

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Green Hill CemeteryOther names/site number: DHR #159-5013Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 202 East Main StreetCity or town: Luray State: VA County: PageNot For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

I hereby certify that this 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D
Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

Green Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Page County, Virginia
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☒

Public – Local ☐

Public – State ☐

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☐

District ☐

Site ☒

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Green Hill Cemetery

Page County, Virginia
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

0

Noncontributing

0

buildings

1

0

sites

O

O

structures

O

0

objects

1

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

LANDSCAPE: garden

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Green Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Page County, Virginia
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rural Cemetery Movement

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Granite; Marble; METAL: Iron

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Established in 1877, the Green Hill Cemetery occupies a corner lot south of Main Street and one block east of the Luray Downtown Historic District (NRHP 2003; DHR#159-5064). Page County is located in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley and lies between Harrisonburg to the southwest and Front Royal to the northeast. Luray is the local seat of government with a population of about 5,000 residents. The 2.5-acre cemetery is enclosed on three sides with a dolomite stone wall with concrete caps and an ornate iron gate. The "Victorian garden" cemetery was laid out in 1877 and features design influences associated with the 19th-century rural cemetery movement. A "garden" cemetery, or a "rural" cemetery was a type of Victorian-era cemetery that became popular in Virginia and across the United States throughout the late 19th century. Such cemeteries are characterized by landscape design, placement well outside of crowded urban centers, and ample green space that allowed for a peaceful setting within which to bury the dead. Green Hill Cemetery retains its original layout without any major modification. Within the walls are 1,555 marked graves and 800 known unmarked graves. Markers for these plots primarily are carved from marble, but during the early 20th century, granite came increasingly into use for gravestones and some metal markers also are present. On the marble markers, Victorian-era funerary symbolism is prevalent in most of the artistic stones and monuments. Dozens of the monuments are signed by the stonecutters who created them. The granite markers dating to the first half of the twentieth century are less ornate and consist of two

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

parts, a base and body, often with rough-cut edges while remaining surfaces were highly polished and lettering was incised with power tools alongside some continued use of hand tools depending on the types of lettering and ornamentation that were used. The cemetery is the only contributing resource (site) within the historic boundary and there are no noncontributing resources. The property overall has excellent integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Setting

As summarized on the Town of Luray's website, Luray was officially established by act of General Assembly on February 6, 1812, on ten acres of land near the Hawksbill Creek. On August 21, 1812, the Town of Luray was surveyed and the first streets to be platted were Main Street from due west of Hawksbill Creek to the top of the hill at Peter Street (now Court Street). Three blocks of three lots each on either side of Peter Street were laid out. Three cross streets were mapped out due north and south, going west from Hawksbill Creek. These were Water Street (now Hawksbill Street), High Street (now Bank Street) and West Street (now Court Street). The lots were all the same size and contained about half an acre. In 1818, the Town was extended by adding 26 lots. On March 21, 1871, by act of General Assembly, the Town became an "incorporated town," containing approximately 442 acres.

Site Description

Green Hill Cemetery is located just east of the Luray Downtown Historic District (NRHP 2003) along the town's Main Street. The cemetery is surrounded by a few commercial buildings and the late-19th-century neighborhood known as Inn Lawn. The cemetery is surrounded by a mortared dolomite wall along its east, north and west boundaries. The wall was built in 1937 and replaced the original dry-stack stone wall. The native random-coursed stone wall has beaded joints and flat cement coping with raised columns every 12 feet. The wall ranges in height from four to five feet to accommodate terrain. The cemetery is bounded at its southern end by a residential street. The front entrance to the property, in the middle of the north wall, has two large decorative wrought iron gates that meet in the middle, hinged on stone columns on either side of the driveway. Inlaid on the righthand column (as one approaches the gate) is a bronze plaque bearing the name of "Green Hill Cemetery" that was added in 2019. The first 15 feet of the driveway into the property is concrete and transitions to grass for the remainder of the primary path as well as all secondary walkways.

The primary driveway through the center of cemetery splits and rejoins, forming a curvilinear, almost diamond shaped path leading to the high point of the property near the center of the cemetery. At this high point is a 20-foot-tall obelisk in the middle of a circular plot dedicated to the Ruffner and Marye families, who were instrumental in the founding of Luray. The center path continues south and downward towards the rear of the property. Smaller footpaths descend outward from the main path, providing access to burials that are laid out to the east and west. The burials on the west side of the path mostly face east while the burials east of the path face west.

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

With regard to placement of burials, the cemetery exhibits primarily a purposefully planned grid pattern within the circulation network of paths.

Within the grounds are several trees of significance: two hemlocks (*Tsuga canadensis*) and a large magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) that stand out due to their age and stature. Other plantings include maple, oak, and 8 eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) trees. Two Art Deco iron and wood benches were placed within the cemetery boundaries in 2020. Near the entrance to the property is a wood information kiosk constructed circa 2009. The south (rear) of the property backs to a residential street and is partially enclosed with wood fencing.

Grave Markers and Monuments

The 1876 “Victorian garden” plan of Green Hill consists of 267 family plots. Several of these plots are enclosed with character-defining cast iron, wrought iron, gas pipe, iron bow and picket fencing, a late-19th century custom meant to differentiate family burial plots from neighboring graves. Other plots are edged with stone and/or concrete coping. Mortuary structures range from simple to ornate, reflecting the various aesthetic styles prevalent across the cemetery’s 144-year history. The 19th-century tombstones and monuments are primarily composed of marble that were the work of stone cutters who often signed their work. Other materials used more sporadically for grave markers include granite, white zinc, and cast iron.

During the early to mid-20th century, the distinctive and individualized hand-cut markers began to give way to granite markers composed of a base and body. Edges of such markers tended to be rough-cut, while the flat planes were highly polished. Hand-cut lettering continued to be common through the 1940s, although as new power tools were developed or adapted, stone cutters began to use this equipment for creating standardized lettering styles. Hand tools continued to be used as well, often for details or for customized elements such as decorative foliated motifs, fraternal organization symbols, and epitaphs. Some monument companies advertised their offerings through mail-order catalogs and large retailers, such as Sears and Montgomery Ward, included customizable grave markers in their own catalogs. By 1954, when all of Green Hill Cemetery’s burial plots were taken, many aspects of granite marker production had been mechanized, although a stonecutter continued to supervise production and to provide final hand-cut details.

The varied markers in Green Hill exhibit the evolution of funerary art from the late-19th through mid-20th century. Examples of marker types include simple tablet forms, obelisks, and forms with symbolic imagery including angels, urns, wreaths, lambs, open books, open hands and floral carvings with lilies and other flowers. Obelisks were among the most popular marker types during the Victorian era, particularly for those who were more affluent. Derived from then-current understanding of Egyptian iconography and popularized by rediscovery of ancient tombs in Egypt, the obelisk was thought to symbolize eternal life. Other selections of symbolic imagery conveyed similar perceptions of death, such as decedents being at rest, the innocence of children, and hope for eternal life. The same may be said of choices in grave plantings and foliated

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

carvings on grave markers. Use of evergreen vegetation in decorative carvings reflected a belief in eternal life beyond death, while lilies were often perceived as conveying innocence and purity.

Integrity Analysis

Minimal restoration has been limited to repair/leveling of tombstones, and repair of a portion of the cemetery's east stone wall. Landscape work has included removal of invasive plant material and removal of dead trees and stumps. Due to the limited changes made within the cemetery, the site retains excellent integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. The cemetery has experienced little change and no expansion. The stones and monuments are in good condition in their original locations. Although some markers have sustained some damage over time, they have been repaired and preserved as needed. The character-defining features associated with rural cemeteries and Victorian garden cemeteries, as expressed in a small Virginia town, are intact, including the narrow pathways, many of which are still surfaced with gravel, the retention of family plots enclosed with decorative fencing, the multitude of historic grave markers in a variety of styles and designs, and the mature vegetation.

Green Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Page County, Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☒ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Green Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Page County, Virginia
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1877-1954

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fagan, Daniel

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

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

The establishment of Green Hill Cemetery in 1877 was a commercial venture by Daniel Fagan, a local marble cutter, Civil War veteran, and former mayor of Luray. With church graveyards full, health concerns from diphtheria and typhoid outbreaks, and rapid population growth from the railroad boom, Fagan saw the business opportunity and proceeded to plan out his cemetery as a modest type of “Victorian garden,” a cemetery concept associated with the “rural cemetery” movement of the 19th century. The cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the areas of Art and Landscape Architecture at the local level of significance because it displays the design principles commonly ascribed to rural cemeteries as they were established in rural, small-town settings and in keeping with Victorian-era funerary practices and funerary art of the Victorian period, particularly in the use of hand-cut marble grave markers. As cultural conceptions of death and production methods for gravestones evolved through the first half of the 20th century, Green Hill Cemetery’s funerary art kept pace, leading to utilization of highly polished granite markers featuring machine-cut lettering coupled with lingering hand-cutting practices for details used in the simplified ornamentation that characterized this era. The property meets Criteria Consideration D as it derives its significance from its landscape design characteristics and the artistic qualities of stone grave markers spanning almost 75 years. The period of significance begins in 1877 with establishment of the cemetery and ends in 1954 when burial plots were no longer available for purchase. The significant date of 1937 denotes replacement of the original stone walls with the current random course stone wall. The persons buried within the walls of this cemetery contributed to the founding, growth and history of the town of Luray and surrounding area. Their lives and legacy tell the story of this small town in the Shenandoah Valley and the contributions they made to the Commonwealth of Virginia and the nation.

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

Historic Background

The town of Luray was laid out in 1812 by William Saige Marye after his father, Peter Marye, built the first turnpike across the Blue Ridge Mountains from Culpeper, Virginia. The site of Luray was part of a tract of land owned by the family of his wife, Mary Ruffner. Both William and Mary Marye are buried in Green Hill at the prominent high point of the cemetery. Luray was the first legislatively established town in the Page Valley, itself set within the larger Shenandoah Valley. During the decades leading up to the Civil War, Luray continued to develop at a modest clip, with its main street being a section of the New Market and the Sperryville turnpikes that connected the Page Valley to Virginia’s eastern piedmont and the Shenandoah Valley to the west. The town soon became famous for its namesake limestone caverns, which rank among the largest on the eastern seaboard and have been designated a U.S. Natural Landmark. Tourism quickly became a mainstay of the local economy, as it has continued to be today.

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

Following the devastation of the Civil War, Luray's residents searched for ways to rebuild. Instrumental in the town's Reconstruction Era growth was Peter Bouck Borst, president of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, which had trains serving Page County by 1881. The railroad spurred related industry and commerce and brought new residents to the area (hence the need for new interment space by this point in Luray's history). During the late Victorian era, population growth was a common motivation for establishing new cemeteries on the outskirts of towns and cities (Potter and Boland 1992: p. 6). Prior to his tenure at the railroad, Borst had also served as the county's Commonwealth Attorney and as a delegate to Virginia's Secession Convention of 1861. Borst is among the community leaders buried in Green Hill Cemetery. Several mayors of Luray and Virginia Senator General Robert Franklin Leedy rest in the cemetery. Nationally renowned sculptor Herbert Randolph Barbee, his wife, and their infant child also are buried in Green Hill.

As is true of most American cemeteries, Green Hill Cemetery contains the burials of 95 known Confederate States of America soldiers and one known Union veteran. Twenty-five veterans of the Mexican American War, World War I, World War II, and the Vietnam War are interred in Green Hill as well. As the U.S. government recovered Union dead during the Civil War, the nation's first national cemeteries were established by the Department of War (today's Department of Defense). Along with the cemeteries came the development of the now-iconic standardized marble, tablet-style grave markers for the wartime casualties. Across subsequent decades, the federal government refined the standardized marble tablet and developed protocols for identifying the military conflict during which a service member was active, their rank and military unit, and their dates of birth and death, as well as religious symbols that began with a Christian cross and quickly expanded to include other religious iconography such as the Star of David and Muslim crescent, as well as non-religious and culturally-affiliated symbols. Today the National Cemetery Administration within the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs manages the veterans' grave marker program.

Also of note about the cemetery is that, at a time of racial segregation even among burials, there are three known persons of African descent buried at Green Hill. Two children of Clara Ames Jackson, a domestic servant of the Paxton /Weaver families, were interred in Green Hill in 1885 and 1870 according to census and vital records. The third, Letitia Parker, a woman born into slavery who continued working for the Ford family after emancipation, is buried in the Ford family plot according to an 1897 issue of the *Page Courier*. Her tombstone reads "Aunt Lett Faithful Unto Death."

Criterion C: Art and Landscape Architecture

Green Hill is locally significant as an example of a small-town public cemetery that exhibits design influences of the "rural cemetery" movement, popular in the mid-to late 19th century. It features the landscape design principles and artistic works that are required for a cemetery to be significant under Criterion C in the areas of Art and Landscape Architecture (Potter and Boland 1992: 12). Its excellent integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association convey the cemetery's significance and historical associations.

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

The concept of creating a cemetery that was more “park like” began with Mt. Auburn Cemetery in 1831 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Its founders set out to combat the overcrowding and unsanitary conditions of older city cemeteries with a romantic and aesthetically pleasing design that would be more inviting for visitors (Potter and Boland 1992: p. 2, 6). Mt. Auburn became a model for other communities, from small towns to larger cities in the eastern U.S. The most fully-realized designs, such as Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond and Spring Grove in Cincinnati, occurred in larger urban areas where financial resources were readily available for construction of elaborate mausolea, sculptural works, and vast acreage featuring curvilinear circulation networks and formal landscape designs. In smaller localities, “rural cemeteries” and “Victorian gardens” accordingly were more modest, similar to the ways that vernacular interpretations of high-style architecture includes nods to their stylistic inspiration without being fully realized replicas.

As an example of a “Victorian garden,” Green Hill Cemetery is characterized by its picturesque design elements exhibited in its site layout, its landscape, and its burial markers. Daniel Fagan, former mayor of the town of Luray, purchased the 2.5-acre tract that was then at the edge of town and laid out the cemetery in 1876. He envisioned a beautiful place that would invite visitors to linger and walk around much as they would in a garden, thus offering Luray’s residents a burial place as carefully designed as cemeteries in larger urban areas. Retaining the tract’s natural sloping character, Fagan designed his cemetery with a central walking path that split and circled, with family plots that were enclosed with a variety of iron fencing (such as the Flinn family plot, see photo 12), marble cornerstones, and strategically planted trees, all of which are character-defining aspects of rural cemetery design (Potter and Boland 1992: p. 6). Other smaller family plots were arranged in rows along the outside boundaries (*Green Hill Cemetery Original Ledger*). To accentuate the garden aspect, Fagan enclosed his cemetery on three sides with a dry-stacked stone wall; this wall was replaced in 1937 by the current random coursed stone walls.

The totality of design elements found in Green Hill creates a cohesive landscape and is integral to the cemetery’s local significance under Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture. While Green Hill is not as large or extensive as more elaborately designed cemeteries associated with the “rural cemetery” movement found in larger cities and towns, it does feature elements of the movement that justify its significance for its landscape architecture, especially with consideration for its historic time and place. Specific principles of the movement were applied at Green Hill. First, its location was chosen for its distance from the center of town and for its gentle sloping topography. At the time of the cemetery’s construction, it reflected a more pastoral setting, set away from the happenings of a busy downtown district. Additionally, while the grid design may be more typical of earlier cemeteries, at Green Hill this approach, along with two curvilinear designed center paths and the radiating pathways that weave throughout the burial sections, were purposefully designed to imbue it with a more accessible and park-like character, much different than those found in church yards and family cemeteries. Another element of the landscape design was the planting of native trees, shrubs and other flora throughout the cemetery.

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

Second, Green Hill Cemetery is the only example of a “Victorian garden” within Page County. More recently established cemeteries display design tenets of the Modern design movement of the 20th century, which emphasized verdant, manicured grounds with grave markers flush to the ground and limited ornamental plantings. Page County’s other cemeteries are associated with churches and many rural properties still have historic family cemeteries.

Third, although on a much smaller scale than other “rural” cemeteries, Green Hill’s design offered a more picturesque environment that reflected changing cultural attitudes about death and the afterlife. These beliefs are captured in the cemetery’s significant examples of funerary art ranging from the 1870s to early 1950s. Upon the cemetery’s establishment, Daniel Fagan convinced many prominent families of the day to purchase family plots. Several of these families chose to reinter their deceased family members in Green Hill (*Green Hill Cemetery Original Ledger*) with new headstones. While Green Hill contains a few traditional marker forms, such as those depicted in photo 18 and the Ford marker (see photo 19), consisting of simple upright tablets with rounded tops that are mostly devoid of any ornamentation, the majority of the cemetery’s markers feature intricate carvings of funerary imagery reflective of the Victorian era and designs popular during the early 20th century. Burial markers found in 18th- and early-19th century cemeteries typically reflected a more melancholic view of death, with skulls, skeletons, and hourglasses that represented the inevitability of loss and decay. Mid-19th century and later Victorian-era markers depicted a more hopeful, often romantic, look at dying and the afterlife, including imagery of plants, flowers, animals, and religious symbols and scenes that were meant to evoke the life of the decedent as well as hope for eternal life. One of the best examples of this is the Smith marker (see photo 3), which includes the phrase “Eternal Life” at its top and a finely carved bas relief sculpture depicting the gates of heaven. Another remarkable example is the Perry gravestone (see photo 4), which includes a bas relief sculpture of a male, presumably of the male decedent as he appeared in life, making for a notable departure from earlier tombstones festooned with skulls and skeletons. Markers that feature classically-inspired elements such as scrolls and molded surrounds include the John H. Woodward (see photo 2, at right), Printz (see photo 14), Nannie B. Holtzman (see photo 22), and Pauline Price (see photo 24) gravestones. As an example of exuberant Victorian-era art, the Hudson family plot’s marker (see photo 23) has a rusticated stone base topped with a square column with foliated carving and molded surrounds on each side, and an urn-like finial. The Flinn family marker (see photo 17) is similar in form and style but is less elaborate with its three-part stone base topped with a molded surround, square column, and a finial with arched moldings and an urn. The plot, however, features a stone surround composed of horizontal square stone pieces interspersed with hexagonal upright pieces. Perhaps referencing family ancestry, the grave of G. Lee Long is marked with a Celtic cross that features intertwined knotwork (see photo 9).

Plants and floral designs featuring ferns, ivy, and flowers, such as the calla lily and tulip, are additional design motifs found throughout Green Hill Cemetery. Among the markers bearing such features are the Minnie B. (see photo 15), which features deeply incised foliage carvings; the Richey marker’s (see photo 16) ferns and calla lily; and the A. E. M. headstone and footstone (see photo 20) that have lily and tulip bas relief sculptures. Other imagery found on markers in the cemetery includes books, draped fabric, doves, a hand with one finger pointing to the sky,

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

and lambs, the latter of which usually indicated the death of a child. A popular marker type during the late 19th century, the obelisk, was based on historical discoveries about ancient tombs in Egypt, a subject of great popular fascination at the time. The Marye family plot has a large obelisk at its center (see photo 7) as does the Kearny plot (see photo 11). The Finter family's fenced plot has an obelisk with elaborations at its top and sides (see photo 13).

Burial markers from the early 20th century reflect the continued reliance on classically-inspired decorative elements as well as new motifs from the Art Deco movement, such as clean lines, geometric shapes, and overall simplicity when compared to the earlier markers that had foliated carvings, scrolls, columns, and bas relief images. An example is the streamlined marker for Ada J. Woodward (see photo 2, at left), which consists of a three-part stone base and an upright marker incised with her birth and death dates but is devoid of any floral or classical ornamentation. The symbolism of these later markers were meant to reflect the changing attitudes towards life, death and mourning, but were also a testament to changing tastes in art and architecture from the late 19th to mid-20th century. As medical and technological advancements made life less precarious during the first half of the 20th century, fewer people were lost to once-common bacterial and viral infections such as tuberculosis, measles, cholera, typhus, diphtheria, and smallpox. Increased agricultural output led to improvements in nutrition, and the advent of social welfare programs during the Great Depression alleviated widespread poverty. As a result, American lifespans became much longer and the specter of death receded as an everyday threat. Thus, funerary art by the mid-twentieth century had largely shed the mournful elements of the 19th century in favor of more optimistic and hopeful iconography that emphasized serenity, peacefulness, and beliefs about "going home" to rest.

Green Hill Cemetery also illustrates another change in funerary art involving the use of ornamental fencing around family plots. The practice was fashionable during the 19th century with picturesque designs using cast iron and featuring decorative elements such as ovals, floral designs, fleur de lis, and molded posts topped with decorative finials as seen at the Flinn (see photo 12) and Finter (see photo 13) family plots. Such fences gradually lost popularity as tastes changed and early 20th century grave markings became simpler. By the mid-20th century, the advent of mechanized landscape equipment such as lawnmowers led many cemetery owners to prohibit use of fences to reduce labor costs (Potter and Boland 1992: p. 6).

As stated in the National Park Service publication, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*, "funerary monuments and their associated art works, buildings, and landscapes associated with burial places must be good representatives of their stylistic type or period and methods of construction or fabrication. Alternatively, such property types may represent the work of master artists, designers and craftsmen, or the highest artistic values of the Period" (Potter and Boland 1992: 12). The landscape design and funerary art at Green Hill Cemetery are significant for these reasons, making Green Hill Cemetery locally significant under Criterion C in the areas of Art and Landscape Architecture as it is one of the best-preserved examples of a rural cemetery with a wide range of funerary art found in the Page Valley of Virginia.

Green Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Page County, Virginia
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See continuation sheets 9.1-9.3

Ballard, Charles C. *Dismissing the Peculiar Institution: Assessing Slavery in Page and Rockingham Counties, Virginia*. Page County Heritage Association.

Batson, Barbara C. "Herbert Barbee (1848–1936)." *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Library of Virginia (1998–), published 1998
(http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/dvb/bio.asp?b=Barbee_Herbert, accessed 5/31/2018).

Bender, Thomas. *The "Rural" Cemetery Movement: Urban Travail and the Appeal of Nature*, *New England Quarterly*, Vol. 47, No. 2 (June 1947): 206–11.

Birth and death certificates from public records online, accessed at ancestry.com.

Borden, Duane L. *Tombstone Inscriptions Page County Virginia*. Yates Publishing Company, 1986: 96-143.

Campbell, Judy. *Page County, Virginia Deaths 1853-1896*. Mt. View Research 3042 Rileyville Road, Rileyville, VA. Compiled 2002.

_____. *Page County, Virginia Obituaries*. Mt. View Research 3042 Rileyville Road, Rileyville, VA. Compiled 2002.

The Cemetery Handbook: A Manual of useful information on Cemetery Development and Management. Chicago: Allied Arts Pub. Co., [1921?].
<http://catalog.crl.edu/record=b1264596~S35>

The Country Gentleman. November 1857: 10, 19. From American Periodicals from the Center for Research Libraries. <https://www.crl.edu/focus/article/8246>

Curan, Erica Jackson. *Garden Cemeteries were among America's First Urban Parks*, *National Geographic*. Oct 15, 2019.
<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/travel/article/best-garden-cemeteries>

Ellsberry, Elizabeth Prather, comp. *Cemetery Records of Page County, Virginia, vol. 1, Luray Cemetery*; c. Chillicothe, MO. Compiled 1965. Accessed at <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/5757/>.

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

Fagan, Daniel. *Green Hill Cemetery Original Ledger*. Genealogy Room of Page Public Library, Luray Va.

Finney, Patricia J. *Landscape Architecture and the Rural Cemetery Movement*. Focus on Global Resources by Center for Research Library Summer 2012. Volume 31 Number 4. Accessed at <https://www.crl.edu/focus/article/8246>.

Genealogy Trails History Group. Deaths and Obits. Accessed at <http://genealogytrails.com/vir/page/obituaries.html>

Hambrecht, F.T. & Koste, J.L. *Biographical Register of Physicians who served the Confederacy in a Medical Capacity*. 01/07/2009. Updated 09/30/2016. Unpublished database. Accessed at <http://www.civilwarmed.org/contact/research/>.

Kerkhoff, Jennie Ann. *Old Homes of Page County, Virginia*. Lauck and Company Incorporated, 1962: about the Barbee pp. 133-136.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mennonite Vital Records. Accessed @ancestry.com.

Moore II, Robert. *Avenue of Armies: Civil War Sites and Stories of Luray and Page County, Virginia*. The Downing Company Publishers, 2002.

_____. comp. *Short Historical Sketches of Page County Virginia and Its People, Vol 1*. Heritage Books, 2005.

_____. *Short Historical Sketches of Page County, Virginia and its People, Vol 1 & 2*. 1997-2003. Accessed at <http://pagecountyinthecivilwar.yolasite.com/resources/Did%20you%20know...pdf>.

Nale, Terry L. *Historical Downtown Luray: The First 44*. 1996

Newspapers

Page Courier

Page News

Page News and Courier 1860- present

Page County Courthouse records (deeds, birth certificates, marriage records, wills).

Page County Historic Resources Survey Report. Landmark Preservation Associates, Dec 1998.

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

Green Hill Cemetery 159-5013, pg. 126, accessed at PA-037_Page_Co_HR_Survey_1998_LPA_report.pdf (virginia.gov).

Page County Mortality Schedules.

Page Public Library, Genealogy Room. Genealogy files, local history files, and family photos and Bibles from family collections.

Page, The County of Plenty: A spirit of Independence. 1976. Page County Bicentennial Commission.

Pages from the Past. Reprints of Page News & Courier articles of historical interest. Page Public Library, Luray, Va.

Pictorial Heritage of Page County, Virginia. Walsworth Publishing Company and Page County Heritage Association and County Heritage Inc., 2008.

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

Report of the Adjunct General of the Commonwealth of Virginia for the Year Ending December 31, 1919 (Richmond, 1920). The Report includes a section entitled Initial Muster Rolls, Organizations of Virginia National Guard.

Shenandoah County GenWeb Project accessed at <http://www.vagenweb.org/shenandoah/wars/civily.html>.

Simms Jr., L. Moody. "William Randolph Barbee (1818–1868)." *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Library of Virginia (1998–), published 1998. Accessed at http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/dvb/bio.asp?b=Barbee_William_Randolph, accessed 10/04/2018.

Strickler, Harry M. *Short History of Page County.* Dietz Press Inc. 1952.

Tyler, Lyon Gardiner. *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography. Vol 1-5.* New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1915.

U.S. Census records, 1850-1940, Luray and Page County, Virginia.

Vaughn, Dan. *Luray and Page County.* 2005 Arcadia Publishing.

_____. *Luray and Page County Revisited.* 2008. Arcadia Publishing.

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

Virginia Military Institute Yearbooks.

Virginia War History Commission Military Service Records at Virginia State Library.

Wayland, John W. *A History of Shenandoah County, Virginia*. 1927 Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc.

Weed, Howard Evarts. *Modern Park Cemeteries*. Chicago: R. J. Haight, 1912.

The WPA Guide to Virginia: The Old Dominion State. Federal Writers' Project, Trinity University Press, Oct 31, 2013.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va.;
Town of Luray, Va.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #159-5013

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.5

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.6648337 | Longitude: -78.455005 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The true and correct historic boundary for Green Hill Cemetery is shown on the attached Sketch Map and Tax Parcel Map. The boundary is coterminous with the lot lines of tax parcel 42A11-A-132 as recorded by Page County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary encompasses the entirety of the cemetery and all known burials, as well as the historic setting. The boundary is coterminous with the cemetery's original plat and no changes to the plat lines have been made since the cemetery was established in 1877.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Rose Ann Smythe, Trustee/ Aubrey Von Lindern

organization: Green Hill Cemetery Association/ Department of Historic Resources

street & number: 127 S Court St./ 2801 Kensington Ave.

city or town: Luray/ Richmond state: VA zip code: 22835

e-mail: smytheroseann@gmail.com

telephone: 540-631-5771

date: February 15, 2022

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Green Hill Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Luray

County: Page

State: Virginia

Photographer: Aubrey Von Lindern

Date Photographed: January 12, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1 of 24 | VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0001
View: Markers and Flag, Looking southeast |
| 2 of 24 | VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0002
View: Woodward Markers, Looking southwest |
| 3 of 24 | VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0003
View: Eternal Life Marker, Looking southwest |
| 4 of 24 | VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0004
View: Perry Marker, Looking East |
| 5 of 24 | VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0005
View: Obelisk and Gated Family Plot, Looking Northeast |

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

Page County, Virginia

County and State

- 6 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0006
View: Watson Paired Markers, Looking East
- 7 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0007
View: Center Obelisk, Looking South
- 8 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0008
View: Biedler Monument, Looking East
- 9 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0009
View: Celtic Cross Monument, Looking East
- 10 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0010
View: Flinn Monument, Looking Northeast
- 11 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0011
View: General Landscape, Looking Southwest
- 12 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0012
View: Flinn Family Plot, Looking Southwest
- 13 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0013
View: Finter Family Plot, Looking West
- 14 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0014
View: Printz Marker, Looking East
- 15 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0015
View: Minnie B Marker, Looking West
- 16 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0016
View: Richey Marker, Looking West
- 17 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0017
View: Flinn Monument, Looking West
- 18 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0018
View: General Landscape, Looking North
- 19 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0019
View: Charles Ford Monument, Looking West
- 20 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0020

Green Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Page County, Virginia
County and State

View: Pair of markers, Looking West

21 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0021

View: Simpson_Fagan Markers

22 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0022

View: Holtzman Marker, Looking Southwest

23 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0023

View: Hudson Family Monument, Looking Northeast

24 of 24 VA_PageCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0023

View: Pauline Price Marker

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

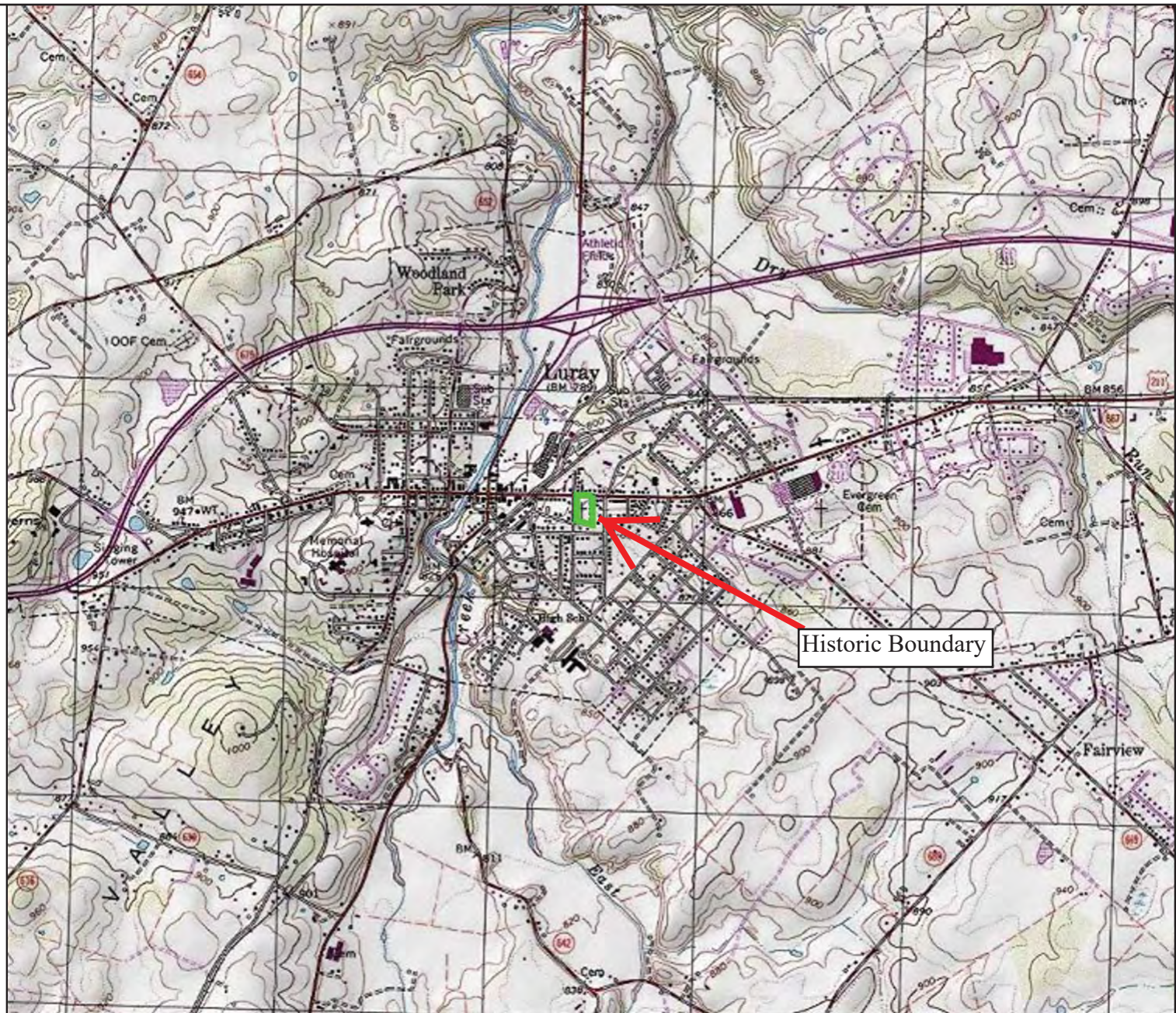


TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Green Hill Cemetery

Town of Luray, Page County, VA

DHR No. 159-5013



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400
1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 3/24/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

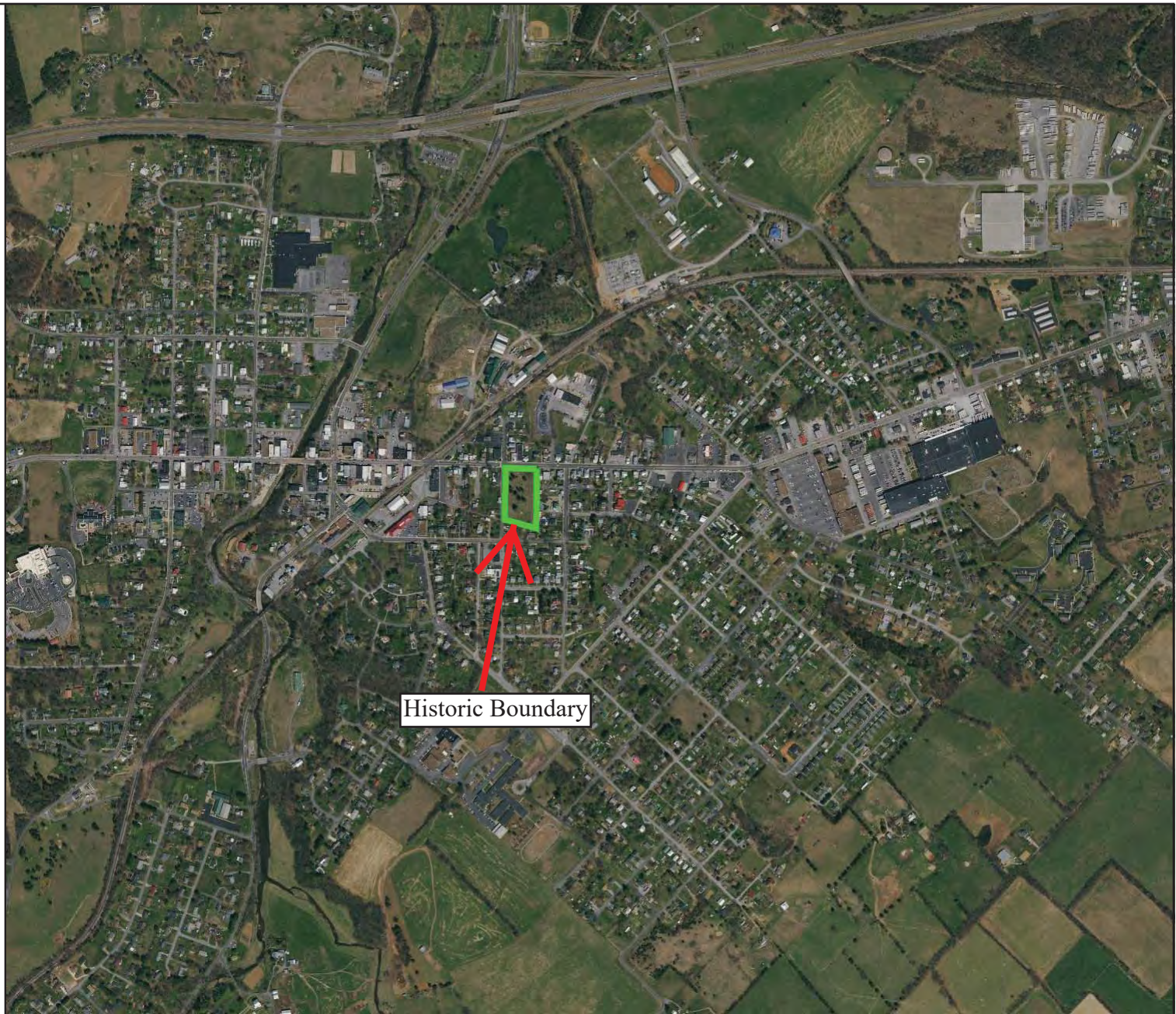


AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY

Green Hill Cemetery

Town of Luray, Page County, VA

DHR No. 159-5013



Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet

Title:

Date: 3/24/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



LOCATION MAP

Green Hill Cemetery

Town of Luray, Page County, VA

DHR No. 159-5013

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 38.6648337

Longitude: -78.455005



Feet

0 100 200 300 400
1:4,514 / 1"=376 Feet

Title:

Date: 3/24/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



SKETCH MAP

Green Hill Cemetery

Town of Luray, Page County, VA

DHR No. 159-5013

Green Hill Cemetery - 1
contributing site.

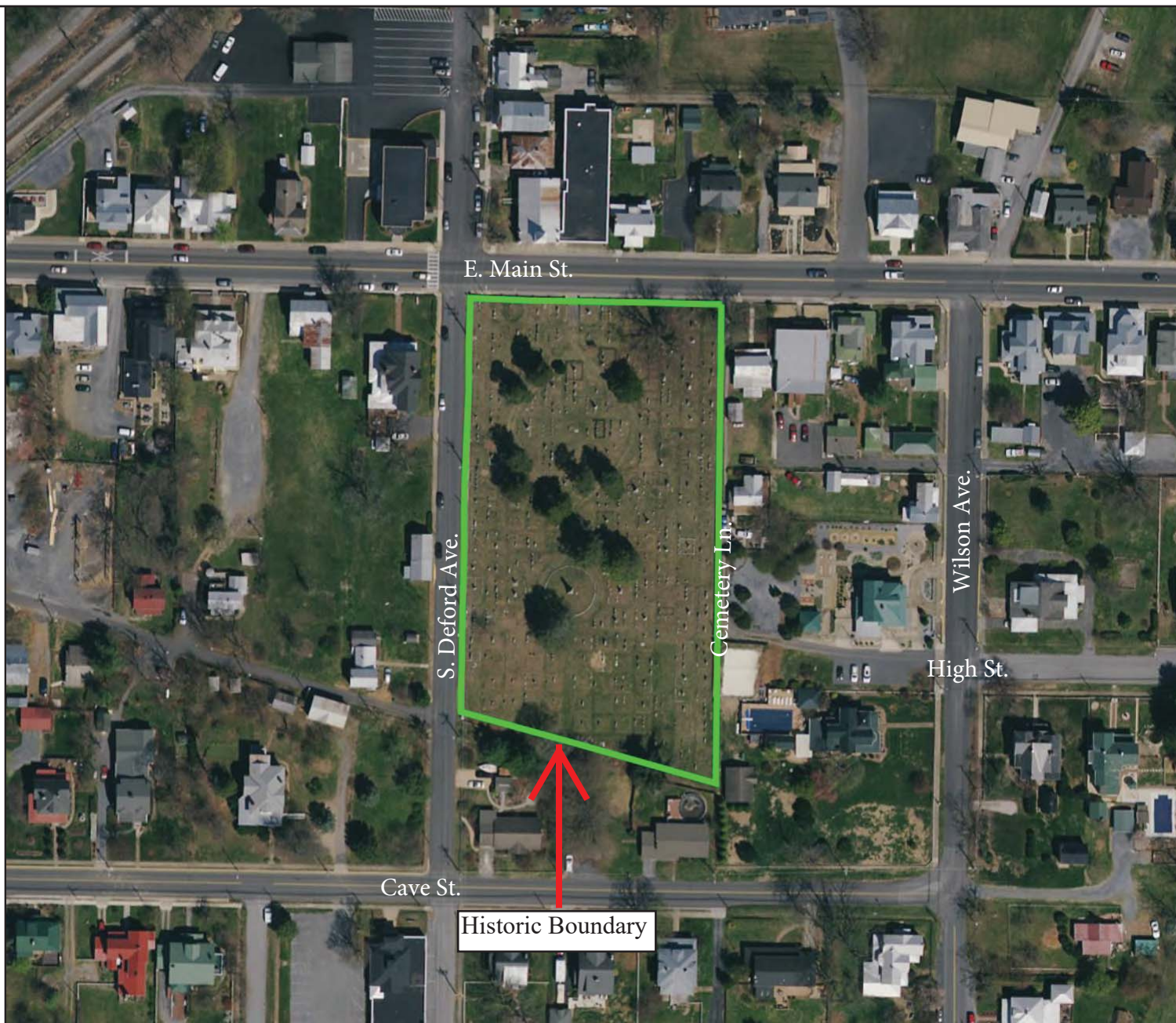
Historic Boundary is coterminous
with site boundary.



Feet

0 50 100 150 200

1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet



Title:

Date: 3/24/2022

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

PHOTO KEY -- landscape and general views
Green Hill Cemetery, Town of Luray, Page County, VA

DHR #159-5013



Photo Locations

Page County, Virginia

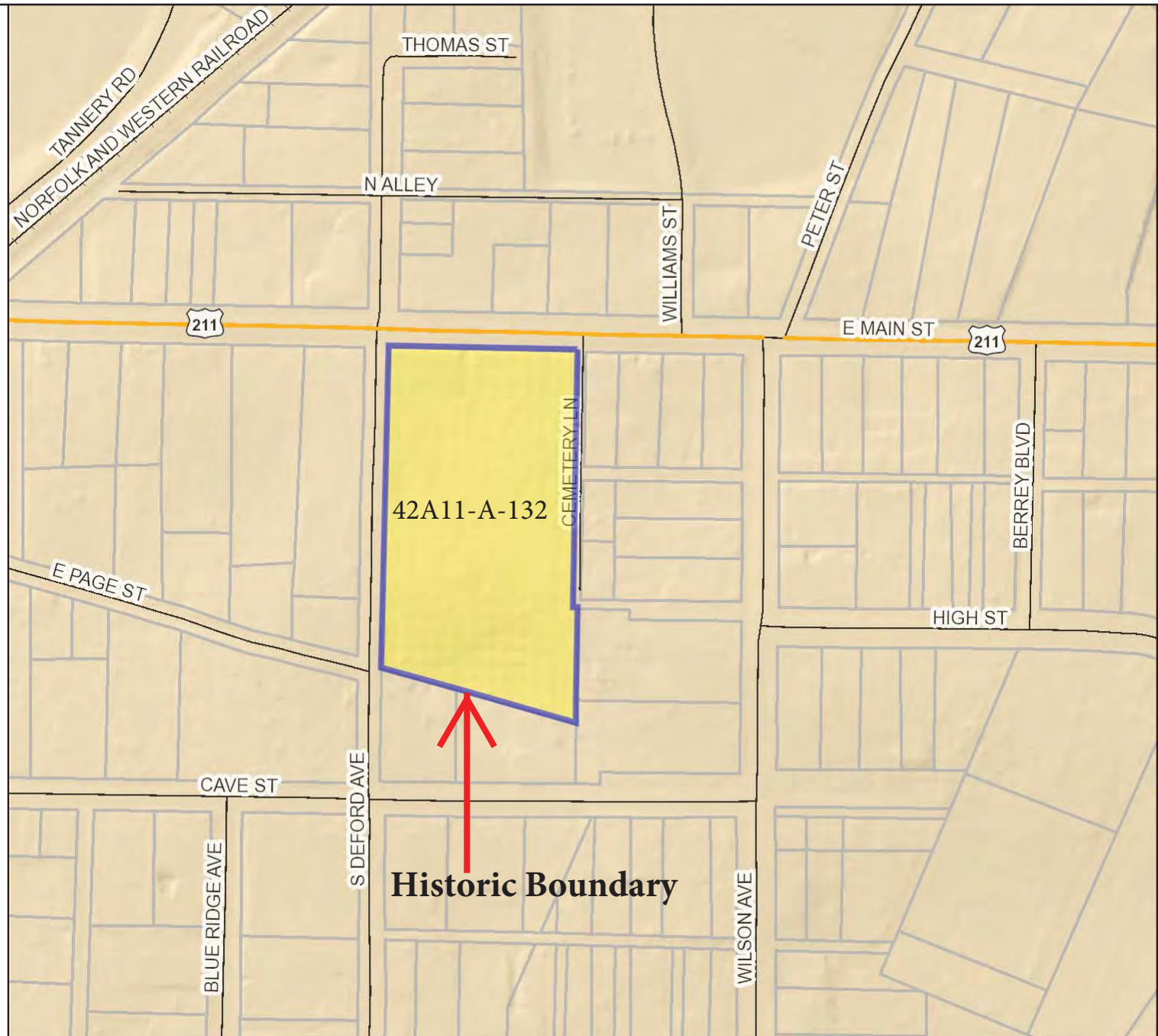
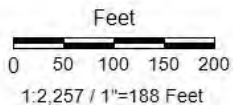
Legend

- US Highways
- Roads
- Railroads
- Other Counties
- Parcels
- Shenandoah River
- Streams

TAX PARCEL MAP

Green Hill Cemetery
Town of Luray, Page
County, VA
DHR No. 159-5013

Website url: <https://www.pagecountygis.com/#>



Title:

Date: 3/24/2022

DISCLAIMER: THIS MAP IS PROVIDED WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, either expressly or implied, but no limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Site-specific information is best obtained after an onsite visit by a competent professional. Please call Page County, VA for specialized products. Any person, firm or corporation which uses this map or any of the enclosed information assumes all risk for the inaccuracy thereof, as Page County, VA expressly disclaims any liability for loss or damage arising from the use of said information by any third party. In addition use of Virginia Base Mapping Program (VBMP) statewide aerial photography requires the following disclaimer: "Any determination of topography or contours, or any depiction of physical improvements, property lines or boundaries is for general information only and shall not be used for the design, modification, or construction of improvements to real property or for flood plain determination."