

**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 Springwood Cemetery  
other names/site number Elford Cemetery, Old Graveyard, Old Village Burial Ground

**2. Location**

street & number Main Street and Elford Street not for publication N/A  
city or town Greenville vicinity N/A  
state South Carolina code SC county Greenville code 045 zip code 29601

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

Signature of certifying official                      Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official                      Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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):

Springwood Cemetery  
 Name of Property

Greenville County, South Carolina  
 County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources)

<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	1		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____	objects
		1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
 in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

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

Category: Funerary Subcategory: Cemetery

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

Category: Funerary Subcategory: Cemetery

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions)  
 N/A

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions)  
 foundation N/A  
 walls N/A  
 roof N/A  
 other N/A

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

Springwood Cemetery  
Name of Property

Greenville County, South Carolina  
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 a grave.
- 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)

Community Planning/Development  
Art  
Landscape Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1812-1954

**Significant Dates**

1812, 1829, 1876

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Norrman, Gottfried L. (Landscape Architect)

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: South Carolina Room, Greenville Co. Public Library, Greenville, S.C.

Springwood Cemetery  
Name of Property

Greenville County, South Carolina  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 30 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>17 372794 3857647</u>	3 <u>17 372258 3857639</u>
2 <u>17 372553 3857431</u>	4 <u>17 373390 3858001</u>

\_\_\_See continuation sheet.

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 David R. Arning, Principal  
 organization Palmetto Preservation Works date 26 June 2005  
 street & number 101 College Street, Suite 2B telephone (864) 270-4406  
 city or town Greenville state SC zip code 29601

**Additional Documentation**

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 City of Greenville  
 street & number P.O. Box 2207, 206 South Main Street telephone (864) 232-2273  
 city or town Greenville state SC zip code 29602

**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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page   5   Springwood Cemetery  
Name of Property  
Greenville County, South Carolina  
County and State

---

Springwood Cemetery occupies approximately thirty acres in downtown Greenville. The cemetery is bounded on four sides by public streets: Main Street to the west; Elford Street to the south; Church Street to the east; and Academy Street to the north. The Kilgore-Lewis House, a restored nineteenth century home and surrounding gardens, also borders Springwood to the north, along Academy Street. Greenville's central business district begins just one block south of Springwood. A small Confederate Monument park, relocated to its present location in 1923, lies just outside the Springwood boundary along Main Street. Immediately north of the cemetery is McPherson Park (formerly Greenville City Park). Historic Richland Cemetery, the city-owned African American burial ground, is located diagonally across Church Street.

The cemetery's main gate is positioned at the corner of Main and Elford streets. It features a large central arch under which the main driveway passes, as well as two smaller arched entries on either side for pedestrian access. The name "Springwood" is engraved atop the central entablature. A plaque on the gate erected by the Nathanael Greene Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution identifies Mrs. James Williams's 1812 grave as the first in the cemetery. A portion of historic iron fencing runs in either direction from the main gate. The remainder of the cemetery's perimeter is defined by a (non-historic) black metal fence. A second entrance is located at the midpoint of the eastern portion of the cemetery off of Church Street. A small records building is the only structure located on the premises.

Springwood features a formal, planned design. A series of winding paved roads run throughout the cemetery and dissect it into several sections labeled chronologically from A to T. The oldest section, A, is located nearest the main entrance. Concrete sidewalks (most likely installed during the 1914 beautification) traverse the individual sections further defining the landscape. In the oldest sections, walkways are arranged irregularly around some of the earliest gravesites. Sections dating from the mid to late nineteenth century feature circular and semi-circular walks designed by Gottfried L. Norrman, a landscape architect inspired by the rural cemetery movement. The most recently developed sections feature rectilinear sidewalks, evenly-spaced plots and modern markers more typical of lawn cemetery designs.

Family plots are identifiable by a variety of design elements including trees, plantings and other natural features; stone, brick and marble edging; wrought and cast iron fencing; and contemporary fencing materials. Many of the plots feature the family name engraved in the stone borders. According to a survey completed in 1978, the plots contain approximately 7,700 marked graves. It is estimated that another 2,600 unmarked burials are located in the cemetery. The northeast corner, for example, which was historically used as a potter's field for African-Americans and indigent whites, appears largely unused. Only a dozen or more headstones are visible, though it is suspected the area is fully occupied by graves.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Page 6

Springwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Greenville County, South Carolina

County and State

---

Gravemarker types and materials vary dramatically from natural fieldstones to raised brick tombs to elaborate Victorian monuments to Greek peristyles and sculptures to contemporary marble headstones. The variety and style of monuments reflects the long history of Springwood Cemetery as well as the socio-economic diversity of those buried there. Manufactured funerary art includes monoliths, engraved tablets, ledgers, table markers and ornamental headstones. Symbolic images are evident throughout the cemetery: angels; lambs, doves and other birds; tree stumps and broken columns; clasped and praying hands; open books; wreaths, ivy and other flowers; urns; and architectural motifs such as gates and arches. Biblical and personal inscriptions are common as well.

Springwood Cemetery features small knolls and gradual slopes which afford a number of dramatic views of the architectural and natural scenery. The landscape includes a variety of tree and plant species typically found in historic cemeteries throughout South Carolina. Among the most prominent trees are several mature magnolias, oaks, cedars and dogwoods. Azaleas, holly, boxwood and privet hedge are prevalent throughout the cemetery. Modest landscaping and ground cover has been introduced at the two entrances. Contemporary signs reading "Historic Springwood Cemetery" are located in the planters at each entrance. At one time, the cemetery property purportedly included a spring, nicknamed "Thank God for Water Spring," and for which the cemetery is named. Located toward the north end of the cemetery, the spring fed a small pond. Both features are identified on the 1912 map of Springwood, but they are not included on later plats. It is unclear whether these water features were included within the cemetery's boundaries or rather just outside them in the City Park (now the grounds of the historic Kilgore Lewis House).

Springwood Cemetery continues to operate as a municipal burial ground, although all available plots have long since been sold.

### Integrity

Springwood has experienced growth and alteration throughout its nearly 200 years of existence, reflecting local tastes and development. A nineteenth century masonry sexton's house once stood near Main Street but was razed ca. 1970. In April 1969, the creation of Academy Street seized cemetery land once used for the burial of African Americans. Those graves were relocated to Pinedale Memorial Park in Greenville County.

Despite its evolution, Springwood Cemetery retains its historic integrity. Springwood is situated in its original *location* and still features its historic rural cemetery *design* elements and park-like *setting*. Because of the variety of stone used, the material condition of funerary art within the cemetery varies dramatically. The mortar on early nineteenth century brick graves has deteriorated in places.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page   7  

Springwood Cemetery  
Name of Property  
Greenville County, South Carolina  
County and State

---

Inscriptions on many of the oldest tablets and table stones have faded. Some monuments, particular ornate monoliths, have toppled or separated from their base. The overwhelming majority of original *materials*, however, are extant and in fair condition. The original *workmanship* of stone carvers is evidenced by the variety of historic gravemarkers. The 1876 landscape design of Gottfried L. Norrman is unchanged. With the exception of acquiring additional acreage, the site has not been significantly altered since its creation. Visually and physically, the cemetery retains the same historic *feeling* as it did during its periods of historic significance. Springwood Cemetery maintains a strong, traditional *association* with many of Greenville's most influential families and individuals.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page   8   Springwood Cemetery  
Name of Property  
Greenville County, South Carolina  
County and State

---

Springwood Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C and Criteria Consideration D. Springwood is locally significant for its association with a number of persons important to the early history and development of Greenville, and for its funerary art and distinctive landscape design which reflect the rural cemetery movement of the mid to late nineteenth century.

**Criteria A and B**  
**Community Planning and Development**

The first burial in what would become Springwood Cemetery occurred in 1812, when Elizabeth Blackburn Williams was buried in the garden of her son-in-law and daughter, Waddy and Eliza Thompson. Thompson, a prominent attorney from Washington, Georgia, acquired this land in 1807 and constructed a house near the intersection of Elford and Church streets. Thompson resided there with his wife, Eliza, and her mother, Elizabeth Blackburn Williams. On July 15, 1812, Elizabeth Williams was buried behind the house in the Thompson's garden, in accordance with her wishes. Ms. Williams' raised brick grave was the first burial in what would become Springwood Cemetery.<sup>1</sup>

Waddy Thompson sold three acres of his land to David Henning in 1814. Three years later, he sold some 60 acres to Francis McLeod. In 1829, McLeod opened an acre of his land to public burial. In 1833, McLeod conveyed an additional tract of land to the Commission of Streets and Markets for the "sole and exclusive use of a cemetery or graveyard, to be appropriated entirely as a repository for white persons."<sup>2</sup> The cemetery continued to grow through the acquisition of adjacent acreage in 1871, 1872, 1875 and 1876. In 1941 the Springwood Cemetery acquired land on the former site of the Allen School (along Church Street), which burned that year.

Springwood is presumably named for the wooded area surrounding a natural spring that once was on the grounds. Over the years, Springwood has been known by various names including Elford Cemetery, the Old Graveyard and the Old Village Burial Ground.

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<sup>1</sup> Greenville Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society, *Greenville County, S.C., Cemetery Survey, Volume Three*. Greenville: The A Press, 1977.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9 Springwood Cemetery  
Name of Property  
Greenville County, South Carolina  
County and State

---

**Criterion B**

Springwood Cemetery is the final resting place of many of Greenville's most prominent citizens.

Many of the upcountry's most successful businessmen during the nineteenth century are buried in Springwood. In 1840 *Dr. Burwell Chick* (1776-1847), a native of Charleston, established the widely popular Chick Springs Mineral Springs Resort (later Chick Springs Hotel) at Lick Springs. *Samuel Moseley Murphy* (1801-1877) was a very successful cabinet maker and tombstone engraver, credited with the design of several elaborate headstones in Springwood Cemetery. Ironically, at the time of his death his diminished estate provided only for a modest personal marker. *George Heldmann* (1819-1892) was one of the wealthiest men and largest landowners in Greenville County. An immigrant from Germany, Heldmann was an accomplished saddle maker. The *Garraux* family plot contains the graves of Elizabeth Garraux (1828-1909), a wine grower from Switzerland, as well as John Garraux, sexton of Springwood Cemetery from 1910-1928, and his son, Tom, sexton of the cemetery from 1928-1970. *J.C.C. Turner* (1833-1903) was a Confederate veteran who managed a Turner and Mackey Furniture Store with partner James F. Mackey. He was also a manufacturer of coffins and caskets. The *Mackey* family plot contains the graves of James J. Mackey (1817-1901) and James F. Mackey (1849-1916). James J. was a gunsmith and firefighter, while James F. was the business partner of J.C.C. Turner. The younger Mackey was also an expert in the field of mortuary science and established the Mackey Mortuary, still in operation, in 1882. *George W. Charlotte* (1837-1915) became a newspaper editor in North Carolina following service in the Confederate army. He later served as editor for papers in Bishopville and Rock Hill. His son, John, founded the *Daily Herald* (later the *Greenville Piedmont*), and subsequently managed the *Greenville News*. *Otis Prentiss Mills* (1840-1915) operated a successful dairy operation at his Millsdale Stock Farm. He later founded Mills Mill, a manufacturing plant where he served as president and treasurer. *Fred W. Symmes* (1879-1957) was a respected civic leader and philanthropist. He served as president of several organizations including Nuckasee Manufacturing Company, Piedmont Plush Mill and the Greenville Chamber of Commerce. He was also director of First National Bank and Community Chest. The *Carpenter* brothers (A.B., T.S., J.L. and W.B.) in 1889 operated five drug stores bearing the family name, including one along Main Street across from the Poinsett Hotel, still extant.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Historic Greenville Foundation, "Spirits of Springwood," (Greenville: Historic Greenville Foundation, 2003).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   8   Page   10   Springwood Cemetery  
Name of Property  
Greenville County, South Carolina  
County and State

---

In addition to teachers, professors and other administrators from around the upcountry, Springwood Cemetery contains the graves of several former Furman University leaders. The school acquired 84 plots in 1863. Among those buried in the Furman plots are *Charles Judson*, the first professor at Furman's Greenville location and a president of the Greenville Female College; *Mary Camilla Judson*, principal of the Female College; and *Edwin Poteat* and *Dr. W.J. McGlothlin*, former presidents of the university. Also buried in Springwood in a family plot is *James Clement Furman*, the first president of Furman and the son of Richard Furman, namesake of the school, and several Furman family members.<sup>4</sup>

Springwood is also the burial place several individuals important to the early settlement and organization of Greenville and the upcountry. Among the important civic, legal and political leaders buried in the cemetery are *Waddy Thompson* (1769-1845), a prominent attorney and Chancellor of the South Carolina Court of Equity also known as the "Father of Springwood." Thompson built his home on present-day Springwood and his mother-in-law's 1812 grave was the first on the site. *Benajah Dunham*, a successful businessman and founder of the unionist paper, *Southern Patriot*, was the first intendent (mayor) of Greenville. *Peter C. Cauble, Sr.* (1789-1877) served as Commissioner of the Poor and ran a blacksmith shop at the corner of Main and West Coffee streets. *Colonel Charles J. Elford* (1820-1867) was a prominent landowner in early Greenville. His estate included part of the Springwood site (Elford's Cemetery), and his house on North Main Street became the first Poinsett Club. Elford also raised the 16<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry for Confederate service in the Civil War. Another Confederate veteran, *W.T. Shumate* (1827-1916) served as sheriff and was a partner in the construction firm of Shumate, Grady & Nichols. *P.D. Gilreath* (1836-1912), also a Civil War veteran and local sheriff, was reportedly so well respected that he never carried a gun. *Martin Frederick Ansel* (1850-1945), an attorney and county judge, became Governor of South Carolina—Greenville's first native son to do so—in 1906. One of Greenville's most prominent businessmen, *Charles Daniel* (1895-1964) was said to have one of the world's largest construction companies. His influence in the Greenville business and political community was no less impressive. He served briefly as an interim U.S. Senator.<sup>5</sup>

Springwood contains the graves of veterans from every significant American military conflict. Patriots of the American Revolution rest in Springwood, as does *Robert A. Joyce*, killed in 1847 in the Mexican War. In addition to the many graves of prominent officers who served in the Civil War, a commemorative plaque identifies a section of the cemetery near the main gate where eighty unmarked Confederate graves are located. Though Greenville servicemen did not see action in the Spanish-American War, they organized and served in Florida in support of the war effort. At least one of those men, *Wade Hampton Parker*, is buried in Springwood. The cemetery also contains a section for World War I veterans, the first of whom to be buried was *Fred Kirk* in November 1917.

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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

Twenty soldiers who died from the Spanish influenza epidemic at Camp Sevier in 1918 are buried in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   8   Page  11  Springwood Cemetery  
Name of Property  
Greenville County, South Carolina  
County and State

---

this section. Several veterans of World War II are buried throughout the cemetery. In December 1947, a tree was dedicated to the men who gave their lives in that war. Veterans of the Korean and Vietnam Wars are also buried in Springwood Cemetery.<sup>6</sup>

**Criterion C**  
**Areas of Significance: Art; Landscape Architecture**

**Art:** At nearly 200 years old, Springwood Cemetery boasts a comprehensive collection of gravemarker types, materials and styles. Primitive markers include field stones, small slabs of slate and modest tablets with little or no inscriptions. Some of the earliest graves are raised masonry tombs topped with inscribed stone ledgers which reflect eighteenth century burial design. The section of the cemetery traditionally occupied by black citizens reflects vernacular African American burial design. Many graves are unmarked, and those that are feature modest monuments of disparate detail. By mid century, Victorian society began to embrace a more sentimental outlook on death and mourning. Such views inspired elaborate memorials and funerary art that celebrated both life and the afterlife. Specifically, all variety of monoliths reflected popular transcendental and heavenly associations. Symbolic imagery like angels, lambs, doves, gates and flowers proliferated as well. The design of funerary monumentation gained standing as a professional trade, and craftsman like Samuel Murphy took great pride in their work. Springwood contains numerous examples of elaborate Victorian cemetery art. Twentieth century cemetery design continued to feature elaborate monuments, particularly classical designs. Overall, grounds were organized more symmetrically than before. Regular sections, plots and markers gave modern cemeteries a more sanitized look that allowed caretakers efficient maintenance of the grounds. The newest sections of Springwood reflect this new taste. Several veterans' graves—whether from the Civil War or World War II—feature markers furnished by the Veterans' Administration.

**Landscape Architecture:** Rural cemeteries became popular in the United States during the 1830s. Influenced by the picturesque gardens of Europe, American landscape architects began to incorporate natural designs and romantic themes into planned cemeteries. The first of these, Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts, established the rural cemetery movement and had a profound impact on all aspects of landscape design. Though it began as a small family burial ground, Springwood Cemetery exhibits many of the design features that characterized the rural cemetery movement. Its park-like qualities are the result of a planned landscape design from shortly after the Civil War. The site itself, just north of the center of present-day Greenville, is typical of many rural cemeteries. The topography, too, accommodates a scenic landscape: gentle hills provide pleasing vistas and scattered concentrations of vegetation provide for a natural environment in which manufactured monuments coexist in harmony. Such a connection between life and death,

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<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12 Springwood Cemetery  
Name of Property  
Greenville County, South Carolina  
County and State

---

man and nature, were central concepts to the rural cemetery movement. Norrman's design took full advantage of the monuments and earth by encircling them with meandering, curved roads and walkways. The picturesque design is immediately evident from nearly any vantage within the cemetery.

Springwood became a formal, planned landscape when in 1876 Gottfried L. Norrman, a Swedish-born architect practicing in Spartanburg, designed the streets and plots. *The Daily Enterprise* reported on September 5, 1876 that "Mr. G. L. Norman, architect, has just completed a survey and the laying off into squares and drives of Springwood Cemetery, and the work appears to have been well executed. We examined the plat yesterday in his office. The work was done under instruction of Council."<sup>7</sup>

Norrman also may have designed the entrance, though it was not completed until much later. The entrance was constructed of Indiana limestone by J. R. Lawrence as part of a significant beautification effort by the city in 1914. *The Greenville Daily News* credited Alderman Henderson, the chairman of the cemetery committee, and Mrs. C. M. Landrum, founder of the Springwood Cemetery Association, for bringing about the many improvements to the cemetery. In addition to the new entrance, a two-story dwelling built of brick veneer with a granite foundation and fitted out with all modern conveniences was constructed to house the new cemetery sexton (the first being George Morris). Other beautification projects included paving and curbing all drives and walks. The city's initiatives led *The Greenville Daily News* to predict in June 1914, "With improvements aggregating a cost of \$12,000 already made in Springwood cemetery and plans underway to further beautify the place, Greenville will in a few years have one of the best kept and most attractive burying grounds in the State."<sup>8</sup>

### Criteria Consideration D

Springwood Cemetery satisfies Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries because it contains the graves of a number of people of transcendent importance who helped determined the course of events in Greenville, particularly in the areas of commerce, education, industry, law, military and politics/government. Springwood Cemetery also contains a comprehensive register of cemetery materials and styles and exhibits distinctive design features that embody the principles of an aesthetic movement through its overall plan, landscaping, gravemarkers and funerary sculpture.

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<sup>7</sup> "Springwood Cemetery," *The Daily Enterprise* (Greenville, S.C.), 5 September 1876.

<sup>8</sup> "Springwood Transformed into a Beautiful Spot," *Greenville Daily News* (Greenville, S.C.), 29 June 1914.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8  

Page   13  

Springwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Greenville County, South Carolina

County and State

---

**Conclusion**

Springwood Cemetery is locally significant as a culturally, architecturally and historically significant site. The development of Springwood Cemetery was directly linked with the establishment and growth of Greenville. The cemetery is the final resting place of many of the most prominent and influential families in Greenville's early history. The funerary art that memorializes these persons of outstanding significance is equally noteworthy for its variety of materials and styles. Finally, Springwood Cemetery is significant as an extant example of a formal, planned rural cemetery design.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   9  

Page   14  

Springwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Greenville County, South Carolina

County and State

---

SOURCES

"Beautiful Change to City Cemetery." *The Greenville Daily News* (Greenville, S.C.), 30 August 1914.

Greenville Chapter of the South Carolina Genealogical Society. *Greenville County, S.C., Cemetery Survey, Volume Three*. Greenville: A Press, Inc., 1977.

Historic Greenville Foundation. "*Spirits of Springwood*" *Tour: A Historic Walking Tour of Springwood Cemetery*. Greenville, S.C.: The Historic Greenville Foundation, 2004.

*Springwood and Richland Cemeteries Conceptual Master Plan*. A Public Service Project Designed by Landscape Architecture Students, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C., Spring 2003.

"Springwood Cemetery." *The Daily Enterprise* (Greenville, S.C.), 5 September 1876.

"Springwood Transformed into a Beautiful Spot." *The Greenville Daily News* (Greenville, S.C.), 29 June 1914.

Ward, Lucile Parrish. *God's Little Acre on Main Street: Springwood Cemetery*. Greenville: A Press, Inc., 2003.

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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   10  

Page   15  

Springwood Cemetery

Name of Property

Greenville County, South Carolina

County and State

---

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the heavy black line marked "Springwood Cemetery" on the accompanying Greenville County Tax Map, Parcel Identification # 0033000101200, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is restricted to the historic boundaries of the cemetery as it was first designed, then expanded, and has been maintained by the City of Greenville.



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

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs Page 16 Springwood Cemetery  
Name of Property  
Greenville County, South Carolina  
County and State

---

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Springwood Cemetery  
Location of Property: Main Street and Elford Street, Greenville  
Greenville County  
  
Name of Photographer: David R. Arning, Palmetto Preservation Works  
Date of Photographs: November 2004  
Location of Original Negatives: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

1. Main entrance at the corner of Main and Elford Streets
2. Main gate, constructed in 1914 by J.R. Lawrence
3. Grave of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams (d. 1812), first person buried in present-day Springwood Cemetery
4. Grave of Chancellor Waddy Thompson (1769-1845), the "Father of Springwood Cemetery"
5. Duncan Family Plot, Section A
6. Grave of Reverend James Clement Furman, first president of Furman University
7. Grave of George Heldmann (1819-1892)
8. Efstration Family Monument, Section Q
9. Hodges Monument
10. Unmarked Confederate Graves, Section A
11. World War I Veterans' Graves, Section A
12. "Potters Field" of Unmarked Graves at the northeast corner of Springwood Cemetery
13. Springwood Cemetery, view facing northwest