

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Spring Grove Cemetery
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2035 Main Street not for publication
city or town Hartford vicinity
state CT code CT county Hartford code 003 zip code 06120

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

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 12.2.10
Title _____ 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 _____

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
1		site
	1	structure
14		object
16	2	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: _____

walls: _____

roof: _____

other: BRICK, GRANITE, BRONZE, ZINC

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Spring Grove Cemetery contains thirty-three acres of flat-to-gently rolling land within a square block in the north end of Hartford, Connecticut. The land is divided by a series of perpendicular roadways set roughly in a grid pattern. The property is well-covered by a variety of monuments arranged in individual or family plots (Figure 6). The landscape presents a wide panorama of memorial stones and monuments unbroken by open spaces (Photographs 2, 3, and 4). The cemetery's monuments and structures, dating from 1845 when the cemetery was first opened, demonstrate the progression over time in materials from brownstone and marble to granite, an in design from simple tablets to artistically significant figures and elaborate monuments.

Narrative Description

Founded in 1845, and filled with significant internments, Spring Grove Cemetery has suffered from deferred maintenance in recent decades, but is now experiencing a renaissance of basic care and community use. The cemetery is roughly bounded by Main Street on the east; Capen Street on the north; Garden Street on the west; and Mahl Avenue on the south (Figure 1). The grounds are entered via Main Street beneath an arched wrought iron gate set with the street number and the words "Spring Grove Cemetery" (ca. 1986, NC)¹. A narrow driveway leads to the office and a memorial flagpole (Photograph 1). The office, on the north, is a ca. 1995 one story brick building (NC). The flagpole and its surrounding paving and planting on the south date from ca. 2005. The driveway continues on to the extended flat and rolling grounds dotted with monuments (Section H, Photograph 2; Section I, Photograph 3; Section B, Photograph 4). Parallel roadways at right angles to one another, some paved with macadam, some with crushed stone, and some simply with grassy turf, divide the grounds into numbered sections (Figure 2). The numbered sections in turn are divided into individual single-grave plots and larger family plots (Figure 6). The landscape plan for this cemetery is a simple grid and is noteworthy for its simplicity.

In terms of Historic Appearance, the principal architectural resource at Spring Grove Cemetery was the Allyn Memorial Chapel, which was a significant example of late-nineteenth century Romanesque Revival-style architecture. Completed in 1884 at a cost of \$40,000², it was located at the front of the grounds on the site of the present office (Photograph 5).³ The Chapel was built as both a memorial to the Allyn Family and as a site to hold funeral services.⁴ In 1897, the Chapel was given to Spring Grove Cemetery Association and in 1904 it was struck by lightning during a storm and destroyed.⁵

Despite the loss of this important feature, numerous historic resources remain extant (see Contributing Resources). These include the brownstone vault also known as the Holding Building, dating from 1869 (Section 2, Photograph 6). This building once held caskets in the winter while awaiting spring burial. The front gable of the vault rises to a Gothic Revival-style tower and a tall cross-shaped finial, all in brownstone (Photograph 7).

The majority of objects in the landscape are conventionally-sized grave markers and monuments whose materials evolved over the years from brownstone to marble to sandstone to granite. Many of the brownstone examples have delaminated over the years and the marble has sugared while those in the harder sandstone and granite materials are mostly in good condition. The obelisk was a preferred shape for early larger monuments, mostly in brownstone. The seated female figure predominates in later marble and granite examples.

¹ Next door to the north on Main Street is the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 22, 1994, while the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church, listed in the National Register on April 3, 1993, is across the street.

² The chapel was the gift of Timothy M. Allyn (1800-1882), proprietor of the Allyn House, which was the principal hotel downtown.

³ The Allyn Chapel was featured with a full-page photograph in an article by Arnold Lewis, with Keith Morgan, in *American Victorian Architecture*. New York: Dover Publications, 1975, p. 34.

⁴ *Hartford Daily Courant*, "A Muncifant Gift" January 11, 1881.

⁵ *The Hartford Courant* "Lightening Struck Chapel Cupola". September 14, 1904.

Contributing Resources

1. Page Family Memorial The first interment at Spring Grove Cemetery (1845) and the first monument to be erected shortly after can be found in the Page family plot. The monument, initially built to honor Mary Balch Page, wife of Stephen Page, is a short, square sandstone column with a molded, flat top surmounted by a kneeling female figure on a high horse. Mary died on October 17, 1845. There is an inscription to Stephen Page on the back along with several other family names (Photograph 8). It is flanked by rows of head stones, following the usual practice in family plots.

2. Hillyer Monument Throughout the cemetery other large pedestal monuments serve as centerpieces for family plots. An example is the sarcophagus-shaped pedestal of tan Westerly granite with steeled finish, built for the Hillyer family. The pedestal supports a seated female figure of the same stone (Section A, Photograph 9). A row of six headstones runs along one side of the monument and five on the other side. The letterings on the tops of the stones on the east side, front to back are:

Charles T. Hillyer, 1800-1891
Catherine Robbins, wife of Charles T. Hillyer, 1801-1851
Catherine C., daughter of C. T. and C. R. Hillyer, 1821-1851
Alice L. daughter of C. T. and C. R. Hillyer, 1831-1891
Clara E., daughter of C. T. and C. R. Hillyer, 1837-1906

And on the west side:

Appleton R. Hillyer, 1833-1915
Dotha Bushnell, wife of Appleton R. Hillyer, 1843-1932
Catherine R., daughter of A. R. and D. B. Hillyer, 1881-1884
Lucy Tudor, daughter of A. R. and D. B. Hillyer, 1885-1912
Appleton H. Seaverns, 1916-2007 (small iron plaque)
Mary Bushnell Hillyer, wife of Charles F. T. Seaverns, 1881-1947
Charles F. T. Seaverns, 1878-1956

The Hillyer monument is one of the few in the cemetery to carry the name of the supplier incised at one corner of the base – “N. E. Granite Works/Hartford, CT.” The prominence of the Hillyer family in Hartford history is remembered today by the presence of Hillyer College at the University of Hartford and the Bushnell Memorial, which was the gift of Dotha Bushnell Hillyer (1843-1932), daughter of Horace Bushnell and donor of Hartford’s Bushnell concert hall. Her grandson, Appleton Severance, long time headmaster of Suffield Academy, joined his family here in 2007.

3. Parish Family Plot Family plots are often enclosed by iron railings which run between iron or stone posts. The Parish plot is a case in point. The Parish plot is unusual because in addition to the central sandstone obelisk, Sara Jane Parish is memorialized at one side of the plot by a separate marble pedestal and seated female figure (Section C, Photograph 10). The plot has a simple but carefully designed cast-iron gate (Photograph 11).

4. Larrabee Brownstone Obelisk The central Larrabee brownstone obelisk with pyramidal top has a long list of names on one side, but there are no headstones in the plot (Section B, Photograph 12). The Larabee family was long prominent in philanthropy in Hartford through the Larabee Fund Association.

5. Larabee Indigent Women Plot In front of the fence surrounding the Larrabee brownstone obelisk is a row of small headstones on a separate parcel donated to the City of Hartford by the will of Major Charles Larabee (d. 1863) for indigent women. (Section B, Photograph 13).

6. Pratt/Allyn Family Plot The central feature here is a mid-nineteenth-century brownstone obelisk which is unusual for its Gothic Revival spire (Section F, Photograph 14), thus moving with the times in mixing Classical and Renaissance motifs. The monument is also unusual for the great length of the list of names and dates inscribed in the obelisk. The Pratt family gave its name to Pratt Street, a major block in downtown Hartford. Timothy Allyn donated the Allyn Chapel (no longer extant) to the Association.

7. Henry Kirke Morgan Monument.⁶ The steeled textured granite cross is thought by cemetery management to be the second largest Celtic cross in New England (Photograph 15). Its front is covered with interlacing fretwork and knot work decoration. Five small Celtic crosses are among the headstones in the plot. One name on the monument is Emily Malbone Morgan (1862-1905). She carried on a prolific correspondence leading to the founding of the Society of Companions of Holy Cross. Her letters were privately printed in 1944.

8. Church Family Plot In a more sylvan setting than others, its obelisk, which is unusually tall, again combines a Gothic Revival-style pointed-arch panel in the pedestal with the classical obelisk form (Section F, Photograph 16). Frederick Edwin Church's headstone (a replacement) is at the foot of the obelisk (Photograph 17). Frederick Edwin Church (1826-1900) was an acknowledged leader in the Hudson River School of painting.

9. Springer Monument Erected in memory of Enos Springer (1854-1915), the Springer monument is one of the few in the cemetery of contemporary design. It is a polished granite cube balanced in what appears to be a precarious position on the tip of one corner over a smaller round stone base (Section 8, Photograph 18). Related biographical and design information has not come to hand, but cemetery management believes that the monument dates from the ca. 1920. .

10. Laurent Clerc Plot Laurent Clerc (1785-1869) co-founded the American School for the Deaf in 1871. He is buried alongside his wife in a small enclosed plot. The two stones are identical, except for the lettering, composed in a stylized Gothic pattern in an unusual slanted position. The site is listed on the American School for the Deaf Heritage Trail.

11 Pond Mausoleum The Pond Mausoleum is completely covered by earth, in a large raised, rounded shape, except for the over scaled brownstone facade which features massive half columns flanking the doorway under the unifying apex roof (Photograph 19). This mausoleum is one of two contributing buildings in the cemetery.⁷ Elizabeth Aldrich Pond, wife of Charles Pond, donor of Elizabeth Park, who named the park for his wife, is interred here with her husband.

12. Sigourney Obelisk and Plot The name Lydia Sigourney (1791-1865), "The Sweet Singer of Hartford", whose poetry sold better than Mark Twain's works, is on the obelisk and her initials in raised letters are on the segmental top of one of the surrounding conventional individual stones (Photograph 20).

13. Henry Clay Work Obelisk Henry Clay Work (1832-1884) composed *Marching through Georgia*. His obelisk is unusual for several reasons: it is gray granite rather than dark brownstone, is truncated, and bears a prominent bronze plaque. Lettering on the plaque reads, in part, "erected by popular subscription MCMIX."⁸

14. Burnham, Enders, Seymour Monument. In 1885, Harriet Sloan Burnham, the mother of two sisters; Carolina Louisa (Mrs. Thomas) Enders and Harriet Adelaide (Mrs. Charles L.) Seymour; put up a granite monument with raised lettering reading *Burnham, Enders and Seymour* for the family. The monument is one of the few in Spring Grove for with the identity of the designer is known. He was Chester D. Burnham, who for 35 years had a "marble works" on Windsor (Main) Street.⁹ He was director of the Spring Grove Cemetery Association, died in 1909, and is buried in Spring Grove, Section A.

15. Holding Building. The second contributing building in the cemetery is the brownstone vault (Holding Building) of 1866 (Section 2, Photograph 6). It was used to store caskets in the winter while awaiting spring burials. The front gable of the vault rises to a Gothic Revival tower topped by a tall, cross-shaped finial (Photograph 7). The interior of the building contains free-standing shelves for casket storage. The shelves are large pieces of slate, resting on vertical supports of brick.

The map of the cemetery (Figure 2) shows the front sections identified with letters and the back sections with numbers. The front of the cemetery, from the Page Monument to Main Street, was developed first with sections identified by letters, but when the back of the cemetery was developed, the change was made to numbers.

⁶ Henry K. Morgan was part of the New London Morgan family, whereas Hartford's J. P. Morgan family came from Springfield, MA.

⁷ The other is the Holding Building.

⁸ 1919

⁹ *Hartford Courant*, June 20, 1885

Three Hundred and fifty Civil War Veterans are interred at Spring Grove, in Sections C, F, G, H, I and J (Section C, Figure 6). Their names are recorded at the Connecticut State Library. Spanish-American and World War I veterans are in Section H.

At the Main Street entrance, Gothic Revival front gates were added in the 1870s with a wall and posts of massive rough-finished posts. The wall and posts remain but the gates are wrought-iron replacements installed with the overhead arch, post-1988 (Photograph 1). The wrought iron arch above the gate was added after 1988 and does not replicate any earlier signage.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History _____

Landscape Architecture _____

Period of Significance

1845-2007 _____

Significant Dates

1845 First burial _____

1867 Spring Grove Cemetery Association formed _____

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Thomas M. McClunnie – Landscape Architect _____

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance was chosen to reflect the period of historic burials within the cemetery.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Spring Grove Cemetery was an active late-19th/mid-20th century burial ground, the place of final rest for many prominent Hartford family names, as well as African-Americans and indigent women. The most prominent individual with a headstone at Spring Grove is Hartford native Frederick Edwin Church (1826-1900), a leader in the Hudson River School of painting. The major monuments and gravestones are good examples of the materials, artistic quality, and sentiment of their ties (Criterion C). Spring Grove Cemetery (1846) is one of the oldest cemeteries in the city,¹⁰ and one of only two Hartford cemeteries without religious group or government ownership. Instead, Spring Grove is owned and managed by a private association.¹¹ The grounds layout displays typical division into sections and of sections into individual burial plots. Because of these factors, the cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

The history of Spring Grove Cemetery starts as land, perhaps a farm, owned by Stephen Page on Main Street in north Hartford.¹² Stephen Page first buried his wife here in 1845 and opened it to the public that same year (Figure 3).¹³ After his death, c. 1845, his sons, J. Belden Page and William Henry Page, continued as proprietors, in 1846 placing small advertisements in the Hartford Courant (Figure 4). Their motivation is unknown. Perhaps they were driven by civic mindedness; perhaps they simply saw the cemetery as a profit-making opportunity. They did not sell burial rights which is the usual cemetery procedure, but instead sold the actual plots of land. After almost a decade of this practice, a group of gentlemen who owned lots in Spring Grove met on the evening of September 27, 1864, to consider forming an association with capital of \$50,000 to purchase the entire cemetery. Their expectation was that in a few years the capital expenditure would be returned to the stockholders from the sale of lots. Among those in attendance were Roland Mather, J. S. Niles, and Austin Dunham.¹⁴

Articles of Association of Spring Grove Cemetery were filed with the Secretary of State on June 14, 1867, providing for capital stock of \$20,000 divided into 800 shares of \$25.00 each. The mission of the Association included "enclosing, improving [and] adorning" the premises. At the end of the document the names of 38 men were listed, with the number of shares (ranging up to 24 worth \$600.00), taken by each. The names of S. B. Page and Wm. H. Page were there. Also included was the name of Timothy (Mather) Allyn, who was to build the Allyn Memorial Chapel. Title to the property was transferred the following day for a consideration of \$12,430.¹⁵

The Association retained a professional landscape architect, Thomas Brown McClunie (1826-1903) to lay out the northwest section of the cemetery (Photographs 2, 3, 4) in July 1881. McClunie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland and came to the United States in 1851, after studying at Edinburgh University and subsequently participating in an early survey on the Panama Canal. He moved to Hartford in 1857 and that same year submitted an entry in a competition to design Bushnell Park. Although his design was not chosen, he was awarded a prize and went on to design some prominent grounds in Hartford, including the estate of C. M. Pond (now Elizabeth Park) and the Capital Building at 210 Capital Avenue. McClunie was advertising "plans for parks, cemeteries and private residences in 1889. His sons Joseph A. McClunie (1854-1919) and Thomas R. McClunie (1858-1920) were both active in floral and landscape design in Hartford¹⁶. McClunie's design of the grounds were typical this type of park cemetery laid out during the early to mid-nineteenth century. Interspersed with trees and bushes, the monuments are placed within a simple grid of intersecting roadways.

¹⁰ The ancient Burying Ground (1640) and the Old North cemetery (1807) are older, while Zion Hill and Spring Grove started at the same time (1846).

¹¹ The other is Cedar Hill Cemetery.

¹² The original site was 55 acres sold by Page's sons to the Spring Grove Cemetery Association in 1867. The Association, in turn, sold, twenty acres, including the Garden Street frontage and parcels on Matthew Street and Oates Avenue, reducing the size to the current 35 acres.

¹³ City directories of the time also list the Pages with a downtown address, probably an office.

¹⁴ *Hartford Courant*, September 29, 1864.

¹⁵ Hartford Land Records, Volume 124, page 91, June 15, 1867.

¹⁶ "Thomas Brown McClunie". *Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin*, Volume 54, Hartford, Connecticut Historical Commission, Winter-Spring 1989, p. 72-73.

By 1897, when the Allyn Chapel had been given by the Allyn family to the Association, the condition of the chapel was of sufficient concern to lead Mrs. Robert Allyn to hire an architect; George H. Gilbert (1829-1911),¹⁷ to evaluate what should be done. Gilbert made a number of recommendations which included repointing, removing efflorescence, resetting the turrets, re-grading to encourage water to drain away from the foundation, filling in the crypts (never used), cleaning and repairing the interior, and installing a heating system – for an estimated cost of \$3,500. Whether these recommendations were executed or not is unknown.

In 1904, the Spring Grove Association opened Sections 5 and 6 for sale to African Americans. The resolution to do so was passed at a September 25, 2004, meeting of the Executive Committee (Figure 5). The action was prescient in that North Hartford in recent decades has become home to a majority of minorities. The Association took action appropriate to the social change. Notable African Americans buried at Spring Grove include the first black fire fighter, William Henry Jacklyn and the first black to build a church in the north end of the city (the adjoining Mount Calvary Baptist Church), Frederick D. Oates, who later became its first minister.

Spring Grove continues as an active cemetery, accepting internments at a cost of \$1,300 (compared with \$88 in 1898). Figure 3 lists the number of internments each year since the beginning, now totaling some 19,000 including 360 Civil War veterans. The annual number reached more than 100 in 1870, 200 in 1888, fell to single digits in the late 1970s, and is now increasing again.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Spring Grove Cemetery is significant because of its unaltered original layout, its demonstration of changes in style and material of cemetery monuments, and because of the prominent role in Hartford history played by many of the people buried there.

The layout is that of a standard grid of parallel lines at right angles to one another. It works well here because the land is flat with no rock ledges, streams, or other archaeological components to deal with, and no areas are heavily planted. The northwest sections laid out by McClunie adhere to this basic scheme¹⁸ the practical advantage of which is that all plots are easily accessed.

The style and material of Spring Grove Cemetery's monuments did not progress in a straight line. It is likely that the Page monument (Photograph 8), judging by its lettering, is one of the oldest. On the other hand, the actual date of its erection is unknown. In any event, its sculpted female figure (usually imported from Italy) on a tall heavy base was used for many prominent people throughout the history of the cemetery. In the early years, brownstone was more commonly used. Examples abound, including the Church and Sigourney obelisks. With the coming of steam power which made sawing hard stones possible, brownstone gave way to sandstone and granite. Marble, always unsatisfactory because it sugars but is desirable for its light color, also declined in use as hard stones of light color became workable.

Spring Grove also is significant for the importance of some of the people buried there. Charles Edwin Church and Lydia Sigourney were national leaders in their respective fields. Timothy M. Allyn was a wealthy man whose estate value was exceeded only by those of Colonel Samuel Colt and James Goodwin.¹⁹ Hillyer, Burnham, Larabee, Parish and Pond are some of the other names prominent in Hartford Commerce and philanthropy.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Andrews, Gregory E., and David F. Ransom, *Structures and Styles*, Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society, 1988.
Grant, Marion Hepburn. *In and About Hartford*, Connecticut Historical Society, 1978.

¹⁷ Gilbert practiced in Hartford for decades. Among his commission was the Noah Webster School (1900).

¹⁸ The benefit that Clunnie's work brought to the cemetery is not clear.

¹⁹ *Hartford Courant*, September 12, 1882.

Hartford City Directory. Hartford: Geers Publishing Company. Various years.
Hartford Land Records. Various entires.
Kummer, Merle, ed. *Hartford Architecture, Volume Three: North and West Neighborhoods*. Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.
Morgan, Emily Malbone. *Letters to Her Companions*, privately printed, 1944.
"Thomas Brown McClunie", *Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin*, Volume 54, Hartford, Connecticut Historical Commission, Winter-Spring 1989

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: Spring Grove Cemetery

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 33.70
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

1	<u>18</u>	<u>992998</u>	<u>4628260</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>992540</u>	<u>4628560</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>992800</u>	<u>4627970</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>992580</u>	<u>4628310</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary is shown by the heavy line on Figure 1, Site Map. The cemetery entranceway leads in from Main Street (east boundary) in a section of north Hartford devoted to churches and commercial activity. The north boundary, in part, is Capen Street and in part, the rear lot lines of houses fronting on Capen Street. The west (rear) boundary is the rear lot lines of houses fronting on Garden Street. The south boundary is the rear lot lines of small Jewish cemetery, Mount Calvary Baptist Church, and houses fronting on Mahl Avenue (a/k/a T. D. Oates Avenue).

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

Soon after the Spring Grove Cemetery Association took title to the property in 1867, 25 acres at the rear, along Garden Street and Mahl Avenue were sold off. There has been no such activity in recent decades. The boundary encompasses all of the historic burial ground.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David F. Ransom
organization Architectural Historian date July 2009
street & number 83 Avery Heights telephone 860-953-8626
city or town Hartford state CT zip code 06106

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Spring Grove Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Hartford, CT

County: Hartford State: CT

Photographer: David Ransom

Date Photographed: July 2007

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photograph 1: Main Street Entry
- Photograph 2: Section H
- Photograph 3: Church Munument
- Photograph 4: Section B
- Photograph 5: Allyn Memorial Chapel
- Photograph 6: Section 2, Holding Building
- Photograph 7: Holding Building Spire
- Photograph 8: Sephen Page Monument
- Photograph 9: Hillyer Monument
- Photograph 10: Parish Plot
- Photograph 11: Parish Gate