

Wisconsin Historical Society
Determination of Eligibility Form

(Revised May 2013)

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DIV HIST PRES

WisDOT Project ID #: 1060-27-01

WHS #: 13-0065/MI

Property Name(s): Spring Hill Cemetery
Address/Location: 166 S. Hawley Court
City & County: City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County Zip Code: 53214
Town: T7N Range: R21E Section: S35
Date of Construction: Ca. 1870

WisDOT Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for Determination of Eligibility:

Meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria.
 Does not meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria.



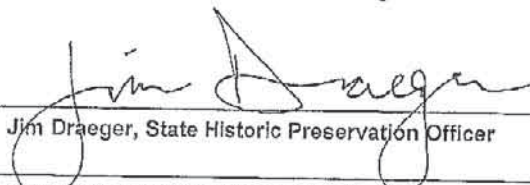
Rebecca Burkel, WisDOT Historic Preservation Officer

8/27/2013
Date

State Historic Preservation Office

In my opinion, the property:

Meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria.
 Does not meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria.



Jim Draeger, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

9/9/13

Comments (FOR AGENCY USE ONLY):

Division of Historic Preservation
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Classification:

Ownership	Type of Property:		# of Contributing	# of Non-Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	-->	_____	_____ 3
_____ public	_____ site	-->	_____	_____
If public, specify:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	-->	_____	_____ 8
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> object	-->	_____	_____ ca. 8,011
	_____ district	Total:	_____ 0	_____ ca. 8,011

Function/Use:

Historic Function(s): Funerary: Cemetery
 Current Function(s): Funerary: Cemetery

Architectural Style(s): No Style/Bungalow/Other

Criteria:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A (history)	Areas of Significance:	<u>Ethnic Heritage</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B (important persons)	Period of Significance:	<u>ca 1870-1963</u>
_____ C (architecture/eng.)	Significant Dates:	<u>ca. 1870</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D (archaeology)	Significant Person:	<u>N/A</u>
	Cultural Affiliation:	<u>Jewish</u>
	Architect/Builder:	<u>Unknown</u>

Criteria Considerations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A (owned by religious institution) | <input type="checkbox"/> E (reconstruction) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B (moved) | <input type="checkbox"/> F (commemorative) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C (birthplace/grave) | <input type="checkbox"/> G (<50 years old) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D (cemetery) | |

ATTACHMENT CHECKLIST

- Historic boundary map
- Labeled, professionally printed color photographs
- USGS map with UTM coordinates

Property Info:

Acreage of Property:		11.07	
UTM Reference:	A 16	419773	4764432
	B 16	419956	4764432
	C 16	419956	4764210
	D 16	419759	4764210
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of this cemetery is defined by S. Hawley Court on the west (675.39'), the Anshai Lebowitz cemetery on the south (654.92'), the Veteran's Administration Cemetery on the east (736.78') and IH-94 on the north (approximately 593.53').

Boundary Justification:

This is an appropriate boundary that is consistent with the property lines on the north, west, south and east. It encompasses an appropriate setting and includes the entire cemetery.

Methodology:

(Describe the steps taken to identify and evaluate the historic property, including research, consultation with WisDOT Environmental Services, and previous eligibility recommendations)

This Determination of Eligibility (DOE) was required by the Division of Historic Buildings and Preservation at the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). While the proposed IH-94 reconstruction project will not have a direct adverse effect on the cemetery, or the land associated with it, the WHS was concerned about indirect effects. Thus was a more detailed DOE necessitated that looked at the cemetery primarily from a cultural perspective (Criterion A), as well as to determine what, if any, significant people may be buried in it (Criterion B). Regarding cultural significance, efforts focused on conversations with the Jewish Museum Milwaukee, as well as extensively studying John Gurda's *One People, Many Paths: A History of Jewish Milwaukee*, and *The History of the Jews of Milwaukee*, by Louis J. Swichkow and Lloyd P. Gartner.

The matter of Criterion B is a bit dicey, since, for a grave or burial site to be eligible for the Register, *National Register Bulletin 41* explains that those interred must be of exceptional historical significance and that no other standing structures associated with them can be found. The procedure used to identify Jewish Milwaukeeans of some importance focused on reviewing a list of those buried at the Spring Hill Cemetery that was acquired through the genealogical website www.linkstothepast.com. That list was then compared to the indexes of Gurda's book and Swichkow's and Gartner's book, in addition to that in the *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography*. As the names of those interred were found in the indexes, the appropriate pages were consulted in order to determine as best as possible if the person discussed might be the same as that buried at the cemetery. In many cases names matched, but the years of birth and death did not—a fact that clearly suggested that the person buried and the person discussed were not one in the same. In other cases, the names and dates either did match, or, at the very least, there was no evidence to suggest that they did not. The two books selected for review appear to be the most authoritative works on Milwaukee's Jewish community. Similarly, the *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography*, while dated, is an important source for identifying people in Wisconsin's history that have achieved a level of prominence. It was those people thus identified, and for which information was presented, that provide the basis for the Criterion B discussion.

The chapter on Jews in Wisconsin, found in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Volume 3), was also useful and instructive. It included, however, no references to, nor information about, Jewish cemeteries.

Narrative Description:

(Describe the property in two pages or less.)

This cemetery (AHI #221969) is located immediately south of IH-94, and east of Hawley Court. It is a gently rolling parcel of 11.07 acres that contains many large, mature trees. Approximately 8,000+ burials identified by stone markers, or located in mausoleums, are interred at the facility.

A vast majority of the graves are denoted by simple or modest headstones arranged in generally well defined rows. Seven family mausoleums are also on the grounds, as is one general cemetery mausoleum. The family mausoleums are largely all of the same general size, varying from 10.5' by 11' to 12' by 13'. Of the seven, two reflect the Neoclassical style, three embody the Art Deco style or have an Art Deco motif, one employs an Art Nouveau influence and one utilizes an Art Moderne style. All are constructed of smooth concrete or polished marble and characterized with modest, if not understated, stylistic embellishments. An example of a Neoclassical mausoleum in the cemetery is shown in Photo 6 of 12 (page 19), while an example of the Art Deco style is reflected in Photo 7 of 12 (page 20) and an example of the Art Nouveau influence is Photo 8 of 12 (page 20).

The cemetery mausoleum was initially constructed in 1976 and characterized by polished granite sections separated by glass enclosed entrance areas and lobbies (AHI #221971). Three additional sections have been added to the mausoleum in the last thirty-seven years (Photo 9 of 12, page 21).

A modest, one-story temple is located at about the halfway point in the northern third of the cemetery (AHI #221970). It generally employs a bungalow form with a hipped roof and was constructed of brick. Distinguishing characteristics of the building, which is used today as a residence for a custodian or security staff, includes two prominent, gabled wall dormers, a limestone belt course that envelopes the entire building and round-arched windows, the arches of which are embellished with stone trim. Other windows in the house appear to be double-hung sashes. The single most prominent feature of the structure is the cantilevered, hipped roof porch that would have accommodated the unloading/loading of hearses and shelters the entryway (see Photos 10 and 11 of 12, pages 21 and 22).

A non-descript garage constructed of brick, with one small section sheathed with stone, with three, overhead garage doors is located in the northwest corner of the cemetery grounds (see Photo 12 of 12, page 22).

All buildings, structures and objects associated with the cemetery are non-contributing.

CRM Context Chapters: RELIGION: JEWISH

Narrative Statement of Significance:

(Describe the context in which you have evaluated the property and give a summary statement of significance, preferably in no more than two pages.)

Statement of Significance:

The Spring Hill Cemetery was considered for National Register eligibility under Criterion A, B, C and D. Regarding Criterion A, Spring Hill was established in ca. 1870 by B'nai B'rith, a Jewish fraternal organization. B'nai B'rith established cemeteries around the country, thus is this one not thought to be unique. Those buried in the cemetery include many Jews who were prominent enough to receive mention in one of two, or both, books that have detailed the histories of the Jewish experience in Milwaukee. None of those people achieved the significance necessary to qualify the cemetery for eligibility under Criterion B, subject to Criterion Consideration D (cemetery). As for Criterion C, research found no evidence to suggest the cemetery is the work of a landscape master, nor that it employed any kind of a

landscape plan. Of the three buildings located on the grounds, one is a simple house—formerly a temple—that reflects a strong bungalow influence. The cemetery mausoleum is a modern structure, the first part of which dates to 1976. It has subsequent additions. And the third building is a non-descript maintenance garage. There are seven family mausoleums that employ either a Neoclassical, Art Deco, Art Nouveau or Art Moderne style. All are modest and understated examples of their styles that do not reach the stature of eligibility under Criterion C. Finally considered was Criterion D. There are no active research questions or issues that could be resolved by the remains of those buried at Spring Hill. Given this information, and considering it all in the context of Criterion Consideration D (cemetery), it has been determined that the Spring Hill Cemetery is not eligible for the National Register.

Historic Context:

The Jewish Community in Milwaukee, which was then comprised of about 200 families, established in 1848 the Imanu-El (Emanu-El) Cemetery Association. This was the foundation of the first Synagogue in the city.¹ The association purchased land on 15th Street, between the Lisbon Plank and Fond du Lac roads. This Jewish Cemetery came to be known as the Hopkins Street Cemetery. It was later named “Shaarei Tzedik” (Gates of Righteousness).

Over the years, construction, neglect and vandalism led to the relocation of almost all those graves to the Greenwood Cemetery at 2615 W. Cleveland Avenue.² According to the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database, eighty-seven of the original 360 burials remain. Documents suggest that the last burial there took place in 1888.³

The establishment of this cemetery illustrates one of the basic patterns of Jewish cemetery formation, not only in Milwaukee but also in other cities throughout the United States. Jews emigrated from Central or Eastern Europe and established communities that formed synagogues and, in many cases, cemeteries. The latter were associated with synagogues and even passed from one to another as old communities dissolved and new ones formed.

Spring Hill illustrates another pattern of Jewish cemetery formation found not only in Milwaukee, but also in other cities in the United States. A small group of young Jewish men formed in 1861 the Gilead Lodge under the rules and structures of the B’nai B’rith fraternal order. They established this local chapter of B’nai B’rith in order to provide mutual support for the Jewish men of Milwaukee who were about to go off to fight in the American Civil War. After the war was over, the organization launched a vigorous campaign to expand its membership.⁴

B’nai B’rith was formed in New York in 1843 to provide Jewish Immigrants in America with community structures similar to those found in Europe. Its founding documents state that it would visit and attend to the sick and assist the poor, widows and orphans. In addition to providing mutual aid and social services, the various lodges of B’nai B’rith expanded to including advocating for the rights of Jews in America, as well as in other countries. They have also launched other advocacy groups like the Anti-Defamation League and Hillel⁵

¹ Wendi Maloney, “Religion: Jewish ” in *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Volume 3), ed. Barbara Wyatt (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 19-6.

² Ruth Traxler, *The Golden Land: 150 Years of Jewish Life in Milwaukee* (Milwaukee: The Milwaukee Jewish Council for Community Relations. 1994), 86.

³ The International Jewish Cemetery, Viewed on line at: <http://www.iajgsjewishcemeteryproject.org/wisconsin-wi/milwaukee-milwaukee-county.html>, 12 August 2013.

⁴ “Gilead Lodge to Hold Ceremonies,” *Milwaukee Sentinel*, 06 March 1921.

⁵ “About B’nai B’rith,” Viewed on line at <http://bnaibrith.org>, 12 August 2013.

Criterion A: History

During the 1860s, though there was an increase in the Jewish population in Milwaukee, there was not a comparable increase in synagogue membership. Many Milwaukee Jews, and Jews in other cities, affiliated themselves with fraternal organizations. By 1867, the Gilead Lodge purchased the property on what is today South Hawley Court and chartered the second Jewish Cemetery in Milwaukee. It was named Spring Hill.

Spring Hill is still operated by the Gilead Lodge 41 of B'nai B'rith. Though predominately a Jewish Cemetery, it is not associated with any one synagogue and is maintained as a non-denominational entity.

It is only one of a number of cemeteries established by lodges of B'nai B'rith. Most notable are those in Chicago, Illinois, Worcester, Massachusetts, and Denver, Colorado. Most of these cemeteries were formed in the 1860s and 1870s.

The cemetery represents, both in its founding and continuing operation, the commitment of secular Jewish organizations to serving the needs of that segment of the Jewish population in Milwaukee. In this sense, it fits a pattern that is repeated in almost every major city in America. Fraternal organizations, not affiliated with a synagogue, were established to serve the needs of a particular segment of the Jewish population. Thus is the Spring Hill experience not unique. It is primarily for this reason that the Spring Hill Cemetery is not considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

Criterion B: Association with Significant People

The Spring Hill Cemetery is reported to have been established in the early 1870s and has approximately 8,000 burials.⁶ Of those, several appear to be associated with Jewish Milwaukeeans of minimal importance or more.⁷

Charles L. Aarons started his legal practice in the 1890s and was said to be the “leading Jewish lawyer of Milwaukee.” He was subsequently a circuit judge from 1926-1950. Aaron served on the Milwaukee School Board, which he chaired from 1908 to 1912. In 1933, he chaired a meeting of 4,000 at Plankinton Hall protesting the new Nazi government in Germany. And in 1945 he chaired the Milwaukee Chapter of the American Jewish Committee. Aarons died in July, 1952.⁸

Rabbi Joseph L. Baron was hired in 1926 as an associate at the Emanu-El Temple on Kenwood Boulevard, arriving from Davenport, Iowa. He promoted understanding between Christians and Jews, serving in the late 1930s on a roundtable established for that purpose. He was also among those who convened in 1938 the first meeting of the Milwaukee Jewish Council, an organization intended to “consider and act upon proposals for safeguarding the rights of Jews.” He also authored two books. Rabbi Baron ultimately became the chief rabbi at the Emanu-El Temple, a position in which he served until 1951. In retirement Baron helped to establish the Wisconsin Council for Jewish Learning in 1955, an organization that established two chairs in Hebrew—one at UW Madison and one at UWM.⁹

Jacob Bitker died in December 1945. He was a Russian emigrant and a clothier who was associated with the Sholom Aleichem Circle, a social club of local businessmen who met weekly at the Hotel Wisconsin for lunch. In 1914 he was on an arbitration committee that helped to resolve a local strike (see Jacob H. Rubin), as well as in 1919 on a committee intended to promote good will between Jews and Poles in

⁶ *Milwaukee County Online Genealogy and Family History Library: Spring Hill Cemetery & Mausoleum*, Viewed on line at www.linkstothepast.com/milwaukee/069.php on 13 June 2013.

⁷ See methodological discussion on page 3 of this document to review the procedure used for this section.

⁸ Louis J. Swichkow and Lloyd P. Gartner, *The History of the Jews of Milwaukee* (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1963), 110, 146, 260, 301-2, 312.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 202, 204, 304, 311, 319, 320, 333; John Gurda, *One People, Many Paths: A History of Jewish Milwaukee* (Milwaukee: Jewish Museum, 2009), 118, 136, 167, 173.

Milwaukee in the aftermath of World War I.¹⁰ Bernard D. Brachman was thought to have been a manufacturer of suspenders in Milwaukee. He died in January, 1931.¹¹ Oscar Brachman died in September, 1939. He was likely the man who led the Gimbel's department store in the 1920s or 30s.¹² And Sol A. Eckstein, who died in June 1923, was a member of some prominence at the B'ne Jeshurun Temple.¹³

Benjamin Goldman was executive director in the mid-1940s of the Milwaukee Jewish Council. He was also associated with the Anti-Defamation League and died in January 1966.¹⁴ Barnett Goldstein came to Milwaukee from Chicago and operated a tailoring concern. He was generally not inclined toward organized labor and was selected in the early 1890s as a strike target by the Milwaukee Tailors Union of Jewish Tailors. Goldstein died in September 1927.¹⁵ Harry Goldman, who died in November 1941, operated a funeral home with his sons.¹⁶ And Nathan Gould, along with Irving G. Rhodes, started in 1921 the *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle*. Gould died in October 1941.¹⁷ Bennett Grad was a rabbi at the westside Temple Sinai in 1913. It closed in 1915 and he died in February 1946.¹⁸ George Gratz was the first executive director of the Milwaukee Jewish Council, which was established on 02 December 1938 to "consider and act upon proposals for safe-guarding the rights of Jews." He remained in that position to 1943 and died in October 1949.¹⁹

Evan P. Helfaer was born on 10 April 1898 and died in February 1974. He was a prominent businessman who made a major contribution to the Helfaer Community Service Building, completed in 1973.²⁰ Robert A. Hess was a lawyer who was a leader in the Milwaukee Zionist District and attended, in the early 1930s, an American Jewish Congress meeting in New York City. He was born on 16 October 1888 and died in November 1965.²¹ Joseph J. Hirsch served in the Wisconsin State Senate from 1921-1923 and died in June 1960.²²

Brothers David Karger, who died in January 1939, and Max Karger, who died in September 1959, were owners of Eagle, a hosiery and knitting enterprise that had a strong Midwest presence. They ran a successful business and had "exemplary labor relations."²³

Betty Chudacoff Lieberman was an advocate in the mid-1970s, along with Esther Leah Ritz and Betsey Green, for women's rights and participation in various Jewish agencies. Evidence of the work of these

¹⁰ Gurda, 131; Swichkow and Gartner, 165, 284.

¹¹ Swichkow and Gartner, 99.

¹² *Ibid.*, 298.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 177.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 312, 314.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 236.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 318.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 334.

¹⁸ Gurda, 76.

¹⁹ Swichkow and Gartner, 311, 312.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 256, 257.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 254, 311.

²² *Ibid.*, 154.

²³ *Ibid.*, 298.

women was apparent by the early to mid-1980s. Lieberman died on 07 November 1994.²⁴

Harry V. Meissner died in August 1952. He was a Milwaukee School Board member for 22 years starting after 1925.²⁵ Dr. Herman L. Nahin was a Russian Jewish doctor who advocated socialism through mutual aid societies and clubs. He was elected Milwaukee County coroner at one point as a Social Democrat.²⁶ Ben Nickoll was a pre-1950 president of the Jewish Welfare Fund. He died in January 1966.²⁷

Joseph A. Padway was active in law, politics and real estate. He was, in the 1920s, a Milwaukee voice against post-World War I isolationism. He also represented several defendants in court who were with a communist workers group. Padway served as a judge and in the state senate. He was also the General Counsel for the Wisconsin Federation of Labor and later the American Federation of Labor. Padway was born in 1890 and died in October 1947.²⁸ Jack Pinsel, who died in April 1949, was among the local Milwaukee Jews involved with Polish/Jewish struggles that occurred between World Wars I and II.²⁹ Harry Bernard Podlasky, on the other hand, was a World War I army captain who was involved with post war Jewish/Polish issues. Charles Polacheck died in August 1952 and may have been the person of that name who served on the Milwaukee School Board from 1894 to 1897.³⁰ Major Arthur L. Post served the United States in the Pacific Theater during World War II. He bailed out of an aircraft over the jungle and subsequently spent 101 days with natives and spying on Japan. He was rescued, received the Distinguished Flying Cross, and promoted to Major. Post died one year later, in September 1944, in a test flight in the Pacific Theater.³¹

Max Raskin was a judge, born on 01 November 1901 and died in August 1984. He served in a city-wide elected office, as City Attorney, from 1932-1936. He was also a president of the Milwaukee Jewish Council.³² Abraham Rice, who died in January 1962, was also a president of the Milwaukee Jewish Council.³³ Jacob H. Rubin ran for Milwaukee County Treasurer in 1916 and was defeated. He was also on an arbitration committee which, in 1914, helped to resolve a local strike (see Jacob Bitker).³⁴

Bernard Jerome Sampson was a prominent television and appliance retailer, who was also a one-time president of the Jewish Welfare Fund. He died in February 1991.³⁵ Nathan Sand was the secretary of Ezer be Tzar (Help in Distress), which was established circa 1914. He was a state employee, and also served as a Milwaukee delegate to the American Jewish Congress in 1915. Some involvement with the Jewish Congress continued to the early 1930s. Sand died in November 1947.³⁶ Ralph Sherman was

²⁴ Ibid., 211-12.

²⁵ Ibid., 301.

²⁶ Ibid., 247.

²⁷ Ibid., 341.

²⁸ Ibid., 163, 253, 254, 282; Gurda, 100-101; *Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography* (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960), 276-77.

²⁹ Swichkow and Gartner, 283.

³⁰ Ibid., 146.

³¹ Ibid., 307-08.

³² Ibid., 301, 312.

³³ Ibid., 312.

³⁴ Ibid., 153, 165.

³⁵ Gurda, 182.

³⁶ Swichkow and Gartner, 269, 273, 279, 280, 311.

born on 18 May 1925 and died on 16 January 2003. He was the director from 1966 to 1989 of the Jewish Family and Children's Services in Milwaukee, a period in which the organization's annual budget grew from \$235,000 to \$1.5 million. In his final year as director, the organization helped to settle more than 400 people that had immigrated from Russia.³⁷ Finally, Arthur Shutkin was a pharmacist who was elected alderman of Milwaukee's 6th Ward from 1920 to 1928. He was also on the local committee of the American Jewish Council in 1915.³⁸

National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places, very clearly states that, to be eligible for the Register, cemeteries have to be the final resting place of a person or persons that "must be of *outstanding* importance to the community, state or nation..." That provision is subject to Criteria Consideration C, which further states that the burial place is potentially eligible only if "no other appropriate site or building directly associated with...[that person's] productive life" remains. The *Bulletin* also states that graves of a cultural group might qualify, as might the graves of those "who made outstanding contributions to the history of the state or area in which their graves are located." And finally, the *Bulletin* acknowledged, under Criteria Consideration D, that a cemetery must derive "its primary significance from [the] graves of persons of transcendent importance...."³⁹

Predicated on the review of people buried at the Spring Hill Cemetery, as defined by the methodology presented, none of the interments are for people that have achieved the level of "*outstanding* importance to the community..." Additionally, regarding the burial place for a unique cultural group, the Milwaukee area claims eight Jewish cemeteries.⁴⁰ That number obviates cultural significance for the subject cemetery. The Spring Hill Cemetery is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B.

Criterion C: Architecture

While architectural resources at this cemetery are relatively few, some do exist. The cemetery claims eight mausoleums – seven family structures and one modern facility for the general cemetery. A former temple, now a house, and a non-descript maintenance garage are also located on the property. The family mausoleums are all sized between 10.5' by 11' to 12' by 13'. As noted in the narrative description, two are erected in the Neoclassical style, three are in the Art Deco style, or have an associated motif, one is influenced by the Art Nouveau and one is in the Art Moderne style. Stylistically, these are all very modest containers (they contain bodies). The integrity of these structures is good. They do, nevertheless, lack a strong sense of stylistic character and presence.

The cemetery mausoleum was initially constructed in 1976, and then enlarged three times thereafter. It is a modern structure that does not even nominally meet the 50 year requirement. And no evidence was found to suggest qualification under Criterion Consideration G (less than 50 years old).

The former temple was constructed, likely in the 1920s, utilizing a modified bungalow form. It has some distinctive characteristics (i.e., the limestone belt course that envelopes the house, arched windows embellished with stone, and the cantilevered roof over the entryway), none of which elevate this otherwise modest structure to the level of Criterion C eligibility.

The cemetery does not reflect a unique landscape with various amenities. Nor do the headstones or

³⁷ Ibid., 271, 288.

³⁸ Ibid., 154, 273.

³⁹ Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1991), 11, 16.

⁴⁰ The eight cemeteries are identified as the Agudas Achim (3690 E. College Avenue, Cudahy), Anshai Lebowitz (326 S. Hawley Road, Milwaukee), Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel, 134 S. Dana Court, Milwaukee), Temple Menorah Ever-Rest (9363 N. 76th Street, Milwaukee), Greenwood (2615 W. Cleveland Avenue, Milwaukee), Mount Zion (14510 W. North Avenue, Brookfield), Second Home (3705 S. 43rd Street, Milwaukee), and Spring Hill, 166 S. Hawley Court, Milwaukee).

family mausoleums convey a sense of artisanship or high style. This contrasts directly with some of the mausoleums located in Calvary Cemetery less than one-half mile to the north. Several there embody a distinct and imposing sense of character (see Comparison Photos 2-4, pages 23 and 24 of 24). That cemetery also emphasizes its landscape with a historic-period chapel (AHI #53168, potentially eligible) placed on the cemetery's highpoint. Spring Hill provides a picturesque and tranquil setting. It is not, however unique, as is Calvary's.

Given these various considerations, and evaluated in the context *National Register Bulletin 41*, it may be concluded that the Spring Hill Cemetery and Mausoleum is not considered to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Criterion D: Archaeology

Traditional Jewish burial practices are relatively simple. Once a person dies, a rabbi and a funeral director are usually called. The funeral director begins to make all appropriate arrangements and the rabbi initiates the ritual process.⁴¹

It is Jewish custom to bury the body as soon as possible. Viewing the body is not part of traditional Jewish practices. It is considered disrespectful to look at a person who is unable to look back. But the body is never to be left unattended. A family member, or someone from the funeral home, is assigned the task.

The body is not embalmed with chemicals. Traditionally, it is washed and wrapped in white linen shrouds. This symbolizes that all are equal in death. The body is then placed in a simple wooden casket manufactured without any metal hardware.

The wooden casket is then placed in the ground. Traditionally, no vault is used. In addition, above ground burials are not customary. Spring Hill Cemetery is not a religious Jewish cemetery. It was created, and is operated by, Gilead Lodge 41 of B'nai B'rith a fraternal organization.⁴² As such it is not associated with any synagogue. Though traditional burial customs are practiced here, vaults and above ground burials are permitted. Not all burials ceremonies have a religious component.

National Register Bulletin 41 clearly states that, "anthropologists and historical archaeologists can gain information significant to American culture from burial places."⁴³ In that sense every cemetery is a historic resource that can potentially yield information about a cultural or ethnic group. In the case of this cemetery, however, burial practices are known. Traditional burial practices would preclude significant amounts of burial items. Vital statistics such as age and cause of death are recorded in county death records.

Except for a slight possibility that existing skeletal remains in this cemetery might provide some information regarding morbidity studies of Jewish populations in the mid nineteenth to late twentieth century, there are no active research questions or issues that could be answered by the remains of this facility. The Spring Hill Cemetery is not considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Conclusion

The Spring Hill Cemetery has been considered for National Register eligibility under Criterion A, B, C and D, subject to Criteria Consideration D (cemetery). No evidence was found to support, or justify, eligibility under any one (or more) of these components.

⁴¹ Unless otherwise noted the information in this section is gleaned from the website Jewish Burial Customs maintained by the Star of David Memorial Chapels (<http://jewish-funeral-home.com/Jewish-burial-customs.html>).

⁴² Baseline information on Spring Hill can be found on the International Jewish Cemetery Project web site: <http://www.iajgsjewishcemeteryproject.org/wisconsin-wi/milwaukee-milwaukee-county.html>

⁴³ Potter and Boland, *Bulletin 41*, 14.

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Determination of Eligibility Prepared By:

Name & Company:	Vogel (Heritage Research, Ltd.) & Keene (Archaeological Research, Inc.)		
Address:	N89 W16785 Appleton Avenue	Phone:	262.251.7792
City:	Menomonee Falls	State:	WI
Email:	invogel@hrltd.org	Zip:	53051
		Date:	16 August 2013

Sub-contracting to:	Charlie Webb (CH2M Hill, Inc.)		
Address:	135 S. 84 th Street	Phone:	414.272.2426
City:	Milwaukee	State:	WI
Email:	Charlie.Webb@ch2m.com	Zip:	53214
		Date:	16 August 2013

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SPRING HILL CEMETERY

166 S. Dana Court
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo by: John N. Vogel
August 2013
View to NE
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SPRING HILL CEMETERY

166 S. Dana Court
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo by: John N. Vogel
August 2013
View to SE
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166 S. Dana Court
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo by: John N. Vogel
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166 S. Dana Court
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI
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166 S. Dana Court
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo by: John N. Vogel
August 2013
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166 S. Dana Court
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166 S. Dana Court
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166 S. Dana Court

City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI

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CALVARY CEMETERY – Gate House
5503 W. Bluemound Road
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo by: John N. Vogel
August 2013
View to NW
Photo #1 of 4

CALVARY CEMETERY
5503 W. Bluemound Road
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo by: John N. Vogel
August 2013
View to N
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CALVARY CEMETERY
5503 W. Bluemound Road
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo by: John N. Vogel
August 2013
View to NW
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CALVARY CEMETERY
5503 W. Bluemound Road
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, WI
Photo by: John N. Vogel
August 2013
View to NW
Photo #4 of 4

Delineation of the Historic Boundary:

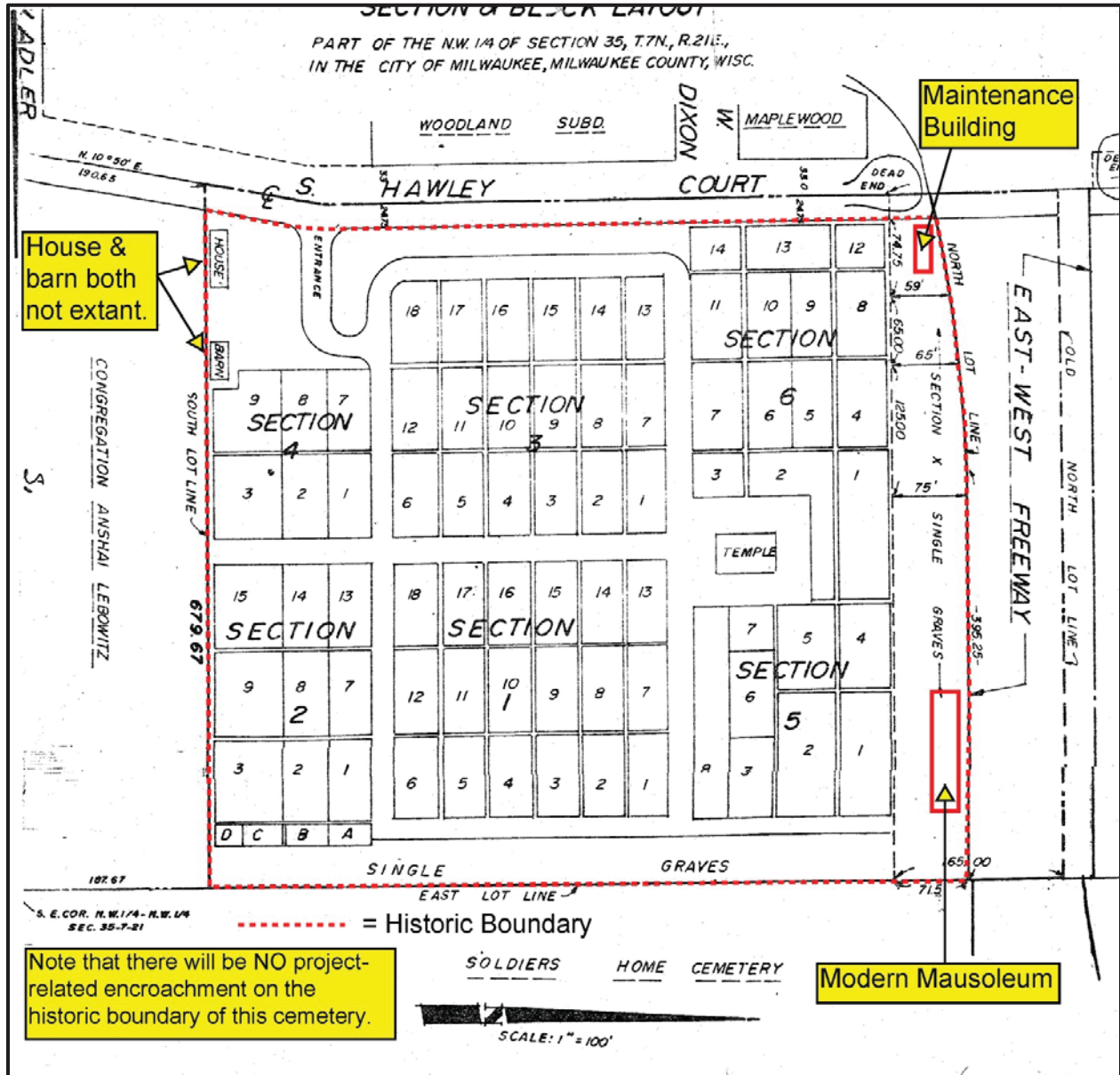


Figure 1: Historic boundary of the Spring Hill Cemetery. Note that IH-94 is on the north side of the cemetery.

Location of the Property on a USGS Map:



Figure 2: USGS map identifying the location and UTM coordinates of the Spring Hill Cemetery (Milwaukee Quadrangle, 7.5').

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Photo 1 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery sign. View to east northeast.

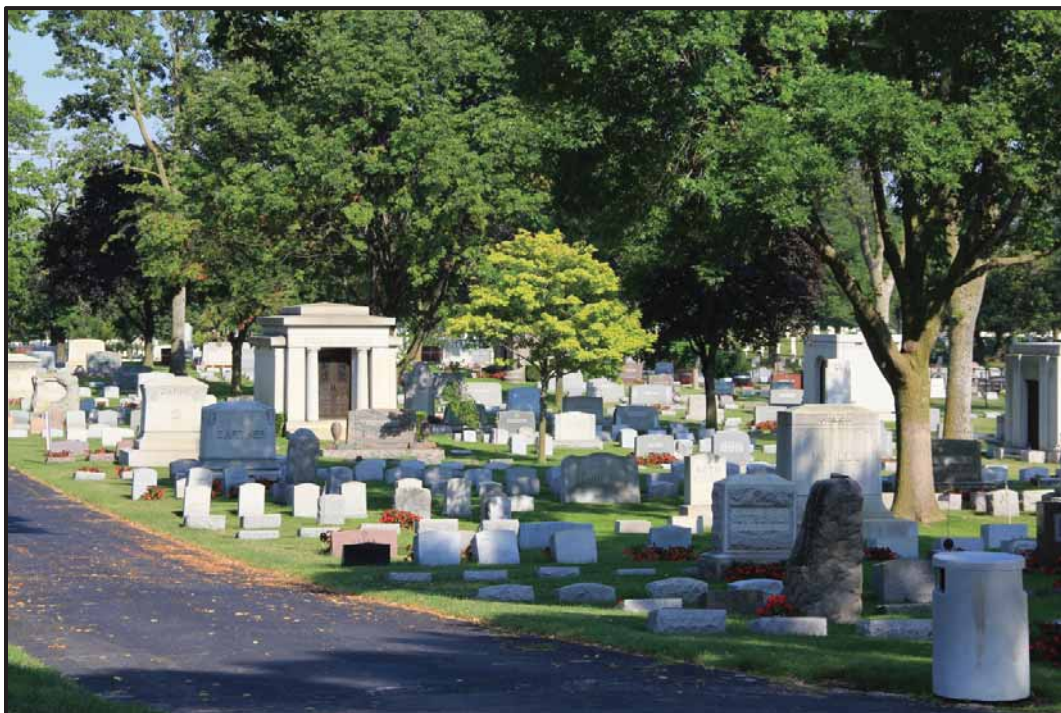


Photo 2 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery. View to southeast from main entry gate.

Photographs Page 2

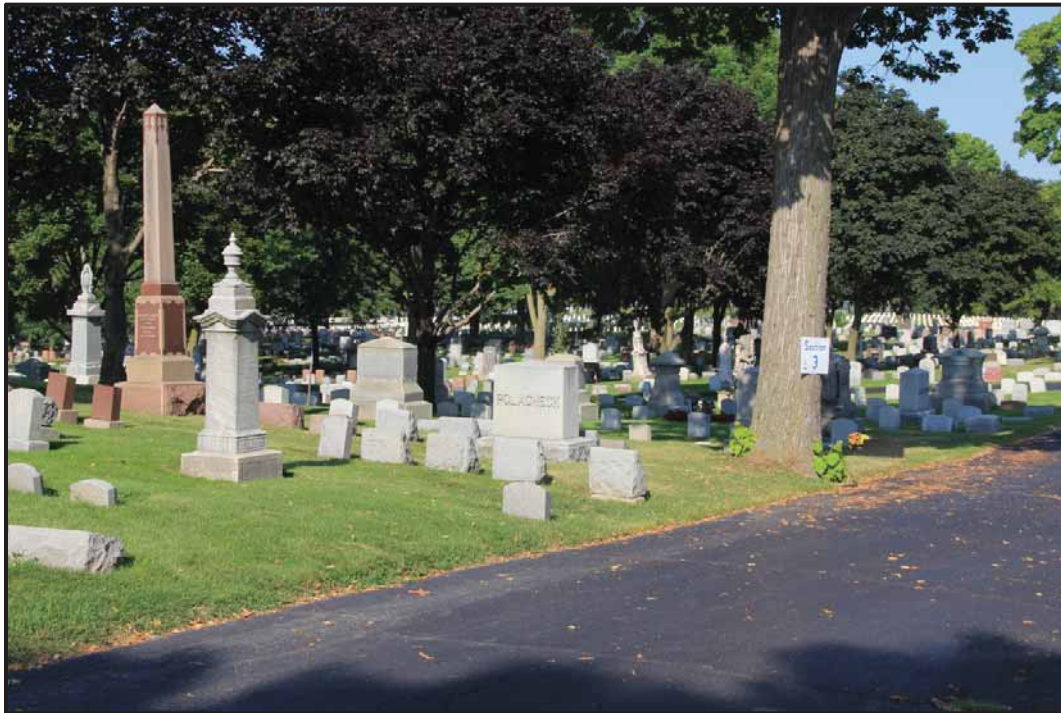


Photo 3 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery: View to northeast from main entry gate.

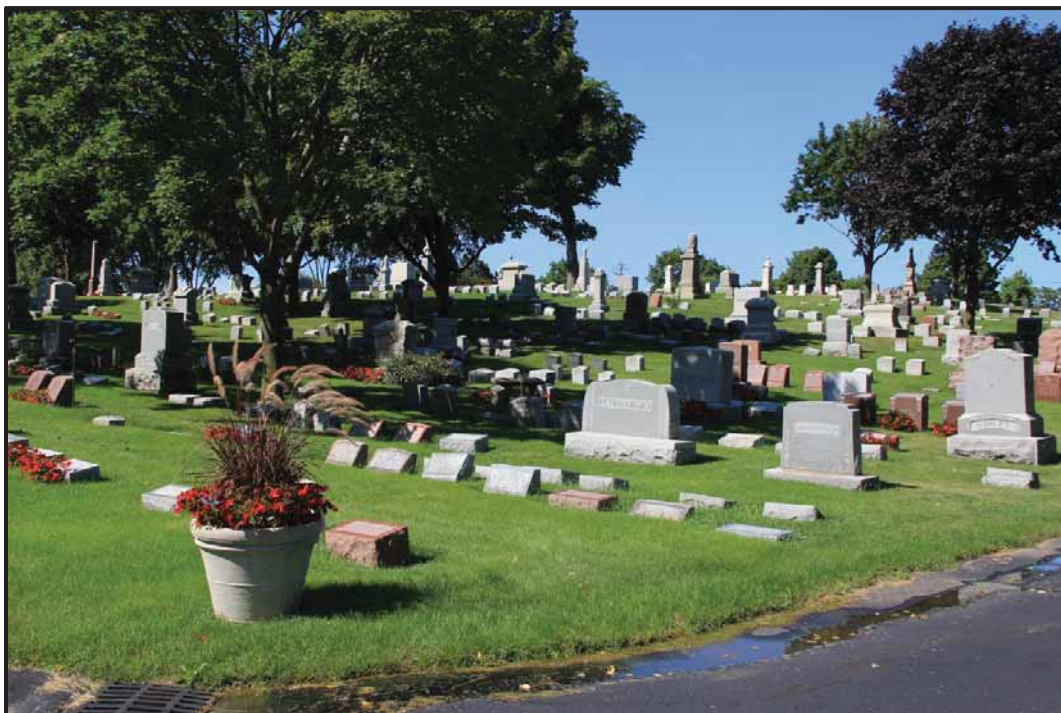


Photo 4 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery. View to southwest from historic period temple.

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Photo 5 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery. View to northwest from southeast corner of roadway.



Photo 6 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery. Example of a Neo-Classical mausoleum.

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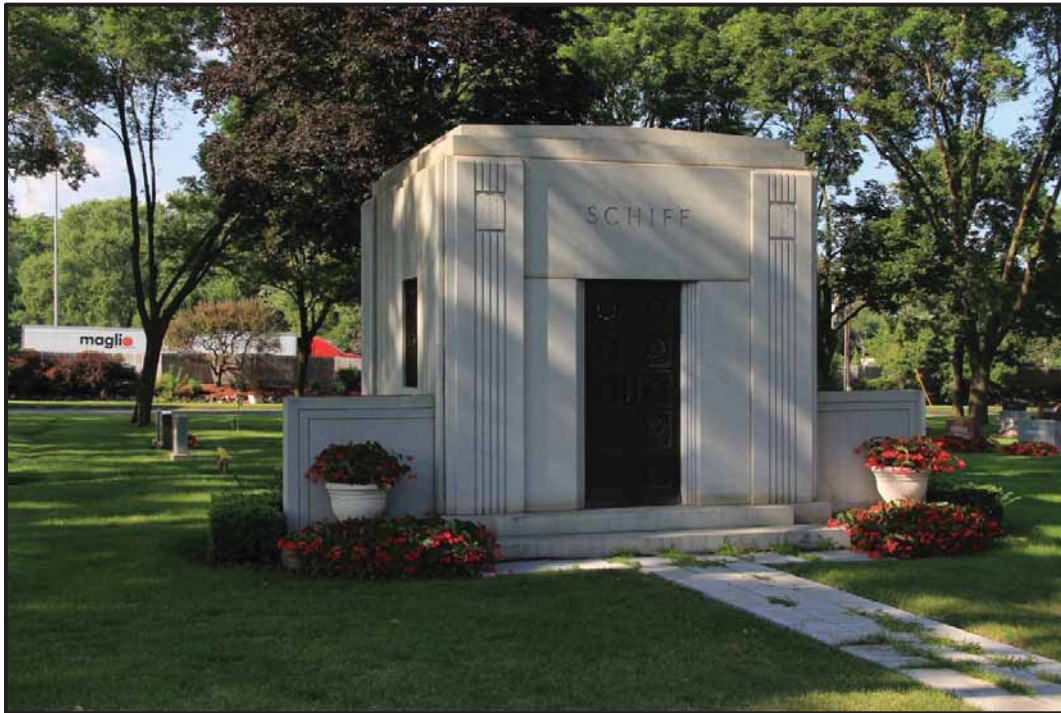


Photo 7 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery. Example of an Art Deco mausoleum.

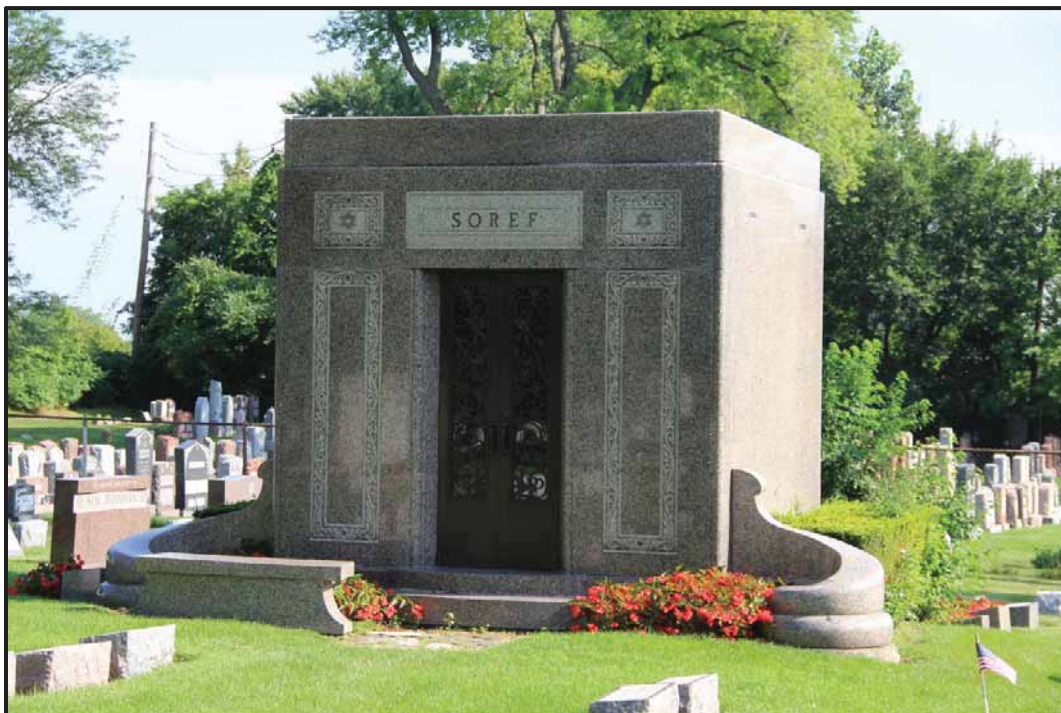


Photo 8 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery. Example of an Art Nouveau mausoleum.

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Photo 9 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery. View to northwest. This mausoleum dates to the 1970s. Its back faces IH-94.



Photo 10 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery. View to northwest. Former temple, now the caretaker's house.

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Figure 11 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery. View to northeast. Former temple, now the caretaker's house.

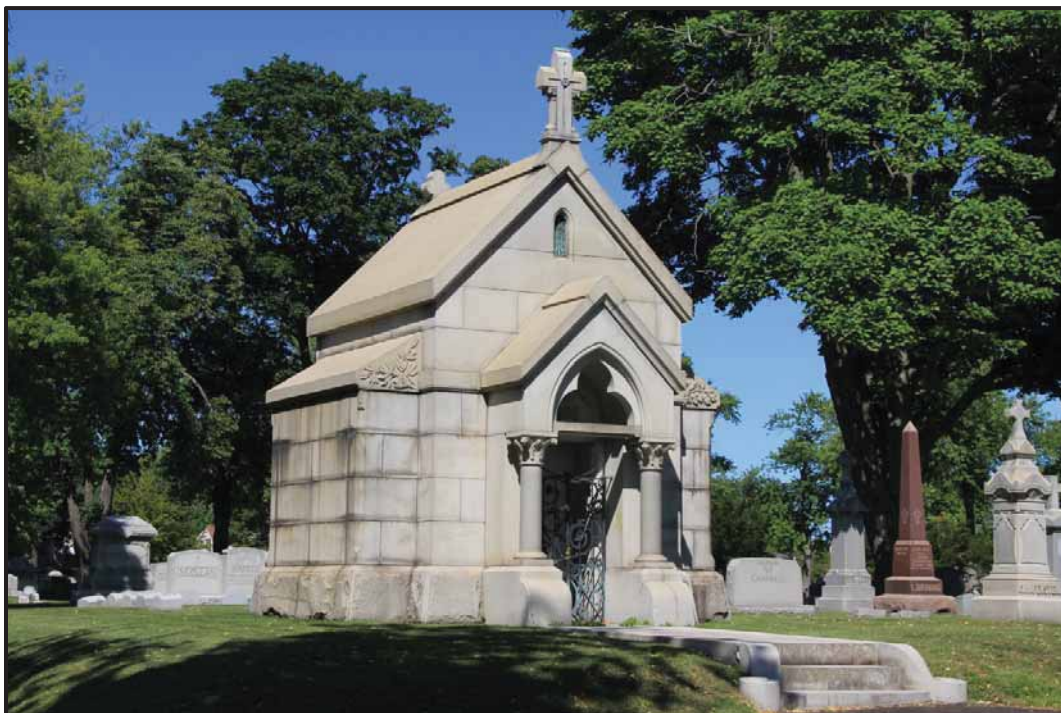


Figure 12 of 12: Spring Hill Cemetery. View to north northeast. Maintenance building.

Calvary Cemetery – Comparison Photographs Page 1



Comparison Photo 1 of 4: Calvary Cemetery Gate House. View to northwest.



Comparison Photo 2 of 4: Calvary Cemetery. A Neo-Gothic mausoleum.

Calvary Cemetery – Comparison Photographs Page 2



Comparison Photo 3 of 4: Calvary Cemetery. A Neo-Classical mausoleum.



Comparison Photo 4 of 4: Calvary Cemetery. A pyramidal mausoleum.