

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

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

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: HWY 44City or town: Stirrat State: West Virginia County: LoganNot For Publication ☐ Vicinity: ☐ x**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D**Signature of certifying official/Title:****Date**West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office**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**

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
- District ☐
- Site ☒
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____1_____	_____	sites
_____1_____	_____	structures
_____1_____	_____2_____	objects
_____3_____	_____2_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/graves/burials

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/graves/burials

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, iron

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Cap Hatfield Gravesite is in Stirrat, Logan County, West Virginia. William Anderson “Cap” Hatfield II was the first to be buried there, followed by his wife and succeeding family members. The cemetery, including the Glenn family headstones, is a half-acre. The portion being nominated is within a wrought-iron fence and contains three headstones. It is part of a larger private cemetery. It is located on a wooded hillside away from the main road. This nomination consists of three contributing resources—Cap Hatfield’s gravesite, his and Nancy Hatfield’s joint grave marker, and the wrought-iron fence—and two non-contributing resources: the joint grave marker of Robert and Mary Hatfield, and the grave marker of Glenn Dye Jr.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Name of Property

Logan County, WV

County and State

Narrative Description

The cemetery dates to 1930 when Cap Hatfield died and was the first buried there. His wife, Nancy, followed 12 years later. Cap and Nancy share a grave marker, where a monument has been placed in their memory. The monument is made of granite. It is made up of three blocks, the first being the base, the second engraved with the family name Hatfield, and the last with Cap and Nancy's information. The engraving for Cap's side of the monument includes his name written as "Cap. W.A. Hatfield" and his birth and death date, as well as the saying "His memory is blessed". Nancy's side only has her name, written as Nancy E. Smith Hatfield, and her birth date. The monument has an archway on top of the three blocks. On the top of the archway is an urn-like figure. Under the archway is a flower pedestal. This type of monument is known as a bi-columnar monument and is often used when a husband and wife are buried beside each other as demonstrated here. The bi-columnar monument is said to represent a "portal to eternity". There is also a footstone for Cap with the words "Father" made of stone. The stone type is not known for this but is assumed to be either marble or granite similar to the grave marker. This will be the only contributing grave marker, and the other two listed below are non-contributing.

To the right of Cap and Nancy's monument, is the headstone of Cap's grandson, Glenn Dye Jr. Glenn was the son of Muriel Hatfield, the youngest child of Cap and Nancy. His grave is an upright stone with a bronze plaque inscribed with his information. It includes his name, birth, and death date, and military rankings. It also acknowledges his service in the Korean and Vietnam wars, bears the inscription "Home to His Hills", and an American flag.

Cap's fourth child, Robert Hatfield, and his second wife, Mary E. Hatfield, are buried directly behind Cap and Nancy Hatfield. They have a shared grave marker, with Robert's section on the left and Mary's on the right. They have the engravings "Father" and "Mother" on top of their graves respectively. Their first and middle initials, as well as their birth and death dates, are located on their respective blocks, with the Hatfield name engraved on a block between. They also have footstones with an inscription of their initials.

An iron fence surrounding Cap's grave was erected at the same time as his grave marker. Over the years it has rusted, parts have fallen down, and it was covered in leaves and mud. In the fall of 2022 it was repainted with black paint to prevent more rusting and the fallen parts were rehung. The fence was fixed by Cap's great-great-great nephew.

The nominated site is limited to the area bounded by the iron fence, which includes five graves, but the private family cemetery also includes approximately 20 more gravesites surrounding the outside of the fence. These are primarily members of the Dye family, which are Cap's step-relatives, and other extended family members of both Cap and Nancy. The cemetery is located on a wooded hill. A rooster enclosure near the cemetery is visible from the gravesite. There is also a bench within the iron enclosure that was added years after Cap's death. The cemetery parcel is located within private property, with only family members currently allowed access under stipulations according to WV Code 37-13A-1 through 37-13A-6.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Name of Property

Logan County, WV

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Name of Property

Logan County, WV

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Period of Significance

1930

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

William Anderson "Cap" Hatfield II

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Name of Property

Logan County, WV

County and State

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

The Cap Hatfield Gravesite is eligible for the National Register at a local level of significance under Criterion B: Social History through its association with William Anderson “Cap” Hatfield II, one of the leading figures of the Hatfield-McCoy Feud. The family feud, which took place during the late 1800s along the West Virginia-Kentucky border, received national attention, much of which was sensationalized, thus immortalizing the event in popular American culture. This significance fulfills Criterion B: Social History. It is the only known surviving site directly associated with Cap Hatfield, thus fulfilling Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces and Graves. The Period of Significance is 1930, the year Cap Hatfield died and was buried here.

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

William Anderson “Cap” Hatfield II was born in 1864. His father was William Anderson “Devil Anse” Hatfield and his mother Levicy Chafin. Cap was nicknamed after his father who was a captain of the Logan Wildcats, a local militia group that fought during the Civil War.¹ The fighting spirit that came from being nicknamed Cap, was passed on from his father, as Cap became integral in continuing the feud after a few years of peace.

Cap’s influence and participation during the feud is important, especially considering the feud’s infamy. This was in large part due to sensationalism by newspapers around the country of the feud and Appalachian culture in general. Many scholars and journalists viewed Appalachian culture as backward, and therefore grossly exaggerated many events of the feud.² They attributed that Appalachian culture bred violence because of its emphasis on isolation.³ Calling upon these generalizations in their writing, newspapers often embellished the truth of the feud, which has made it difficult to ascertain a complete and accurate compilation of it. Some reports on the feud stated that one hundred people were killed during the length of the feud which is inaccurate and highly exaggerated.⁴ Distorted ideas of Appalachian culture and fabricated retellings of the feud itself garnered the feud much attention and solidified its prominence in American history.

The Hatfield and McCoy families lived along the Tug River Valley, with the Hatfields located in West Virginia, and the McCoy in Kentucky. Due to their close proximity, the two families often ran into each other. The start of the feud is most commonly thought to have been started by a property dispute, with Randall McCoy, leader of the McCoy family, accusing members of the Hatfield family of stealing his hogs. This resulted in a legal battle in 1878 where Floyd Hatfield,

¹ Hatfield, Coleman C., and Robert Y. Spence. 2003. *The Tale of The Devil: The Biography of Devil Anse Hatfield*. West Virginia: Woodland Press LLC.

² Waller, Altina L. 1988. *Feud: Hatfields, McCoy, and Social Change in Appalachia, 1860-1900*. Chapel Hill & London: The University of North Carolina Press.

³ Waller, pg. 7

⁴ Rice, Otis K. 1982. *The Hatfields & The McCoy*. Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Logan County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

the accused, was found innocent.⁵ Bill Staton, related to the Hatfields by marriage, gave a testimony that was integral to proving Floyd Hatfield's innocence.⁶ This angered the McCoys, leading to two of them, Sam and Paris, attacking Bill and subsequently killing him two years after the trial in 1880.⁷

It has also been argued that the murder of Asa Harmon McCoy, who secretly fought in support of the Union despite most of the Tug River Valley fighting for the Confederacy, was a catalyst for the start of the feud in December 1864.⁸ While unlikely that either of these is the singular cause, most historians believe the start of the feud was caused by an amalgamation of these events and other small tiffs between the Hatfields and McCoys. Altina L. Waller, professor emerita of history, suggests that the "internal social and cultural dynamics of the Tug Valley Community" are the cause of the first phase, while the second phase of the feud is due to the popularity the feud took on in the public eye.⁹ Waller studies the feud in two different phases, the first started with the hog trial and ended with the murder of three of the McCoys, with a period of five years of peace before the start of the second phase. Waller understands the first phase of the feud with implications that it was a local affair, whereas the second phase is largely influenced by outsiders of the Tug River Community, thus leading to the sensationalism and fame that is now attributed to the feud. Cap's father was most instrumental in the first phase of the feud, whereas Cap was more involved in the second phase.¹⁰

The next major dispute between the two families occurred in 1882, at an election. During the election, the two families came in contact and Tolbert McCoy, Randall's son, accused Elias Hatfield of owing him money. This led to a fight between the two men, where Tolbert ultimately won due to his size. Ellison Hatfield then offered to fight Tolbert as he was closer in size, which Tolbert agreed to.¹¹ Tolbert used a knife to attack Ellison during the fight, and two of Tolbert's brothers joined in on the attack against Ellison.¹² Ellison attempted to fight back using a rock and had the upper hand, but was shot by Pharmer McCoy and stabbed multiple times by Randolph McCoy Jr.¹³ The McCoys fled but was eventually caught and arrested. They were taken to the Pikeville jail, but on the way there, were taken by Devil Anse and others, including his son Cap, and kept under Hatfield surveillance. Once news broke of Ellison's death from the attacks, Devil Anse took the McCoys and, with the others who joined him, including Cap, proceeded to kill the McCoy prisoners.¹⁴ Warrants against the participants of the murders were filed but never carried out. After this event, the feud went into a period of mostly remission with no major attacks.

⁵ Rice, pg. 15

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Swain, George Thomas. 1927. *History of Logan County, West Virginia*. Virginia: The University of Virginia.

⁸ Rice, pg. 13

⁹ Waller, pgs. 11-12

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Swain, pg. 187

¹² Rice, pg. 24

¹³ Swain, pg. 187

¹⁴ Swain, pg. 188

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Logan County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

The event that restarted the feud came from an attack led by Cap and a friend in 1886. Cap had become suspicious of Mary Daniels and her sister Nancy McCoy Hatfield for spreading information about the Hatfields to the McCoys.¹⁵ Nancy had married Johnse Hatfield, Cap's older brother. Due to Johnse and Nancy's proximity to Cap, he accused her and Mary Daniels of spying and decided to take matters into his own hands.¹⁶ Cap Hatfield, joined by Tom Wallace, a man who worked for him, went to Daniel's house and whipped the two women with a cow's tail as a threat to stop spreading information.¹⁷ Once news of the attacks on the women came out, Nancy's brother, Jeff McCoy sought revenge. He went to Cap's house to find Tom Wallace, who the women had identified as the main attacker. Cap was not at his house at the time, but Wallace was. McCoy and a man named Josiah Hurley captured Wallace and started taking him to Pikeville jail.¹⁸ Wallace escaped and fled back to Cap's house, where he barricaded himself inside after he sustained a flesh wound from being shot at by the two men.¹⁹ The men shot into the house at Wallace. This put Cap's wife, Nancy Smith Hatfield, directly in danger, as she had been sick in bed that day and could not protect herself from the gunfire.²⁰ Their shots were fruitless though, as they were unable to get Wallace to leave the house.²¹

Cap then sought the appointment of special constable for himself to have legal support to arrest McCoy and Hurley for their attack.²² He was able to capture the two and intended to take them to the Logan County Courthouse, but before doing so the two escaped. Amid the escape, Cap shot and killed Jeff, while Hurley managed to get away.²³ During this time, the feud between the two families had been publicized and became a state issue, with the involvement of the governors of West Virginia and Kentucky. The governor of Kentucky, S. B. Buckner filed requisition papers against the Hatfields for their indictment. West Virginia Governor, E. Willis Wilson held off on deciding on the requisition papers to determine the best method forward.²⁴

Despite this, Frank Phillips, who had delivered the requisition papers, had taken it upon himself to track down the Hatfields included in the requisition for arrest. This then spurred Cap Hatfield, at the apprehension of his father, to gather a group of men in a raid against the McCoys on January 1, 1888.²⁵ They went to the home of Randall McCoy where they shot inside, and tried to set the door and roof on fire.²⁶ Two of the children, Alifair and Calvin McCoy were killed during the attack, and their mother Sarah was injured.²⁷ Ellison Mounts, one of the members of the raid,

¹⁵ Hatfield and Spence, pg. 126

¹⁶ Hatfield, Coleman C., and F. Keith Davis. 2011. *The Feuding Hatfields & McCoys*. West Virginia: Woodland Press LLC.

¹⁷ Hatfield and Spence, pg. 127

¹⁸ Rice, pg. 33

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Swain, pg. 189

²¹ Rice, pg. 34

²² Ibid

²³ Swain, pgs. 189-190

²⁴ Waller, pg. 176

²⁵ Rice, pg. 58

²⁶ MacClintock, S. S. 2001. "The Kentucky Mountains and Their Feuds. II. The Causes of Feuds." *American Journal of Sociology* 7, no 2 (September): 171-187.

²⁷ MacClintock, pg. 182

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Logan County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

was accused and hanged for the murder of Alifair. While he was punished for this crime, there is evidence that Cap murdered Alifair. Alifair's mother, Sally McCoy, claimed that she heard her daughter yell out Cap's name before she was killed and said she did not believe Mounts killed her daughter.²⁸ This then led Phillips to retaliate, with the help of 38 others, arresting those involved in the raid. Cap managed to escape, but his great-uncle, Jim Vance, a prominent participant in the feud, was killed.

Phillips once again went after Cap in what is known as the Battle of Grapevine Creek on January 18, 1888. This would be one of the last fights of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, with one fatality and numerous wounded.²⁹ The Hatfields were warned of Phillips and his group coming by two young girls.³⁰ The Hatfields attempted to evade Phillips, who was joined by the McCoy's who had joined him. Phillips and his crew then went to Cap Hatfield's house. This is when Billy Dempsey, who had been guarding the house was shot and killed.³¹ Cap had been armed during the battle but failed to shoot any of the Phillips/McCoy crew.³² This battle led to the Hatfields seeking protection, where they eventually relocated to Main Island Creek in Logan County. Phillips was accused of kidnapping eight members and friends of the Hatfields when he captured them and took them to jail without going through the necessary legal channels.³³ This led to the Supreme Court Case *Mahon v. Justice*.³⁴ This specific case dealt with state's rights over the fact that Phillips, being a Kentucky representative, had kidnapped members of the Hatfield family in West Virginia and sent them to Kentucky to be tried.³⁵ Governor Wilson argued that it should have been under his jurisdiction to try the Hatfields. Ultimately, the Supreme Court determined that they had no jurisdiction in this case and the Hatfields were returned to Pikeville, Kentucky.³⁶ The court case, as well as the press coverage that the feud had picked up over the years, had made it national news. What was once a spat between two families, albeit dangerous, became a nationally recognized feud that led to grievances formed between the two states' governors and a Supreme Court case ruling that favored Kentucky. While some details of the feud are debated, what is not is the significance of this feud and how it has become ingrained in US history.

After the feud ended, Cap Hatfield attempted to reinvent himself and his family. He sent a letter to the *Wayne County News*, which was published on February 24, 1891, announcing that the feud was over and that he no longer wished to fight.³⁷ Cap's letter was a personal statement to end the discussions around the feud and his negative portrayal as a violent perpetrator. Hatfield said, "The war spirit in me has abated and I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace".³⁸ Hatfield went

²⁸ Waller, pg. 230

²⁹ Swain, pg. 193

³⁰ Hatfield and Spence, pg. 176

³¹ Ibid, pg. 177

³² Ibid, pg. 178

³³ Rice, pg. 79

³⁴ Rice, pg. 89

³⁵ Waller, pg. 215

³⁶ Waller, pg. 219

³⁷ Hatfield, William Anderson "Cap". *Wayne County News*. February 24, 1891.

³⁸ Ibid

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Name of Property

Logan County, WV

County and State

on to prove this statement throughout the rest of his life. He dedicated his last 40 years to working for a middle-class life for his family.

Although “the war spirit” in Cap had gone, he was not free from violence after the feud ended. Logan County, West Virginia started to industrialize in the late 1800s, leading to a change in culture and beliefs. Cap struggled to find steady work due to his reputation after the feud.³⁹ All these events, as well as the increasing power of the Republican party in West Virginia, led Cap to become a Republican.⁴⁰ This switch upset one man in particular, John Rutherford. The Rutherfords had once been good friends with the Hatfields, but the two families had fallen out.⁴¹ The falling out, and the political switch, led to growing hostility towards Cap. During the 1896 election in Matewan, West Virginia, Cap voted Republican. During the election, the Rutherfords and friends harassed Cap, eventually leading to violence. In the excitement, a man named Henderson Chambers was killed.⁴² This led to a fight with guns, where Cap and his stepson, Joseph Glenn, narrowly escaped. Some of the men from the election followed Cap and Joe as they fled, shooting at them. Cap shot and killed Elliot Rutherford in an act of self-defense.

Cap was told that he would have to stand trial for Rutherford’s death.⁴³ Due to a hung jury, with most of the jury arguing in favor of self-defense while one argued for manslaughter, Cap was charged with involuntary manslaughter and had to do jail time.⁴⁴

Cap did go to jail but escaped after three months of his sentence due to fears of old warrants from Kentucky being brought against him.⁴⁵ He escaped with the help of his wife, Nancy on July 30th, 1897.⁴⁶ Cap went into hiding, spending some time in the Yew Pine Mountains, and then eventually going to Oklahoma. In the 1890s he spent time in Colorado before returning home. In Colorado, he worked for a family. The family grew attached to Cap and appreciated all the work he did, offering to give him their farm when they passed, even after discovering who he was and his history.⁴⁷ Cap declined the offer and eventually returned to Main Island Creek to his family. Cap’s total time away from home is not known but is said to have been “...many months”.⁴⁸

Entering the last phase of his life, Cap took to studying law. His wife Nancy, who had been previously married and widowed, had taught him how to read and write after they married in 1882.⁴⁹ Cap took a correspondence law course after the Battle of Grapevine Creek, which got

³⁹ Hatfield and Spence, pg. 229

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ Hatfield and Spence, pg. 230

⁴² It is currently unknown who killed Henderson Chambers although Cap was charged for his death.

Hatfield and Spence, pg. 232

⁴³ Hatfield and Spence, pg. 234

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ Ibid

⁴⁶ Ibid

⁴⁷ Hatfield and Spence, pg. 234

⁴⁸ Ibid, pg. 235

⁴⁹ Waller, pg. 242

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Logan County, WV

Name of Property

County and State

him admitted to the bar in 1905.⁵⁰ He worked as a deputy sheriff late into his life, with reports of him working at least five years prior to his death.⁵¹ Cap became serious about ensuring middle-class financial stability for his family, especially after the death of his son, Shephard Hatfield, from malnutrition.⁵² Two of Cap's relatives followed in his footsteps and became lawyers. Cap created a law firm and was joined by his stepson Joe Glenn and granddaughter Aileen Hatfield.⁵³ Cap was more of a symbolic partner and didn't practice much in the firm.⁵⁴ Aileen Hatfield was the first woman to practice law in Logan County.⁵⁵

Cap passed away on August 22, 1930, due to a cancerous brain tumor. Cancer metastasized in his liver, kidneys, lungs, and brain. He also had numerous other masses throughout the rest of his body.⁵⁶

There are two other Hatfield family cemeteries that were listed on the National Register in 1980. The two Hatfield cemeteries were listed in the register together and were supported by the following areas of significance: exploration/settlement, politics/government, sculpture, and state/social history. Cap was buried separately from the other two Hatfield cemeteries. Dr. Coleman C. Hatfield, Cap's oldest son disputes claims that this was due to Devil Anse prohibiting it and credits it as Cap's own decision.⁵⁷ Dr. Hatfield says that Cap harbored resentment toward Devil Anse, for acting as a general sending out officers to fight his battles for him, specifically during the feud.⁵⁸

The land for the cemetery was reserved for the heirs and descendants of Cap and Nancy.⁵⁹ This includes the land with graves around the iron fence enclosure. The land was previously owned by Cap and Nancy Hatfield prior to their deaths.

The Cap Hatfield gravesite meets Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces and Graves because there are no other known surviving structures or sites associated with Cap. Both his house and a former property of his in Glen Alum are no longer extant. There is also a bridge connecting the former site of his house to Highway 44, but it was erected after his death, so it is not directly associated with him.

⁵⁰ Williamson, Dwight. 2016. "Cap Hatfield led one very interesting life," *Logan Banner*, March 25, 2016, https://www.loganbanner.com/news/cap-hatfield-led-one-very-interesting-life/article_09325728-ad2b-5e58-9c21-6c25425a5689.html

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² Hatfield and Spence, pg. 282

⁵³ Davis, F. Keith. 2016. "Escaping A Blood Feud With The McCoys, This Hatfield Found Peace Out West." October 9, 2016. <https://www.historynet.com/hatfields-mccoys-escape-west/>

⁵⁴ Waller, pg. 242

⁵⁵ Ibid

⁵⁶ Found in official autopsy report, Autopay No. 11597, Unit No. 32706 in the Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives

⁵⁷ Hatfield and Spence, pg. 154

⁵⁸ Ibid

⁵⁹ Louise Hatfield Carter vs. Joe M. Glenn, Et Als, 233 W. Va. 268 (1953).

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Davis, F. Keith. 2016. "Escaping A Blood Feud With The McCoys, This Hatfield Found Peace Out West." October 9, 2016. <https://www.historynet.com/hatfields-mccoys-escape-west/>

Hatfield, Coleman C., and Robert Y. Spence. 2003. *The Tale of The Devil: The Biography of Devil Anse Hatfield*. West Virginia: Woodland Press LLC.

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West Virginia Explorer. "Hatfield Cemeteries". <https://wvexplorer.com/attractions/historic-landmarks/hatfield-cemeteries/>

Williamson, Dwight. 2016. "Cap Hatfield led one very interesting life." March 25, 2016. https://www.loganbanner.com/news/cap-hatfield-led-one-very-interesting-life/article_09325728-ad2b-5e58-9c21-6c25425a5689.html

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.717804 | Longitude: -81.993285 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

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

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

The nominated site measures roughly 20 feet by 20 feet, bounded on all sides by a wrought iron fence. The cemetery encompassing this nominated site is described as Parcel No. 3 in Logan County Deed Book 233, Page 266. The parcel ID is 23-03-0206-0003-0000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was selected because it fully contains the nominated gravesite.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Julia Lasure
organization: Wingate University Alumni
street & number: 17314 Shadow Bark Dr
city or town: Cornelius state: NC zip
code: 28031
e-mail: lasurejulia@gmail.com
telephone: 704-996-6430
date: 7/24/2023

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

1 of 4. West Virginia Property Viewer Tax Map

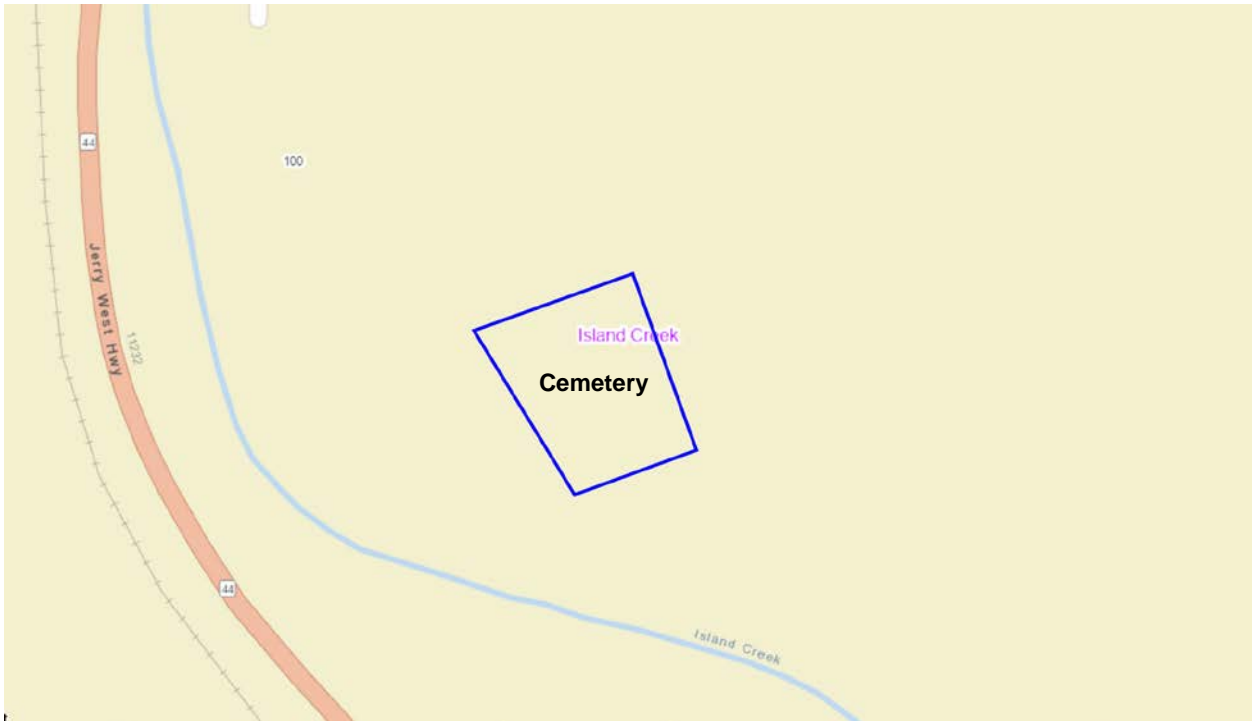
2 of 4. Historic Property Map

3 of 4. USGS Map

4 of 4. Sketch Map

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

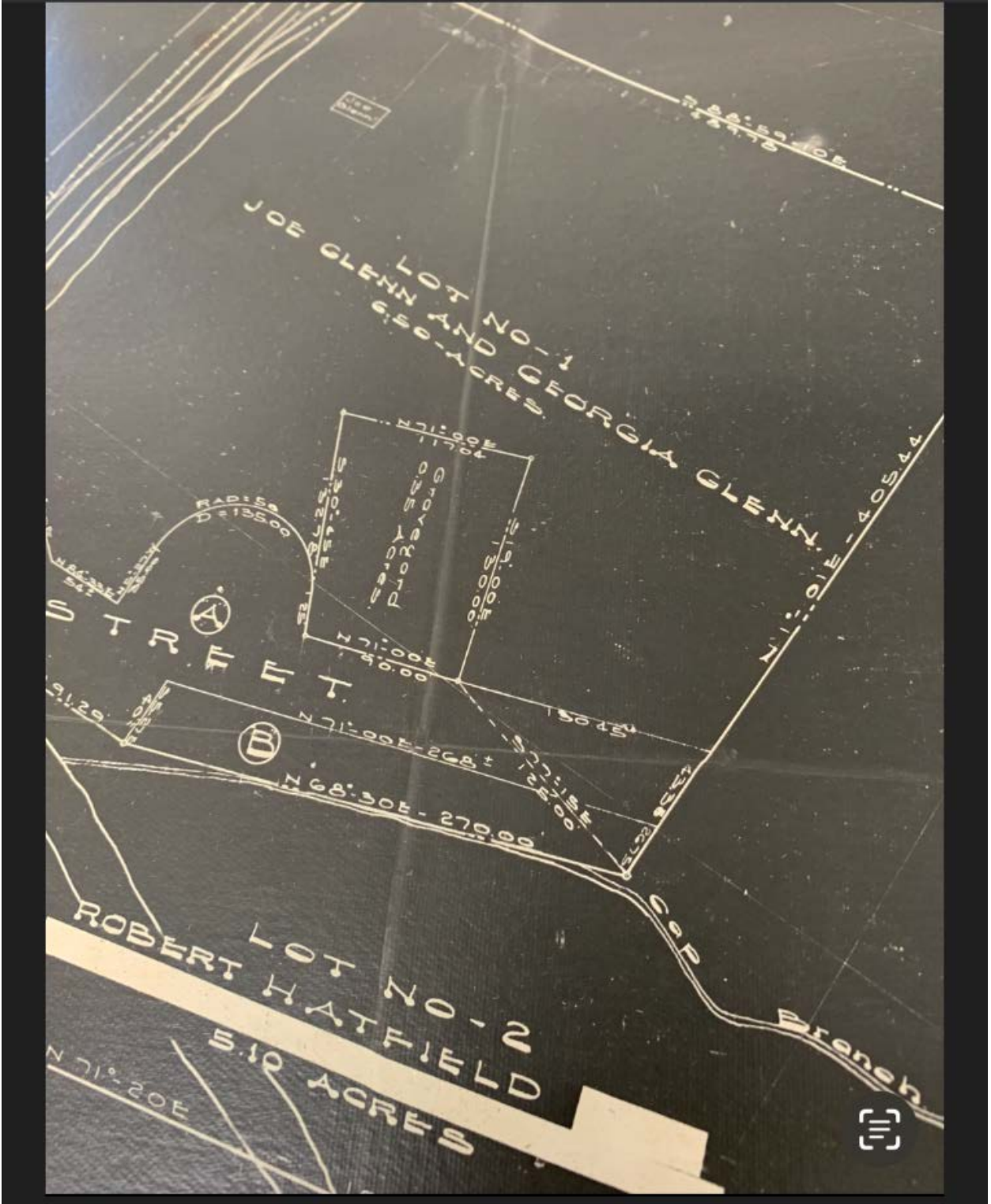
Logan County, WV
County and State



1 of 4. West Virginia Property Viewer Tax Map

Name of Property

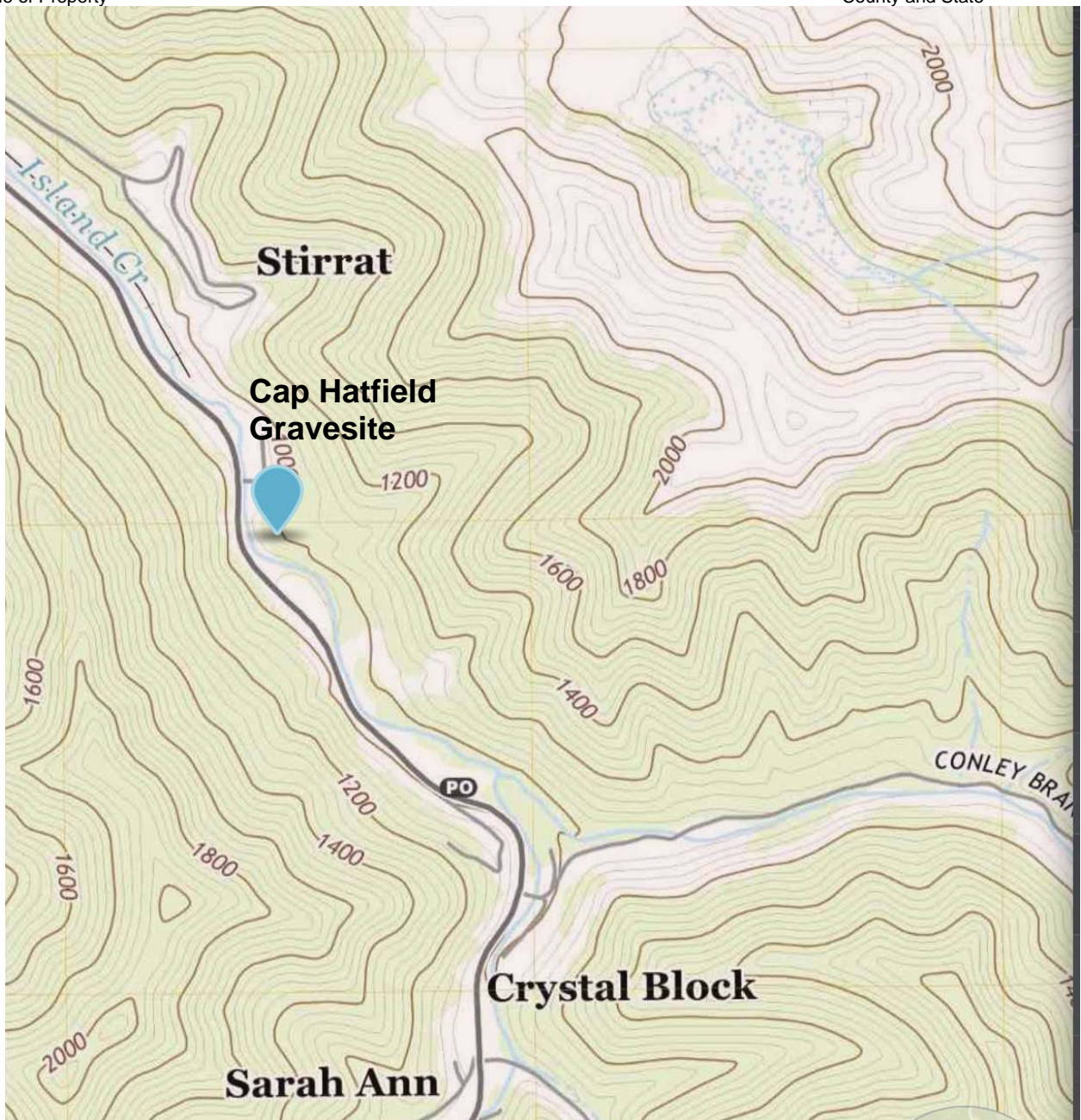
County and State



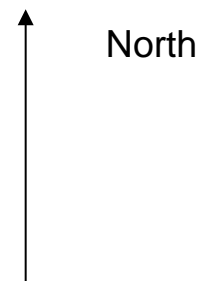
2 of 4. Historic Property Map

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State



3 of 4. USGS Map
Man Quadrangle 2023
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)
You need to identify what map this is, noting at least the quadrangle

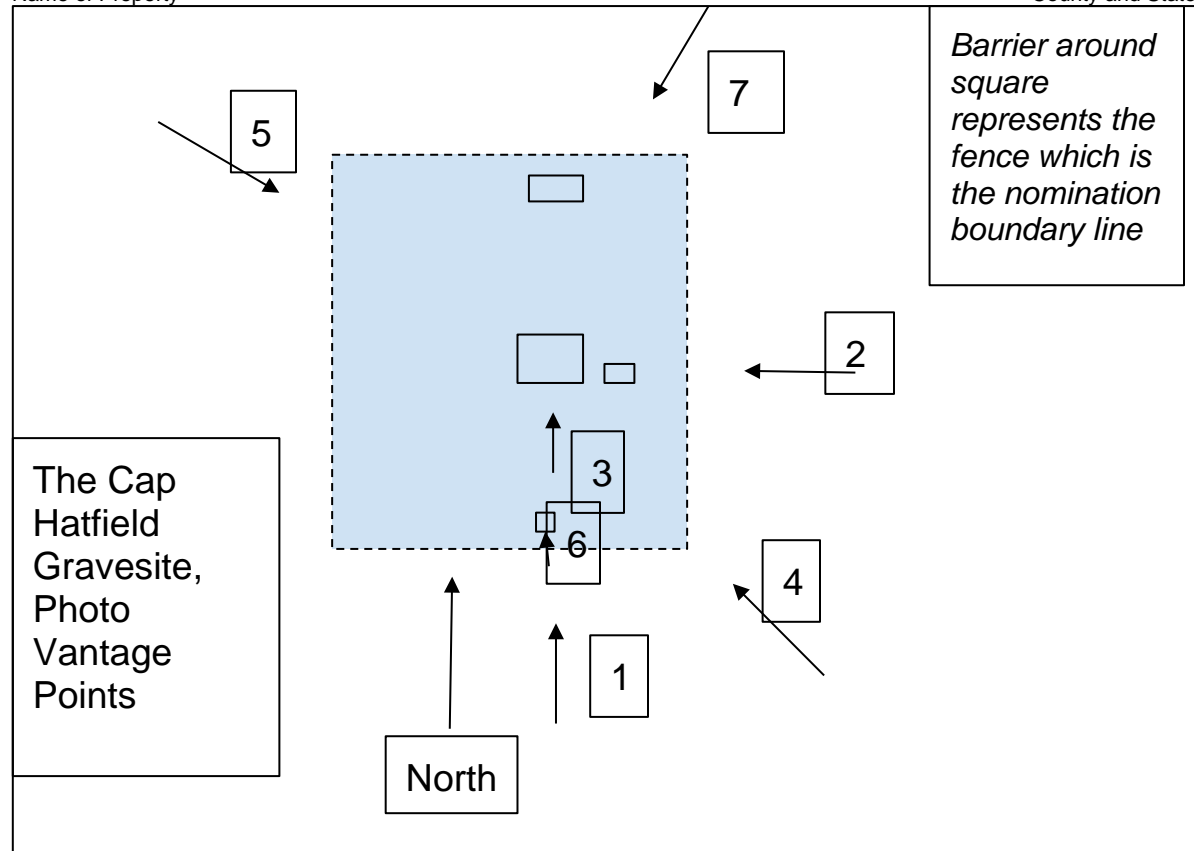


Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Logan County, WV

Name of Property

County and State



4 of 4. Sketch Map

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Name of Property

Logan County, WV

County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Cap Hatfield Gravesite / Glenn Family Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Stirrat

County: Logan County

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Peggy Mynes

Date Photographed: March 2023

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

- 1 of 7. Cap and Nancy Hatfield's grave marker facing north.
- 2 of 7. Cap and Nancy Hatfield's grave marker facing east.
- 3 of 7. Up close of Cap and Nancy Hatfield's grave marker with their engravings, facing north.
- 4 of 7. Cap and Nancy's gravesite, as well as the other non-contributing graves and the wrought iron fence facing northeast.
- 5 of 7. The Cap and Nancy Hatfield Gravesite including the fence and memorial bench from the west.
- 6 of 7. An up-close photograph of Cap Hatfield's footstone taken from the north.
- 7 of 7. The Cap and Nancy Hatfield grave marker from the back taken from the south.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State



1 of 7. Cap and Nancy Hatfield's grave marker facing north.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State



2 of 7. Cap and Nancy Hatfield's grave marker from the east.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Name of Property

Logan County, WV

County and State



3 of 7. Up close of Cap and Nancy Hatfield's grave marker with their engravings, facing north.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State



4 of 7. Cap and Nancy's gravesite, as well as the other non-contributing graves and the wrought iron fence facing northeast.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State



5 of 7. The Cap and Nancy Hatfield Gravesite including the fence and memorial bench from the west.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State



6 of 7. An up-close photograph of Cap Hatfield's footstone taken from the north.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite
Name of Property

Logan County, WV
County and State



7 of 7. The Cap and Nancy Hatfield grave marker from the back taken from the south.

Cap Hatfield Gravesite

Name of Property

Logan County, WV

County and State

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

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

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

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