

VLR 12/7/5  
NRHP 2/1/6

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 Cedar Hill Cemetery

other names/site number Green Hill Cemetery  
DHR Number 133-5018

**2. Location**

street & number South of East Constance Road  not for publication  
city or town Suffolk  vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county Suffolk code 800 Zip 23434

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 12/16/5  
Signature of certifying official Date

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**  
State or Federal agency and bureau

Signature of commenting or other official 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 Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

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**Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public—local
- public—state
- public—Federal

**Category of Property** (Check only one box)

- building (s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

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

N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

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**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY Sub: cemetery

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**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: FUNERARY Sub: cemetery

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC  
MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY  
LATE VICTORIAN  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS  
MODERN MOVEMENT  
   
 

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation EARTH, BRICK, STONE: Granite, Sandstone, Limestone, Marble  
Roof CONCRETE, BRICK, STONE: Limestone, Marble  
Walls BRICK, STONE: Limestone, Marble, CONCRETE  
Other    
   
   
   
 

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

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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.
- 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)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance 1802-1955

Significant Dates 1802—purchase of portion of Constantia farm for use as cemetery and Union Church  
1910—expansion of cemetery

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Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder John P. Hall Co.  
Joseph P. Pollia

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See Continuation Sheet for other Architects

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** 25

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing		
1	<u>18</u>	<u>358833</u>	<u>4066952</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>359183</u>	<u>4066563</u>
2	<u>18</u>	<u>359015</u>	<u>4066942</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>358833</u>	<u>4066521</u>

See continuation sheet.

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**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.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title: Kimble A. David, Architectural Historian

Organization \_\_\_\_\_ date: 2 September 2005

street & number P. O. Box 7638 telephone 757 - 623 - 3456

city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23509

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**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)

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**Property Owner**

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

name City of Suffolk, City Manager's Office

street & number P O Box 1858 telephone 757 - 923 - 2085

city or town Suffolk state VA zip code 23439

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**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.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Cedar Hill Cemetery  
Suffolk (independent city), Virginia**

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**Architectural Description**

**Summary Architectural Description**

Cedar Hill Cemetery is a city-owned, 25-acre, public cemetery dating to 1802. It is situated on an elevated hill planted primarily with cedar trees. The cemetery was expanded throughout the 19th century to its current size in 1910. The original portion lies at the approximately southeast end. The first phase of its expansion was to the north. The second expansion phase was to the west on a flat landmass at the bottom of the hill. The plan is a traditional grid with regularly-sized plots laid primarily east-west, though the earlier part of the cemetery reflects a more flexible plan with larger and smaller rectangular-shaped plots. The cemetery features some land alteration, including the grading of the west slope of the hill in a stepped pattern for burials. Grave markers within the cemetery date from the early 19th century to the present day. The earliest markers are plain, while the mid- to late-19th century markers exhibit high craftsmanship through statuary and traditional funerary motifs. Considered under Criterion C (Architecture) and Criterion Exception D (Cemetery) with a period of significance from 1802-1955, this cemetery is a representative example of public cemetery planning and funerary artwork found in southeast Virginia and Suffolk.

**Detailed Architectural Description**

This cemetery is located in the city of Suffolk, approximately ½-mile of downtown Suffolk. The cemetery lies on the east side of North Main Street on an elevated landmass planted primarily with cedar trees. The site is bound by the CSX Railroad track right-of-way to the south and east, East Constance Road to the north, and the east side of the house lots situated on the east side of North Main Street on the west.

The cemetery is organized with a traditional grid pattern. There are three distinct sections within the cemetery, which reflect the development and expansion of the cemetery from its original creation in 1802. The oldest section is located at the south end at the top of the hill east of the east terminus of East Mahan Street; additional lands were added to the north and then to the west of the lands added to the north. All sections retain the grid pattern, though the oldest section's grid pattern is slightly modified with intersecting lanes and irregularly shaped plots. The two later sections have regular grid patterns with equal or similar sized plots. The west slope of the hill is stepped in a north-south orientation to accommodate burials.

The oldest section is located on the highest point within the cemetery east of east Mahan Street that serves as the entrance to the cemetery. At the base of the west side of the hill are three mausoleums; the Brewer-Godwin mausoleum, the Hill mausoleum and the Darden mausoleum. The Brewer-

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Godwin and Hill mausoleums are in the form of small Greek temples with rectangular forms and monumental porticoes. The Darden mausoleum is a domed, plain stone structure with a cast double-leaf, foliate-motif gate. To the south of the mausoleums is a pedestrian path with poured concrete stairs leading to the top of the hill. To the south of the path are additional graves with stone markers.

At the top of the hill there are irregular-shaped, rectangular plots. The plots are clustered within irregularly shaped blocks bound by wider lanes. These are predominately oriented east-west with intersecting lanes oriented north-south. The north-south lanes are named with numbers, and the east-west lanes are named for types of trees. The central lane is named Elm Street and is on axis with East Mahan Street. To the south is Holly Street and to the north are two parallel lanes, Cedar and Cherry Streets. Some family plots have metal iron fences with cast-iron posts and wrought-iron fencing and gates. Other family plots are surrounded by low brick wall enclosures. Some of these have been parged. The markers are cut stone; mostly limestone, marble and granite. The forms are simplified. The plots are mostly in an east-west orientation.

The second expansion of the cemetery occurred in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the north and south of the first plan. Additional lanes oriented east-west were added to the south and north. At this time a unified naming of lanes occurred. East-west lanes were primarily named for types of trees, except for one lane named, Kilby, for the first superintendent of the cemetery. The north-south lanes were named First through Thirteenth Avenues. First Avenue is located on the west end of the cemetery at the hill's base. Second Avenue is located to its east at the top of the hill. Third through Thirteenth Avenues are located west to east, respectively, on the top of the hill. The monuments within this area date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most are granite, sandstone and marble.

The last addition to the cemetery is a flat strip of land at the west end of the cemetery, north of the main lane leading to the cemetery. Two lanes were added, named Avenue "A" and Avenue "B". The lots are rectangular and are divided by the perpendicularly oriented Sycamore Street. The monuments in this area date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present day. The developed landscape features, plantings, and fountain with the cemetery comprise one site within Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – site)

The monuments located within the earliest portion of the cemetery are primarily vernacular in style. Most markers are limestone, granite, marble, or sandstone. The most frequently seen marker type features a flat upright slab with a rounded top. The etching on the stone is simplified with the deceased's name, birth date, death date, and inscription. There are more ornately carved monuments within this area. More high-style monuments feature obelisk forms resting on pedestal or columnar forms with ornate tops. Family monuments are usually larger and feature the family name inscribed in

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**Cedar Hill Cemetery  
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raised letters at the base and individual family inscriptions on the sides of the monument. In addition to these forms, there are cross-forms. In the center of the oldest part of the cemetery is an inactive fountain cast in concrete. It has a simplified form and a circular plan. Adjacent to the foundation is a hand-operated well-pump.

More ornate monuments are found within the cemetery primarily dating to the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These include monuments exhibiting statuary, carved foliate motifs, and urns. The Spivey monument is a tree stone featuring a tree trunk with woodsmen's tools applied to the front of the monument. The name Spivey is inscribed on the trunk near the base in a staggered script emulating the natural form of the branches of a tree. A scroll is carved on the trunk, which is inscribed with the decedent's name, birth date, death date and an inscription. Other markers with a foliate motif include those with urns filled with flowers. There are few figures reflected in the cemetery other than statuary. Two female figures are found within the cemetery. The most noteworthy is the Martha Jane Rountree, wife of J. W. Lassister, and William H. Smith monument, which features a female figure embracing an obelisk. The figure is draped in a flowing robe tied at the waist. The figure's left arm embraces the obelisk as she gazes westward with long flowing hair. Her right hand is missing. Another monument with a female figure is the Jacobs marker, which features a female figure atop a pedestal clutching a foliate spray in her left hand.

In addition to grave monuments there are chest tombs. Most chest tombs date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and feature a stone slab resting upon a closed base of two feet in height. The decedent's name is inscribed on the slab with the birth date, death date and an inscription. A similar type of tomb is a flat slab laid on the ground. An early chest tomb is an 1869 brick tomb with a cast-iron slab. Cast iron is used infrequently within the cemetery and is also found on a cast iron pyramid form of cannonballs.

The mausoleums within the cemetery are primarily located at the base of the hill near the stairs leading to the top of it. The most prominent are the Darden (1938), Hosier, Hill (1933) and Brewer-Godwin. The Hill and Brewer-Godwin are located at the base of the hill north of the stairs leading to the top of the hill. The Darden mausoleum is located to the north of the Hill and Brewer-Godwin mausoleums, and the Hosier mausoleum is located atop the hill in the early part of the cemetery. The Hosier mausoleum has a brick form and is more simplified than the other mausoleums within the cemetery.

CONTRIBUTING (4 – structures)

Within the cemetery boundaries there are two statues. The Confederate Monument is located within the earliest part of the cemetery. The World War I monument is located in the median of the entrance lane to the cemetery.



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**Confederate Monument:**

The monument is comprised of a Confederate soldier dressed in a Confederate uniform standing atop a traditional rectangular base. The soldier stands in repose with his hands resting on a rifle. The monument dates to 1889 and was designed by John P. Hall of Norfolk, Virginia. It is cast bronze.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – object)

**World War I Monument:**

This monument was originally located at the intersection of North Main Street and Milner Street. The figure, the Doughboy at Rest, was sculpted by Joseph P. Pollia, a sculptor from New York.

CONTRIBUTING (1 – object)

The cemetery has been enclosed with a late 20<sup>th</sup> century metal fence. There are two entrances to the cemetery. The main entrance at East Mahan Street is located east of the World War I monument. The secondary entrance is at the south end at Prentis Street.

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**Cedar Hill Cemetery  
Suffolk (independent city), Virginia**

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**Statement of Significance**

**Summary Statement of Significance**

Cedar Hill cemetery was developed in 1802 as a public cemetery in the city of Suffolk. The cemetery originally served the Union Church, a non-denominational church constructed by the city of Suffolk. The Union Church was removed from the cemetery grounds in 1872 and the cemetery was expanded through the 19<sup>th</sup> century to its current size in 1910. The cemetery has a grid plan and lies on an elevated landmass planted with cedar trees north of the downtown. The funerary markers located within the cemetery reflect varying types of mausoleums, tombstones, and tombs found during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is the final resting place for Suffolk's prominent citizens and continues to be used as burying ground for Suffolk's citizens. The cemetery is eligible under Criterion C (Architecture) and Criterion Exception D (Cemetery) as a representative example of public cemetery planning and funerary artwork found in southeast Virginia and Suffolk.

**Detailed Statement of Significance**

Cedar Hill Cemetery is a planned cemetery lying north of the heart of Suffolk at the approximate midpoint of downtown Suffolk and the Nansemond River, east of North Main Street. The cemetery dates to March 1802 when it was part of the Union church. At this time, the Town of Suffolk purchase two-and-one-half acres of land from John and Elisabeth Mezick for the erection of a "chapel and burying place."<sup>1</sup> Cedar Hill Cemetery is located on lands of the former 20-acre Constantia farm. John Constant owned the lands and had constructed a house in 1720.<sup>2</sup> The church operated as a community chapel, and served many religious denominations. The burying ground around the church was used by people from various religious and ethnic backgrounds. The cemetery was enlarged through the 19<sup>th</sup> century to 1910 and its current size and configuration.

This early period in Suffolk's religious history marks the escalation of diverse religions within the area. The Anglican Church, which was formerly located at the intersection of the present day Church Street and Western Avenue, had been abandoned by the end of the Revolution. The acquisition of the site and erection of the chapel allowed people of various religions to congregate at a non-denominational meeting house. In addition to people of various religious backgrounds, the chapel was open to people of varying races and provided segregated services. The grounds around the chapel were used as a communal burying ground. The cemetery provided burial space for Caucasians, African-Americans, and indigenous Indians. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the cemetery provided space for Union and Confederate soldiers.<sup>3</sup>

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As denominations grew within Suffolk, they built their own churches. Burials were not permitted on individual church sites and Cedar Hill Cemetery was continually used as a municipal burying ground. In 1872, the Union Church building was removed to Pine Street by the Macedonia African Methodist Episcopal Church. The cemetery was known as “Green Hill Cemetery” in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was comprised of approximately five acres. The lands surrounding it were primarily open except for the house lots on the east side of Main Street. The former Suffolk and Edenton Narrow Gauge Railroad, whose north terminus was located at Main Street and the Nansemond River, was oriented north-south and paralleled Main Street through Suffolk. The railroad was east of the early cemetery. Access to the cemetery was via Second Cross Street.<sup>4</sup>

The cemetery grew through the remainder of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to its current size by 1910. The cemetery was located northeast of the town house and office lots of J. R. Kilby. The Kilby family occupied the house lots south of Second Cross Street on the east side of Main Street southwest of the cemetery.<sup>5</sup> Kilby was the first superintendent of the cemetery in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The grave markers within the cemetery date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the present day. Pre-Civil War markers are mostly plain limestone slab with articulated tops. Most feature a typical curved motif with inscribed names and death dates. Others have birth dates as well as an inscription of age or religious or secular writing. Post-Civil War markers are more evocative of the Victorian-era in cemetery monument style. Those of the immediate post-Civil War period feature similar characteristics to their antebellum predecessors. Monuments marking Civil War dead feature cast- and wrought-iron crosses and cannonballs stacked in a pyramid form. The Victorian-era monuments are more sculptural with carved figures, obelisks, crosses and treestones. Most are limestone, while some are sandstone, marble and granite.

Most of Suffolk’s prominent deceased residents are buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery. Some people of note are Amadeo Obici, founder of Planter’s Peanuts, who was buried at the cemetery for a short while until Obici Hospital was completed and he was re-interred at the completed hospital. Mills Edwin Godwin, Jr. (1914-1999) was a former member of the Virginia State House of delegates (1948-1952), member of the Virginia State Senate (1952-1962) Lieutenant Governor of Virginia (1962-1966), twice Governor of Virginia (1966-1970 and 1974-1978) is interred at the cemetery. Edward Everett Holland (1961-1941) who was a Suffolk native, Mayor Suffolk (1885-1887), member of the Virginia State Senate (1907-1911), U.S. Representative from Virginia in the 2<sup>nd</sup> District (1911-1921) is interred at the cemetery. John Richardson Kilby (1819-1878) was a Delegate of the Virginia secession convention (1861) is interred in the cemetery.<sup>6</sup>

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In addition to significant individuals buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, there are monuments that have a high level of artistic character. The following monuments are located within the cemetery boundaries:

**Confederate Monument:**

This monument was commissioned by Colonel Thomas W. Smith and dedicated on 14 November 1889. Smith commissioned the monument in memory of the soldiers he fought with during the Civil War. The granite monument was constructed by John P. Hall Co. of Norfolk, Virginia and the bronze soldier was cast in Bridgeport, Connecticut. During the dedication, the guest of honor and keynote speaker was Governor Fitzhugh Lee.<sup>7</sup>

**World War I Monument:**

This monument was originally located at the intersection of North Main Street and Milner Street. Commissioned in memory of World War I veterans by the American Legion, the monument was dedicated on 11 May 1931. The construction of the monument was lead by Dr. F. Whiney Godwin. Funding for the monument was raised from individual and organization donations. The figure, the doughboy at Rest, was sculpted by Joseph P. Pollia, a sculptor from New York. Increased traffic led to the relocation of the monument to the entrance of the cemetery.<sup>8</sup>

The current cemetery form has been retained since 1910 and is in continued use.

The cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Architecture) and Criterion Exception D (Cemetery) with a period of significance of 1802-1955. The property is eligible for its significance as the City of Suffolk's first public cemetery, its associated cemetery plan and the artistic value of its grave markers.

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**Major Bibliographical References**

“Cedar Hill Cemetery.” Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society Newsletter. Volume 5, Issue 2; May 1996.

“Cedar Hill Cemetery, Suffolk, VA. 1910.” Map of cemetery, 1910.

Clarke, Frances Watson. Suffolk and Nansemond County. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Press, 2002.

Department of Historic Resources file 133-5018, Cedar Hill Cemetery, Suffolk, Virginia.

Gray’s New Map of Suffolk, Nansemond County, VA. Drawn from Special surveys, 1877.

Hobbs, O. Kermit. Suffolk: a pictorial history. Norfolk, VA: The Donning Co., 1987.

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/geo/VA/sf.html> (inventory of grave markers at Cedar Hill Cemetery)

Keister, Douglas. Stories in Stone: a field guide to cemetery symbolism and iconography. Salt Lake City, UT: Gibbs Smith, Publisher, 2004.

Maguire, Carole Contois. “Cedar Hill Cemetery Offers Glimpse of the Past.” Suffolk Journal. Volume II.

Norfleet, Fillmore. Suffolk in Virginia circa 1795-1840: A record of lots, lives, and likenesses. Richmond, VA: Shifflet and Shepperson, 1974.

Pollock, Edward. Sketch Book of Suffolk, VA. Its people and its trades. Portsmouth, VA: Fiske and Purdie, 1886.

Potter, Elisabeth Walton and Boland, Beth M. “National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places.” Washington, DC: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1992.

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**Cedar Hill Cemetery  
Suffolk (independent city), Virginia**

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**Geographical Data (con't)**

**UTM References (con't)**

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
5 <u>18</u>	<u>358827</u>	<u>4066606</u>
6 <u>18</u>	<u>358754</u>	<u>4066601</u>
7 <u>18</u>	<u>358752</u>	<u>4066612</u>
8 <u>18</u>	<u>358815</u>	<u>4066618</u>

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The Cedar Hill Cemetery is comprised of 25 acres denoted as Tax Parcel ID Number 34G11(A)\*144 on the city of Suffolk, Virginia Planning Maps and Tax Assessment Maps. In addition, the Cedar Hill Cemetery includes East Mahan Street east of North Main Street, which is the main route into the cemetery. The district is roughly bound by East Constance Road to the north, the building lots on the east side of North Main Street between Prentis Street and East Constance Road, and to the east and south by the CSX Railroad right-of-way.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries reflect the current configuration of Cedar Hill Cemetery and comprise its entire current boundaries. The boundaries support the arguments presented in Section 8 of this document from a period of 1802 to 1955.

**Photographs**

The following is the same for all photographs:

Cedar Hill Cemetery, City of Suffolk, Virginia, DHR#133-5018

Photos taken by Kimble David, October 2004

Negatives (#21002) stored at the Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Photos 1 through 18, each description is labeled on back of actual photograph

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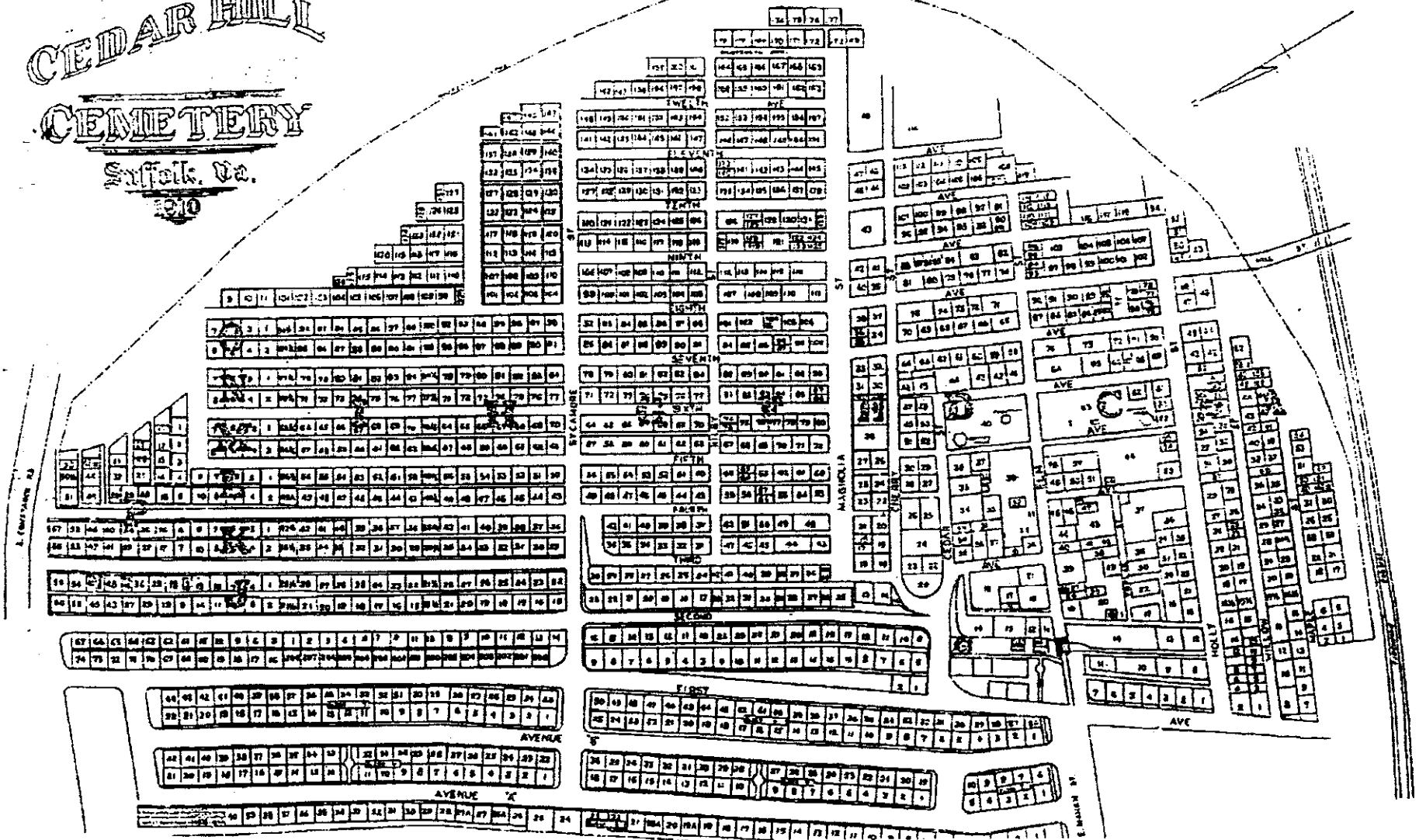
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Endnotes:

- <sup>1</sup> Norfleet, Fillmore, "Suffolk in Virginia circa 1795-1840: A record of lots, lives, and likenesses," (Richmond, VA: Shifflet and Shepperson, 1974), 4.
- <sup>2</sup> Hobbs, O. Kermit, "Suffolk: A Pictorial History", (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Co., 1987), 20.
- <sup>3</sup> "Cedar Hill Cemetery," Suffolk-Nansemond Historical Society Newsletter, (Volume 5, Issue 2, May 1996).
- <sup>4</sup> Gray's New Map of Suffolk, Nansemond County, VA. Drawn from Special surveys, 1877.
- <sup>5</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>6</sup> <http://politicalgraveyard.com/geo/VA/sf.html>, (8/7/2004)
- <sup>7</sup> Clarke, Frances Watson, "Suffolk and Nansemond County," (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Press 2002), 14.
- <sup>8</sup> Clarke, 21.

# CEDAR HILL CEMETERY

Suffolk, Va.  
1910



Cedar Hill Cemetery  
Suffolk, Virginia  
DHR Number 133-5018  
1910 Map of Cedar Hill Cemetery



Not to Scale



