

VLR- 12/18/08
NRHP- 3/20/09

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Hebron Cemetery and Gatehouse
other names/site number DHR File No. 138-0044

2. Location

street & number 305 East Boscawen Street Not for publication N/A
city or town Winchester vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Winchester (Independent City) code 840 zip code 22601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (X See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

3/5/09
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- 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)

- X private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
district
X site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects (approx.), and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY Sub: Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY Sub: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Chateauesque

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE: Limestone
roof STONE: Slate
walls STONE: Limestone
WOOD: Vertical Siding
other Gravemarkers
STONE: Granite
Marble
Slate
Sandstone
CONCRETE
WOOD
Fence:
METAL: Iron

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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)

- X 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.
X 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 a grave.
X D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- SOCIAL HISTORY
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1764-1957

Significant Dates 1764, 1793, 1844, 1866, 1879, 1891, 1902, 1938, 1957

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Barney, James Stewart
Chapman, Henry Otis
Deahl, Henry
Kater, John William

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Mount Hebron Cemetery and Gatehouse

Winchester, Virginia

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Handley Regional Library and Mount Hebron Cemetery Records, Winchester, Virginia;
Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Winchester, Virginia.

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 56.1 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet) Datum: NAD83

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 <u>17</u>	<u>745251</u>	<u>4341070</u>	2 <u>17</u>	<u>745839</u>	<u>4340907</u>
3 <u>17</u>	<u>745756</u>	<u>4340568</u>	4 <u>17</u>	<u>745152</u>	<u>4340721</u>

See continuation sheet for map

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Anna Klemm and DHR Staff date 25 July 2008
 street & number 5624 Olde Hartley Way telephone (804) 908-3647
 city or town Glen Allen state VA zip code 23060

=====
Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name see labels
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====
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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the 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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET****MOUNT HEBRON CEMETERY and GATEHOUSE
CITY OF WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA**Section 7 Page 1**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

Mount Hebron Cemetery, a fifty-six-acre site located on a gently rolling field in the oldest section of the City of Winchester, is the resting place of over thirty thousand Americans, including some of Winchester's earliest residents. The cemetery is bordered by Woodstock Lane on the north, Cork Street on the south, Pleasant Valley Road on the east, and East Lane on the west. Chartered in 1844, the cemetery now includes the grounds of the Old Reformed Church (chartered 1741), the now-ruinous Old Lutheran Church (chartered 1753), the Stonewall Confederate Memorial Cemetery (1866), and the Daniel Morgan Veterans Cemetery (2003). Landscaped with mature trees and shrubs, and laid out on a rectangular grid of perpendicular and circular drives, Mount Hebron cemetery is believed to be the earliest interpretation of the Rural Cemetery Movement in Virginia.

A gatehouse frames the entry on the west side of the cemetery. Built in the Chateausque style, with varying mixtures of Gothic and Renaissance detail, the gatehouse has an asymmetrical limestone façade consisting of a large three-and-a-half-story square tower topped with a slate tile, pyramidal-hipped roof, a chimney, and six double-bay dormer windows with crocketed pinnacles. The plan measures sixty-five feet long by twenty-six feet wide and rests on a stone foundation. The entrance driveway passes through the twelve-foot-eight-inch-wide entry arch of the gatehouse, which also houses offices, a chapel, and an apartment. Twenty-one front-facing windows range in style from simple single-pane openings to the triple-window over the entry to the three eight-foot-tall lancet windows on the tower. Whereas the gatehouse is built almost entirely of limestone, the portion just below the roofline is ceiled, or finished, with narrow, vertical, wood siding. Two small buttresses flank the massive entry arch and significantly narrower adjacent doorway.

The cemetery contains a variety of grave markers, dating from 1769 (the earliest legible one) to the present, and the styles range from vernacular to the classical. A number of family mausoleums and personal monuments, some enclosed with a border of cast iron, stone, or boxwoods, are scattered throughout. Three monuments are distinctive: Charles B. Rouss's classically-designed mausoleum; Judge John Handley's Gothic Revival monument; and the Stonewall Confederate Memorial monument. A Gothic Revival-style cast-iron gate and fence surround the cemetery. The grounds and gatehouse have been well maintained and are in excellent condition. In total, Mount Hebron Cemetery includes eight contributing resources: the gatehouse and the Charles B. Rouss Mausoleum (buildings); the cemetery and the ruins of the Old Lutheran Church (sites); the rustic pavilion, used as a rostrum, and the gate with fence (structures); and the Judge John Handley and Confederate Memorial monuments (objects). Five noncontributing resources exist on the property: a 1977 garage/storeroom (building, 1976), two community mausoleums (structures, 1985), and two columbariums (structures, 2003).

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Detailed Description

Gatehouse

Designed to fit neatly within the grid-like street system of the City of Winchester, Mount Hebron has a northwest-southeast orientation. A grid layout divides the cemetery into rectangles; however, the part developed in the mid-to-late 19th century features a series of interlocking, circular pathways. Clusters of trees, mostly evergreens and deciduous, are scattered throughout the relatively flat landscape, and most of the cemetery is dotted with various bushes, shrubs, and occasionally flowers.

The gatehouse, designed by architects James Stewart Barney and Henry Otis Chapman of New York, is located on the western edge of the cemetery. Its asymmetrical silhouette faces the main entrance to the cemetery on this side of the property. The imposing façade includes a central square tower and a round turret with a semicircular one-story projection on the north elevation. A two-and-a-half-story, eight-bay building, the gatehouse was designed with a roughly rectangular plan and includes an eight-foot-tall doorway, and a twelve-foot-eight-inch-wide entry arch. Built of local “bluestone,” or blue limestone blocks, the gatehouse is comprised of uncoursed rough-cut blocks of stone ranging in height and width from about three inches to about two feet. A water table made of large stone slabs laid horizontally and approximately one foot thick surround the dwelling/office. A portion of the exterior wall is finished with narrow, vertical, wood siding recessed between larger vertical wood elements under the roofline of the tower, turret, and entry arch.

Three different roof forms are used on the gatehouse and all are covered with slate shingles. The tower has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with a flared bottom pierced by two galvanized copper ventilation shafts¹ and four dormer windows, one on each elevation. The dormer roofs are even more steeply-pitched than the tower and very slightly flared around the bottom. Conical roofs adorn the turret and chapel, both with a medium pitch. The main block of the building, meant to house the office and dwelling, has a pavilion-hipped roof, built on two levels. Situated on limestone foundations, the main vertical support walls are constructed of large stone slabs. The remainder of the gatehouse is post-and-beam construction with diagonal bracing in the tower and turret attics.² Copper guttering and downspouts help to shed water from the roofs.

Ten different styles of windows range from the single-pane openings on the turret to the eight-foot-tall lancets on the central square tower to the steeply-pitched dormers on the tower’s roof. Tributes to the castellated style, the narrow lancets recall medieval castle arrow-slits, and appear on a number of Barney and Chapman’s buildings.³ A triple set of rectangular openings, two with windows, are located just below these three longer lancets on the front and rear elevations of the building. One opening in the set on both elevations is not actually a window, but is infilled with recessed stone, as the space was needed for a ventilation shaft. The small, irregularly-placed windows of the circular front turret suggest an interior spiral staircase. A triple-portal ribbon window is located above the entry arch on the front and rear elevations. In addition, the second-floor residential section contains a six-light window, which incorporates a one-over-one design with a square top pane and a vertical, rectangular pane underneath. Smaller two- and four-

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pane windows are located on other sides of the dwelling section. Five pivoted, two-light, side-by-side windows surround the chapel. Following the chapel's restoration in 2001, a geometric-patterned stained glass pane replaced the pivoted window on the northernmost elevation.

The central tower's dormer windows are representative of the Chateausque style; these gabled dormers are set into each side of the flaring roofline. The nearly square, four-light windows are accented by pediments and curvilinear bargeboards. Two-bay hipped dormers are present on the roof of the dwelling: one on the facade and one on the rear elevation. The turret and chapel windows and the tower lancets and their smaller counterparts beneath have stone sills and lintels. All of the other windows have wooden frames and sills with stone lintels. The only other exception is the dormers which have wooden lintels.⁴

All three of the dwelling's exterior doors are seven feet tall and are made of wood. The chapel includes a double wooden door replaced in accordance with the original drawings when the chapel was refurbished in 2001. The entry corridor is flanked by a narrower version of the entry arch. The surrounds of these rounded arches are composed of large stones, a feature that demonstrates the eclecticism of the Chateausque style.⁵

One stone chimney with three flues is present on the roofline of the dwelling section. Originally designed to heat the dining room, living room/office, and kitchen, this chimney incorporated a coal chute. In the 2001 remodeling, the fireplaces were in-filled with brick; however, the chimney shaft and flues remain intact.⁶

The decorative features of the building also demonstrate the attention to detail of the Chateausque style. The most intricate detail is found on the square tower. The front-facing dormer is flanked by small, buttress-like carvings. These end in pinnacles, which are incorporated into the decorative bargeboard surrounding the window itself. This design seems to have been a favorite of Barney and Chapman's. The tower of Holy Trinity Church in New York City was constructed in a more elaborate version of the same principle. Biltmore House (located in Asheville, North Carolina), designed by Richard Morris Hunt for the Vanderbilt family exactly twenty years before Mount Hebron's gatehouse, contains similar dormers. The ornate ogee arches over the Biltmore windows are reinterpreted in the carved patterns above Barney and Chapman's dormers. Slightly less elaborate versions of this became characteristic of Gothic cottages in vernacular architecture. Other decorative features include the ceiled wooden portion just below the roofline, which incorporates vertical boards placed at regular intervals. An allusion to castle crenellation, this element is used in many of Barney and Chapman's other works. Hart Memorial Library and Holy Trinity Church (both in New York) display some form of this technique. While none of these buildings include the vertical narrow boards, each switches to a different method of laying the materials to create a horizontal course just below the roofline. Many medieval castle walls also had a different texture just below the crenellation. Decorative finials cap the apex of each roofline: originally drawn as ball-shaped features, they were completed as more intricate, onion-shaped features.⁷ The roof details on the gatehouse at Mount Hebron cemetery are topped with galvanized iron capping.⁸

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According to the original drawings, the interior of the gatehouse originally included a chapel and living quarters for the gatekeeper. The first floor of the living quarters included a kitchen, dining room, living room/office, and a half bath; a two-story spiral staircase led to the second floor which included a hallway and four bedrooms on this level, with a fifth bedroom located on the third level of the tower, and an attic room, located in the half-story of the tower. Two sets of narrow wooden dogleg stairs lead to the upper levels of the square tower. Two storage rooms were located in the cellar accessed from the exterior by a set of concrete steps. The interior of the walls was finished by filling the gaps between the stones with wooden planks. Wooden lath was then nailed horizontally to these and the surface was covered with plaster.

The chapel, located on the north side of the entry arch, originally contained seven rows of benches, an altar, a desk, and a raised portion on the north end. Vaults designed to house up to 18 coffins, located in the cellar beneath the chapel, were to be used in the winter months while the ground was frozen. These vaults could be reached by an exterior rear door or through a trapdoor in the floor of the chapel. Copper ventilation shafts were installed to ventilate these vaults.⁹ These shafts run from the cellar up through the rear of the chapel and pierce the roof of the tower. Concealed from view by two of the bottom tower windows, which are infilled with recessed stone, the shafts can still be viewed today on the roof of the square tower. Concrete exterior stairs lead to the cellar beneath the chapel and a metal entry door, which appears to be original, is still being used to access this area. The cellar room now has a concrete floor. Rough-sawn ceiling joists support the floor above which has wood subflooring laid diagonally for added support.

Originally, most of the ceilings throughout the gatehouse were ten feet tall, but in 2001 suspension ceilings lowered these to eight feet to make the building easier to insulate. An enclosed porch was added to the rear of the dwelling portion, using the same slate tiles as the rest of the roof. In 2000, this porch was enclosed to provide a handicapped-accessible entrance.¹⁰

Many of Barney and Chapman's earliest works were dwellings, but this was the first gatehouse to be built. The building was designed on a relatively small budget (\$9,700) to be a chapel and modest residence. Many similarities exist between this gatehouse and the Thornrose Cemetery Gatehouse located in the City of Staunton, Virginia. Designed by local architect T.J. Collins between 1895 and 1900, this gatehouse has an asymmetrical façade with an arched entryway, and a square Norman tower, which Barney and Chapman likely drew upon for their design of the Mount Hebron Cemetery gatehouse, as this was their first limestone building. Ceilings in the tower rooms range from one to five feet higher than those in the rest of the building and floor plans are not identical from one floor to the next. Another notable interior feature includes the half-bath, complete with wainscoting, engineered into the space at the base of the turret. Again, the budget prevented much decoration, but the wooden floors, plaster walls, and interior hardwood doors were well built and many are intact today.¹¹ Henry Deahl, a local builder, was contracted to construct the building, and the exterior was painted by local painters James A. Violet and Charles Shiner.¹²

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Renovations in 1956-1957 converted the original chapel into offices. Under the care of the current superintendent, Donald Shade, the chapel was restored to its original appearance in 2001, using the original architectural drawings, and the offices were moved to the first floor of the living quarters. This renovation converted four of the upstairs bedrooms into an apartment which includes a kitchen, living room, bathroom, laundry room, and a storage room. Access to the second-floor apartment is through the original front door, which is located on the north elevation of the dwelling underneath the drive-through archway, and up the spiral staircase. The renovations also included installing central gas heating, converting the original living room/office, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor into offices, and restoring the chapel, using the original drawings as a guide. At this time, the chapel stoves were removed when a furnace was installed.¹³

The gatehouse has exceptional exterior integrity, and although the interior has been altered to accommodate the needs of the cemetery and its staff, many of the original elements and architectural features remain intact including the windows, doors with hardware, wood flooring, window and door trim with bull's-eye corner blocks, baseboard moldings, the main spiral staircase, and the dogleg staircases leading to the upper rooms of the tower. Two rooms on the second floor still retain their original height, and the third floor tower room appears to be composed of all original materials. This unusual tower room is fenestrated by the top portion of the lancet windows which provide three narrow vertical arched windows on the west wall, and three even narrower vertical arched windows on the east wall. In addition, the half-story attic room in the tower is covered in paneling, composed of narrow strips of wood in a natural stain, placed horizontally on the walls and the ceiling, which appear to be part of the original design. A small opening in the center of the ceiling provides access to the apex of the tower. The ventilation shafts from the chapel cellar are visible in this room and painted white.

Cemetery

While the gatehouse is the largest standing resource on the property, the cemetery also contains over 30,000 gravestones, including a number of distinctive mausoleums and monuments, the ruins of the Old Lutheran Church, and thirteen drives, many named for individuals buried there.¹⁴ A cast-iron fence with a matching gate surrounds the cemetery. The cemetery's layout was designed with input from Glaswegian gardener John William Kater in 1844 and is believed to be the earliest example of the Rural Cemetery Movement in Virginia. Following the trend of this movement, planners sought to create a tranquil yet mysterious atmosphere, maximizing the existing contours of the landscape. The circular drives create the impression of hills, but the land on which the cemetery is located is relatively flat.¹⁵

Old Lutheran Church ruins are believed to be the oldest surviving resource on the property. Consisting of a picturesque limestone wall located in the northwest corner of the cemetery, the ruins mark the site of the earliest Lutheran church in Winchester. Construction began on the church in 1764, but was not completed until 1793 because of a number of complications. The church was used until it burned on 27 September 1854, after which the congregation decided to re-build their church in another location.¹⁶

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The cemetery's oldest gravestones are found in the Centenary Reformed United Church of Christ Cemetery (founded 1741) and the former Lutheran Church Cemetery (founded 1753). The oldest legible stone in Mount Hebron Cemetery is that of George Helm, dated 1769, and it is found in the Old German Reformed cemetery in the northwestern corner. The crude marker appears to be composed of sandstone. A gravemarker with a death's head, an 18th-century motif, was also noted in this area. An unusual vernacular gravemarker consisting of a skull and crossbones is located southwest of the Old Lutheran Church ruins near the entrance driveway.¹⁷ Motifs of cherubs and willow trees, popular in the 19th century, are found in many sections of the cemetery. Many of the early stones are facing east, following a traditional burial practice of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Perhaps, as some of the early gravestones became unstable, they were reoriented to provide better viewing from roadways and the sidewalks nearby.

Mount Hebron contains other sections as well. Stranger's Lot contains over 323 graves of the city's indigent residents. Many of the inscriptions on the stones are now illegible, but the oldest legible stone dates to 1877. Many infant burials are recorded, often without the child's name.¹⁸

Located in the central part of Mount Hebron Cemetery, along the north edge, is the Stonewall Confederate Memorial Cemetery created in 1866 for the re-interment of Confederate soldiers from the area. The individual markers are made of marble, granite, and slate. The centerpiece for the burial ground is a forty-three-foot-tall monument, erected in 1879, to mark the graves of 829 unknown Civil War soldiers representing thirteen states. The Italian marble shaft rests on a Virginia granite base and is topped with the statue of a soldier in uniform.¹⁹ A rustic pavilion is located in this section of the cemetery. Built in the mid-twentieth century, it is made of wood saplings vertically placed with upbraces, resting on a rectangular stone foundation, and topped by wooden saplings spaced apart at approximately one-foot intervals. The structure is used for ceremonies held at the cemetery.

The Neoclassical-style mausoleum of Mount Hebron's generous benefactor Charles B. Rouss is a scale model of the Parthenon in Athens, Greece. Constructed of twenty-eight-foot-wide granite slabs, the monument was the fifth costliest of all mausoleums built in America in 1901.²⁰ The front-gable roof of the pedimented building has a wide frieze with triglyphs and is supported by a number of fluted Doric columns on all four sides. The interior of Rouss's mausoleum contains busts of himself and his wife, their coffins, and a decorative stained-glass window depicting the Parthenon. A fifty-foot-tall obelisk dedicated to the memory of Rouss's family is located near the Rouss mausoleum and the family area is enclosed with a stone border composed of large stone slabs interrupted at intervals by square stone piers topped with Gothic elements and a round ball of stone.

Judge John Handley's Indiana limestone, table-shaped monument represents the Gothic Revival style and is topped with Grecian urns and moldings. The elements of this style also appear in the buttresses supporting the four pillars and the vault-shaped arches spanning the space between each of the four columns. The monument is believed to have been designed by Handley himself, who chose two lots for its erection.²¹

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Other additions include the two community mausoleums, dedicated 19 June 1985, and two columbariums included in the Daniel Morgan Veterans cemetery, dedicated in 2003, and all are non-contributing resources.²²

Gate with Fence

In 1891, local philanthropist Charles Broadway Rouss donated the money for the construction of a cast-iron gate and perimeter fence around the cemetery. The fence enclosed the thirty-five acres that comprised Mount Hebron Cemetery at that time.²³ The massive cemetery gates, now located at the rear entrance to the cemetery, consist of two sets of tall square cast-iron decorative posts on each side of a cast-iron, double-leaf gate. The posts are joined at the top by a frieze topped with Gothic elements. Inscribed in the frieze in bold letters are the words: Mount Hebron Cemetery 1891. The gate, which originally provided the entrance to the cemetery on the west side, was moved to the southwest corner when the gatehouse was built in 1902. A third move took place as the cemetery expanded, and the gate now serves as the rear entrance to the cemetery from Pleasant Valley Road. Fencing consists of cast-iron sections with vertical spikes, which alternate between those topped by a fleur-de-lis and those that are unadorned. Again, growth necessitated the extension of the fence in 1982. The additional fencing was donated by the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railway. The dark, sturdy cast iron lends a foreboding, ancient feel to the cemetery gates.²⁴

Garage/Storeroom

A garage/storeroom was constructed on the north edge of the property in 1976. This rectangular, cinderblock, one-story, four-bay structure includes two eight-foot-tall doorways, two windows, and three large, garage-style doorways. Although the shed is not historically significant, it provides storage for uncut stones, and provides shelter for maintenance equipment. Painted dark green and surrounded by trees, the shed is an unobtrusive and necessary feature to the property.²⁵

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Situated on a gently rolling field and sprinkled with clusters of trees, shrubs, and winding, picturesque drives, Mount Hebron Cemetery is the oldest and largest public cemetery still operating in the City of Winchester. Nestled around the ruins of the city's first Lutheran church and a number of elegant tombs, are the graves of many prominent American citizens. Among Mount Hebron's 30,000 burials are the graves of Lutheran Church pioneer Reverend Christian Streit (1749-1812), Revolutionary War hero General Daniel Morgan (1736-1802), noted Civil War General Turner Ashby (1828-1862), Winchester's greatest benefactor Judge John Handley (1835-1895), the millionaire merchant and philanthropist Charles Broadway Rouss (1836-1902), Virginia governors Frederick W. M. Holliday (1828-1899) and Harry F. Byrd (1887-1966), and David Holmes (1769-1832), the first governor of Mississippi. Founded adjacent to two of the town's oldest church cemeteries, the German Reformed Church Cemetery (chartered 1741) and the Lutheran Church Cemetery (chartered 1753), Mount Hebron still contains the graves of their founders and clergy. This fifty-six-acre cemetery, expanded to its present size in 1938, also includes what is believed to be the first cemetery in the South dedicated in 1866 exclusively to the re-interment of Confederate soldiers, and also contains one of the earliest American monuments to unidentified Civil War soldiers, erected in 1879. This Confederate Memorial cemetery is located on the site of the Third Battle of Winchester.

Chartered in 1844, Mount Hebron is believed to be the earliest large cemetery in Virginia chartered during the widespread Rural Cemetery Movement. Glaswegian gardener John William Kater designed the grounds to reflect this movement. Mount Hebron's Gatehouse, one of only two buildings in the Shenandoah Valley designed by master architects Barney and Chapman of New York, embodies an unusual adaptation of the Valley's "bluestone" limestone into the Chateausque style of architecture. Local builder Henry Deahl was contracted to construct the gatehouse in 1902. Maintained as the superintendent's home, the gatehouse was little changed until a 1956 decision converted the chapel into an office area.

Used continuously as a burial ground from the mid-18th century until today, the cemetery has played a prominent role in the city's history. The period of significance begins in 1764 with the start of construction of the first Lutheran Church and ends in 1957, when the first renovation of the gatehouse was completed to accommodate the changing trends in burial practices. The cemetery contains eight contributing and six non-contributing resources.

Justification of Criteria

Mount Hebron Cemetery and Gatehouse is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Social History because it is an early example of the creation of a large public cemetery in Winchester, Virginia, by an active group of local citizens, as well as the first nonsectarian cemetery in the community. Local citizens dedicated Stonewall Confederate Memorial Cemetery in 1866 in memory of Confederate soldiers who fought in the Civil War, believed to be the first one in the South. Stonewall Cemetery also contains one of the nation's first monuments to unknown soldiers, erected in 1879.

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Mount Hebron also is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture and Landscape Architecture. The cemetery contains a well-constructed and well-preserved example of a Chateaufesque-style gatehouse, built by James Stewart Barney and Henry Otis Chapman of New York in 1902. Distinctly modern in its internal features at the time of its construction, the gatehouse has been in continuous use as a living quarters and continues to provide services for the cemetery and the community. The exterior integrity of the gatehouse is exceptional, and although the interior of the building has undergone updates and some alterations, it still retains many of its original elements and materials. The Mount Hebron Cemetery is believed to be Virginia's earliest large cemetery created during the highly influential Rural Cemetery Movement. The perpendicular and circular drives are still intact and the well-maintained cemetery has mature evergreens, deciduous trees, and boxwoods that grace the landscape. The gravemarkers of the cemetery range from the vernacular to the highest classical styles.

Background Summary

Located on one of Winchester's oldest streets, East Lane (formerly Church Street), Mount Hebron is bordered by Woodstock Lane to the north, Cork Street to the south, and Pleasant Valley Road to the west. The cemetery was chartered to remedy the lack of burial space in the rapidly growing town in 1844. Incorporating two of the town's oldest church cemeteries into its fifty-six acres, the cemetery was the first public, nonsectarian cemetery in Winchester. Although a number of graves were desecrated during the Civil War battles fought on the outskirts of town, the cemetery chose to honor the veterans of this war, designating what is believed to be the first memorial cemetery to Confederate soldiers in the South. Dedicated in 1866, Stonewall Confederate Memorial Cemetery contains one of the first monuments to unknown Civil War soldiers in the nation, erected in 1879.²⁶ In 1891, Charles Broadway Rouss, a well-known local philanthropist, donated funds to enclose thirty-five acres, including Stonewall Confederate Memorial Cemetery, the ruins of the Old Lutheran Church and cemetery, and the grounds of the Old German Reformed Church. Twenty years later, Rouss's fortune funded half of the mortuary chapel and caretaker's house, which were incorporated into the gatehouse designed by Barney and Chapman of New York to complement the picturesque winding drives of the cemetery.²⁷ Dedicated in 1903, the gatehouse continues to serve its original function as dwelling, chapel, and entryway.

Historical Background

Mount Hebron Cemetery was occupied by two of the city's first churches: the German Reformed (or Centenary United Church of Christ) and the Old Lutheran Church. The Virginia General Assembly granted five acres in the northwestern corner of this site to the Reformed church in 1741, and a log church building was erected between 1752 and 1759. The cemetery associated with the church contains the oldest legible gravestone, which bears a date of 1769. Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, officially recorded the Reformed Church's purchase and granted an adjacent parcel of land to a German Lutheran congregation on May 15, 1753. The Lutherans began building a limestone church, the ruins of which exists today. Although the first stone of the church was laid in 1764, it was still unroofed when Christian Streit (born 1749) arrived to

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pastor the church in 1785. Streit became the first regular pastor of Winchester's oldest Lutheran congregation. Having had some carpentry experience, Streit helped to finish building the windows and doors, while giving sermons in a nearby log church. The unfinished building was used as a barracks during the Revolutionary War, and the church was finally dedicated in 1793. Although he died in 1812, Streit's meticulous records of parishioners and interments continue to be used by researchers and historians.²⁸

Although Winchester never saw fighting during the Revolutionary War, at least twenty-two Winchester residents who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War are buried in Mount Hebron.²⁹ Following the nation's independence, the town of Winchester grew rapidly. Its early cemeteries, which included Episcopal, Lutheran, Reformed Calvinist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and three Quaker cemeteries, neared capacity. In 1825, the Lutheran cemetery purchased the sixty-foot-wide segment of Philpot Street that ran between their cemetery and the neighboring Old German Reformed Cemetery, but the need for new burial plots had again outpaced their supply by the early 1840s. In 1843, the Fredrick County government petitioned the Virginia General Assembly for a charter to create a new cemetery. In 1844, the Assembly granted them a five-acre lot. Mount Hebron Cemetery Board of Trustees President Thomas A. Tidball and Secretary Joseph S. Carson supervised the creation of a new cemetery, adjacent to the Old Lutheran and Old German Reformed cemeteries. As the city's first public, nonsectarian cemetery, Mount Hebron was set up by a board of twelve managers known as the Mount Hebron Cemetery Company. This board included a president, secretary, treasurer, and nine other members, who held various auxiliary positions. The size of lots was set at sixteen by twenty feet and the prices would begin at twenty-five dollars for a regular lot. The grave for a county resident would cost five dollars, while that of a stranger, or needy person, would be eight. A two-dollar charge covered the digging and sodding of graves for those under the age of twelve; it was three dollars for anyone over twelve. The board elected the cemetery's superintendent, Samuel Apple, and voted to pay him a monthly salary of fifteen dollars.³⁰

The majority of the town attended the June 22, 1844 dedication ceremony. It included an address by William H. Clark, who praised the town's decision to establish a public cemetery in an age when private cemeteries were the norm. He believed public cemeteries would be better maintained because they were protected by law. This attitude was widespread in the mid-nineteenth century, as many of the state's large public cemeteries were established around that time. Examples include Hollywood Cemetery (1848) in Richmond and Thornrose Cemetery (1849) in Staunton. The cemetery's original gate stood where the gatehouse is today, and the caretaker lived in a two-story, three-bay brick dwelling, with a gable roof and exterior-end chimney, that sat just outside the entrance gate on the property. Glaswegian gardener William Kater designed the system of drives for Mount Hebron Cemetery in the style of the Rural Cemetery Movement, which is believed to be the first one in Virginia to incorporate this landscape pattern.³¹ The cemetery expanded again in 1848, when another five acres were purchased by Brent and Hoff.³²

The next several decades proved tumultuous for the town of Winchester: the Lutheran church burned in 1854, just over sixty years after its completion. Winchester also changed hands over seventy times during the Civil War, and was the site of several major battles. The Third Battle of Winchester was fought on the

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field behind Mount Hebron Cemetery. In an effort to honor those who had lost their lives during this the conflict, Henry S. and William B. Baker purchased five acres of this battlefield in 1866. A group of Winchester women formed a Ladies Memorial Association and remains were gathered within a 12-mile radius to create the Stonewall Confederate Memorial Cemetery, believed to be the first memorial Confederate cemetery in the South. Each year, a ceremony is held on June 6 to honor the soldiers buried there. This date commemorates the 1862 date of General Turner Ashby's death. General Ashby and his brother, Captain Richard Ashby, were reinterred in a double grave along Confederate Lane.³³

Towering above the eight-hundred-and-twenty-nine unknown dead is a commemorative monument believed to be the first of its kind in Virginia. Erected in 1879, the \$10,000 monument consists of a forty-three-foot-tall Italian marble shaft resting upon a Virginia granite base, topped with the statue of a soldier in uniform. Thirteen states contributed funds and supplied the re-interment effort. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Maryland are all represented by monuments donated to their respective dead. Other Civil War interments in Stonewall Confederate Memorial Cemetery include those from Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, and Kentucky.³⁴

Another addition was made to the cemetery in 1868, when city lot 86 was added. The City Land Book of 1881 notes this lot as the site of the superintendent's dwelling. In 1877, seven-and-a-half acres to the south of the existing cemetery were purchased on the same block. Two lots to the south of lot 86, which were bequeathed to Colonel F. M. W. Holliday by Sally A. Davidson in 1878, were given to Mount Hebron before Holliday's death in 1899. The seven-and-a-half acres, just to the east of the 1877 purchase, were deeded to the cemetery in 1890 by the Larew estate, making the cemetery a complete rectangle.³⁵

By the late nineteenth century, much of the original plank fence (constructed during the Civil War) had fallen into disrepair. Charles Broadway Rouss, a generous local philanthropist, donated the funds for the first cast-iron fence to enclose the existing thirty-five acres of the cemetery in 1891. That same year, he pledged to fund the building of an 1800-square-foot mortuary chapel and gatehouse. Born in 1836, Rouss spent much of his adolescence in Winchester. Highly successful as a store clerk in the city, he later opened his own business. Investments in Confederate bonds ruined this business, however, and in 1866 Rouss moved to New York City to start afresh. Over the next fifteen years, the small store that Rouss began on Broadway grew into a million-dollar chain of retail stores. Rouss never forgot the city of his youth, and remembered it generously. Many of Winchester's most well-known buildings were built with funds Rouss donated, including Rouss Fire Hall and Rouss City Hall. Rouss's legacy continued with the construction of the gatehouse, half of which he financed and the other half was to be paid with the costs of interments. Unfortunately, Rouss died before he could see the cornerstone of the gatehouse laid in 1902. In 1899, Rouss had ordered the construction of what was then the fifth-costliest and largest private mausoleum in the nation. Modeled on the Parthenon and built from fifty tons of solid granite, the mausoleum contains an altar and the remains of Rouss and his wife. The mausoleum is the only remaining structure in Winchester that Rouss had built for himself.³⁶

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Judge John Handley of Scranton, Pennsylvania, an Irish immigrant and Winchester's greatest benefactor, is buried in a notable Gothic-Revival monument just across the lane from the Stonewall Confederate Cemetery. It is believed that Judge Handley may have designed his own monument. At Handley's death in 1895, Winchester was the recipient of his princely fortune, made mostly from investments, particularly in land that contained deposits of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania. Handley endowed Winchester with funding for its public schools and a library. The Handley Regional Library (built in 1913), John Handley High School (built in 1923), and Frederick Douglas School (built in 1927) were constructed from his bequest. Handley was believed to be a southern sympathizer, although he had served in the Union Army, and he selected his gravesite across Confederate lane to be as close as possible to the Confederate cemetery.³⁷

By 1908, the cemetery included 4,485 graves in addition to the 2,576 Confederate re-interments of Stonewall Confederate Memorial Cemetery. Additional re-interments occurred from other church cemeteries nearby during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Beginning in 1892, the Methodist Cemetery, located at the northeast corner of East Lane and Woodstock Lane, was sold and the remains were re-interred in Mount Hebron Cemetery. Re-interments from the Old Stone Presbyterian Church on Piccadilly Street were made in 1912. The grave of Revolutionary General Daniel Morgan had been moved to Mount Hebron Cemetery from the Old Stone Presbyterian Church in 1868.³⁸

The gatehouse, dedicated in the spring of 1903, was faithful to Barney and Chapman's plans. Rouss's death in 1902 meant that he did not live to see its completion. The gatehouse's plans included retractable doors in the floor of the mortuary chapel, which would lead to a vault in the basement. This crypt was intended to store bodies during the winter months when the ground was too frozen to excavate. Builders installed copper ventilation shafts to bring air into these vaults. These shafts had to be inserted into the wall where Barney and Chapman had originally designed window to be placed. The outline of these windows, which are infilled with recessed stone, can be seen in the east and west elevation walls of the chapel, but funds would not permit the shafts to be placed anywhere else.³⁹

The cemetery grounds continued to expand as well in the first half of the twentieth century. In 1913 and 1937, C. B. Henry and C. R. Grubb (respectively) oversaw the addition of a total of fifteen acres to the east. A final five-and-one-half acres were added in 1938 under the supervision of E. E. Greenwalt. This brought the total area of the cemetery up to the current size of 56 acres. It now encompasses the entire block of land between East Lane, Cork Street, Woodstock Lane, and Pleasant Valley Road.⁴⁰

Mount Hebron Cemetery and Gatehouse continues to be a central feature in the City of Winchester. The restoration of the chapel in 2001 returned funerary services back to the cemetery. A community sunrise service is held each spring at Easter around the ruins of the Old Lutheran Church. A memorial service is annually held on June 6 each year to commemorate those who lost their lives during the Civil War. School children still participate each spring in a pilgrimage to the grave of Judge John Handley, their benefactor. The establishment of Daniel Morgan's Veterans' Cemetery brings additional commemoration during Veteran's Day to remember those who fought in the wars of the 20th and 21st centuries.

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Architectural Analysis

Although the Gothic Revival style was on the decline by the turn of the 20th century, Rouss felt that a similar style for the proposed gatehouse would suit the designated location at the entrance to the cemetery. As the turn of the century approached, architects began advocating the creation of new styles that would better suit the twentieth-century's needs. The growth in technology that accompanied the Industrial Revolution supplied architects with a plethora of stronger, lighter, and cheaper materials that had yet to be experimented with.⁴¹ The Chateausque style, a rare style reminiscent of the 16th-century chateaus of France, seemed appropriate and combined the earlier Gothic elements with Renaissance detailing.

The Chateausque style was popularized in this country by Richard Morris Hunt who was the first American architect to attend France's prestigious Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Hunt returned to America and was hired by wealthy clients, such as the Vanderbilts, to design large estate houses. The style required massive masonry construction and usually included elaborate, expensive detailing. Exterior features include a steeply pitched roof(s), usually hipped, with many vertical elements including spires, pinnacles, turrets, and multiple dormers. Arched windows and doors are common for this style.⁴²

The work of James Stewart Barney and Henry Otis Chapman held a prominent place in New York City and the opportunity to employ the crafters of such buildings as the Hotel Navarre, Broadway Tabernacle, and the Church of the Holy Trinity for a small-town gatehouse must have been a great one. Rouss, who later changed his middle name from "Bazwell" to "Broadway," had become wealthy from a store he started in New York City on the street by that name. Familiar with Barney and Chapman's prominent works in New York, Rouss would soon aid in securing Barney and Chapman to design the Handley Library (built 1908-1913), less than a mile from Mount Hebron in Winchester. Furthermore, nearly all major denominations throughout the Valley accepted and built in the Gothic Revival style. Because Mount Hebron's charter stipulated its nonsectarian nature, the contractors of the project had to exercise extreme caution in choosing a design as neutral as possible. Down to the style of the pews in the chapel, each of the town's major religious denominations (Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, Brethren, Baptist, and Catholic) had its own set of distinctive architectural details. The romantic and ethereal associations of the Chateausque style, incorporating Gothic elements, were universal and well-suited to this place of rest, spiritual reflection, and remembrance.⁴³

Barney and Chapman's eclectic Chateausque-style architecture also included elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Named for architect Henry Hobson Richardson, the style began in the 1870s as a revision of Victorian Gothic, and was characterized by round-arch arcades, low gables, and more horizontally-oriented silhouettes. Similar Richardsonian Romanesque-style arches are apparent in the gatehouses of Thornrose Cemetery (City of Staunton), and Hollywood Cemetery (City of Richmond). Elements of this style appear in many of Barney and Chapman's other works, but the portals on the Morningside Park Pavilion and the Thomas Asylum (both in New York) display an almost identical use of this Richardsonian Romanesque arch. Perhaps this is intended to echo the portals of cathedrals such as Notre Dame and Chartres, which the architects also copied on many of the churches they designed.⁴⁴

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Other decorative details of Barney and Chapman's buildings were similarly repeated. The tower of Holy Trinity Church in New York City was constructed in a more elaborate version of the same principle. Biltmore (located in Asheville, North Carolina), designed by Richard Morris Hunt for the Vanderbilt family exactly twenty years before Mount Hebron's gatehouse, contains similar dormers. The ornate ogee arches over the Biltmore windows are reinterpreted in the carved patterns above Barney and Chapman's dormers. Slightly less elaborate versions of this became characteristic of Gothic cottages in vernacular architecture. Other decorative features include the ceiled wooden portion just below the roofline, which incorporates vertical boards placed at regular intervals. An allusion to castle crenellation, this feature is used in many of Barney and Chapman's other works. Hart Memorial Library and Holy Trinity Church (both in New York) display some form of this technique. While neither of these buildings includes the wooden portion, each switches to a different method of laying the materials to create a horizontal course just below the roofline. Many medieval castle walls also had a different texture just below the crenellation. Decorative finials cap the apex of each roofline. Originally drawn as ball-shaped features, they were completed as more intricate, onion-shaped features. These roof details were constructed from galvanized iron capping or pinnacles.⁴⁵

The gatehouse has undergone several changes since its 1902 construction, and the exterior remains in excellent shape, retaining nearly all of its original elements. Although the interior has been changed overtime to accommodate different needs, many of the original elements and materials are intact including windows, doors, floors, window and door trim, and baseboard moldings. The plan of the structure remained unchanged until 1956, when a trend for funeral homes to build their own chapels, made the gatehouse's mortuary chapel obsolete. The Board responded by turning the former chapel into offices. In 2001, newly appointed superintendent Donald Shade decided to restore the former chapel. The Board used Barney and Chapman's original plans to oversee an accurate re-building of the chapel and its pews. Accustomed to keeping the cemetery's records in the gatehouse, Shade and the Board decided to convert the first floor of the living quarters into offices. Several of the second-floor bedrooms were converted into an apartment. The upper two tower rooms, which retain nearly all original materials, were transformed into storage space for the cemetery's growing collection of records.⁴⁶

Landscape Architecture

As a part of the Rural Cemetery Movement which began in the 1830s, Mount Hebron follows the model of earlier cemeteries such as Mount Auburn in Massachusetts and Green-wood Cemetery in New York City. This movement advocated elevated cemeteries on the outskirts of cities arranged around meandering pathways and areas of foliage. These cemeteries sought to evoke the feel of a serene, pastoral landscape. Viewed as public parks, as much as burial grounds, the cemeteries had plant life and monuments that were meant to be spiritually uplifting and draw the visitor into an attitude of contemplation and rest. Mount Hebron's plan includes several winding, circular paths. However, its pragmatic landscaper, Glaswegian gardener John William Kater, designed the cemetery with a grid-like framework of pathways to make it more accessible.⁴⁷

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Archaeological Potential

Although archaeological investigations have not taken place in the Mount Hebron Cemetery, the site has the potential to yield archaeological information related to former buildings that were located on the grounds, such as the foundations of the old log Reformed church, the Old Lutheran Church, and the first superintendent's house with related outbuildings, as well as the location of unmarked graves. The potential for yielding Civil War information exists on the west side of the cemetery where part of the Third Battle of Winchester was fought.

Endnotes

¹ James Stewart Barney and Henry Otis Chapman, "Original Blueprints of Mount Hebron Cemetery Chapel and Gate Lodge," 29 March 1902, Stewart Bell, Jr. Archives, Handley Regional Library, Winchester, 6 pages. The original drawings include galvanized iron ventilation shafts listed, but observations made of the ventilation shafts exposed on the front and rear elevations of the square tower lead to the conclusion that they are made of copper.

² *Ibid.*

³ A nearly identical use of such arrow-slits exists on the main tower of Barney and Chapman's Holy Trinity Church in New York City. Montgomery Schuyler, "The Work of Barney and Chapman," *The Architectural Journal* 16 (September 1904): 204-296.

⁴ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990), 373-374; Mount Hebron Cemetery Records, Winchester, Virginia.

⁵ McAlester, 373-374; Mount Hebron Cemetery Records, Winchester, Virginia.

⁶ Barney and Chapman, plans.

⁷ Vincent J. Scully, Jr. "Romantic Rationalism and the Expression of Structure in Wood: Downing, Wheeler, Gardener, and the 'Stick Style,' 1840-1876." *The Art Bulletin*, 35 (March, 1953): 121-142; Schuyler, 234-238. For pictures and an analysis of the Vanderbilt House, see Michael J. Lewis, *The Gothic Revival* (New York: Thames and Hudson, 2002), 168; Schuyler, 236, 240, 269, 283-5. For a description of cottage gothic, see Sir Kenneth Clark, *The Gothic Revival* (London: Constable, 1928) 33.

⁸ Barney and Chapman, plans.

⁹ *Ibid.* Donald Shade, personal interview, Winchester, Virginia, 31 March 2008.

¹⁰ Mount Hebron Cemetery Records.

¹¹ Michael J. Lewis, *The Gothic Revival* (New York: Thames and Hudson, 2002), 88-89; Montgomery Schuyler, "The Work of Barney and Chapman," *The Architectural Journal* 16 (September 1904), 279-288.

¹² Shade, interview; Mount Hebron Cemetery Records.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Wilbur S. Johnston, "Mount Hebron Cemetery: The Silent City" (Winchester, Va: Winchester-Fredrick County Historical Society, 1998); Mount Hebron Cemetery Records. L. Adolph Richards, *Illustrated Historical Articles*, (Winchester, 1956), 14 describes the setting of the cemetery.

¹⁵ Mount Hebron Cemetery Records. L. Adolph Richards, *Illustrated Historical Articles*, (Winchester, 1956), 14 describes the setting of the cemetery. Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1992). Virginia Department of Historic Resources Database Records, Richmond, Virginia.

¹⁶ William J. Finck, *Lutheran Landmarks and Pioneers in America* (Philadelphia: PA: General Council Publication House, 1913), 163-5. William Edward Eisenberg, *This Heritage* (Winchester, VA: Trustees of Grace Episcopal Lutheran Church, 1954), 211.

¹⁷ Wilbur S. Johnston, "Mount Hebron Cemetery" map (Winchester, VA: Winchester Printers, Inc., Revised 2003). James Deetz, *In Small Things Forgotten* (New York: Doubleday, 1977, Revised 1996), 89-124.

¹⁸ Mount Hebron Cemetery Staff, "Stranger's Lot: List of those Buried," Stewart Bell Jr. Archives Room, Handley Regional Library, Winchester-Fredrick County Historical Society, Winchester, Virginia, 14 pages.

¹⁹ Jack Cummins, *The Winchester Evening Star*, June 7, 1962. T. K. Cartmell, *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants 1738-1908*, (Berryville, VA: Virginia Book Company, 1963). *The Winchester Evening Star*, June 6, 1879.

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²⁰ Johnston, map. Mount Hebron Cemetery Records. L. A. Mullin, *The Napoleon of Gotham, A Study of the Life of Charles Broadway Rouss* (Winchester, VA: F & M Bank, 1974).

²¹ Johnston, map. Mount Hebron Cemetery Records. Garland B. Quarles, *Judge Handley and the Handley Bequest to Winchester, Virginia* (Winchester, VA: The Farmers and Merchants National Bank, 1969).

²² Mount Hebron Cemetery Records.

²³ Johnston, map. Mount Hebron Cemetery Records.

²⁴ According to an interview with Donald Shade, noted Winchester historian Stewart Bell, while travelling in Alexandria, Virginia, observed iron fencing stored in the yard of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, Potomac Railyard. Bell inquired of its availability, and the railroad company donated the fencing, but hauling was left up to the Mount Hebron Cemetery Board. Fundraising was held to pay for the shipping charges. The spikes of the additional fencing had to be altered somewhat to match the designs of the original fencing.

²⁵ Shade interview. Mount Hebron Cemetery Records, Winchester, Virginia.

²⁶ Fredric Morton, *The Story of Winchester in Virginia*, (Strasburg: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1925), 248-250. *The Winchester Star*, June 6, 1869. Cummins.

²⁷ Mullin.

²⁸ Garland R. Quarles. *The Streets of Winchester, Virginia: The Origin and Significance of Their Names*. (Winchester: The Farmers and Merchants National Bank, 1967) 1-17. For general information on the economy and military history of the area, see also Fredrick County, Official Website, "The History of Fredrick County," Fredrick County Home Page, <http://www.co.frederick.va.us/history.htm>, Accessed 6 April 2008. Check out Eisenburg, Lutheran Church Records.

²⁹ Lutheran Church congregants who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War buried in the Lutheran section of Mount Hebron include: Captain William Ball, John Grim, Major Peter Helphinstine, Conrad Kramer, Lucas Basil, Peter Rust, Dr. Fredrick Seigle, Jacob Sperry, and Dr. George Jacob Troutwine. Members of the Reformed church who earned distinctions by their service

in the Revolutionary War and are buried in the Reformed Church cemetery include: Charles Grim, Adam Kurtz, Peter Lauck, Simon Lauck, and John Schultz. Other Winchester residents who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War and are buried in

Mount Hebron include: Colonel Henry Beatty, Colonel Charles Magill, General Daniel Morgan, General Daniel Roberdeau, General James Singleton, General John Smith, John Sperry, and Judge Robert White. See Margret Y. Schad and Wilbur S. Johnston, "Outstanding Americans in Mount Hebron Cemetery; Winchester, Virginia," (Winchester, VA: Piccadilly Press, 1998), 3-24 for a more complete description of each of the servicemen mentioned here.

³⁰ Morton, 246-249; Mount Hebron Cemetery Constitution, 10 February 1844, Stewart Bell, Jr. Archives, Handley Regional Library, Winchester, Virginia, pgs. 26, 27, 29, 31; Winchester Deed Book 5 pg. 371, 25 May 1825, Rouss City Hall, Winchester, Virginia.

³¹ Mount Hebron Cemetery Act of Incorporation, Minute Book 1, pg. 13, 10 February 1844, Mount Hebron Cemetery, Archives Room, Winchester, Virginia; "Dedication of Mount Hebron Cemetery (22 June 1844), The Act of Incorporation by the Legislature of Virginia, and Constitution and By-Laws," 22 June 1844, Stewart Bell, Jr. Archives, Handley Regional Library, Winchester,

³² Fredrick County Deed Book 76 pg. 452, 1848, Rouss City Hall, Winchester, Virginia.

³³ Winchester Deed Book 11 p. 486, April 1866, records the acquisition of the land by the Bakers. Winchester Deed Book 18 p. 488, 30 August 1884, Rouss City Hall, Winchester, Virginia records the transaction between the Baker brothers and Stonewall Cemetery Company. Johnston, map. Morton, 249. Cummins.

³⁴ Lupton, 14-15. The final transfer of the land to the Stonewall Cemetery Company was completed in 1884; Winchester Deed Book 11, pg. 486. *The Winchester Star*, June 6, 1879.

³⁵ City Land Books, 1869, 1869, 1877, and 1881; Winchester Deed Book 20 pg. 439, 13 April 1890.

³⁶ William Edward Eisenberg, *This Heritage*, (Winchester: Trustees of Grace Episcopal Lutheran Church, 1954), 211; Schad, 18; "Charles B. Rouss Dead," *The New York Times*, 4 March 1902, p.9.

³⁷ Garland Quarles, *Judge Handley and the Handley Bequest to Winchester, Virginia* (Winchester, VA: The Farmers and Merchants National Bank, 1969, 104.

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³⁸ Johnston, Map.

³⁹ Barney and Chapman, plans. Mount Hebron Cemetery Records.

⁴⁰ Winchester Deed Book 30 pg. 363; Book 56 pg. 206; Book 59 pg. 207.

⁴¹ Eisenberg, 211-216. Schuyler, 209-233; William J. R. Curtiss, *Modern Architecture Since 1900*, (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1983), 26-21.

⁴² McAlester, 373-374.

⁴³ Schuyler 212, 234, 278. Mount Hebron Cemetery Records.

⁴⁴ Michael J. Lewis, *The Gothic Revival* (New York: Thames and Hudson, 2002); Schuyler, 236, 240, 269, 283-5. Barney and Chapman, plans.

⁴⁵ Vincent J. Scully, Jr. "Romantic Rationalism and the Expression of Structure in Wood: Downing, Wheeler, Gardener, and the 'Stick Style,' 1840-1876." *The Art Bulletin*, 35 (March, 1953): 121-142; Schuyler, 234-238.

⁴⁶ Shade, interview. Schad, 3.

⁴⁷ Elizabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, 1992): pp. 5-7; "Dedication," 19.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Mount Hebron Cemetery is shown as the solid black line around the perimeter of the rectangle on the accompanying map entitled "Mount Hebron Cemetery." The property may be found on Winchester City Tax Map #194, DC 1, block E, lots 1 and 2.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for this historic property include the entire contiguous block; incorporating the old Lutheran and Reformed cemeteries, Stonewall Confederate Memorial Cemetery, the gatehouse, Handley monument, Robinson Mausoleum, Rouss mausoleum, and all pathways and burials within these boundaries. The 56-acre property includes all of the land historically associated with the cemetery.

Acknowledgements

Donald Shade, Mount Hebron Cemetery Superintendent and Linda Shade, office manager and the Mount Hebron Board of Trustees were extremely helpful in providing information.

I would also like to thank Dr. Kay Arthur for getting me involved with this project and advising me in its early stages. I am also thankful to Dr. Gabrielle Lanier, who provided helpful consultation and advice on the process of writing and organizing my research. Finally, I would like to thank the entire staff at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for their help. Jean McRae, Kelly Spradley-Kurowski, and Joanie Evans were instrumental in fine-tuning the finished nomination. Joanie Evans and David Edwards at the Northern Regional Preservation Office shepherded me through the final stages of the nomination process.

I would also like to thank the librarians at the J. Stewart Bell, Jr. archives at Winchester's Handley Regional Library, especially Rebecca Ebert and Barbara Dickinson. Finally, I would like to thank the personnel of the Winchester City Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue for helping me establish the property's legal boundaries.

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All photographs are common to:

NAME OF PROPERTY: Mount Hebron Cemetery

LOCATION: City of Winchester, Virginia

VDHR FILE NUMBER: 138-0044

PHOTOGRAPHER: Joanna J. Evans

DATE: August 2008

LOCATION OF STORED DIGITAL IMAGES: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

VIEW: Gatehouse façade, looking east

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24326:22

PHOTO: 1 of 16

VIEW: Gatehouse northwest elevation, looking southeast

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24326:17

PHOTO: 2 of 16

VIEW: Gatehouse southeast elevation, looking northwest

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24327:21

PHOTO: 3 of 16

VIEW: Gatehouse entrance driveway, looking east

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24327:19

PHOTO: 4 of 16

VIEW: Chapel entrance, looking north

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24327:20

PHOTO: 5 of 16

VIEW: Chapel interior, looking north

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24327:15

PHOTO: 6 of 16

VIEW: Turret interior winding staircase, looking west

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24327:12

PHOTO: 7 of 16

VIEW: Square tower third floor room interior door, looking south

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24326:34

PHOTO: 8 of 16

VIEW: Square tower third floor interior windows, looking west

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24326:33

PHOTO: 9 of 16

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National Park Service**

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VIEW: Cemetery rear gate, looking north

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24326:25

PHOTO: 10 of 16

VIEW: Rouss Memorial and obelisk, looking southeast

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24326:1

PHOTO: 11 of 16

VIEW: John Handley Monument, looking northeast

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24326:6

PHOTO: 12 of 16

VIEW: Confederate Memorial, looking southeast

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24326:8

PHOTO: 13 of 16

VIEW: Old Lutheran Church ruin, looking northwest

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24326:16

PHOTO: 14 of 16

VIEW: Various gravestones

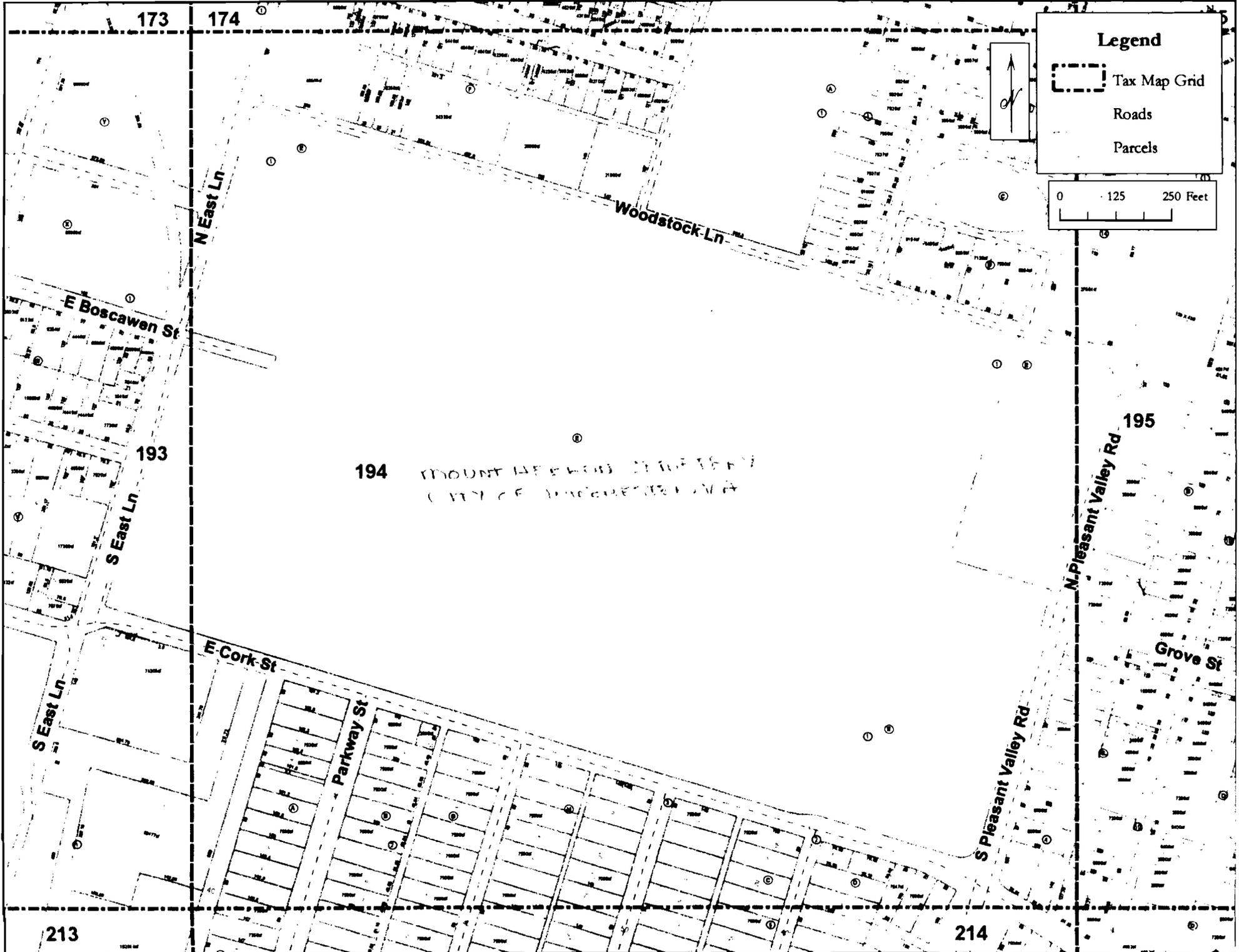
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24327:33

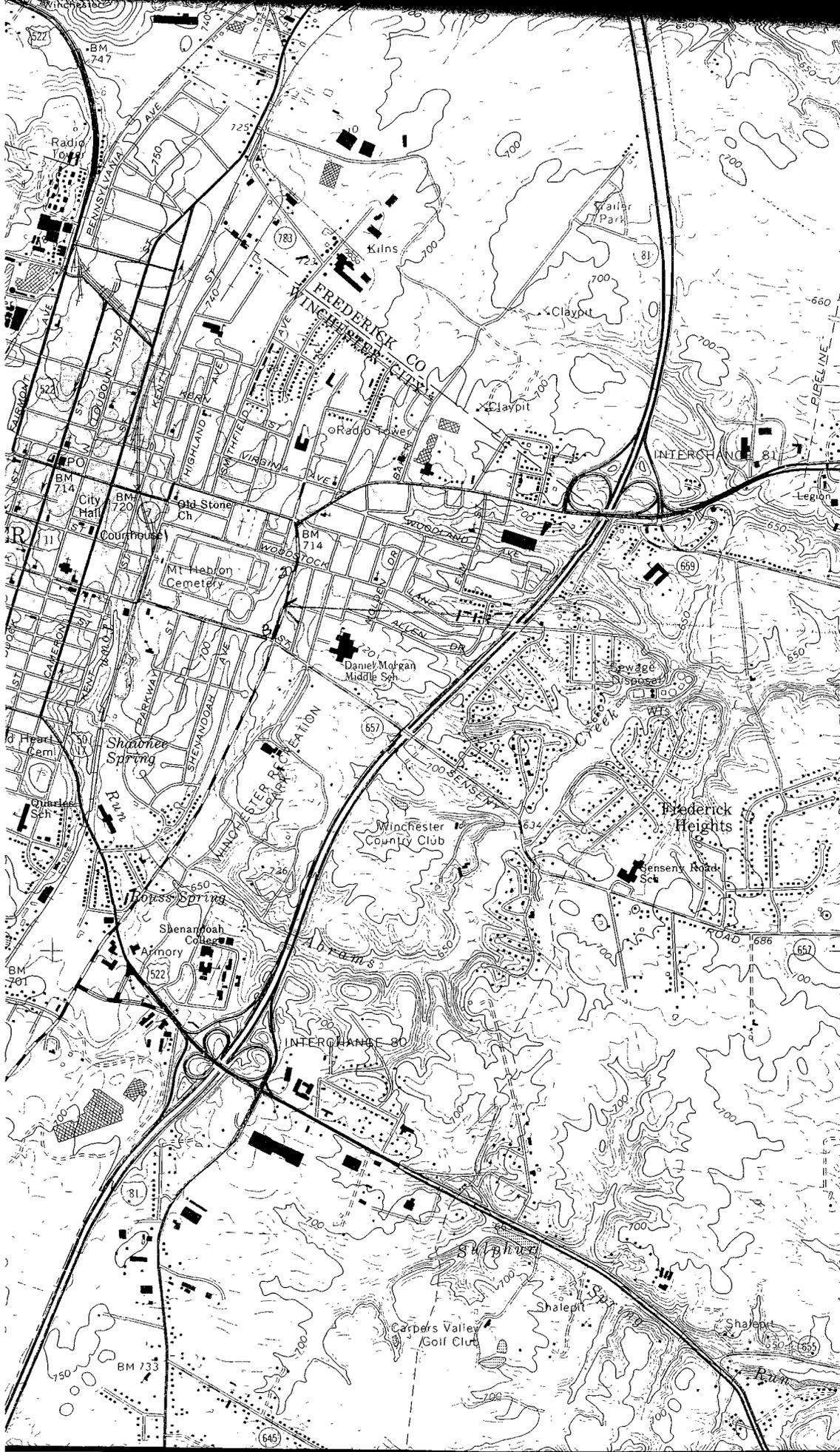
PHOTO: 15 of 16

VIEW: Two community mausoleums, looking north

NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24326:11

PHOTO: 16 of 16





4343
 4342
 (STEPHENSON) BERRYVILLE 8 MI
 3662 II NE
 7
 4340
 10'
 4338
 4337

MOUNTAIN CO. D
 BERRYVILLE 8 MI
 CITY OF FREDERICK
 1. 17/7-5
 2. 17/9-5 837/4340
 3. 17/10-5