McDonald (14-20)

Date Photographed: February 2016 (all photos February 2016 unless otherwise noted)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Old or ridge-top area of cemetery.

View facing west. Photo 1 of 20.

Grave markers of William Welch (left) and Virginia Majette Welch (right). View facing northwest. Photo 2 of 20.

Benners family grave markers. View facing south. Photo 3 of 20.

Ina Otelia Davies grave marker. October 2016. View facing northeast. Photo 4 of 20.

Entrance drive. View facing south. Photo 5 of 20.

Entry archway. October 2016. View facing northeast. Photo 6 of 20.

Veterans Section, located adjacent to the nominated area. View facing southwest. Photo 7 of 20.



Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

Mrs. G. C. Swyngim grave marker. View facing southwest. Photo 8 of 20.

Connor fieldstone markers. View facing west. Photo 9 of 20.

Tom Potter grave marker. View facing southwest. Photo 10 of 20.

North Addition with South Main Street beyond. View facing north. Photo 11 of 20.

Cemetery overview with newer sections in foreground and older sections on side and top of ridge. View facing northwest. Photo 12 of 20.

Robert and Mary Love grave marker. View facing southeast. Photo 13 of 20.

View of cemetery looking along south part of inner loop drive. March 2018. View facing east. Photo 14 of 20.

Stone retaining walls along Veterans Circle. March 2018. View facing west. Photo 15 of 20.

E. C. Sensabaugh grave marker (left) with Ina Otelia Davies memorial beyond. March 2018. View facing south. Photo 16 of 20.

John Clarkson Moody grave marker (left) and James Montraville Moody grave marker (right). March 2018. View facing southeast. Photo 17 of 20.

Robert O. Buckner grave marker (left) and Osborne D. Buckner grave marker (right). March 2018. View facing southwest. Photo 18 of 20.

Maebell Clement Walls grave marker. March 2018. View facing southwest. Photo 19 of 20.

View of southeast end of cemetery. March 2018. View facing northeast. Photo 20 of 20.

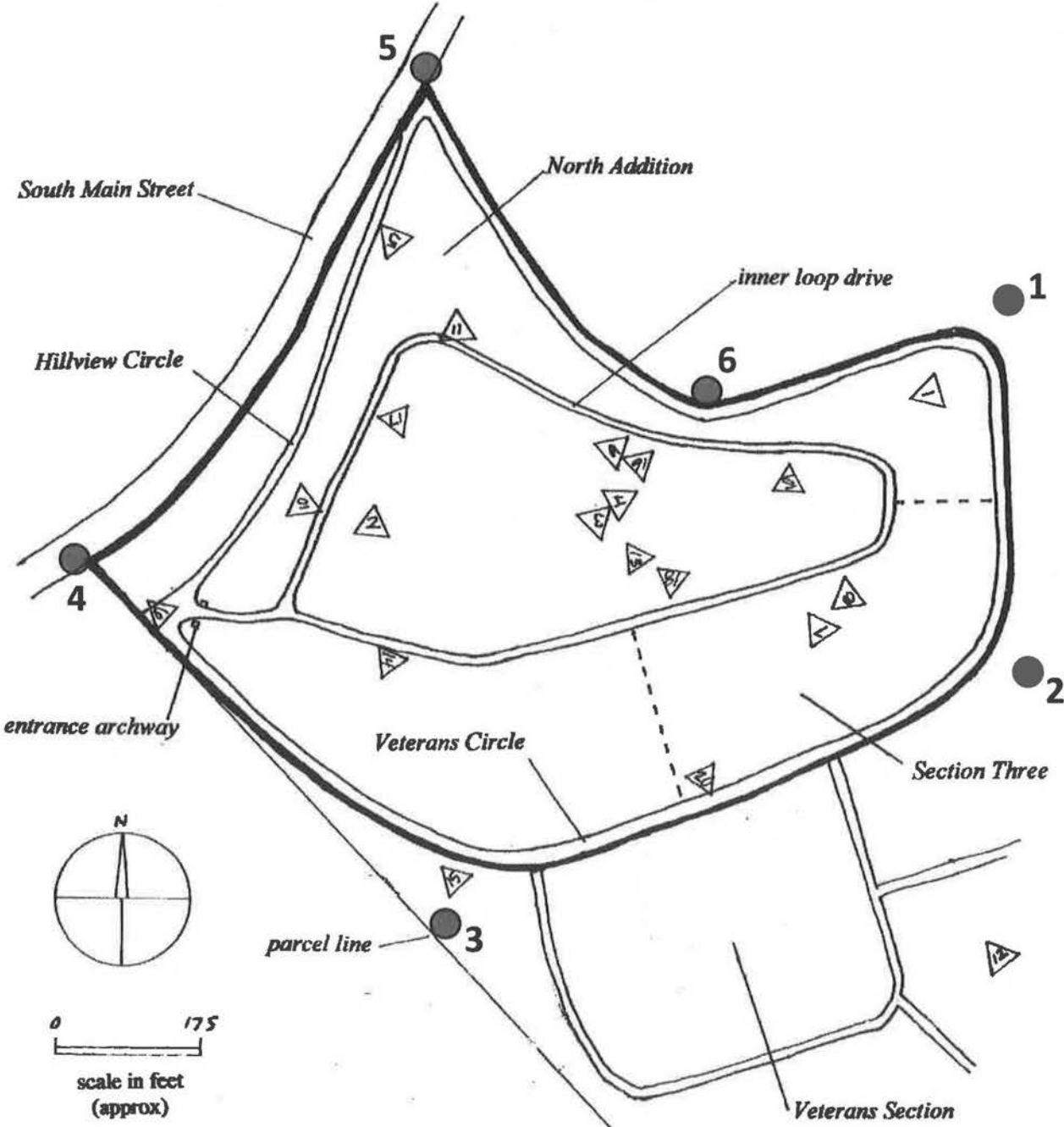
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to 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 100 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.

# Green Hill Cemetery

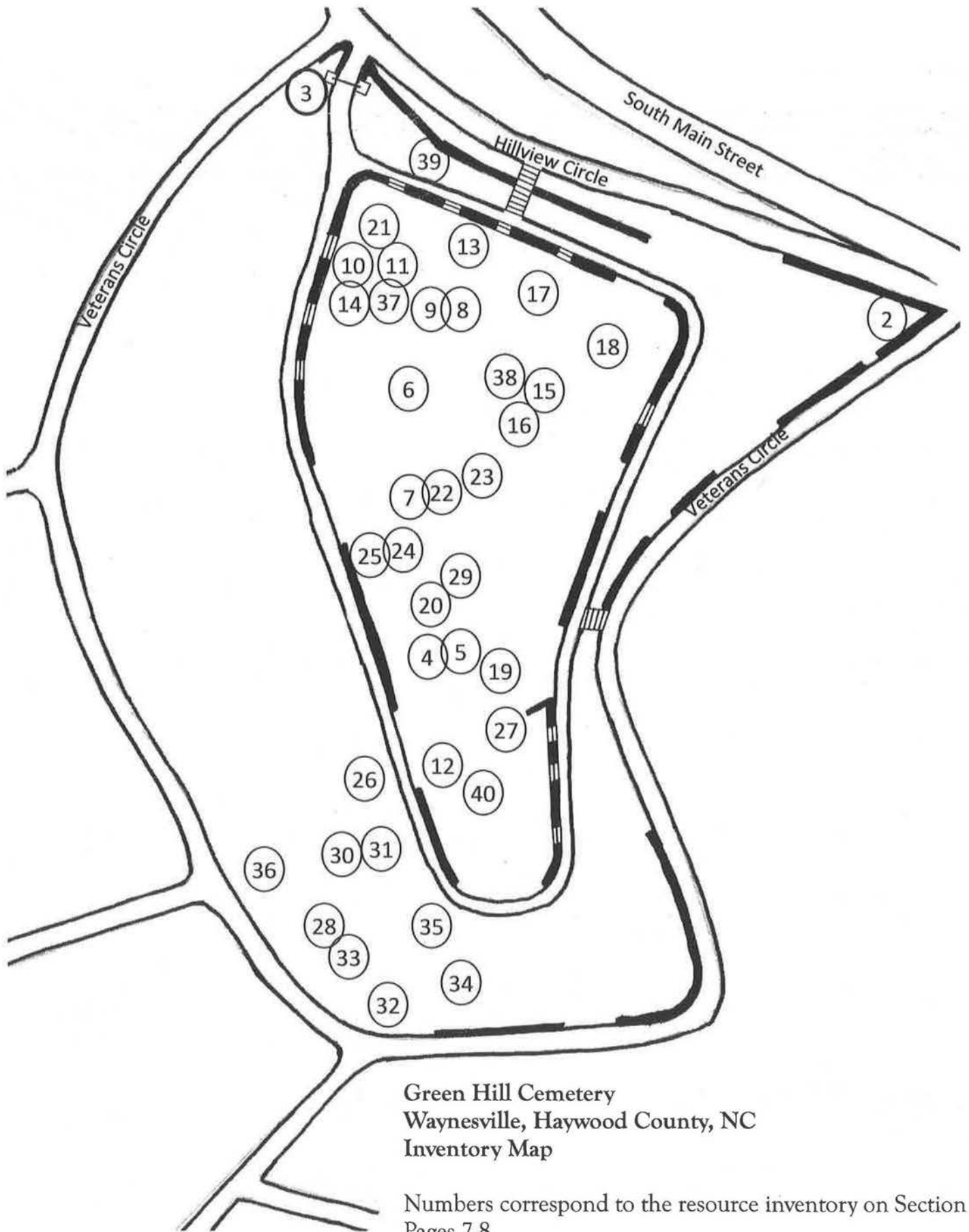
Waynesville, Haywood Co., N.C.

Heavy line indicates nomination boundary.  
 Triangular markers indicate number and direction of view of nomination photos.  
 Scale: 1 inch equals approximately 175 feet.



UTM Points (numbered) Encompass NR Boundary (bold line) All Points: NAD 1983 Zone: 17

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.) E: 319590.866, N: 3928617.832 | 4.) E: 319590.866, N: 3928617.832 |
| 2.) E: 319600.908, N: 3928490.499 | 5.) E: 319378.585, N: 3928678.585 |
| 3.) E: 319403.005, N: 3928393.204 | 6.) E: 319480.104, N: 3928582.013 |

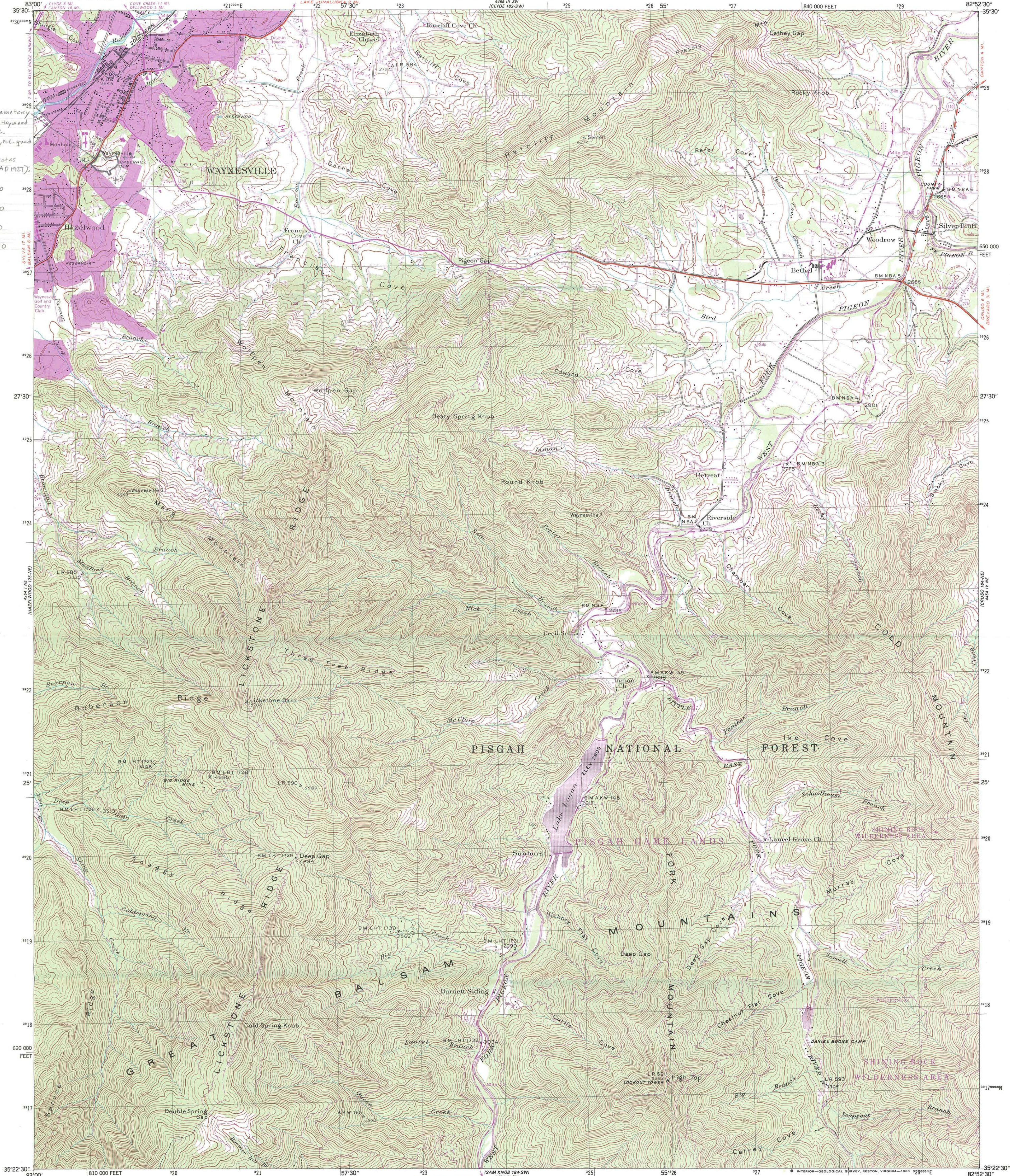


**Green Hill Cemetery  
Waynesville, Haywood County, NC  
Inventory Map**

Numbers correspond to the resource inventory on Section 7  
Pages 7-8.



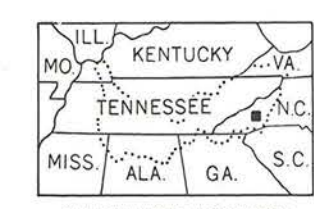
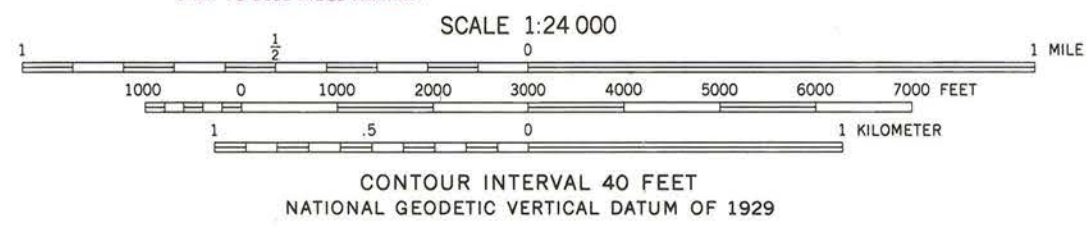
Heavy black lines indicate perimeter retaining walls, punctuated  
by steps leading from the road to the burial grounds.



Green Hill Cemetery  
Waynesville, Haywood  
County, N.C.  
Waynesville, N.C. quad  
UTM coordinates  
(Zone 17NAD 1927):  
1. E 319 290  
2. N 3928 920  
3. E 319 670  
4. N 3928 350  
5. E 319 950  
6. N 3928 090  
7. E 319 186  
8. N 3928 250

Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority  
Published by the Geological Survey  
Control by NOS/NOAA, USGS, and TVA  
Topography by USGS by photogrammetric methods  
Map field checked by TVA 1941  
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum  
10,000 foot grid based on North Carolina rectangular  
coordinate system  
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator Grid, Zone 17  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 8 meters south and  
11 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine purple dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines  
visible on aerial photographs. This information is un-checked.  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

UTM GRID and 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET  
Revisions shown in purple and woodlands compiled by  
the Tennessee Valley Authority from aerial photographs  
taken 1976 and other source data. This information  
not field checked. Map edited 1979



ROAD CLASSIFICATION (TVA 184-NW)

Heavy-duty	Poor motor road
Medium-duty	Wagon and jeep track
Light-duty	Foot trail
U. S. Route	State Route

In developed areas, only through roads are classified

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND BY U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37401 OR KNOXVILLE, TENN. 37902  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map

WAYNESVILLE, N.C.  
N3522.5-W8252.5/75  
1941  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
DMA 4454 IV NW-SERIES V842



BRYSON

SCHEIDT

WADDELL  
NICHOLS  
WILLIAM H. NICHOLS  
AUGUST 15, 1875  
MAY 11, 1955  
ROSEMARY M. NICHOLS  
MAY 12, 1905  
MAY 12, 1995

MILLER

WILSON

MEDFORD

MCCOIG  
WILLIAM J. MCCOIG  
MAY 15, 1885  
NOV 15, 1965  
LUCINDA J. MCCOIG  
MAY 15, 1895  
MAY 15, 1975



IN  
memory of  
DELA V. FITZGERALD  
who was born July 10th 1880  
and departed this life  
February 14th 1956  
Aged 75 years 6 months  
and 29 days

IN  
memory of  
JOHN A. BENNERS  
YOUNG SON OF  
J. J. & M. M. BENNERS  
Who was born  
November 5th 1876  
And died  
December 5th 1932  
Aged 56 years 1 month  
and 1 day

IN  
memory of  
EDWARD H. ...  
YOUNG SON OF  
J. J. & M. M. BENNERS  
Who was born  
February 14th 1880  
And died  
November 14th 1932  
Aged 52 years 9 months  
and 1 day

MASSEY













MRS. G. C. SWYNGIM  
BORN FEB 20 1888  
FEB 21 1985

J. D. SONNER  
1907/10/27  
1931/10/16

LE COMMO  
OCT 13 1908  
OCT 14 1909



1058

1058

TOM POTTER

AUG 27 1892

FEB 15 1916









MEADY LOVE, in memory of  
 Wife of  
 COL. ROBT. LOVE  
 Died  
 March 25th 1842  
 Aged 74 yrs. 6 mos. & 4 ds.  
 The happy soul is a crown of glory if it be found in the  
 way of righteousness.

Gen. ROBT. LOVE  
 DIED  
 IN THE STRUGGLE OF 1776.  
 Was a member of the  
 Presbyterian Church.  
 Died July 17th 1845  
 Aged 84 yrs. 10 mos. & 6 ds.

LOVE

BRENDLE

AMERSON

SULLIVAN







100  
101  
102  
103  
104  
105  
106  
107  
108  
109  
110  
111  
112  
113  
114  
115  
116  
117  
118  
119  
120  
121  
122  
123  
124  
125  
126  
127  
128  
129  
130  
131  
132  
133  
134  
135  
136  
137  
138  
139  
140  
141  
142  
143  
144  
145  
146  
147  
148  
149  
150  
151  
152  
153  
154  
155  
156  
157  
158  
159  
160  
161  
162  
163  
164  
165  
166  
167  
168  
169  
170  
171  
172  
173  
174  
175  
176  
177  
178  
179  
180  
181  
182  
183  
184  
185  
186  
187  
188  
189  
190  
191  
192  
193  
194  
195  
196  
197  
198  
199  
200











National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 5/9/2018      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 6/25/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal                  | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request            | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver                  | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other                   | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      6/1/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

February 23, 2017

Ms. Stephanie Toothman, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1201 Eye Street NW (2208) Eighth Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Little River High School – Durham County  
Green Hill Cemetery – Haywood County  
Imperial Tobacco Company Office Building – Lenoir County  
Elizabeth Wright Prince House – Macon County  
SS. Peter and Paul's Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church – Pender County

Dear Ms. Toothman:

Enclosed are the above referenced nominations to be approved for the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find the nominations to be in order. If you have any questions please call Ann Swallow, 919.807.6587.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kevin Cherry".

Kevin Cherry, Ph.D.  
State Historic Preservation Officer

KC/jct: enclosure

56-897

# 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Green Hill Cemetery

Other names/site number: HW0634

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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



## 2. Location

Street & number: Veterans Circle

City or town: Waynesville State: North Carolina County: Haywood

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  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  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  local  
Applicable National Register Criteria:  
 A  B  C  D

Returned

<u>Kevin Cherry</u> <u>SPD</u>	<u>2/20/2017</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u>North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

**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

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Returned

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Returned

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

\_\_\_\_\_

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

---

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Metal, Concrete

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

---

### Summary Paragraph

In its entirety, Green Hill Cemetery occupies approximately forty acres on the top and sides of a hill located south of the historic town center of Waynesville, North Carolina. The cemetery's street address is given variously as Veterans Circle, the name of one of the principal interior drives, and Golden Drive. The nominated area of approximately fifteen acres includes the oldest part of the cemetery, the cemetery's northern end, which was in existence by 1826. To the north of the nominated area is a mostly unobstructed view toward downtown Waynesville; to the west is a wooded area; to the south is a newer section of the cemetery; and to the east is a subdivision mostly screened from view by woods. The mountains surrounding Waynesville are visible from the cemetery, especially to the south. Historically the cemetery was approached on its west side, the side closest to downtown, and the historic entrance is still very much in use although the expansion of the cemetery has resulted in other points of entry. On the west side the cemetery is entered from Hillview Circle, a landscaped drive which branches from South Main Street and ascends to a decorative iron and stone entrance archway erected in 1920 before continuing on to private residences. The driveway through the arch becomes an inner loop drive which encircles the cemetery's oldest section, lying along an eastward-trending ridgetop. The inner loop drive is in turn encircled by an outer loop drive known as Veterans Circle. Both loop drives are paved and are narrow in width. In 1949 the double-stepped burial platform known as the Veteran's Memorial section (hereafter called the Veterans Section) was dedicated on the south side of Veterans Circle. The cemetery contains a diversity of memorial types, styles, materials, and

Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

sizes. Many grave plots are delineated by stone and/or concrete borders and retaining walls. Ornamental plantings occur throughout the cemetery. More modern parts of the cemetery extend to the south, outside of the nominated area, toward Shelton Street.

## Narrative Description

Hillview Circle, the formal historic entrance to the cemetery, ascends through a park-like setting to the cemetery's entry archway. Hillview Circle is lined on the west side by a row of mature maples. On the east side are a sidewalk, a low stone retaining wall (for part of the way), and a moss- and grass-covered slope shaded by large deciduous and evergreen trees. The slope rises to the edge of the burial area. The archway, erected by the Waynesville Civic League, is supported by pillars constructed of river cobbles set in concrete mortar and capped with concrete. The arch is constructed of slender curved angle-iron sections with the inscription "Green Hill" in green-painted iron letters at the top and wrought iron curlicue flourishes filling the arch and forming a cresting and pendant decoration.

River cobble masonry similar to that used for the archway and a variety of other forms of stonework are used to create low rectangular walls around some of the family grave plots. Other grave plot walls are poured concrete and one plot has a decoratively cast concrete block retaining wall. On steep ground, such as along the north part of Veterans Circle, these walls are sometimes accompanied by stone and/or concrete steps. Concrete and local stone were used to create the buttressed retaining walls of the Veterans Section.

Family grave plots are generally approximately rectangular in form although some are more irregular. The greatest irregularity is seen in a swale sloping down toward the north at the center of the ridge top. Grave plots became more regular over time, culminating in the regimented order of the 1949 Veterans Section. Cemetery plantings include mature maples, dogwoods, hollies, spruces, and other deciduous and evergreen trees. A clump of yuccas borders the western edge of the cemetery and a solitary yucca grows in the planting bed extension of one grave. A clump of arbor vitae stands near the cemetery's west end. Plantings were established at the entrance to the Veterans Section in the late 1940s; the current plantings there presumably preserve a vestige of the historic scheme.

Gravemarkers include a range of types, styles, materials, and sizes indicative of the varying tastes and economic means of plot purchasers and representative of the cemetery's development from the early nineteenth century to the present. Scattered around the cemetery are a few unscribed fieldstone markers, that is, unmodified stones from the vicinity standing upright over graves. Some fieldstone markers may be early although most observed dated examples date to the early twentieth century. The earliest dated memorials of any kind, which date to around 1850, tend to be finely crafted tabular marble headstones produced by workshops outside the area. A few of these have curved tops in forms that were common for elite memorials of the first half of the nineteenth century. The tombstone of Laura Anne Johnston (1844-49), for example, features a top with a half-round tympanum flanked by sloping concave "shoulders." Laura Anne's sister Mary Ann Johnston (1833-34) was given a tombstone with a shallow segmental arched top, a



Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

severe classical treatment. Segmental tops characterize a trio of headstones for members of the Benners family who died in the 1850s. Though these and other tombstones have antebellum obit (death) dates, it is possible some of the stones were made after the Civil War. Several large memorials from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century take the form of columns (round-section shafts) and obelisks (tapering square-section shafts). Obelisks might have unadorned shafts or they might be draped, that is, carved as though draped with a funeral pall complete with tassels and fringes.

Green Hill Cemetery has several fine examples of figural carving such as statues of young women and angelic winged children. One is the freestanding statue of a woman in classical garb holding a wreath of flowers which marks the grave of Ina Otelia Davies (1874-99). The grave of Virginia Majette Welch (1879-1910) is also graced by the statue of a young woman in classical garb. The base of the Welch monument features a bathtub-like raised planting bed and various turned marble pieces. A similar, smaller planting bed marks the adjacent grave of Welch's son, William Welch (1904-06). The William Welch memorial and one other, the memorial of Rebecca May Bright (1905-07), feature statues of angelic winged children.

The Davies and Welch monuments were carved from marble, extending use of the material into the early twentieth century, although the period saw the increasing popularity of granite, a more durable material and one less prone to discoloration, although harder to carve. Most early granite markers have a light gray coloration but a few are carved from pink granite, such as the marker of Elizabeth Mull Francis (1884-1917), or black granite, such as the marker of William Henry McClure (1891-1918). Most of the cemetery's granite monuments from the mid-twentieth century to the present tend to have a bluish-gray cast, suggesting they are Elberton granite from Georgia.

As the twentieth century progressed marble gave way to granite as the preferred material. Granite memorials became more standardized with the long, low, rectangular form predominating, a form that allowed ample room for the side-by-side names and vital statistics of a married couple and a fittingly large and uncomplicated backdrop for floral and holiday displays. Despite the trend of the period toward simplicity and conformity, some memorial purchasers opted for bold decorative accents such as Gothic tracery, urns with elaborately scrolling smoke ascending to heaven, classical florets, and Moderne fluting. The Way family plot features a large central monument that is stylistically coordinated with the smaller individual gravemarkers that cluster near it through the use of cruciform palmette carvings. The memorial of Ella Mae Davis Marr (1894-1921) recesses boldly carved lilies into a modernistic pylon-like form, a mix of old and new treatments.

*Integrity Assessment*

The nominated area of Green Hill Cemetery retains good overall historic integrity. In the oldest sections, located along the ridge from the entrance to the back of the cemetery, historic markers (1949 and earlier) predominate. The cemetery's gravemarkers are in overall good condition with little evidence of vandalism. Broken pieces, especially if they have inscriptions, are set into the ground to preserve their identifying function or are propped by the base. The cemetery possesses

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

good overall integrity of setting, its immediate surroundings largely wooded with the exception of the north side where tree clearance in early 2016 increased views to commercial development on South Main Street. There are views of distant suburban development to the south and east over modern parts of the cemetery, although the overall impression of the southeast view is of Waynesville's scenic mountain setting. Green Hill Cemetery is impeccably maintained by the Town of Waynesville.

*A General Statement of Archaeological Potential*

There is always the potential for unmarked graves to be associated with known cemeteries, thus great care should be taken if any ground disturbing activities are scheduled to take place within the immediate vicinity of the Green Hill Cemetery.

---

**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.)

- 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

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

- 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.)

ART  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1850-1949  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1920  
1949  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Bolch and Harris (monument carver and/or supplier)  
Connell, Arthur J. (landscape architect)  
Couper Marble Works (monument carver and/or supplier)  
Haywood Monument Company (monument carver and/or supplier)  
Wolfe, William Oliver (monument carver and/or supplier)

Returned

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Green Hill Cemetery, located in Waynesville, North Carolina, was established by 1826 on a hill overlooking the town. Over the course of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth the cemetery developed into a significant assemblage of funerary art. The oldest inscribed monuments date to the period around 1850 and were made at professional monument workshops located outside the area. The number of burials increased after the Civil War, in concert with rapid population growth in Waynesville. Monuments from this later period include marble statues purchased from Asheville monument dealer W. O. Wolfe, whose son Thomas Wolfe wrote *Look Howard Angel*, a title inspired by the statues that stood outside the Wolfe tombstone shop. In the twentieth century marble gradually gave way to granite as a preferred monument material. Other markers were made from concrete with decorative pebble finishes; these relate to North Carolina's tradition of folk concrete funerary art. A decorative iron and stone archway was erected at the entrance to the cemetery in 1920 during a period of cemetery beautification that included the construction of a landscaped entry drive. A Veterans Section, dedicated in 1949, was created to a design by Harvard-educated Blue Ridge Parkway landscape architect Arthur J. Connell and features terraces dominated by a granite obelisk made at the local Haywood Monument Company. The Veterans Section exemplifies the order and simplicity of the national cemetery aesthetic. Green Hill Cemetery meets National Register Criterion C in the art area of significance as a distinguishable entity made up of a significant array of gravemarkers and monuments representing the common artistic values of a historic period. The cemetery meets National Register Criterion Consideration D since it derives its primary significance from distinctive design features. The period of significance spans from ca. 1850, the presumed period of production of the earliest dated tombstones in the cemetery, until 1949, the date of the dedication of the Veterans Section.

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

#### *Historic Overview*

Waynesville, Green Hill Cemetery's host community, was founded in 1809 as the county seat of Haywood County, which was created in 1808.<sup>1</sup> By 1810 the town had acquired a courthouse, jail,

<sup>1</sup> Waynesville's founder, Revolutionary War veteran Col. Robert Love (1760-1845), is buried in the cemetery. The story of Col. Love, one of the region's most influential and colorful early personages, is told by Ann Davis Melton and Angela Dove in their book on the cemetery, *Green Hill Cemetery* (Waynesville, N.C.: 2015), 53-59. The preparation of this report was assisted by many individuals, among them the project contact, Elizabeth Teague, Development Services Director with the Town of Waynesville. Historian Ann Davis Melton graciously provided her insights on the cemetery's history. Her book *Green Hill Cemetery* was a primary source. Others

Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

and three taverns, but population growth was slow through the mid-nineteenth century; during the Civil War only seventy-five people made the town their home.<sup>2</sup> The earliest reference to the graveyard that would become Green Hill Cemetery dates to 1826. That year Thomas Love sold land on the south side of Waynesville to Ezekiel Brown “with an exception of eight acres hereby conveyed to the trustees of Green Hill Academy including the graveyard.”<sup>3</sup> According to a recent county history, Green Hill Academy opened in 1809 as Haywood County’s first school.<sup>4</sup>

The number of dated memorials increased after the Civil War in concert with population growth in Waynesville. In 1871, the year of Waynesville’s incorporation, the population approached 200, increasing to 455 in 1890, 1,307 in 1900, 2,000 in 1910, and 2,940 in 1940.<sup>5</sup> In 1883 the cemetery was overseen by a “Committee of Ladies who represent Green Hill Cemetery,” so described in a deed of that year. The circumstance of the deed was an attempt by one J. A. Ferguson, assisted by the county surveyor, to sort through an accumulation of overlapping claims in order to facilitate the fencing of the cemetery. Ferguson’s account is accompanied by sketch plans, one showing the boundary of the claims, as best as Ferguson and the surveyor were able to determine, and the other depicting the 6.25-acre area to be fenced, an irregular polygon that roughly corresponds with the older section of the cemetery as portrayed on later maps. Ferguson’s account reads in part: “The original eight acres of land was conveyed to the trustees of Green Hill Academy in 1811 and in 1835 by act of General Assembly they exchanged a portion of the northwest side of the original tract to Samuel Fitzgerald for the lands on which they were then erecting a school house . . . Afterwards the trustees con[veyed] to the trustees of [the] Church one half acre on which the school house now stands . . . this is the half acre that we have not located.”<sup>6</sup>

Continued population growth in the twentieth century led to the expansion of the cemetery beyond its original ridgetop site. One section, known as the North Addition or Section 1, was platted in 1946 and extends down a slope to South Main Street. The many local soldiers who lost their lives in World War II inspired the creation of Green Hill Cemetery’s Veterans Section in the late 1940s. The Veterans Section originated as an initiative of the local branch of the Gold Star Mothers, an organization of mothers of service personnel killed in action during the war.

---

who provided assistance included the past and current Cemetery Superintendents with the Town of Waynesville Public Services Department, Fred Rathbone and Lonnie Higgins; Waynesville Purchasing Supervisor Julie Grasty; Waynesville GIS intern Kevin Teater; Darlene Richardson, Historian, Veterans Health Administration; Jackie Holt, Museum Curator, National Park Service, Blue Ridge Parkway; Zoe Rhine, Pack Memorial Library; Alex McKay; Bette Sprecher; and Annie Laurie McDonald and Michael Southern with the N.C. State Historic Preservation Office.

<sup>2</sup> Sybil Argintar Bowers, “Waynesville Main Street Historic District” (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2005), 17.

<sup>3</sup> Haywood County Deed Book B, p. 390.

<sup>4</sup> Curtis W. Wood Jr., *Haywood County: Portrait of a Mountain Community, A Bicentennial History* (Waynesville, N.C.: Historical Society of Haywood County, 2009), 260.

<sup>5</sup> Bowers, “Waynesville Main Street Historic District,” 17.

<sup>6</sup> Haywood County Deed Book Q. p. 600. The identity of the church mentioned in the text is not clarified.

Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

The local American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars also aided the effort. In October 1947, a delegation of Gold Star Mothers met with town officials to select a site “facing the new road around the cemetery” (the drive that would afterward be named Veterans Circle). The local paper interviewed local women who had lost sons in the war for their views on the initiative. One woman said she had considered burying her son in a family plot “but I know he would prefer being with his buddies. He went off with others, fought with them, and died with them, and I know he would like to rest with soldiers.”<sup>7</sup> Another commented on the advantages of burying her son in a perpetually maintained burial ground. “I know his grave will always be kept pretty,” she said, even after she died and could no longer tend it.<sup>8</sup> In November 1948, the *Waynesville Mountaineer* reported that construction of the “Memorial Plot” would soon be finished with “grading, building walls, walks, and erecting a marker in the plot” underway or planned for what the paper opined would be “an impressive spot when completed.” “Rustic” stone retaining walls would form two level burial terraces.<sup>9</sup> The section was already in use with ten or so burials, the first interment being Henry Clay Dunavant in December 1947.<sup>10</sup>

An estimated 3,000 people attended the dedication of the Veterans Section on May 29, 1949, according to the *Waynesville Mountaineer*. Major Allen Edens, Chaplain of the U.S. Army’s North Carolina Military District, gave the dedicatory address. Officers and enlisted men of the Waynesville Heavy Tank Company, North Carolina National Guard 120<sup>th</sup> Infantry Unit stood at parade rest on the slope overlooking the section. The obelisk at the center of the section was unveiled by the young niece of William A. Medford Jr., who died in Normandy on July 4, 1944, and who was buried “in the shadow of the Madodendron on the bank” at the front of the section. Following the unveiling, Medford’s mother, Mrs. William A. Medford Sr., chairman of the Gold Star families marker fund, placed a wreath in the form of the US flag at the base of the obelisk. H. B. Angel, whose Haywood Monument Company carved the obelisk, was in attendance and the paper noted that he had “supplied the marker at cost, sacrificing the profit.” The paper also noted that the “places of honor” for those attending the dedication were located near the obelisk, a reflection of the monument’s importance as a focal point for the section.<sup>11</sup>

*Art Context*

Green Hill Cemetery developed within the artistic tradition of Appalachian graveyards. As the author notes in the *Encyclopedia of Appalachia* (2006), “Appalachian cemetery sculpture and graveyard traditions are shaped by many influences, among them location and resources, ethnicity, societal status, religion, technology, and artistic taste. The region’s graveyards range from small family burial plots to large, professionally managed urban cemeteries, and grave monuments run the gamut from humble fieldstones and wooden markers to imposing

<sup>7</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, September 26, 1947.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, November 16, 1948.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*; *Waynesville Mountaineer*, December 16, 1947; *Waynesville Mountaineer*, May 30, 1949.

<sup>11</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, May 30, 1949.

Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

mausoleums and marble statuary.”<sup>12</sup> The cemetery’s earliest dated memorials are antebellum, though there are also some fieldstone markers of indeterminate date. Slender marble tombstones with 1850s obit dates erected for members of the Benners family are representative of refined grave memorials of the era. The tombstones of John A. Benners (1849-52) and Edward Ira Benners (1852-53) mark the graves of young children and are adorned with similar floral carving in recessed panels. The carving shows a stem with leaves, a blooming flower (possibly a rose), and a drooping or broken bud symbolic of the children’s young deaths. Families like the Benners looked beyond the borders of Haywood County in order to obtain the classically inspired, professionally carved marble memorials, originally gleaming white in color, that typified the elite culture of the era. This assumes the memorials with antebellum obit dates were made soon after the death of the deceased rather than backdated, although the form and detail of the memorials suggest they are indeed antebellum in date. In her study of North Carolina gravemarker traditions *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (1998), researcher Ruth Little cites the opening of the Buncombe Turnpike in 1827 as a factor in bringing elite, non-local taste in funerary art and other aspects of material culture to the region.<sup>13</sup> The Western Turnpike, which by the end of the antebellum period linked Waynesville to Buncombe County, one county to the east, was probably one route by which refined gravemarkers like those erected by the Benners family reached the area.

The Benners monuments and others to follow were produced in an artistic context which is the focus of Peggy McDowell and Richard E. Meyer’s study *The Revival Styles in American Memorial Art* (1994). The nineteenth century, McDowell and Meyer write, ushered in “an age of dramatic, sumptuous public and private monumentation, often on a grand scale, and . . . increasingly under the dominating influence of what has come to be called the ‘revival styles.’” Waynesville’s wealthier families aspired to such grandiosity, as much as they were able within the means of a small western North Carolina mountain community, and of the principal stylistic categories listed by McDowell and Meyer—classical, medieval, and Egyptian/Near Eastern—Green Hill Cemetery has representation from all three, in particular the classical (columns and classically-inspired sculpture) and Egyptian (obelisks).<sup>14</sup>

A preference for artistry in this traditional art-historical sense became more pronounced after the Civil War as Waynesville embarked on a period of sustained population growth. The preference is in part a product of this growth: a growing community resulted in an increase in the number of wealthy families who could afford artistic monuments, and more interments translated into more memorials in general.<sup>15</sup> Some postbellum tombstones are similar in character to ones with

<sup>12</sup> J. Daniel Pezzoni, “Graveyard Art,” in Rudy Abramson and Jean Haskell, eds., *Encyclopedia of Appalachia* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2006), 1431.

<sup>13</sup> M. Ruth Little, *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 99, 101.

<sup>14</sup> Peggy McDowell and Richard E. Meyer, *The Revival Styles in American Memorial Art* (Bowling Green, Oh.: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1994), 1-2.

<sup>15</sup> One of the more historically significant individuals buried in the cemetery during the era was Col. William Holland Thomas (1805-93), who is described on a Civil War Trails marker in the cemetery as “the first and only white man to serve as a Cherokee chief.” During the Civil War

Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

antebellum obit dates; the headstone of Wade Hampton Love (d. 1878), for example, has the same half-round tympanum and concave shoulders form as the headstone of Laura Anne Johnston (1844-49). Generally, however, the postbellum stones are more ornate both in form and carving. The tombstone of Mary E. Smathers (d. 1872), for example, has an arched top somewhat similar to antebellum designs but with foliated, book end-like console brackets and a recessed panel with the carved depiction of a bible. Memorials from the period are full of stock graveyard images such as bibles as well as clasped hands symbolizing the reunion of husband and wife in the hereafter; doves; and flowers, either in masses reminiscent of funeral displays or in smaller bunches held in female hands with downward pointing fingers. Of flower memorials one of the most ornate is that of John Clarkson Moody (1891-94) which has boldly carved lilies and other flowers in a heavily molded lancet-arched Gothic Revival frame with angled colonnettes. Another floral display appears in the tympanum of the tombstone of the appropriately named "Lilly." Lambs signify the graves of infants and small children and remained in use well into the twentieth century even after other nineteenth-century imagery faded away.

Of the column and obelisk monuments described in section 7, several are of particular note. Three adjacent column memorials mark graves of Love family members, featuring smooth shafts with molded bases and caps above chamfered inscription plinths. The trio may have begun with the column of James R. Love (1798-1866), which differs from the others in detail. One of the Love memorials is inscribed with the name of its maker, W. O. Wolfe of Asheville, and one bears the Masonic compass and square emblem on its shaft. Nearby, the double-column memorial of Col. Robert Love (1760-1845) and his wife, Mary Ann Love (1766-1842), is joined at the top by an arched element crowned by a flaming urn. The memorial was carved by W. O. Wolfe many decades after Robert and Mary Ann's deaths. A ca. 1890s memorial dedicated to members of the Clark family features a broken fluted column symbolic of death.

Of the cemetery's obelisk and obelisk-like memorials, some have the simple pyramidal caps of their Egyptian progenitors, whereas others are more decorative in character. Of the latter, the memorial of E. C. Sensabaugh (1816-75) is especially interesting. Its faces are ornamented with delicate floral carving and unusual checkered borders formed of alternating full and diagonally bisected squares. Also of note is the obelisk-like monument of Samuel B. Francis (1868-92) which has a pedimented cap with classical palmette and scroll carving in the four triangular pediments. Another upright form found in the cemetery is the Woodmen of the World tree trunk memorial type, representatives of which mark the graves of Osborne D. Buckner (1857-1912) and Robert O. Buckner (1885-1912). The Buckner memorials have sawed-off limbs and bear circular Woodmen insignia and shield-like inscription panels. They stand on bases carved to represent stacked logwood. Ferns, lilies, and ivy tendrils are carved on the bases, the tendrils continuing up onto the trunks. A shorter, stump memorial, also provided by the Woodmen of the World, marks the grave of Charles Milford Dunn (1884-1917). These Woodmen of the World markers represent another tradition in period cemetery art, the evocation of natural forms characteristic of the Rustic style.

---

Thomas headed Thomas's Legion, also known as the Highland Rangers, composed of over 2,000 Confederate soldiers of whom 400 were Cherokee.



Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

Of the several monument carvers or dealers who are known to have provided monuments to lot purchasers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century period, Asheville's William Oliver Wolfe is the best known. Wolfe was a Pennsylvania native who trained at a marble yard in Baltimore, relocated to Raleigh about 1870, and moved to Asheville in 1880 where he carved monuments and retailed monuments carved by others until 1921.<sup>16</sup> W. O. Wolfe's association with Green Hill Cemetery is documented by signed work and by an 1883 Asheville newspaper clipping which states: "Mr. W. O. Wolfe is now engaged in turning out from his marble yard in this place the most beautiful specimen of work ever seen in this section of country. The monument of Vermont white marble, is double-column, mounted on a very handsome marble pedestal, and is intended to be placed over the grave in Waynesville of the late Col. Robert Love, and his wife Mary Ann Love."<sup>17</sup>

Wolfe was the source of the two statues of young women placed over graves in Green Hill Cemetery, although he did not carve the statues.<sup>18</sup> The statue memorial of Ina Otelia Davies (1874-99) was carved from Carrara marble and imported from Italy in the mid-1890s. The statue stood at Wolfe's workshop for several years before it was purchased by Davies's father, Judge Davies.<sup>19</sup> The other statue, at the grave of Virginia Majette Welch (1879-1910), is also thought to have been purchased from Wolfe, although its base is inscribed "Couper, Norfolk, Va." and hence would have come from a different workshop. The Virginia Welch statue is carved in high relief against a naturalistic stone backing, unlike the Davies statue which is freestanding. Also in the cemetery are two statues of children with wings. One of these stands beside Virginia Welch's memorial and marks the grave of her son, William Welch (1904-06).<sup>20</sup> The winged children are related to the *putti* of Renaissance art which derived from the classical god Cupid/Eros, although by the turn of the twentieth century the symbolism expressed "the widespread belief that children turned into angels after death."<sup>21</sup>

Others stone carvers with work in the cemetery include Bolch and Harris of Hickory, whose name appears on the marker of Jane Welch (d. 1883); and the Haywood Monument Company, which carved the memorial in the 1949 Veterans Section and other granite monuments from the mid-twentieth century period. Bolch and Harris, also known as Harris and Bolch, were described as "marblemen" in an 1891 Hickory newspaper.<sup>22</sup> The cemetery's tree trunk/stump monuments were provided by the Woodmen of the World insurance agency which offered such memorials to policyholders. The Woodmen of the World disseminated a variety of monument types but the Rustic-style monument type depicting a broken- or cut-off tree trunk was the most popular.

<sup>16</sup> Little, *Sticks & Stones*, 226.

<sup>17</sup> *Semi-Weekly Citizen*, March 10, 1883. The Loves died in the 1840s; their 1883 memorial is therefore an example of backdating.

<sup>18</sup> Little, *Sticks & Stones*, 230.

<sup>19</sup> Ted Mitchell, "Thomas Wolfe's Angels," *Thomas Wolfe Review* 18:1 (Spring 1994), 115, 119.

<sup>20</sup> Ann Melton personal communication with the author, May 2016; Melton and Dove, *Green Hill Cemetery*, 100, 103.

<sup>21</sup> Elisabeth L. Roark, "Embodying Immortality: Angels in America's Rural garden Cemeteries, 1850-1900," *Markers XXIV* (2007), 65, 99.

<sup>22</sup> *Press and Carolinian*, December 17, 1891.

Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

Many were carved from Indiana limestone by the firm of Cross and Rowe in Bedford, Indiana, although other carvers in other states also produced examples.<sup>23</sup> Un-weathered parts of the 1912 Buckner Woodmen monument have a sugary white appearance that looks more like marble than limestone.

The Haywood Monument Company opened in Waynesville in 1937 and by the 1970s it was providing perhaps two-thirds of the cemetery's monuments, according to former Cemetery Superintendent Fred Rathbone who began work at Green Hill Cemetery in 1976.<sup>24</sup> The monument company's general manager was Herbert B. Angel, who it was reported in 1937 "has worked in this territory for several years as a monument salesman, and says he has erected monuments in all parts of the county." In 1937 the company specialized in Elberton (Georgia) Blue Granite.<sup>25</sup>

Carved stone memorials occupied the broad upper range of the spectrum of gravemarker possibilities, whereas fieldstone were the gravemarkers of necessity for those at the lower end of the socioeconomic hierarchy. The oldest of the cemetery's mostly uninscribed fieldstone markers likely date to before 1900, in keeping with practices elsewhere in the south. One grave is marked by an uninscribed slate slab, possibly a roof slate, in a concrete socket: a found object repurposed for grave memorialization. Two examples demonstrate the currency of the form into the early twentieth century. Crudely inscribed fieldstones of tabular form mark the side-by-side graves of L. E. Connor (1868?-1909) and [J?] D. Connor (1907?-1931). The Ns in Connor are backwards on both stones and the letters bear traces of silver paint (it may be the stones were completely painted and the paint only survives in the letters). Also crudely inscribed is the fieldstone marker of W. C. McDonald (1891-?). These simple fieldstone markers embody the same basics of durable material, upright placement, and epitaph as their carved stone kindred, and they possess a dignity and poignancy equal to the finest obelisk and marble statue.

Concrete emerged as an alternative gravemarker material in the early twentieth century. Adaptable and cheap, the material was popularized through its use in building and road construction. North Carolina's concrete gravemarker traditions have been documented by Ruth Little, who writes, "Concrete is a plastic medium that encourages deviation from the rigid stylistic norms governing gravestone design in stone, and creative concrete headstones form the largest body of twentieth-century traditional gravemarkers in North Carolina."<sup>26</sup> Concrete markers ranged from simple to ornate. An example of the latter in the cemetery is the marker of Mrs. G. C. Swyngim (1888-1935). The Swyngim marker is decorated with neat rows and columns of rounded pebbles framed with smooth concrete borders. It has a beveled top and a recessed inscription panel with letters that have a stamped appearance. Under the inscription is a rectangular niche that may have served to hold flowers or other mementos. Next to the marker is

<sup>23</sup> Warren E. Roberts, "Notes on the Production of Rustic Monuments in the Limestone Belt of Indiana," *Markers VII* (1990), 177, 186-187, 190; James A. Slater, "The Tree Stone Carving of Charles Strong of Belvidere, Illinois," *AGS Quarterly* 28:3 (Summer 2004).

<sup>24</sup> Fred Rathbone personal communication with the author, February 2012.

<sup>25</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, February 4, 1937

<sup>26</sup> Little, *Sticks & Stones*, 242.

Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

a smaller one of cast concrete that identifies the grave of Wilsie Swayngim (whose dates were 1906-07, although the marker may have been made decades after the infant's death). Both monuments are painted silver and are regularly repainted to the present.

The Swyngim/Swayngim monuments stand in Section Three, a steeply sloping rear section of the cemetery that may have been less expensive than more prominent and level sections and hence more attractive to lower-income plot purchasers. Section Three's monuments are generally smaller and simpler than others in the cemetery and include a higher percentage of concrete memorials. The same artisan who created the Swyngim/Swayngim memorials probably made the marker for Odeil Stamey (February 1936-September 1936), which has a peaked top, a stamped inscription (including the phrase "Our Darling at Rest"), and traces of silver paint. The artisan may also have made a series of concrete markers with beveled tops like the G. C. Swyngim memorial and surface-mounted or recessed marble inscription panels. These include the markers of C. M. Caldwell (1908-1939; the panel ornamented with a border of drilled dots) and Addie Warren (1851-1945). Also in Section Three is a row of four small tabular markers made by layering concrete and quartz pebbles in a mold so that the pebbles create decorative bands. The markers have canted tops ornamented with pressed-in pebbles and they stand next to a low concrete retaining wall that probably helps protect the delicate markers from toppling or other damage.

The concrete gravemarkers discussed above have the hallmarks of local craftsmanship. Another marker type present in the cemetery is one Ruth Little describes as a "mass-produced concrete headstone" with neatly stamped inscriptions.<sup>27</sup> The cemetery contains several examples of these distinctive markers which have been observed by the author throughout North Carolina and adjacent parts of Virginia. The marker of the infant James E. David (1929-29) is one, identified by its wafer-thinness, shallow bas relief floral ornament, and typewriter-like inscription. Concrete was also used for grave plot borders, retaining walls, and steps and as mortar for the cemetery's many varieties of stonework including such prominent features as the buttressed retaining walls around the 1949 Veterans Section and the support pillars for the 1920 entry archway. The latter is the best dated early example of cemetery beautification at Green Hill Cemetery and ornaments the entrance drive from Main Street which preceded it by a decade or two (the drive is labeled "New Drive" on an early twentieth century cemetery plan).<sup>28</sup> The entrance drive was improved in the twentieth century by a stone retaining wall and trees which create a park-like entry for the cemetery.

The vocation or other personal attributes and affiliations of the deceased were often expressed through the form and artistry of memorials. Veterans from the Revolutionary War through the Vietnam War buried outside the Veterans Section are memorialized in various ways. Many, if not all, of the graves of Confederate veterans are marked by Confederate Iron Crosses similar in form to the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) Southern Cross of Honor medal. The Maltese cross marker bears a wreath, the beginning and end dates of the conflict (1861 and 1865), and the Latin motto *Deo Vindice* meaning "God our vindicator." The other side has the

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> "The Greenhill Cemetery [*sic*], Waynesville, N.C."

Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

initials CSA for Confederate States Army and the Confederate Battle Flag in a wreath. The granite memorial of John H. Mull (1836-1926) and Adlie Medford Mull (1848-1927) is carved with the Confederate Battle Flag. A number of monuments are carved with the United States flag including the aforementioned McClure marker, which also has the US Marine Corps emblem, and the tombstone of Charles M. Francis (1887-1918) whose epitaph states, "Died of wounds received in action in France."

The Veterans Section created after World War II marks a departure from previous modes of artistic expression in veteran memorials in favor of an aesthetic in keeping with national military cemeteries. Essential elements of that aesthetic include the standardization of memorialization, regular platting, and, often, one or more focal monuments dedicated to veterans as a whole or to classes of veterans rather than to individuals. The Salisbury National Cemetery is a representative example of the aesthetic in North Carolina.<sup>29</sup> The Green Hill Cemetery Veterans Section emulates the national cemetery aesthetic in its exclusive use of standardized memorials arranged in regular rows around a focal monument dedicated to area servicemen and women. Its rectangular form contrasts with the more organic, evolved, and accretionary form of the cemetery's other historic sections.

The Veterans Section was designed by Arthur J. Connell (ca. 1909-1972), a landscape architect and engineer with the Blue Ridge Parkway. A native of Boston, Massachusetts, Connell was educated at Syracuse University and Harvard University. He joined the staff of the Asheville office of the Blue Ridge Parkway in 1939, the year the first fifty-mile section of the road opened at Roanoke, Virginia, and an incomplete section near Asheville was opened in time for the June 1939 Asheville Rhododendron Festival.<sup>30</sup> Connell made his home in Waynesville and offered his expertise to the community, for example serving as a judge for a Waynesville Woman's Club flower show in 1939.<sup>31</sup> In 1941 he suggested to a columnist with the local paper, "Why don't you publicize the blooming of your native shrubs and the different seasonal beauties in nature?"<sup>32</sup> After service in the military from 1942 to 1946, a period during which he was assigned to the Engineering Corps of the Third Army in Europe, Connell returned to Waynesville.<sup>33</sup> His obituary in the *Asheville Citizen* newspaper noted that in 1970 he received a citation from the Secretary of the Interior "for his construction techniques and suggestions involving use of polyvinyl waterstops in tunnel design, a design which was adopted for use throughout the nation by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads."<sup>34</sup>

Arthur Connell's design utilized the sloping site, with upper and lower sections connected to each other and to Veterans Circle by concrete steps. The design also featured the regularity that

<sup>29</sup> Therese T. Sammartino, "Salisbury National Cemetery" (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1999).

<sup>30</sup> *Asheville Citizen*, November 8, 1972; Richard Quin and Christopher Marston, "Blue Ridge Parkway" (Historic American Engineering Record Report No. NC-42, 1996), 72.

<sup>31</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, August 31, 1939.

<sup>32</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, June 19, 1941.

<sup>33</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, April 4, 1946.

<sup>34</sup> *Asheville Citizen*, November 8, 1972.

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.

County and State

was standard in national cemetery design, and its raised, citadel-like form was well-suited to military interments. The focal point, in place for the 1949 dedication, is the nine-foot-tall granite obelisk made by the Haywood Monument Company which stands at the center of the upper terrace. The obelisk form gained an association with American military commemoration during the nineteenth century. The Washington Monument, dedicated to the nation's preeminent military leader, is a well-known example, and obelisks were erected as battlefield memorials at Vicksburg and Manassas during the Civil War.<sup>35</sup> By the end of the century obelisks were common in military cemeteries ranging from Togus National Cemetery in Maine to Salisbury National Cemetery in North Carolina.<sup>36</sup> Green Hill Cemetery's obelisk has a heavy, squat form and quarry-faced finish that lend it a military heft and ruggedness. The inscription panel is carved with the federal shield and eagle and a dedication to servicemen and women. The panel is smooth, which gives it a lighter appearance that contrasts with the darker and bluer appearance of the quarry-faced finish.

Individual graves in the Veterans Section have simple flat rectangular markers, typically granite, supplemented with bronze American Legion medallions on stems. In the nineteenth century, graves in national cemeteries were ordinarily marked by upright memorials, initially wooden markers in the immediate aftermath of battle, then permanent headstones such as the curved-top form specified by the Secretary of War in 1873.<sup>37</sup> Beginning in the 1930s the military adopted flat marker designs in marble, granite, and bronze in order to assure that veterans buried in private cemeteries that required flat markers would be suitably memorialized.<sup>38</sup> Bronze markers were originally planned for individual graves in the Green Hill Cemetery Veterans Section but granite markers ultimately predominated.<sup>39</sup> The section's flat markers facilitated lawn mowing; plantings were concentrated on the bank at the front of the section, which in 1949 was planted with rhododendrons donated by the Champion Paper and Fibre Company of Canton.<sup>40</sup> The Veterans Section is the location of Green Hill Cemetery's first recorded African American interment, which dates to 1984.<sup>41</sup> The work of memorializing veteran graves in the non-veteran sections of the cemetery continues with the recent installation of marble tombstones marking the graves of Swanger family members.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>35</sup> "Battleground National Cemetery" (Report, National Park Service Park Cultural Landscapes Program, 2010), 40.

<sup>36</sup> Darlene Richardson, Historian, Veterans Health Administration, personal communication with the author, September 2016; Sammartino, "Salisbury National Cemetery," 3.

<sup>37</sup> "Battleground National Cemetery," 39.

<sup>38</sup> "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers." Article online at the Veterans Administration National Cemetery Administration website (<http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/history/hmhist.asp>), accessed September 23, 2016.

<sup>39</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, May 30, 1949.

<sup>40</sup> *Waynesville Mountaineer*, May 30, 1949.

<sup>41</sup> Melton and Dove, *Green Hill Cemetery*, 124, 167.

<sup>42</sup> *The Mountaineer*, January 8, 2015. One of the best known military interments of recent years was that of General Carl Epting Mundy Jr. (1935-2014), who served as US Marine Corps Commandant from 1991 to 1995 and was a Purple Heart and Bronze Star recipient. Mundy, though he lived in Virginia at the time of death, was buried with his wife, Linda Sloan Mundy of

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

The Veterans Section's stone retaining wall is the most prominent example of the ornamental masonry retaining walls and plot borders that abound in the cemetery. In this respect the cemetery relates to construction practices in the Waynesville community at large where property owners erected stone retaining walls to define, reinforce, and beautify hilly building sites. Rounded sandstone and quartz stream cobbles were the most common wall-building stone in the cemetery (as in the town), but several walls are faced with marble in white, cream, and pink hues, possibly castoff slabs from an area monument maker. Concrete was also used, in some instances decoratively scored. Both concrete and stone were used for steps. In places, such as along Hillview Circle and the north side of the inner loop drive, stretches of stone retaining wall give the cemetery a citadel-like quality.

Among Green Hill Cemetery's personalized avocational memorials are two with transportation-related imagery. Former Cemetery Superintendent Fred Rathbone has learned the facts surrounding the death of Tom Potter (1892-1915), whose tombstone is carved with a depiction of a train engine. According to Potter's relatives, the young man worked for a logging train engaged in lumbering activities in the Allens Creek area of the county. The regular engineer was taken sick and Potter volunteered to drive the train but it got away from him on a mountain grade and wrecked, killing him.<sup>43</sup> The memorial of Samuel B. Francis (1865-92) has a faintly etched locomotive and tender on its base. The circumstances surrounding Francis's death are unknown, although clearly he had some association with the railroad.

Religious imagery is for the most part general enough that it does not provide a clue to the individual's creed, with one possible exception. The tombstone of Maebell Clement Walls (1877-1920) is carved with a crucifix, a motif common on Catholic gravemarkers of the era but rare on Protestant gravemarkers. The Walls gravesite has two other notable features: a concrete-encased mound over the grave (earthen mounds are reported to have once been common in the cemetery) and a now-missing porcelain photo plaque (the oval recess for the plaque survives).<sup>44</sup> Military service, trade or occupation, and religious affiliation expressed in the form and ornament of gravemarkers referenced the biography of the deceased and served to keep a spark of their personality alive.<sup>45</sup> They are yet another dimension of the artistry that characterizes Green Hill Cemetery.

---

Waynesville (Melton and Dove, *Green Hill Cemetery*, 66-68; United States Marine Corps website).

<sup>43</sup> Fred Rathbone personal communication, February 2016.

<sup>44</sup> Melton and Dove, *Green Hill Cemetery*, 10.

<sup>45</sup> J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Virginian to the Grave: A Portrait of the Commonwealth's Graveyards and Memorial Art," *Virginia Cavalcade* (Spring 2002), 71.

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

*Asheville Citizen* (Asheville, N.C.).

“Battleground National Cemetery.” Report, National Park Service Park Cultural Landscapes Program, 2010.

Bowers, Sybil Argintar. “Waynesville Main Street Historic District.” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2005.

*Carolina Mountaineer* (Waynesville, N.C.).

*Franklin Press and Highlands Maconian* (Franklin, N.C.).

“The Greenhill Cemetary [*sic*], Waynesville, N.C.” Undated map in Green Hill Cemetery superintendent’s office, Waynesville, N.C. The map is also stored as Map Cabinet B.67 at the Haywood County Courthouse with the associated date 1940.

Haywood County deeds and maps. Haywood County Courthouse, Waynesville, N.C.

Higgins, Lonnie, personal communication with the author, February 2016.

“History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers.” Article online at the Veterans Administration National Cemetery Administration website (<http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/history/hmhist.asp>), accessed September 23, 2016.

“Jones Temple A.M.E. Zion Church.” Information at the Haywood County History Collection website (<http://cdm16781.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/p16781coll2/id/363/rec/1>), accessed February 21, 2016.

Little, M. Ruth. *Sticks & Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998.

McDowell, Peggy, and Richard E. Meyer. *The Revival Styles in American Memorial Art*. Bowling Green, Oh.: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1994.

Melton, Ann Davis, and Angela Dove, comps. *Green Hill Cemetery*. Waynesville, N.C.: 2015.

Miller, George Augustus. “Cemeteries and Family Graveyards in Haywood County, Book 1.” Notebook (compiled in 2001 and 2002) at the Haywood County Public Library, Waynesville, N.C.

Green Hill Cemetery

Haywood Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

Mitchell, Ted. "Thomas Wolfe's Angels." *Thomas Wolfe Review* 18:1 (Spring 1994).  
Reprinted in Melton, Ann Davis, and Angela Dove, comps. *Green Hill Cemetery*.  
Waynesville, N.C.: 2015 (pagination is from Melton and Dove).

*The Mountaineer* (Waynesville, N.C.).

Pezzoni, J. Daniel. "Graveyard Art." In Rudy Abramson and Jean Haskell, eds. *Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2006.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Virginian to the Grave: A Portrait of the Commonwealth's Graveyards and Memorial Art." *Virginia Cavalcade* (Spring 2002): 62-71.

*Press and Carolinian* (Hickory, N.C.).

Quin, Richard, and Christopher Marston. "Blue Ridge Parkway." Historic American Engineering Record Report No. NC-42, 1996.

Rathbone, Fred, former Green Hill Cemetery Superintendent, personal communication with the author, February 2016.

Richardson, Darlene (Historian, Veterans Health Administration), personal communication with the author, September 2016.

Roark, Elisabeth L. "Embodying Immortality: Angels in America's Rural garden Cemeteries, 1850-1900." *Markers XXIV* (2007): 56-111.

Roberts, Warren E. "Notes on the Production of Rustic Monuments in the Limestone Belt of Indiana." *Markers VII* (1990): 173-193.

Sammartino, Therese T. "Salisbury National Cemetery." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1999.

*Semi-Weekly Citizen* (Asheville, N.C.).

Slater, James A. "The Tree Stone Carving of Charles Strong of Belvidere, Illinois." *AGS Quarterly* 28:3 (Summer 2004): 4-5, 19-21.

"Thomas's Resting Place." Civil War Trails marker, Green Hill Cemetery, Waynesville, N.C.

United States Marine Corps website (<http://www.marines.mil/News/Messages/MessagesDisplay/tabid/13286/Article/162164/passing-of-and-services-for-general-carl-e-mundy-jr-30th-commandant-of-the-mari.aspx>), accessed February 29, 2016.

*Waynesville Mountaineer* (Waynesville, N.C.).



Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

Wood, Curtis W., Jr. *Haywood County: Portrait of a Mountain Community, A Bicentennial History*. Waynesville, N.C.: Historical Society of Haywood County, 2009.

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** HW0634

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** approximately 15 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_  
4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 319290 | Northing: 3928520 |
| 2. Zone: 17 | Easting: 319670 | Northing: 3928350 |
| 3. Zone: 17 | Easting: 319550 | Northing: 3928090 |
| 4. Zone: 17 | Easting: 319180 | Northing: 3928250 |

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

The boundary of the nominated area is shown on the 1:175-scale map that accompanies the nomination.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the core historic areas of the cemetery and excludes much of the area south of Veterans Circle which is predominantly modern in character.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni  
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates  
street & number: 6 Houston St.  
city or town: Lexington state: VA zip code: 24450  
e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net  
telephone: (540) 464-5315  
date: November 8, 2016

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Green Hill Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Waynesville

County: Haywood State: North Carolina

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni

Date Photographed: February 2016 (all photos February 2016 unless otherwise noted)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Old or ridge-top area of cemetery. View facing west. Photo 1 of 13.

Memorials of William Welch (left) and Virginia Majette Welch (right). View facing northwest. Photo 2 of 13.

Benners family memorials. View facing south. Photo 3 of 13.

Ina Otelia Davies memorial. View facing northeast. Photo 4 of 13.

Entrance drive. View facing south. Photo 5 of 13.

Green Hill Cemetery  
Name of Property

Haywood Co., N.C.  
County and State

Entry archway. October 2016. View facing northeast. Photo 6 of 13.

Veterans Section. View facing southwest. Photo 7 of 13.

Mrs. G. C. Swyngim memorial. View facing southwest. Photo 8 of 13.

Connor fieldstone markers. View facing west. Photo 9 of 13.

Tom Potter memorial. View facing southwest. Photo 10 of 13.

North Addition with South Main Street beyond. View facing north. Photo 11 of 13.

Cemetery overview with newer sections in foreground and older sections on side and top of ridge. View facing northwest. Photo 12 of 13.

Robert and Mary Love memorial. View facing southeast. Photo 13 of 13.

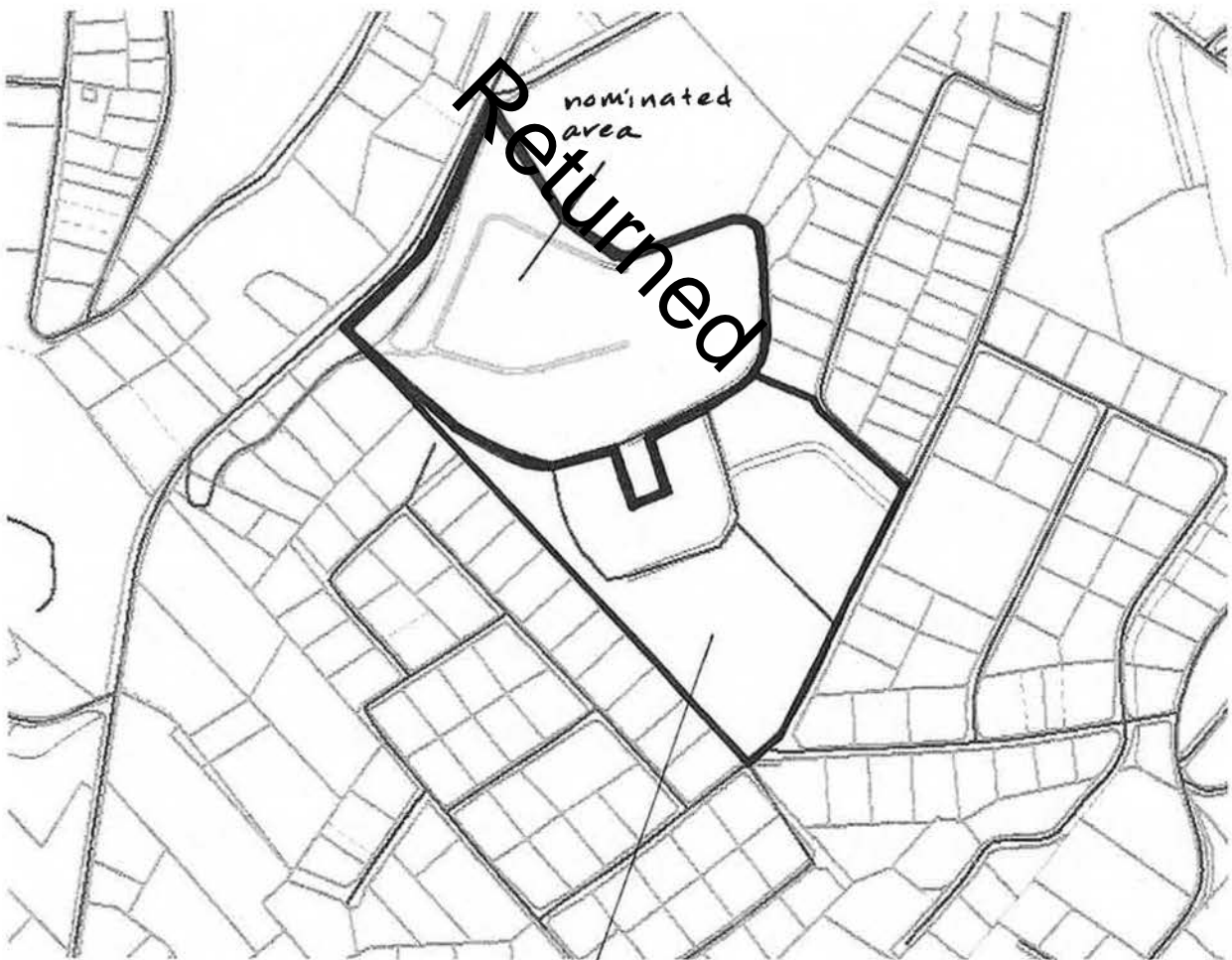
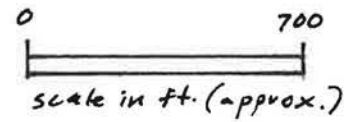
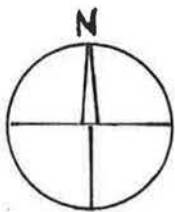
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to 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 100 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.

# Green Hill Cemetery

Waynesville, Haywood County, N.C.

Map adapted from county GIS tax map. The cemetery has the county identifying numbers PIN 8615-24-6850 and legal reference 17/630. Cemetery boundaries shown as heavy line. The boundaries of the nominated area within the full parcel are shown as a heavier line.

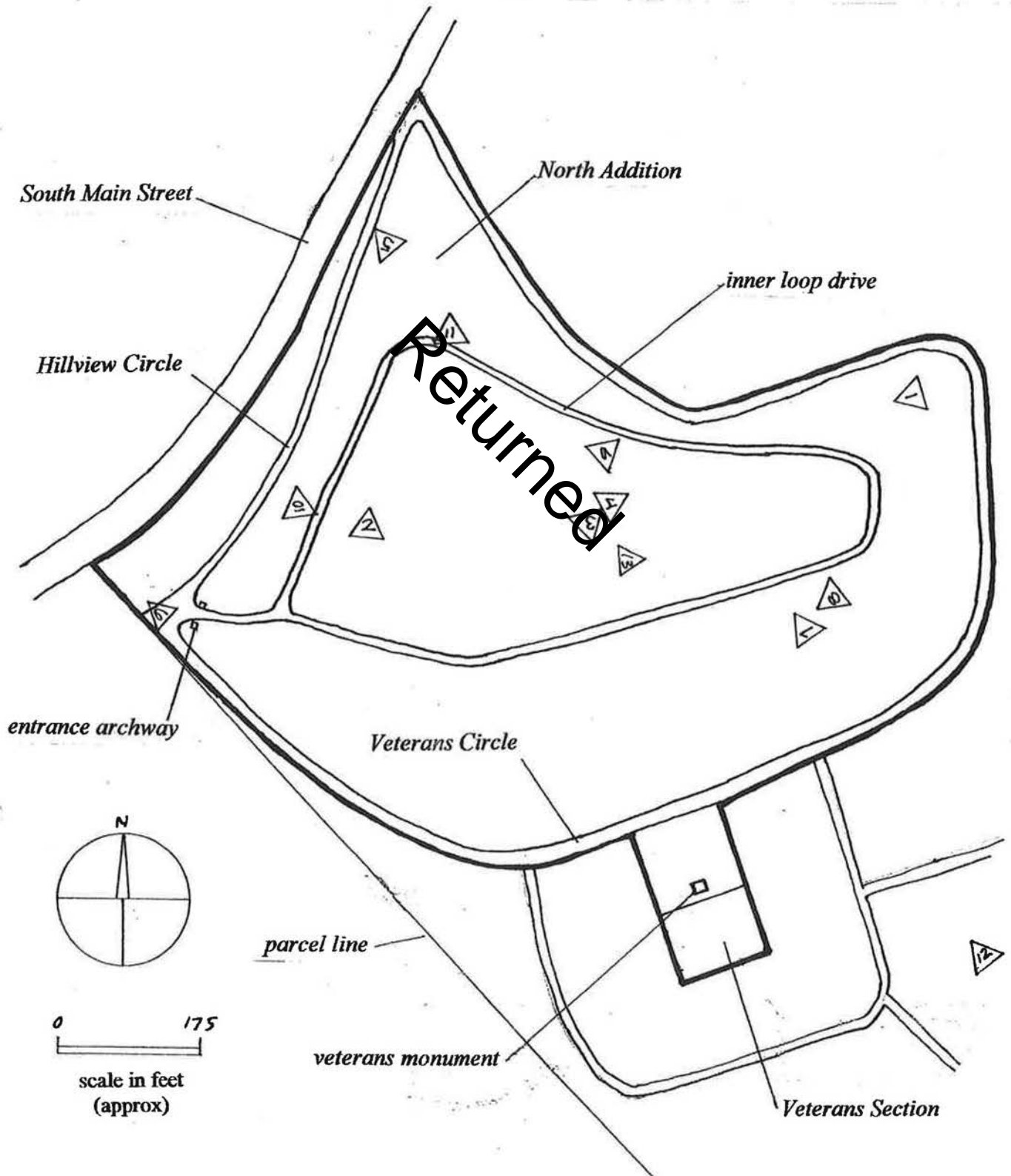


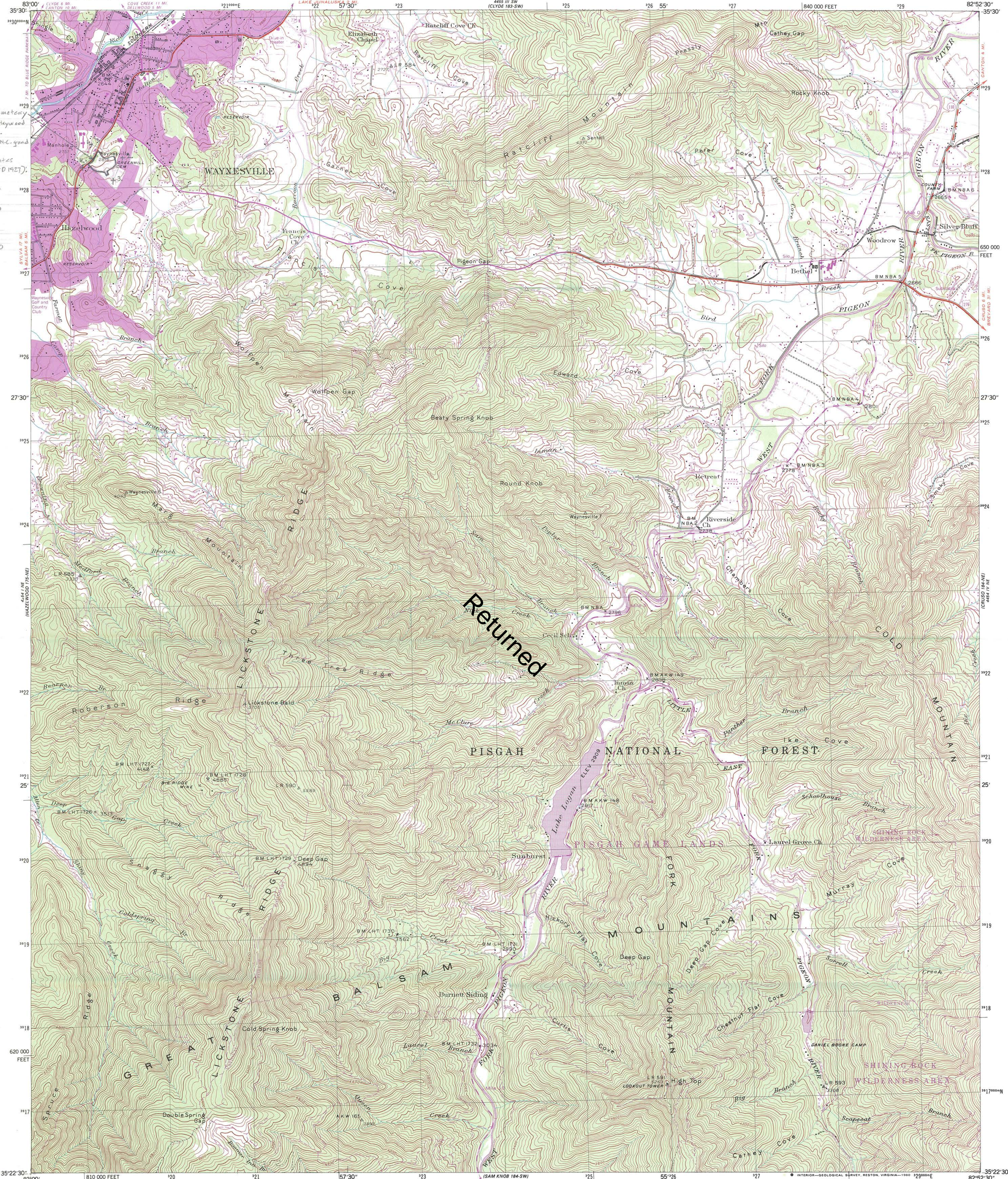
area of cemetery  
outside nominated  
area

# Green Hill Cemetery

Waynesville, Haywood Co., N.C.

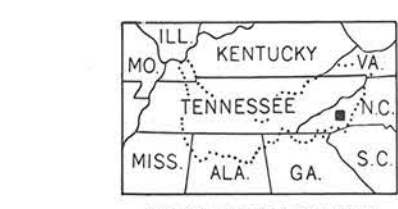
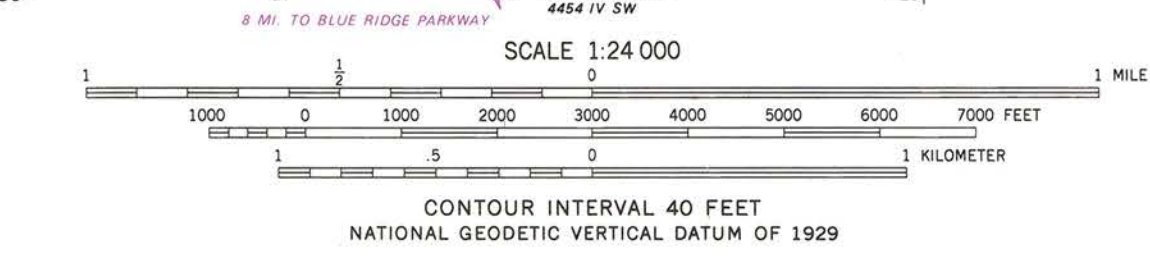
Heavy line indicates nomination boundary.  
Triangular markers indicate number and direction of view of nomination photos.  
Scale: 1 inch equals approximately 175 feet.





Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority  
Published by the Geological Survey  
Control by NOS/NOAA, USGS, and TVA  
Topography by USGS by photogrammetric methods  
Map field checked by TVA 1941  
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum  
10,000 foot grid based on North Carolina rectangular  
coordinate system  
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator Grid, Zone 17  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 8 meters south and  
11 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine purple dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines  
visible on aerial photographs. This information is un-checked.  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET  
21° 44' 20\"/>  
Revisions shown in purple and woodlands compiled by  
the Tennessee Valley Authority from aerial photographs  
taken 1976 and other source data. This information  
not field checked. Map edited 1979



ROAD CLASSIFICATION (TVA 184-NW)

Heavy-duty	Poor motor road
Medium-duty	Wagon and jeep track
Light-duty	Foot trail
U. S. Route	State Route

In developed areas, only through roads are classified

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND BY U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37401 OR KNOXVILLE, TENN. 37902  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map

WAYNESVILLE, N.C.  
N3522.5-W8252.5/75  
1941  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
DMA 4454 IV NW-SERIES V842

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 3/3/2017      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 4/17/2017      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      4/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : <sup>Yes</sup>~~NO~~ see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240

## The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Green Hill Cemetery, Haywood County, North Carolina

Reference Number: 100000897

#### Reason for Return

The Green Hill Cemetery appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination is being returned for substantive and technical revision. The nomination cites Criterion C, with Art as the area of significance. While the nomination makes an adequate case for the artistic significance primarily of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century burials, relating them to trends in burial practices in Appalachia, it does not provide a clear justification for the artistic significance of the "Veteran's Section," which was a post WWII construction. As presented, the statement of significance reads more like an argument for landscape architecture than for art. Please consider either strengthening the support for the artistic significance of the Veterans' Section, investigating potential significance in landscape architecture, or moving the boundaries of the nominated area to exclude the Veteran's Section.

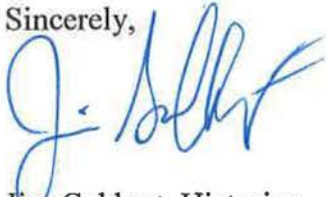
The classification of the property and the resource count need to be changed. The National Register Bulletin "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places," on page 24, notes that the appropriate classification for "A complex burial site such as a cemetery encompassing a multitude of burials, developed landscape features, and buildings, is a "district." While there are no buildings included in this nomination, the multi-component aspect of Green Hill Cemetery is better classified as a district. As for counting resources, the Bulletin further advises "Individual monumental tombs may be classified as "structures," and gravemarkers having artistic merit or cultural significance may be counted as significant "objects." The overall landscape design including roadways, ponds, and plantings may be counted as a "site" within the district if the design is a significant feature." Many of the markers that are called out as representing the high artistic values of the cemetery should be pointed out and counted. Please refer to further guidance for "contributing features" on page 24 for how to count the balance of the markers and other small-scale resources.

The nomination presents no further context on area cemeteries. I noted on a topo map the presence of a property known as Hillcrest Memorial Gardens located on the north edge of Waynesville. How does this cemetery compare or contrast with Green Hill?

The supporting documentation could also be improved. The narrative mentions sections of the original cemetery; a plat map that indicates where these are would be illustrative. Also, more photographs, whether included as "formal" photographs or as illustrations accompanying the text descriptions would be helpful.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at [james\\_gabbert@nps.gov](mailto:james_gabbert@nps.gov).

Sincerely,



Jim Gabbert, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
4/18/2017



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

May 4, 2018

Paul Loether, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Haywood County Hospital – Haywood County  
Castalia School – Nash County  
**Resubmittal:** Green Hill Cemetery – Haywood County  
Reference Number: 100000897

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed are the nominations for the above-referenced properties to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These nominations include the resubmitted nomination for Green Hill Cemetery. The original nomination for Green Hill Cemetery was returned to us for substantial revision on April 18, 2017. Photographs, with the exception of seven additional photographs enclosed, remain unchanged from the initial nomination. As such, we request that those sent to you with the original nomination should remain with the resubmittal.

We trust you will find the nomination to be in order. If you have any questions please call Jennifer Brosz, 919.807.6587.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Cherry".

Dr. Kevin Cherry  
State Historic Preservation Officer

KC/bw: enclosures