

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 Property

Historic name: Mt. Hope Cemetery & Mausoleum

Other names/site number: I.O.O.F. Cemetery of Huntington, Hillcrest Cemetery

Name of related multiple property listing:

The Early Community Mausoleum Movement in Indiana

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1700 West Park Drive

City or town: Huntington State: IN County: Huntington

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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 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 local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

Mt. Hope Cemetery & Mausoleum
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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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>22</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

MID-19TH CENTURY: Exotic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: STONE: Granite
STONE: Limestone
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE: Marble

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 Mt. Hope Cemetery & Mausoleum site composes nearly forty acres on Huntington's west side. Known as the city's first organized cemetery from 1877, its hillside location with large trees and knolls features Rural Cemetery Movement planning in its larger, original east sections. This older area features winding drives, monumental gravestones, and family mausolea. When the cemetery added a large Egyptian Revival community mausoleum designed by Mahurin & Mahurin in 1919, it began an expansion on its west side that featured a simpler plat and gravestones reflective of early 20th century tastes. Of note are five family mausolea and a small, separate cemetery known as Hillcrest, purchased by the city from Mt. Hope in 1888 to relocate graves of early Huntington pioneers. The cemetery retains its composition conveying the Rural Cemetery Movement design, as well as drives and other features that demonstrate historic integrity.

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Narrative Description

SITES

Mt. Hope Cemetery (1877) is considered a contributing site. An additional 8.4 acres were purchased in 1927 (left side of photo 01) to complete the total acreage of the cemetery today, approximately 38.4 acres. Hillcrest Cemetery (1888, photo 50) is also considered a contributing site that was developed by the city within the larger cemetery purchased by the Odd Fellows Lodge and will be described separately.

Note that drive designations used are not historic names, but rather are being used to provide some additional clarity in describing locations. These correlate to the nomination map.

Mt. Hope Cemetery, 1877. Rural Cemetery Movement. Contributing (site)

Mt. Hope Cemetery is located on the north side of West Park Drive (formerly Matilda Street and Highway 24), approximately one mile west of Huntington's historic commercial center. The hillside cemetery rises from the north side of the road in a wooded area. The south side of the road has a manufacturing facility (seen in the background of photo 05) located between the road and the Little (Wabash) River and the former location of the Wabash & Erie Canal south of the manufacturing site. The historic Forks of the Wabash is located approximately a half mile west of the cemetery. The roughly forty-acre site contains approximately 8,000 graves.

Most of the cemetery was developed in 1877 during the Rural Cemetery Movement's popularity. This area of winding drives encircling knolls in the natural landscape composes the large southeast portion of Mt. Hope Cemetery (photo 27 best exemplifies this). This area has an east-west frontage drive (EW-1) along the north side of Park Drive with two entries at either end onto Park Drive (photo 02 and background of photo 20). Four asphalt-paved drives (NS-1,2,3,5) lead from the frontage drive up the hill to the north, winding around various sections (photos 04, 11, 25). They converge at a middle east/west drive (EW-3) that bisects the cemetery, then continue again as three drives that lead north to the back east/west drive (EW-6). The cemetery's sections in this original part are labeled A through P, and Z, though no markings for letters F and J appear on cemetery maps. The organic and triangular shaped sections have radiating grave lots (best expressed in the lot plats on the continuation page) and feature several large specimen trees likely planted in 1877. A few of these sections feature some form of concrete or stone retaining walls and curbs on their perimeter. Notable among these is the concrete retaining wall that is around the entire perimeter of section A; it features openings for drives and steps aligning with how the section is further divided into lot sections by gravel walkways (photo 16). Another notable retaining wall is located along the east side of section O where the Taylor family lot is located (seen on the right side of photo 26). It features large blocks of rusticated limestone, steps, and urns. Three east/west concrete lanes bisect section B in the southeast corner (photo 24); these lead up the hill and are scored to prevent slipping. See the section on structures below for further descriptions of these resources.

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Of the four north/south drives in the older portion of the cemetery, likely the NS-2 drive was developed last as it accessed the community mausoleum built in 1919 (photos 04-05). Of the three remaining asphalt-paved drives, both the middle (NS-3) and west (NS-1) drives ascend the hill fairly dramatically while the east drive (NS-5) gradually climbs the hill as it skirts its east side (photo 25). Following the NS-3 drive, one ascends the hill as the drive curves northeastward between sections E and C (photo 11).

Section E contains a circular knoll from which stones radiate out and on which were planted a few trees, now quite large (photo 12). Notable gravestones in this area include the large white granite Harman & Lucinda Stults marker (1911/1921, left side of photo 12) which features a rusticated design and palm leaf design at the top. It is located on the south edge of the knoll in section E. There are also a few locations of graves and gravestones of relocated individuals on this knoll, two of whom were Civil War soldiers (right side of photo 12).

Beginning with the oldest sections east of NS-1 and south of EW-3, Section G, adjoining the north side of section E, has a clear radiating pattern away from the knoll and a commanding view of the community mausoleum to the northwest. Two interesting stones in this area are side by side and while not large, feature nice carvings. The Jackson & Sarah Dial gravestone (1917/1921, photo 14) features a carving recessed in the top of the white stone, under an arch, with a female figure shown clinging to a cross under which is carved "Rock of Ages." The stone, adjacent to the south, belongs to their daughter, Dora Dial Blasdell (1914, left side of photo 14). It features a long inscription describing the loss of their daughter on the south side of the gray stone. Near the northwest corner of section G are two identical red granite stones carved in the shape of a large Gothic arch with a panel of carved flowers and leaves descending on the stone. These belong to the Geedy and King families and date to c. 1940 (right side of photo 49).

Along the east side of the NS-3 drive, between sections E and C are several prominent stones. These include the tall, white granite gravestone of Ralph Brandt, near the southwest corner of section C (1919, right side of photo 11). It features stylized columns and entablature with rows of Greek keys. The central part of the monument has a bronze plaque dedicated by the Wood Wire and Metal Lathers International Union for whom Brandt served as General Secretary-Treasurer from 1905-1919. The Isenberg gravestone is gray granite and features an interesting broken, fluted Corinthian column that rises along the side of the stone and is toppled over the top of the stone (1919, background of photo 15). Just north of the Isenberg stone is a row of six plain white marble tablets belonging to the Myers and McClelland family (photo 15). The carvings face north and feature weeping willow trees and the I.O.O.F. chain-link symbol in the top of the marker. The dates of death range from the 1840-1860s and represent another group of graves relocated from other burial grounds (see Social History section below).

A tall red granite obelisk (Samuel & Elizabeth Purviance gravestone, c. 1890, right side of photo 16) is in the northwest corner of section C, on the southeast side of the intersection of the NS-4 drive with the bisecting EW-2 drive. This is one of several similar red and gray granite obelisks that dot the hillside of section C. Samuel Purviance was one of Huntington's early business leaders and elected officials. A large white oak tree, likely planted in 1877, is near the center of section C (right side of photo 17), and an old red pine and sugar maple descend the hill on the

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southeast side of section C. A notable gravestone in this area is the Frederick Dick stone (1898, photo 18) which features a white granite base, with rounded corners, that supports a massive black granite sphere. Dick was a native of Germany and one of the city's early pioneer merchants, establishing a clothing store and becoming partners in Citizen's Bank. While there are several of these sphere-style gravestones at Mt. Hope, this seems to be the largest. A molded concrete gravestone for the Emerick family, in the shape of a tree trunk, is in the southeast corner of section C (1890, right of middle in photo 19). It is one of several of these types of stones in the original cemetery. The Bippus Mausoleum (1905, photo 47) is in the east half of section C, against the NS-4 drive. It projects from the hillside and has a temple front. The Bippus name is among a few of the more prominent family names in Huntington's early history, with members of the family engaging in both civic affairs and industry.

Section O is a triangular-shaped section northeast of section C, southeast of section A, and west of section B. Section O is dominated by the Taylor Mausoleum (1913) in its north corner. The white granite temple-like structure features rows of fluted columns that support a massive entablature. It is perched on a rise in section O and has its own stone retaining wall along the east edge of section O against the NS-4 drive between sections O and B. The Taylor Mausoleum features prominently in the east half of the cemetery and can be seen in photos 26-30.

Section B cascades downhill to the east and south (photo 26). It is the only section that features historic concrete lanes scored to prevent slipping (photo 24). The gravestones in this section are more modest. Three that are of note include the Fooshee marker, the only white bronze marker in the cemetery, located near the middle of section B near the NS-5 drive (photo 21). The marker belongs to Lucy Favorite Fooshee and was erected in 1900 next to a small bronze bed-like marker for her one-month old son, Abram, who died in 1892. George, the father and husband, has a simple granite marker next to the white bronze marker. The William Brown gravestone (1884, photo 22), a large red granite temple-like stone features carved columns, pediments, and quatrefoil designs, is located northwest of the Fooshee marker. Another molded concrete tree trunk marker belongs to Calvin and Kate Lyon (1891, photo 23). This marker is inscribed with information that Calvin was killed in 1891 and features a carving of a steam locomotive. It is near the center of section B, on the north side of one of the bisecting concrete lanes. Calvin Lyon was a train engineer and lost his life in a train wreck that occurred with his engine in the city. The north end of section B features a low wall composed of fieldstone boulders at the perimeter with the EW-3 drive between it and section H (seen on the right side of photo 27).

Sections Z and D are along the east edge of the cemetery, on the east side of the NS-5 drive (right side of photo 25). It has similarly scaled markers to those in section C, but also offers a commanding view of the Taylor Mausoleum that rises on the hill to the west (photo 26, right side). Section I is between sections B and K and features no grave markers, but rather is an island between converging drives (it is shielded from view on the right side of photo 27).

Section K is north of section D, along the east boundary of the cemetery near the original section's north end. Between sections K and D is the Collin Mausoleum built into the hillside (right side of photo 25). The concrete structure was built in 1909 with a concrete roof over which lawn has grown. Pet Hill, a small pet cemetery (non-contributing site), is to its southeast.

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Section A is a large, rounded knoll with a massive Chinkapin Oak, likely planted in 1877, near its center (left side of photo 28). The section has a concrete retaining wall around its perimeter with openings for walking paths and steps (photos 13, 16, and 31). Of note in this section are the twin red granite gravestones surmounted with bronze cast lions (photo 28) for Lee Bowers II (1962) and Raymond PeGan (1958). The markers are side-by-side, in an L, and overlook the hillside to the east toward the large oak and Taylor Mausoleum to the southeast. Another interesting gravestone belongs to Urban and Sarah Grossman (c. 1920, left side of photo 29). The white granite stone has raised letters for the Grossman name. The granite block has bronze feet on top to hold a four-sided black granite block, resting on top. It is located near the middle of section A, on the north side of the EW-2 drive between sections A and O. This section also features the only two flat crypt-like gravestones near the center of the section. They belong to Cornelious and Lulu Hettmansperger (1930/1937, photo 30). They are a flat slab of concrete with a raised block at the west end onto which bronze plaques are fastened.

Sections H and M have similar compositions. They are elliptical and surrounded by drives. They form the middle north half of the original part of the cemetery and are bisected by a short, drive (EW-5, photo 34). Section H features the gray granite Peter Anderson stone (1906) that is carved with an Ionic column and pall across the top of the tall stone (right side of photos 32 and 33). Anderson's stone is inscribed with the words, Order Railway Conductors Atlantic Div 120. Another interesting arrangement is the Kline family lot, which features a large cut block of granite, located on the west end of section H (c. 1920, left side of photo 33). The monument is sheared off at an angle, having a west-facing bronze plaque with the family name in the front. Seven smaller granite headstones radiate out from the large stone. The east end of Section H also features the only carved stone cross, belonging to the Randolph family. The large white granite cross surmounts a two-tiered base and dates to c. 1907 (right side of photo 34). An old poplar tree, again likely planted in 1877, is near the top of the hill in the east half of the section. It was struck by lightning and is in decline (right side of photo 34). Next to the tree is a large red granite sarcophagus-like gravestone belonging to the Thompson family (1914, seen in Photo 34 between the cross and tree). The top of the stone features a cornice and hipped top with full-round arches on each side. This is the largest of this type of stone in the cemetery.

Section M features four unusual steel crosses, in pairs near each other in the west half of the section (see photo 38). These are painted white and carry bronze plates with the names of the individuals (Paynes and Hammers), and smaller plates describing their service in World Wars I and II. Section M also has the white granite Glenn family marker, a wide stone with a tall, tapered base on which the Glenn name is carved in raised letters. The marker (c. 1920, photo 37) features a cross and crown on the north side and an eagle with two heads on a sword on the south side. The marker is surrounded by smaller headstones of the Glenn family who served in the military. It is located in the east half of Section M.

Sections P and L are located in the northeast corner of the cemetery. Section L features some paver brick curbing and concrete retaining wall and steps on its southeast side (photo 35). Section P, separated from L by EW-5 drive and from section M by NS-5 drive, hosts two interesting markers. A dark gray granite stone belonging to Clodie Todd is inscribed with a

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Woodmen of the World Memorial logo in the top (1916). The William and Charity Hosler stone (1913, photo 36) is of white marble and features an interesting carving technique which makes the stone and full-round arch supported by Ionic columns appear to be in the process of being carved, but not yet complete.

Section N is a small, triangular-shaped section with a massive poplar tree, likely planted in 1877, in its north end (left side of photo 40). Section N is between sections M and H northeast of the community mausoleum. The Fanning Mausoleum (1946, photos 39-40) occupies a small triangular section north of section N in the northwest corner of the original cemetery. It is on an axis with the NS-3 drive that leads along the west edge of the original cemetery.

In 1919, Mt. Hope Memorial Mausoleum (photo 07) was constructed near the middle of the west edge of the original cemetery. Positioned on a knoll, the mausoleum has a commanding view to the south from its raised front porch (photo 05). A slightly curving drive (NS-2) was extended north from the frontage drive to the mausoleum (photo 04). With the mausoleum, two additional sections were opened by Mt. Hope Cemetery for interments. The drives and grave lots were laid out in a simple grid form with two north/south drives (NS-7 and NS-2) dividing the area into Mausoleum Park 1 and 2 (photos 41-42). An area dedicated to small children's burials is located in the southwest corner of Mausoleum Park 2 (foreground of photo 43). These sections feature modest stones of simple granite dating to the 1910s and newer.

Another similar section was added and opened for interments in the southwest corner of the site by the early 1930s (photos 02, 45). It has a main north/south drive (NS-1) bisecting the new area into Memorial Gardens A & B (seen ascending the hill in photo 02). The administration and grounds building (1987, non-contributing building, left side of photo 02) is in the southwest corner of this section and is connected by the frontage EW-1 drive north of Park Drive. In these later sections, where a grid plan was followed, the tombstones are more standard and much simpler in design. EW-3 drive was developed leading from the community mausoleum west to a new north/south drive (NS-7) along the west edge of the cemetery. At the west end of EW-3 drive, the Nave family mausoleum was constructed in 1965 (photo 44). Adjacent to its south, the Swank family crypt was constructed in the same year (left side of photo 44). A long, concrete platform for three gravestones near the middle part of Memorial Garden B features two stone benches between the LaMont and VanAntwerp stones (c. 1950, photo 48). This is an interesting feature that provides for sitting and resting by family members who visit. Also of note in this section is the set of steps built into the hillside off the west side of the main NS-2 drive leading to the community mausoleum. The steps feature a granite stone inscribed with the name Fitch (c. 1950, left side of photo 04).

Though owned by Mt. Hope in the late 1800s, the northern third of Mt. Hope Cemetery from which Hillcrest Cemetery was platted and sold to the City of Huntington, was not opened for burials until the 1990s (left side of photo 46). This area features a variety of rectilinear and curved drives that border sections. This area of Mt. Hope is known as Hope Lawn Memorial and is divided into sections A through I. This area is identified on the nomination map as Hope Lawn Memorial, c. 1990. The area reflects modern cemetery gravestone designs. An area dedicated to veterans featuring a flagpole (left side of photo 46) is located in section H and "baby land" for

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small children is located in the front part of section I. Both areas are just north of the rear EW-6 drive and west of Hillcrest Cemetery.

Hillcrest Cemetery, 1888. Contributing (site)

Hillcrest is a 1.2-acre site purchased from Mt. Hope Cemetery in 1888 by the city of Huntington. The L-shaped cemetery is located at the northeast corner of Mt. Hope Cemetery, separated with modern chain link fencing along its west and south boundaries with Mt. Hope. A gateway is at the corner (see structures section, seen in the background of the right side of photo 46). Initially, the graves located in Hillcrest Cemetery were relocated from areas in and around the city (see Social History section below). It also became the burial ground for paupers and indigent residents of the city and is sometimes referred to as “potters’ field.” A plateau with a large sycamore tree is in the front part of Hillcrest (photo 50). There are roughly six-to-eight rows of graves, most marked with small white marble headstones with limited carvings. Those graves nearer the tree and east end of this area are mostly those relocated from other burial grounds and include death dates from the late 1840s into the 1860s. Many of these are Civil War soldiers, many of which are marked by modern bronze plaques next to their headstone. James R. Mills, an assistant surgeon of the 47th Indiana infantry who died in 1863 has one of these plaques mounted on a concrete base. It is next to a fieldstone boulder that may have served as Mills’ initial marker.

Pet Hill, 1993. Non-contributing (site)

The small garden-like site for pet burials is located off the east side of the NS-5 drive.

The following is a complete list of other resources in Mt. Hope Cemetery. Resource numbers are in parenthesis and correlate with the site map:

BUILDINGS

Mt. Hope Memorial Mausoleum, 1919. Egyptian Revival (1)

Mahurin & Mahurin, Architects. Geake Brothers Construction (Ft. Wayne)¹

The mausoleum is perched on the third and tallest knoll in the cemetery, in the west half, near the middle of the site. It fronts the EW-2 drive that bisects the older part of the cemetery and is angled slightly southeast. The main drive of the cemetery (NS-2) extends from the front to the mausoleum, creating a dramatic view as the building rises before you (photo 04). The symmetrical building is composed of smooth-cut limestone in large blocks. It has a taller, central chamber with a raised entry and wings that project east and west from the chamber. The building features a tall base, tapered at the top, and Doric pilasters that divide the wings into four bays on the front and back facades (photo 08) and three bays in the east and west facades (background of photos 32 and 43). The east and west facades feature a row of three stained art glass windows in metal frames (c. 1975 glass). The building has immense outside corner bays on the wings. A stone cornice and tall parapet wall top the wings. The parapet is pierced with four square

¹ “Mausoleum Site Chosen” *Huntington Herald*. 10 April 1919. Pg. 1, col. 4

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openings in each wing on the back façade (photo 08). These allow the roof to drain to spouts built into the cornice.

The front façade of the central chamber has an original raised stone porch capped with concrete with steps that lead down to the drive on its east side and a wide concrete ramp on its west side (photo 07). The porch and ramp feature modern (c. 1975) metal railings. The central chamber of the front façade features a wide portico that projects forward. It is flanked by narrow bays that feature a modern metal window and stone surround topped by a cornice. The portico features large pilasters carved with lotus flowers. To the inside of the pilasters are Egyptian style stone columns, in antis, that flank a recessed pair of bronze entry doors. The doors feature windows in the top half with stylized cast bronze grilles featuring lotus flowers. A large transom divided into 21 lites is above the doors. The pilasters and columns support an entablature with a frieze carved with MT. HOPE MEMORIAL in raised letters. Carved stylized panels of a rising sun flank the name block in the frieze. A carved pediment tops the entablature; it features a raised bullseye and staggered blocks (an abstraction of an Egyptian winged sun disk) and key in the top. The back façade of the central chamber features three bays (two narrow outside bays). Each bay has a metal window composed of stained art glass (glass is from c. 1975, photo 10). The middle bay features a tall frieze topped by a pediment with key at the top.

The interior of the building features a chapel in the central chamber. It is flanked by small holding rooms in the front corners and wide passageways that lead into the wings where rows of crypts are located. The north end of the chapel features a large surround of marble with pilasters and pediment for the Dick family crypt (photo 09). The opening has a metal gate with lotus flower design. The opening is flanked by marble piers that support urns. The chapel area features metal clerestory windows and a raked ceiling. The wings feature family crypt rooms immediately off the chapel (left side of photo 10, Hawley family crypt shown). These feature simple surrounds of marble pilasters and family names carved into the frieze over the entry. The entries also feature metal gates with a lotus flower design. The remaining crypts in the wings are stacked four rows tall and divided into three bays by pilasters of three vaults along each wall (photo 10). The mausoleum floor is terrazzo, and the clerestory walls and ceiling are plaster in the chapel. The walls are clad with white marble and a modern acoustic tile ceiling is in the wings.

Mahurin & Mahurin, under Marshall S. Mahurin, was one of the best-known architectural firms in the larger region surrounding their home in Fort Wayne during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Marshall Mahurin was first identified in the firm of Wing & Mahurin until 1907, then with Guy Mahurin in the firm of Mahurin & Mahurin. It is unknown if Marshall Mahurin completed designs for other mausolea other than the community mausoleum at Mt. Hope, but there does not appear to be any other work by the firm with Egyptian influence.

Administration & Grounds Building, 1987. Non-contributing (2)

The one-story, side-gabled building is situated in the front, southwest corner of the cemetery. The building contains an office, two garage bays, and has metal siding above a wainscot of stone. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Seen on the left side of photo 02.

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LANDSCAPE STRUCTURES

Gateway, 1930. Contributing (3)

The gateway is composed of two brick piers capped with stone, with landscaping and a non-historic wood sign between. The gateway aligns with the primary NS-2 drive leading to the large mausoleum but does not function as a gate per se. Inset into the front of the piers are cast metal panels. The west panel features words in raised lettering "MT. HOPE I.O.O.F" and the east panel features words in raised lettering "TRUSTEES 1877 WM. M. BELL H.B. SAYLOR W.H. D. LEWIS 1930." See photo 03.

Stone Retaining Wall (east side of main NS-2 drive), c. 1900. Contributing (4)

A short stone retaining wall is on the east curve with the front EW-1 drive and its intersection with the main NS-2 drive leading to the mausoleum (right side of photo 01). The wall is composed of small fieldstone and concrete cap that is embedded with smaller stones in its outside face. The wall wraps the front (south) part of section E to the NS-3 drive that leads north between sections E and C.

Concrete Retaining Wall (west side of main NS-2 drive), 1927. Contributing (5)

A short concrete retaining wall lines the west side of the main NS-2 drive leading to the large mausoleum (left side of photo 01). It flares out slightly at the drive's intersection with the front EW-1 drive. It was installed in 1927 with the purchase and expansion of the cemetery known as the Memorial Gardens sections (A & B).

Fitch Steps (west side of main NS-2 drive), c. 1957. Contributing (6)

The wide set of concrete steps are composed of landings at the top and bottom, five risers, and four treads (left side of photo 04). A small granite stone carved with the name FITCH is centered in the top riser and dates to the death of Everett Vincent Fitch in 1957. The steps lead up into Memorial Gardens B.

Section A Retaining Wall, c. 1920. Contributing (7)

Original Mt. Hope Cemetery Section A is the only section entirely curbed by a concrete retaining wall. The section is one of three knolls in the cemetery. The wall varies in height from about two feet to less than a foot where the land is graded to include lanes and sets of concrete steps up into the section. Walking paths break the wall near the middle of its east and west sides while concrete steps break the wall near the middle of its north and south sides. The steps are composed of top and bottom landings and two steps with one tread. Because they are integrated into the wall, the steps are not counted separately. See photos 13, 16, right side of photos 27, 31.

Taylor Lot Retaining Wall & Urns, 1913. Contributing (8)

The Taylor Lot composes most of section O and is curbed with rusticated limestone block that forms a retaining wall along the section's east side. The wall is composed of one course of block along its south half and two courses along its north half. The halves are divided by a set of limestone steps. The north half features rounded ends where two large urns are fixed to the top of the wall. A second set of steps is near the south end of the wall where it transitions to smooth-cut

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stone for a retaining wall. Because the steps and urns are integrated to the retaining wall, they are not counted separately. This feature was constructed in tandem with the Taylor Mausoleum in 1913 and is best seen on the right side of photo 26.

Section B Concrete Lanes (three structures), c. 1920. Contributing (9)

Three east/west concrete lanes bisect section B leading up from the east NS-5 drive to the NS-4 drive dividing section B from sections C and O. These concrete lanes are formed in sections and are scored to provide traction to vehicles ascending or stopped on the hillside. These are counted as separate resources/structures from the general development of drives and driving surfaces throughout the cemetery because of their age and unusual formation and purpose. See photos 22 and 24.

Section B Stone Wall, c. 1900. Contributing (10)

The north end of original Mt. Hope Cemetery's section B features a curved fieldstone wall that forms a perimeter along the drive. The wall is composed of large boulders with limited mortar. See the right side of photo 27.

Section L Concrete & Brick Retaining Wall, c. 1910. Contributing (11)

The southeast curved line of section L features a curb composed of brick pavers in its west half and a concrete retaining wall in its north half. The transition between the two features a small set of concrete steps. This is located on the north side of the drive separating sections L and K. See photo 35.

Columbarium, c. 1990. Non-contributing (12)

A modern granite columbarium is located off the west side of the large mausoleum. It has four rows of black granite niches and is capped with gray granite. This structure is seen just in front of the mausoleum in photo 43.

Hillcrest Cemetery Gate & Fence, c. 1910/1982. Non-contributing (13)

When the small Hillcrest Cemetery section transferred to Huntington Township, the trustee installed modern aluminum chain link fence along its perimeter that fronted the back EW-6 drive of Mt. Hope Cemetery, and the boundary it shares with Mt. Hope to the west. Two large steel pipes were installed in its southwest-facing entry on which two historic iron gates were installed. At the top of the gateway an arched, historic sign with the word HILLCREST was installed. The gates and sign came from the end of a driveway that led to the coal bins on the Warren Street side of the old brick courthouse. While the ironwork itself is historic, because it was relocated to this site during the 1980s, it is non-contributing. The gateway is seen in the right background of photo 46.

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MAUSOLEA & CRYPT STRUCTURES

Bippus (George & Sarah) Mausoleum, Classical Revival, 1905. Contributing (14)

Cross Brothers, suppliers (Northfield, VT); H. V. Peden & Co., contractor (Huntington)

The Bippus Mausoleum is located in the east half of section C and faces south (photo 47). It is composed of large white-grey granite with a temple front and a wide set of granite steps flanked by short walls of granite. The corners of the mausoleum are wide Doric pilasters. The front wall features a pair of fluted, Doric columns on a tall base that flank the entry. The columns support a frieze carved with the name BIPPUS in low relief. A pair of bronze doors compose the entry. They have a panel in the bottom that features an upside-down torch in low relief. The top of the doors features a window with a grille over the glass. The top of the mausoleum features a cornice and gabled roof of granite. The front features a pediment topped with an acroterion. Smaller, carved acroteria are on each corner. The building arrangement “enabled the designer to secure a classic Grecian effect”² and it was modeled after the mausoleum being erected by former Indiana Governor Durbin in Indianapolis. It was anticipated to cost \$4,500. James Amedan traveled from the quarries in Vermont to superintend construction of the mausoleum.³

E. A. Collins Mausoleum, Classical Revival, 1909. Contributing (15)

J. W. Shock Cement Company, contractor (Huntington)

The Collins Mausoleum is constructed of concrete and built into the hill on the south end of section K and faces south (right side of photo 25). The mausoleum features a wide front wall composed of poured concrete and fronted with a slurry coat scored to resemble block coursing. The entry, near the center of the wall, faces south and features a pair of round columns that support a lintel over the entryway. The lintel has the name COLLINS carved into its face. Recessed panels are in the wall, flanking the entry. The entry is sealed with modern concrete block. A gabled roof composed of concrete is over the entryway behind the lintel (which forms a parapet-like feature). The roof of the mausoleum is covered with lawn and the west extents of the mausoleum wall is topped by concrete tapered back into the hillside. The mausoleum was reported to contain fourteen crypts and finished on the exterior and interior with “marblecrete” a product developed by the contractor, J. W. Shock. The estimated construction cost was \$1,000.⁴

E. T. Taylor Mausoleum, Classical Revival, 1913. Contributing (16)

William Stevens, architect (Huntington/Chicago); Joseph Pageau & Son, contractor (Chicago)⁵

The Taylor Mausoleum is located at the north end of section O, near the NS-4 drive separating sections O and B, and faces southwest. The mausoleum figures prominently in the cemetery and can be seen in photos 26-30. The structure is composed of white granite and resembles a small Greek temple. It features a two-tiered base from which rise six fluted Doric columns on each long side. The short (east and west) ends have flush walls with bronze-framed doorways to the long center chamber. The chamber features recessed panels with family member names carved into the stone. The top of each panel is carved with Roman lattice. The north and south side of

² “A Fine Memorial” *Huntington Herald*. 13 May 1905. Pg. 1, col. 5

³ “Bippus Mausoleum Is Now Complete” *Huntington Herald*. 10 Jan 1906. Pg. 1, col. 6

⁴ “Mausoleum” *Morning Times* (Huntington) 27 June 1909. Pg. 1. Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file

⁵ “Mausoleum Contract Let” *Huntington Press*. 8 July 1913. Pg. 5, col. 2

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the chamber feature entries composed of pairs of bronze doors, divided into five panels, and a highly detailed bronze surround. The surround features a cornice supported by scroll brackets and frieze with the name TAYLOR in low relief. The columns carry a tall entablature that features a frieze with rows of triglyphs and a cornice that features acroteria on the corners. A granite roof ornament, centered on the east and west facades, carries a large carving with volutes surmounted with a large acroterion. Construction began on the mausoleum in July 1913, which was said to be “unique and first of its kind built in this country” and had cost of about \$20,000.⁶ William A. Stevens, architect on the project, originated from Huntington prior to moving to Chicago. He appears to have been working for the noted Chicago firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst, & White and was a member of the Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects at the time of his death in 1921.⁷

Fanning Mausoleum, Art Deco, 1946. Contributing (17)

The Fanning Mausoleum is centered in a small triangular plot between section M and Mausoleum Park 1, backed up to the back EW-6 drive and faces south. See photos 39-40. The simple, square, smooth limestone structure features a projecting base of stone that turns to project forward (south) and flank a stone step centered with the entry. Wide pilasters are on each corner. The front (south) wall features carved, fluted panels that flank the entry. These are topped by carved rosettes in the structure’s cap. The entry surround is composed of two recessed bands. The pair of bronze entry doors feature full windows fronted by cast bronze grilles. The building cap is tapered at the top and features the name FANNING carved in the front over the entry. A pediment with a slight pitch is centered on the front and extends to the back wall. The back (north) wall features a stained art glass window composed of an Easter lily design.

Nave (Samuel & Eva) Mausoleum, Art Moderne, 1965. Contributing (18)

The Nave Mausoleum is located on the west edge of Memorial Gardens A, on the south side of the EW-3 drive and faces east (right side of photo 44). The simple, square mottled pink and gray granite structure has a projecting base that features urns flanking the front façade and a step centered with the entry. A carved band of Greek keys flanks the pair of bronze entry doors that feature full windows fronted by a cast bronze grille. A lintel over the entry is carved with the name SAME S. NAVE. The top of the structure’s walls tapers in and it is capped with a large piece of granite. A block of granite is centered on the top of the structure’s roof, at the front, like a stepped parapet.

Swank (Charles & Edith) Crypt, Art Moderne, 1965. Contributing (19)

The Swank Crypt is located immediately south of the Nave Mausoleum and faces east (left side of photo 44). The two-vault, above-ground burial crypt is composed of mottled pink and gray granite. It features a base that projects out on the front to carry buttress-like carved granite blocks. The blocks are carved with a Gothic arch panel. Two red granite panels form the front of the crypts, above which is a block carved with the name SWANK. The crypt has a large granite cap and a pediment on the front. The Swank Crypt and the Nave Mausoleum were built in the

⁶ “Four Gigantic Stones Used in Construction of Taylor Mausoleum” *Huntington Herald*. 7 July 1913. Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file.

⁷ “Will Stevens Given Honors by Architects” *Huntington Herald*. 27 Jan 1922. Pg. 1, col. 5

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same year of the same materials and are adjacent to each other, but no family connection is determined.

OBJECTS

Bronze Lions, Bowers Graves (two objects), 1958. Contributing (20)

The lions are located atop the Bowers' gravestones near the middle of section A (photo 28). The cast bronze lions in a seated position are installed on top of two slabs of red granite. The granite forms the headstones of two members of the Bowers family. The bronze lions are skillfully executed and because they are not carved in or are a part of the stones themselves, they are counted as separate contributing objects.

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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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

ART

Period of Significance

1877-1965

Significant Dates

1888

1919

1927

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Amedan, James

Geake Brothers Construction

Mahurin & Mahurin

Stevens, William A.

Pageau, Joseph & Son

J. W. Shock Cement Co.

Cross Brothers

H. V. Peden & Company

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1877 when Mt. Hope Cemetery was opened for use by the public. A few dates are significant during the period including 1888, when the city purchased a small section for relocation of pioneer graves, and 1919 and 1927, when the large community mausoleum was built and the cemetery expanded to its current size. The period ends in 1965, the date the last significant historic structures, the Swank Crypt and Nave Mausoleum, were constructed. While burials continued after this date, and the site is an active burial ground today, the design of the sections and plots, and historic resources identified herein, were developed by 1965.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Mt. Hope Cemetery meets criteria consideration D as a cemetery that rises to eligibility because of a few factors. The cemetery was the first burial ground in Huntington employing a design style, in this case of the Rural Cemetery Movement, for its drives and burial sites. It is a relatively early example of this planning, constructed between 1876 and 1877. The cemetery also features important architectural and artistic features including the large community mausoleum (1919) as well as other family mausolea and monuments which are locally significant examples of funerary art.

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.)

Mt. Hope Cemetery is locally significant and qualifies to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places using criterion A under the area of social history. Due to a growing population and a desire to have a more pleasing area in which to bury its citizens, Huntington's Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge established the cemetery in 1877. While the cemetery did serve the city's wealthy, it also served the indigent by providing proper burial plots. In doing so, the Huntington I.O.O.F. was fulfilling several of its several key social tenets, including "relieve the distressed" and "bury the dead."

The cemetery also qualifies using criterion C under areas of art and architecture, as well as landscape architecture. The cemetery features mausolea of notable architectural significance including its Egyptian Revival style community mausoleum and classically inspired architecture of family mausolea. Intricate carvings of monuments, such as obelisks and large spheres atop family stones, are artistically significant. Finally, the cemetery is important as an example of the Rural Cemetery Movement, which marries landscape design with a Victorian-era embrace of the Picturesque. While later lot and drive layouts reflect 20th century approach to cemetery designs, the bulk of its composition reflect the Rural Cemetery Movement (see the lot plat drawing on the

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continuation page). Its period of significance begins in 1877 when Mt. Hope Cemetery was opened for use by the public through 1965, the date the last significant historic structures were constructed. Criteria Consideration D applies because it is a cemetery which derives its primary significance from distinctive design features and association with social history.

Registration Requirements: Community Mausoleum

The Mt. Hope Memorial Mausoleum also qualifies under the multiple property documentation form *The Early Community Mausoleum Movement in Indiana* as an example of mausolea with individually sold crypts. Built in 1919 near the middle of the movement, it relates to the property type as defined in the document. To complement the sense of order of the mausoleum, the cemetery board had the entire Mausoleum Park section surrounding the building laid out in the restrained Lawn Cemetery style, resulting in a more regimented appearance. The building is one of only a few community mausolea in Indiana designed by an architect, Mahurin & Mahurin, and in the Egyptian Revival style. Despite the loss of historic stained glass windows, the building has a high degree of physical integrity with few architectural changes from its original construction. It meets the registration requirements as defined in the document.

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

SOCIAL HISTORY

Up until the mid-19th century, rural areas typically relied on church grounds and family farms as locations for burials of its residents and family members. While the practice continued in these already-established cemeteries well into the 20th century, organized communities and population centers of any size required larger tracts of land to be set aside for burials. Smaller burial grounds became unsightly and surrounded with development as cities grew. This often led to the establishment of municipal “city” cemeteries. A city’s standing and a reflection of its success was often measured by how well-appointed its municipal burial grounds were, among other amenities like parks, schools, and government buildings. Appealing cemetery design also became a reflection on how the city honored its dead. The rise of municipal cemeteries in the mid-to-late 19th century came at a time when cities were also developing parks. The two concepts came together in the Rural Cemetery Movement, which provided the community with both a place of respite and reflection. Mt. Hope Cemetery, and later the community mausoleum, are significant due to the community’s response in meeting this need for a community burial ground reflecting society’s late 19th and early 20th century burial practices.

From the time that Huntington was established as the county seat of Huntington County in 1834, until Mt. Hope Cemetery was dedicated in 1877, there was no recognized city burial ground. Prior to 1877, the initial cemeteries utilized by Huntington residents were small burial sites, typically on the corner of farms or land first owned by pioneer families of Huntington.. In 1887, citizens believed that the cemetery established by Elias Murray for his wife and child was the

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oldest burial place in town. Murray had platted Huntington years prior. The small cemetery was located along the north bank of the Little River between the Jefferson Street bridge north to a former lumber company. Other early settlers were also buried at the site until the Masonic cemetery was established in 1861. In 1875, bodies from the Murray site, also referred to as the Flint Cemetery, were relocated to the Masonic cemetery.⁸

The Masonic cemetery was created by the Mystic Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons and platted by County Surveyor George H. Brinkerhoff in June 1861.⁹ It was located north of Yancy Avenue and west of Guilford Street north of downtown Huntington. Both west and east of the Masonic cemetery were small burial grounds for the William Delvin family and T. A. Lewis family, respectively. The Lewis burial ground became a plat addition to the Masonic cemetery in September 1861. The Gephart graveyard was a small family burial plot located on State Street. After it was platted in 1859 for 100 grave sites, other residents besides members of the Gephart family were buried there as well as paupers.¹⁰ The German Reformed Church, Lutheran Church, and Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church each established cemeteries for their own congregations around the city. The German Reformed Cemetery is immediately east of Mt. Hope Cemetery.

When the Mystic Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons gave up their charter, and the city continued to grow around the small cemetery, the land was vacated, and the graves were relocated to Mt. Hope Cemetery. This was also the case in 1888 when the city and school coordinated efforts to vacate and relocate bodies from the Gephart cemetery to Mt. Hope Cemetery to construct a new school building.¹¹ By that time, there were 133 residents interred at Gephart, 108 of whom had been identified. Then in 1917, remains from the Thompson Cemetery east of the fairgrounds were relocated to Mt. Hope Cemetery.¹²

Because there had been no established municipal burial ground like other cities of similar size, residents began to call for the creation of such a cemetery by 1875. The relocation of graves from the old Flint graveyard (the Murray site) to the Masonic Cemetery raised awareness of this need. "The removal of these bodies has attracted public attention to the necessity which exists for a cemetery which will answer not only all present, but the future needs of the city, as its population will increase."¹³ The article stated there were a dozen different burial grounds around the city, but one large central burial ground with appropriately laid out walks and drives adorned with flowers and shrubbery and trees was needed. The article also acknowledged that the Odd Fellows Lodge in Huntington was in the process of looking for a location for a cemetery. After the lodge purchased land in 1876, and work began on Mt. Hope in April 1877, a newspaper article stated

⁸ *History of Huntington County (IN)*, 1914. Pg. 342

⁹ *History of Huntington County (IN)* 1914, pg. 342

¹⁰ "Hillcrest Cemetery" Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope File

¹¹ "Notice" *The Huntington Democrat*. 29 March 1888. Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file.

¹² "Bodies Removed to Mt. Hope Cemetery" *Huntington Herald*. 6 Oct 1917. Pg. 1. Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file

¹³ *The Indiana Herald* (Huntington). 19 May 1875. Pg. 2. Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file.

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that “The people of Huntington and vicinity will soon be able to get what has long been needed in our town—a first class ground for the burial of their dead.”¹⁴

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows LaFontaine Lodge No. 42 was established in Huntington on April 22, 1847. A benevolent and fraternal organization, members of the lodge first held its meetings in what was known as the old Rock House, which was a stone tavern located north of the Wabash & Erie Canal. It relocated to the American House in Huntington until 1859, at which time it disbanded due in part to the Civil War. In 1865, it reorganized, and had grown to 150 members by 1887, owned its own lodge building and had established “the only public cemetery in the city” in 1877.¹⁵ In 1889, the lodge built a building at 32-36 E. Franklin Street, then about 1915, constructed a building known as the I.O.O.F. Trust Building at 40-46 E. Franklin Street for its meetings as well as rentable space to aid in maintaining Mt. Hope Cemetery. Today, this building is known as the UB-IOOF Block.

In June 1877, the lodge offered for the first time a public sale of burial lots at Mt. Hope Cemetery. By this time, the land had been prepared and laid out in lots and drives had been graded and graveled. According to an April 1877 news article, the lots, totaling about 500, had been laid out by a “skillful engineer.” While it has not been determined who laid out these lots, it would seem likely either the county surveyor or city engineer had been engaged by the lodge for the creation of lots. However, at least one grave site had been sold to bury William S. Fisher in October 1876,¹⁶ becoming the first burial at the cemetery.

The core tenets of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are faith, hope, and universal justice carried out in acts of charity to “visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan.”¹⁷ These themes of improving the social condition of members of the community were fulfilled by the Huntington I.O.O.F. through provision of Mt. Hope Cemetery, and more specifically, in providing space for indigent burials.

The I.O.O.F. lodge held a large dedication ceremony for Mt. Hope Cemetery on July 4, 1877. The ceremony featured a procession that started at the courthouse and led westward to the new cemetery. It was estimated to be approximately a half mile long, led by the Makepeace Band, followed by the Masons, Odd Fellows, and members of the Blue Ribbon Club. In total, there were an estimated several hundred people that participated in the procession. Once it reached the cemetery, several speeches were given, and the *Declaration of Independence* was read from a speaker’s stand. Storm clouds appeared in the sky and people retreated back to the courthouse yard for completion of the ceremony. Fireworks were set off in front of business houses downtown in the evening.¹⁸ The I. O. O. F. lodge issued a pamphlet outlining rules for the cemetery when purchasing lots, including conduct by persons visiting the site.

¹⁴ “Mount Hope Cemetery” *The Indiana Herald* (Huntington) 18 April 1877. Pg. 2, col. 5

¹⁵ History of Huntington County, Indiana, 1887. Pgs. 425-426

¹⁶ *The Indiana Herald* (Huntington). 25 Oct 1876. Col. 1

¹⁷ Independent Order of Odd Fellows Sovereign Grand Lodge: <https://odd-fellows.org/about>; visited Feb 28, 2026.

¹⁸ *The Indiana Herald* (Huntington). 11 July 1877. Pgs 2-3. Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file

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Lot sales were apparently brisk with the establishment of the first municipal cemetery in Huntington. The I. O. O. F. lodge purchased an additional ten acres of land on the west side of the original site. They then purchased another five acres along the east side of the cemetery to bring the total to 25 acres by 1887. This was a community benefit because smaller burial grounds were being overtaken by development. In 1888, the city of Huntington agreed to purchase an acre of ground from the Odd Fellows, in the northeast corner, for the relocation of graves from Gephart Cemetery. This area became known as “potter’s field” and more recently, as Hillcrest Cemetery (photo 50). Some graves in the Gephart Cemetery were from the earlier Flint Cemetery. Other graves were relocated to Mt. Hope in 1896,¹⁹ many of which came from the Masonic Cemetery, also having been vacated. In 1917, additional graves were relocated to Mt. Hope from the Thompson Cemetery near the fairgrounds. Hillcrest remained under city jurisdiction until 1973 when it transferred to Huntington Township. Hillcrest was not fenced in until the 1980s and the ornamental gates are said to come from a fence that once surrounded an earlier courthouse in the city.

In 1911, the I. O. O. F. lodge began entertaining the idea of constructing a community mausoleum at Mt. Hope. The building was being proposed by the International Mausoleum Company of Chicago with the idea that crypts would be sold to the public through subscriptions prior to construction of the 50’ x 100’ building. Details about the proposed building are given in a January 23, 1911, article in the *Huntington Daily News-Democrat*,²⁰ however, for an unknown reason, that building was never constructed. During this time, though, it appears that a community mausoleum site was set aside, and lots were laid out in what became known as Mausoleum Park 1 and 2, west of the original cemetery.

The community mausoleum movement swept over the United States, originating from a few companies in Ohio that held patents. In Indiana, several had been constructed leading up to World War I, but larger ones were built after the war into the 1920s. Less than forty are extant in Indiana today. The popularity of these safe resting places for loved ones grew, in part, because of the practice of grave robbing for the sake of cadavers supplied for medical use. The 1911 article states that mausoleums were “safe from ghouls and weather conditions.”²¹ The term ghoul was association with grave robbers. Other reasons, such as tidiness and perpetual care also created a desire for mausoleum interment.

By 1919, new plans for a larger community mausoleum at Mt. Hope had been drawn up by Ft. Wayne architects Mahurin & Mahurin. M. T. Geak of Geak Brothers Construction built Mt. Hope Memorial Mausoleum with work being supervised by Robert LaMont, a Huntington native. The capacity of the mausoleum had grown from 120 crypts based on old plans to about 200 crypts under the new plan, due to demand in the city.²² Work started on the building in June 1919. See photos 07-10.

¹⁹ *The Daily Democrat* (Huntington). 16 April 1896. Pg. 8. Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file

²⁰ “Contract Made by Trustees” *Daily News-Democrat*. 23 Jan 1911. Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file

²¹ Ibid

²² “Mausoleum Work Will Begin Last of April” *Huntington Herald*. 15 March 1919. Pg. 1. Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file.

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The I. O. O. F. lodge made a final purchase of land, completing the current size of the cemetery, in 1927. The lodge purchased an additional 8 and 2/3^{rds} acres of land adjoining its west side at a cost of \$2,600.²³ This is the area known as Memorial Gardens sections A and B in the southwest corner of the cemetery where the current administration building was constructed. It is likely that the city's civil engineer, who laid out additional lots for the Hillcrest Cemetery in 1928,²⁴ also laid out the lots for this new section of the cemetery. The retaining wall along the main NS-2 drive leading to the mausoleum (left side of photo 01) and likely the brick piers forming the gateway (photo 03) were developed at the time this last section was added to Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Late 20th century ownership transfers occurred that created the ownership structure of both Mt. Hope Cemetery and Hillcrest Cemetery that exist today. In 1973, the ownership of Hillcrest Cemetery transferred to Huntington Township. The township trustee erected the fence and gates in the 1980s. After the I. O. O. F. Lodge in Huntington disbanded, a trust fund was established and a non-profit organization formed to continue to administer and maintain Mt. Hope Cemetery. This occurred between 1985 and 1986. After this transfer, several improvements were made including the construction of the administration and grounds building in 1987.

While Mt. Hope Cemetery contains a number of gravesites for early business and industrial leaders, and other influential people of Huntington, a few noted persons in the cemetery relate to political and military service. James Richard Slack was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1818 and came to Huntington about 1840, and served two terms in the Indiana State Senate. He joined the Union Army during the Civil War and rose to the rank of Brigadier General in 1864, then to Major General in 1865. He was later appointed judge of Indiana's 28th Judicial Circuit Court.²⁵ He and his wife, Anna (Thompson) share a large grey granite stone in section C just north of the Bippus Mausoleum (left side of photo 47).

In contrast to Slack's service in the Union Army, is Lambdin Purdy Milligan's involvement in the Civil War. Milligan was born in Ohio in 1812 and moved to Huntington to practice law in the late 1830s. Because of his outspoken opposition to the war, federal authorities believed that he was a leader in the Knights of the Golden Circle (Southern sympathizers). He was arrested in October 1864 and found guilty by a military tribunal of conspiracy to steal Union arms. He was sentenced to be hung with four other conspirators. President Andrew Johnson reduced the sentence to life in prison, then in what would become known as Ex Parte Milligan (1866), the United States Supreme Court overturned the conviction due to the use of and conviction by a military tribunal. Milligan then brought a lawsuit against General Hovey, who arrested him, but the jury sided with Hovey's defense, led by future President Benjamin Harrison. Milligan died in Huntington in 1899 and was buried with his first wife, Sarah (died in 1870) and his second wife, Marie (died in 1899). Their large grey granite stone, seen on the left side of photo 31, is in the southeast/front part of section H.²⁶

²³ "Odd Fellows Complete Purchase of Cemetery" *Huntington Herald*. 2 May 1927. Pg. 10. Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file.

²⁴ Ordinance No. 457. *Huntington Herald*. 14 July 1928. Pg. 7, cols. 4-7

²⁵ Find a Grave biography in Mt. Hope Cemetery archives

²⁶ Find a Grave biography in Mt. Hope Cemetery archives

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Charles N. Whitlock's gravestone is inscribed with the date of his birth in 1898, and information regarding his service during World War I, specifically, that he was a member of Ambulance Company No. 341 of the 311th Sanitary Train. He was the first Huntington resident to die during the war, on October 4, 1917, at Camp Grant in Illinois. The stone is inscribed "The First Huntington County Soldier to Die in the War Against Germany." Whitlock died of peritonitis that developed following an appendectomy.²⁷ Samuel Ellis Cook was born in 1860 in Huntington County, attended law school at Valparaiso University, then returned to practice law in Huntington. He became the county's prosecuting attorney, then circuit court judge until 1918. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1922, but served only one term, being defeated in 1924. He practiced law until his death in 1946. He and his wife, Harriet (Harshbarger), who died in 1932, are buried by a simple gray granite stone in Mausoleum Park 1 with their two daughters, Helen (1898-1899) and Edna (1900-1954).²⁸

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

THE RURAL CEMETERY MOVEMENT

In its original development, Mt. Hope Cemetery reflects what is recognized as the first locally-organized public cemetery utilizing 19th century planning principles. This concept, which became known as the Rural Cemetery Movement, was first introduced in the United States in a cemetery design outside of Boston, Massachusetts in the mid-1800s. Its principles of organized drives, vistas, trees and other plant material were as much about creating a landscape as it was about creating a burial ground. Mt. Hope's adherence to these principles in its development as Huntington's first city cemetery makes it locally significant.

In 1831, the Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts was developed by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as a reaction against overcrowded graveyards. It was a non-denominational, non-profit business that maintained its own records, and built their cemetery on a beautiful stretch of land outside the city limits. Mt. Auburn, the first of its kind, was the beginning of the American Rural Cemetery Movement. The movement gained popularity in the Victorian era as attitudes about death shifted from mournful reality to commemoration of life of the deceased. The designs, also called Garden Cemeteries, provided for a picturesque landscape that reflected romantic ideas of life and death, which is also evident in the imagery and iconography of the markers and monuments. Planners of these cemeteries advocated park-like settings away from the crowded center of the city rather than regimented, compact rows of burials in traditional graveyards.

Use of the word "cemetery" took precedence over "graveyard" or "burial ground" after the Mt. Auburn development. The romantic garden settings were characterized by manicured plantings,

²⁷ Huntington Public Library Mt. Hope file

²⁸ Find a Grave biography in Mt. Hope Cemetery archives

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asymmetrical patterns of lots often radiating out from a center monument, and winding drives. The more regimented grid of equal-sized burial lots were mapped, but not visible on the landscape (as the lot plats in the continuation page demonstrate). Trees, like weeping willow and columnar evergreens, and flowering plants added a natural aspect to the landscape. Urns and vertical monuments, often with statuary, provided romantic vistas from the winding drives. Fences that enclosed family plots contradicted the open garden plan and were more common in churchyard burial grounds and not in cemeteries associated with the Rural Cemetery Movement. The general rules of Mt. Hope dictated that no fence, railing, or wall around lots or graves would be allowed.

MT. HOPE CEMETERY

While the individual who designed the original portion of Mt. Hope Cemetery between 1876 and 1877 is unknown (likely the civil engineer or surveyor for the city or county), it is clear they understood Rural Cemetery Movement design concepts. Even the name, Mt. Hope, seems to relate to the movement's original cemetery, Mt. Auburn. The winding drives that work their way up the hillside at Mt. Hope follow the natural geography of the site. Cemetery lots radiate from knolls around which the drives curve (see continuation page). Certain gravestones and mausolea become focal points as they come into view upon driving or walking drives. The best views of the cemetery are gained from looking south from the top of the hill with drives and gravestones cascading down the hillside over undulating knolls toward Park Drive (photos 13, 26-27).

There are four primary apex points from which lots radiate. These are located in the middle of section A, the east end of section H, the west end of section M, and the north end of section E. True circular layouts are those located in sections E and H that feature walkways like spokes from a central walkway that surrounds a circular lot (see lot plan photo on continuation sheet). It should also be noted that these are where some of the cemetery's oldest trees are located. The remaining sections of the original cemetery either continue to radiate from the previously mentioned sections or follow topography rather than cardinal points on a compass. The only lots in the original section that follow cardinal points are those located along the extreme east edge in sections Z, D, and K.

Other smaller sections of the original cemetery form triangular-shaped islands bordered by drives. This is true of sections I, N, O, and the section at the back of the cemetery that features the Fanning Mausoleum. A few other locations where drives intersect, a triangular-shaped island remains a greenspace, such as the location east of the community mausoleum. The north point of section O features the Taylor Mausoleum which becomes a focal point (middle of photo 27), much like the Fanning Mausoleum in the north half of the cemetery (photo 39).

When work began on construction of Mt. Hope Cemetery in April 1877, a newspaper article commented that the work would soon make the cemetery "a beautiful place for the abode of the dead and an attractive place for the living."²⁹ The article stated that the ground was being laid off

²⁹ "Mount Hope Cemetery" *The Indiana Herald* (Huntington). 18 April 1877. Pg. 2, col. 5

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and platted by a skillful engineer and a large circular park had been set off and decorated in the center of which was proposed to erect a large monument. This likely is the circular section referenced above on the east half of section H. No monuments other than family memorials are located in the cemetery, but a few large trees dot the tops of these knolls and centers of the circular areas.

Other Rural Cemeteries during the middle part of the 19th century included names common among them with terms like ridge, lawn, knoll, with additional descriptors such as oak, elm, lake, etc. The cemeteries were also places to introduce new plants and trees, often becoming arboretums. Weeping willow and columnar evergreen, like arborvitae, not only symbolically related to death and life, but also were themselves architectural in form and aided in the picturesque image. While no weeping willows exist at Mt. Hope outside of those carved into early marble gravestones, the cemetery does retain several large specimen trees that appear to have been part of the planting plan undertaken in 1877. Of note are several large evergreens in the front part of sections B and C, and old varieties of hard maples, white and chinkapin oaks, and Indiana's state tree, the Yellow Poplar. Mt. Hope had rules against specific types of "sprouting trees" such as locust and silver poplar. These extant old trees aid in giving Mt. Hope a picturesque, park-like quality that later 20th century sections do not project.

When the Mt. Hope Memorial Mausoleum was constructed in 1919, it was positioned on a hillside and angled to face slightly southeast over the rolling, original cemetery (photo 32). A drive was built along the west edge of the old cemetery, curving slightly to the northwest to provide a sweeping view of the mausoleum (photo 04). Planners were still in practicing aspects of the Rural Cemetery Movement's design precepts. However, as sections were added to the original cemetery on its west side, 20th century designs trended away from circular and more organic geometrical platting of lots (left side of photo 04).

In both the Mausoleum Park sections and Memorial Gardens sections, opened in the 1910s through early 1930s, respectively, burial lots were rigidly platted in grids on cardinal points of a compass as much as could be accommodated (photos 41-43). In 1927-1928, when the Memorial Gardens section was purchased by the cemetery, it appears that the city's civil engineer laid out the lots. This break from the Rural Cemetery Movement became known as Lawn Cemeteries. These were much easier to care for with motorized mowing equipment and gravestones became far more standardized from mechanized production of cut marble and granite. It appears that a flagpole in the southwest corner of the cemetery (left side of photo 02) and brick piers for a gateway (photo 03), as well as the concrete retaining wall on the west side of the main drive leading to the mausoleum (left side of photo 01) are the only landscape features associated with the newer sections.

ARCHITECTURE & ART

Mt. Hope Cemetery reflects changing tastes in architecture through its many gravestones and mausolea structures. Several early monuments reflect Greek and Gothic motifs while the popularity of Classical Revival architecture in the early 1900s gives the cemetery its most

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significant monuments. All of these are symbiotic with Victorian ideas of mourning, even in their simplest form. Like changing architectural styles, the artistic expression on grave markers also changed during the decades leading from the Victorian era into the middle part of the 20th century. A walk through Mt. Hope Cemetery is as much an experience in viewing sculpture as it is in remembering those buried at the site. Carvings into stones or figural carvings from stone are both found in abundance in the original part of the cemetery. Many of the carvings carry significant symbolism related to death and burial. This wide array of stylistic examples in both art and architecture, particularly the rare Egyptian Revival style community mausoleum, elevate the significance of Mt. Hope Cemetery in the broader region around Huntington.

The Gothic Revival style is evident in a few simple stones with Gothic-arched tops. Two of these are near each other in the north half of section G (photo 49). The red granite gravestones belong to the King and Geedy families and were installed c. 1940. The stones feature sharply pointed arched tops into which are carved ribbons of flowers. The Swank Crypt (1965, left side of photo 44) on the west end of Mausoleum Park 2 features Gothic arched panels in buttress-like features flanking the crypt though its overall form is Art Moderne. The tops of several gravestones, typically of square pillar design, feature Gothic or Italianate inspired pinnacles surmounting caps with pediments or arches on four sides. These are found throughout the original cemetery. The Albert and Mattie Johnson gravestone (1889, left side of photo 19), in the front part of section C, features such a top with Gothic arches on four sides. The Brown family gravestone near the center of section B is a wide red granite stone with Italianate inspired pediments on all four sides and portico-like features on its wide front and back as well as quatrefoil carved into the top (photo 22).

Urns, a nod to Grecian architecture, are found in some regularity atop family stones and are a symbol of mourning in Victorian era cemeteries. Urns are also one of the most common carvings in funerary art, sometimes partially covered with a cloth or pall. This traces its roots to the ancient world where Grecian urns were used to store the ashes of individuals. Urns are found carved in stone atop pedestals and columns or scattered as objects in the cemetery. A good example of this is located on the James and Eleanor Purviance gravestone (c. 1890, middle of photo 47) west of the Bippus Mausoleum in section C. The gray granite stone has a tapered pillar capped by a cornice with pediments on each side and surmounted by a large urn. The Taylor Mausoleum in the north end of section O features large, freestanding stone urns (1913) integrated into a stone retaining wall along the east side of the mausoleum. The Nave Mausoleum's entry is flanked by granite urns; it is located in the west edge of the cemetery (1965, photo 44).

Another common and popular choice of funerary carving during the second half of the 19th century is the use of *obelisks* as gravestones. These also point to ancient and Renaissance Rome, where, for their symbolic power, patrons imported them from Egypt for commemoration of events and the cycle of life. The obelisk points heavenward, a teaching of Christian religion that in afterlife the human soul goes to heaven. Therefore, the use of the obelisk was popular for use by those following Christian teachings. It also appealed to the Picturesque, since obelisks refer to ancient Egypt and its "exotic" culture of the afterlife.

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Mt. Hope is replete with obelisks, mostly in smaller scale of just a few feet and often set atop a stone pedestal. These are of gray and red granite and are in a variety of heights. Some of the largest obelisks are in section C. These include the red granite obelisks belonging to the Purviance and Sellers families (c. 1900, right side of photo 16) in the northwest corner and middle of section C. A bulky gray granite obelisk visually supported by short pilasters is located near the middle of section C. It belongs to the Trammel family and is carved with a T and laurel wreath in bas relief on the front (c. 1910, middle of photo 17). An article announcing its construction stated that the widow of W. H. Trammel modeled the monument after President Benjamin Harrison's in Indianapolis; it was 10 feet tall and cost \$1,000.³⁰ The Salyer gravestone (c. 1895, right side/background of photo 19) is probably the tallest obelisk in the cemetery. It is in the front/south half of section C. It is composed of dark gray granite and is approximately twelve feet tall.

Many stones feature Romanesque carvings, a style popular during the late 1800s and early 1900s. This is most evident in the rusticated appearance of gravestones, sometimes incorporating short columns and pilasters into a corner of the monument. The Peter Anderson gravestone in the west end of section H that features a partially rusticated base, sides, and top but features a carved column in the corner of the front of the stone (right side of photo 32). It also features pall carved over the top of the stone. The William and Charity Hosler stone (1913, photo 36) is of white marble and features an interesting carving technique which makes the stone and full-round arch supported by Ionic columns appear to be in the process of being carved, but not yet complete. The carving extends from its base, though a separate stone, to the main pedestal. It is located in section P.

Classical Revival architecture experienced growing popularity by the turn of the 20th century and was based off of the ongoing study of Greek and Roman precedents being uncovered in the ancient world. The City Beautiful Movement was rising in communities throughout the country, resulting in planned parks and civic spaces with classical elements applied to bridges, buildings, and sculpture. This also had a profound effect on funerary architecture. Most notably, mausolea structures gained popularity during the end of the 19th century, into the 20th century. Mt. Hope Cemetery features five family mausolea built with classical-inspired architecture, some stylized in the Art Deco movement, between about 1905-1965.

By far, the most impressive of the family mausolea is the Taylor Mausoleum in the north end of section O. The white granite structure is positioned on the hillside, resembling a temple in ancient Greece (photos 26-29). It has rows of six fluted Doric columns on each side and beautifully cast bronze doors with surrounds on the narrow front and back walls. The large entablature features impressive details including acroteria on the roof. The Bippus Mausoleum (1905, photo 47) has a temple front and is situated on the hillside facing south near the middle of section C. The structure is composed of gray granite and features fluted Doric columns that flank the entry. The structure's roof has a cornice and front ornament, also adorned with acroteria.

³⁰ "Monument for Mr. Trammel" *Huntington Weekly Herald*. 19 May 1905. Pg. 6, col. 2

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Both the Fanning Mausoleum and Nave Mausoleum, built in the middle part of the 20th century, have a very similar design and reflect a more streamline interpretation of classical architecture. The Fanning Mausoleum (1946, photo 39) is located in the northwest corner of the original cemetery. It is composed of smooth limestone and features Art Moderne-inspired, vertical fluted panels resembling pilasters that flank the entry. Carved rosettes top the panels, and a stained art glass window is centered in the back wall (photo 40). The Nave Mausoleum (1965, photo 44), located in the west edge of the cemetery, is composed of pink and gray granite and features carved panels with rows of Greek keys that flank the entry. Both mausolea feature bronze doors with full windows and cast bronze grilles.

The largest example of architecture at Mt. Hope Cemetery is the Mt. Hope Memorial Mausoleum, a community mausoleum designed by Mahurin & Mahurin architects (Ft. Wayne) and built in 1919 by Geake Brothers, a stone masonry contractor from Ft. Wayne. The mausoleum is one of only a few in Indiana designed by an architect. Most were designed by an engineer for the company erecting the building. It is also the only one in Indiana with heavy Egyptian Revival influence. The building features a wide, front entry portico and central chamber off which extend wings to the east and west, divided into bays by Doric pilasters (photo 07). The portico features wide pilasters with a lotus flower on a long reed carved into their center. This detail is repeated in the bronze doors' grilles and in the gates that close off family crypts inside the building (photo 10). The portico also features massive stone columns in antis with stylized capitals. They support a tall entablature with a frieze carved with the name MT. HOPE MEMORIAL in bas relief. Panels carved with stylized sunrises in bas relief flank the name block. The pediment is carved in bas relief with a ribbon of stone and bullseye center. An affinity for Egyptian art and architecture grew out of archeological discoveries in Egypt and its influence can often be seen in examples of Art Deco architecture in the United States during the 1920s.

OTHER ARTISTIC CARVINGS

Not unlike the obelisk, the use of *spheres* to denote a celestial realm was also employed in late 19th and early 20th century funerary markers. These large, perfectly round stones typically were set atop a tall stone base and left without etchings. There are several examples of these in Mt. Hope, the largest of which seems to be the Frederick Dick stone (1898, photo 18) which features a white granite base with rounded corners, that supports a massive black granite sphere. It is located near the middle of section C.

The use of the *cross* as a symbol of hope and salvation for the Christian faith is commonly used for cemetery carvings. Often simply etched into the stone, crosses also take the form of large monuments themselves. There are relatively few of these at Mt. Hope. The best example belongs to the Randolph family, in the east end of section H (right side of photo 34). The large white granite cross surmounts a two-tiered base and dates to c. 1907. The Jackson & Sarah Dial gravestone (1917/1921, photo 14) features a carving recessed in the top of the white stone, under an arch, with a figure of a woman shown clinging to a cross under which is carved "Rock of

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Ages." It is in the east side of section G. Section M features four unusual steel crosses, in pairs near each other in the west half of the section. These are painted white and carry bronze plates with the names of the individuals (Paynes and Hammers) and smaller plates describing their service in World Wars I and II. See photo 38.

Few family monuments feature a large stone carving of *sarcophagi*. These are symbolic markers of solid stone, not true sarcophagi. The best example is a red granite sarcophagus-like gravestone belonging to the Thompson family (1914, right side of photo 34). The top of the stone features a cornice and hipped top with full-round arches on each side. This is the largest of this type of stone in the cemetery and it is in the east half of section H.

Other carvings include symbolism of early death. Earl Foster lived less than a few months and was buried near the front of section K in 1906. His stone has a small lamb carved onto the top. A frequent carving used to symbolize mourning in gravestones are weeping willow trees. There are several of these in simple white marble tablets. Many of these mark burials for individuals who were brought from other cemeteries. These include six stones belonging to the Myers and McClelland family along the west side of section C (photo 15). The carvings face north and feature weeping willow trees at the top of the markers. The dates of death range from the 1840-1860s. The Harmon and Lucinda Stults gravestone (c. 1911, left side of photo 12) is a large gray granite block heavily chiseled except for the front which features carved branches in bas relief. It displays an unfinished quality, itself symbolic of death. It is located near the north end of section E.

Both the Odd Fellows Lodge, who founded Mt. Hope Cemetery, and the Masonic Lodge, who had founded a cemetery in the 1860s but abandoned it, are represented by carvings in Mt. Hope. One of those in the row of Myers and McClelland family members includes a chain of links (middle of photo 15), symbolic of the I.O.O.F. Lodge. A Freemasons compass is carved into a tablet stone in one of those relocated into Hillcrest Cemetery (right side of photo 50). The broken column also symbolizes death. There are a few of these in the cemetery. One is a gray granite stone with a fluted Corinthian column that rises along the side of the Isenberg stone (1919, background of photo 15), then is broken and laid across the top. It is located along the west side of section C. Another example is the J. E. Filson stone, a white marble gravestone in the front of section C. The monument has a broken, fluted column atop the base, which also has the Freemason's symbol of a compass carved into it (photo 20). Since the monument dates to 1856, this may be one of the burials relocated from the Masonic cemetery.

Natural boulders, turned into gravestones by virtue of names or dates carved into the face of the stone, are found at Mt. Hope, but not in any great quantity. The stones blend in with the landscape. The C. Mayne gravestone is a red granite boulder near the back of section C and dates to about 1910. The cemetery also used boulders to mark corners of some sections near drives (see foreground of photos 42-43).

The original part of the cemetery features several cast concrete tree trunk style gravestones. These also symbolize death in that the trees are typically shown cut down to the trunk, or by a chord of cut logs. One of the more interesting examples of this type of marker belongs to Calvin and Kate Lyon (1891, photo 23). This marker is inscribed with information that Calvin was

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killed in 1891 and features a carving of a train locomotive. It is near the center of section B, on the north side of one of the bisecting concrete lanes. Just to the east of the Lyon marker is the Etzold marker (c. 1910, right side of photo 23), also cast concrete formed to resemble a tall stack of logs, or a chord of wood.

Cast bronze lions (1958, photo 28) are located atop the Bowers' gravestones near the middle of section H. The cast bronze lions in a seated position are installed on top of two slabs of red granite. The granite forms the headstones of two members of the Bowers family. The bronze lions are skillfully executed and because they are not carved into or are a part of the stones themselves, they are counted as separate contributing objects. The only white bronze marker in the cemetery belongs to Lucy Fooshee (1900, photo 21), located near the front, east side of section B. It has a rusticated stone appearance, cornice, and cast palm branches over its top. No manufacturer's identification is on either the lions or the white bronze marker. Its design resembles markers offered by the Monumental Bronze Company in their catalogs.

COMPARABLE CEMETERIES

Comparable cemeteries in Huntington are few. Most of the township and city cemeteries either began as family cemeteries or are connected to a church or denomination such as the adjacent German Reformed Cemetery (east of Mt. Hope). Because there had been no official city cemetery prior to Mt. Hope, many of the cemeteries, unless they were affiliated with churches, were abandoned with many of the graves being relocated to Mt. Hope (see the section on Hillcrest/Social History).

Mid-20th century cemeteries were developed after Mt. Hope, but Mt. Hope remains the largest and unofficial city cemetery for Huntington. With Huntington being the county seat of Huntington County, and by far the largest town or city, other cemetery developments in the county were not created with the same 19th century organizing principles or do not feature the heavy concentration of art and architecture that Mt. Hope Cemetery features.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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The Indiana Herald (Huntington). 25 Oct 1876. Col. 1.

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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

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Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 069-049-28134; CR 35-20, 35-25

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 38.4 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 625045 | Northing: 4526069 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 625053 | Northing: 4526532 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 624762 | Northing: 4526547 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 624747 | Northing: 4526022 |

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

Beginning at the point where the center line of Thomas Road and the centerline of West Park Drive meet, proceed west along the center line of West Park Road for 374' to a point due south of the southeast corner of the Mount Hope Cemetery Association property. Proceed north to the southeast corner of the Mount Hope Cemetery Association property, said point being also the southwest property corner of the St. Peter's United Church of Christ cemetery property. This is the point of origin.

Proceed north along the shared property line of St. Peter's and Mt. Hope cemeteries about 166' to the point where the mutual property line turns northeasterly. From this point, proceed northerly to the point at the southeast corner of the Hillcrest Cemetery property. Proceed northerly on the east property line of Hillcrest Cemetery, turning west, then north again to follow the east property line of Hillcrest, a total distance of about 430'. At the northeast corner of the Hillcrest Cemetery property, turn westward along the north property line of the Hillcrest and Mt. Hope Cemetery properties to the northwest corner of the Mt. Hope Cemetery property, approximately 844'. Turn southerly at the northwest corner of the Mt. Hope Cemetery property and follow the west property line of both Mt. Hope Cemetery parcels. After about 1,214 feet, the

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southwest parcel makes a jog to the southeast; follow said jog for 253' or to the south property line of the Mt. Hope Cemetery parcels/north right-of-way line of West Park Drive
e. Proceed eastward along the south property line of the Mt. Hope Cemetery parcels to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property owned by the Mt. Hope Cemetery Association, except for an undeveloped wooded ravine on the east edge, is being nominated. This includes the original acreage purchased in 1876-1887 upon which the design was created, as well as additional acreage that was added in 1927 to complete its development. Because Hillcrest Cemetery is part of the land purchased by the I. O. O. F. Lodge for Mt. Hope Cemetery, though now under separate ownership, it relates both geographically and through use as a cemetery and therefore is included in the boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Mt. Hope Cemetery Association
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: September 19, 2024

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.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 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: Mt. Hope Cemetery & Mausoleum

City or Vicinity: Huntington

County: Huntington State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: September 6, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north up main NS-2 drive toward community mausoleum

1 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest near cemetery entrance toward administration building

2 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at cemetery gates near entrance

3 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north up main NS-2 drive toward community mausoleum

4 of 50.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south down main NS-2drive from community mausoleum

5 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from community mausoleum

6 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the front of the community mausoleum

7 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the back of the community mausoleum

8 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in the central chamber/chapel of the community mausoleum

9 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east inside the east wing of the community mausoleum

10 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast up the NS-3 drive of the original cemetery

11 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the knoll at the back of section E

12 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest down the NS-3drive of the original cemetery

Mt. Hope Cemetery & Mausoleum

Huntington County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

13 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest across section G toward community mausoleum

14 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in the northwest corner of section C

15 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the intersection of EW-2 gravel drive between sections A and C

16 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest near the middle of section C (Trammel monument)

17 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest near the middle of section C (Dick monument)

18 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast near the middle of section C (Johnson monument)

19 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest near the front of section C (Filson monument)

20 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in section B at Foosher monument

21 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in section B at Brown monument

Mt. Hope Cemetery & Mausoleum
Name of Property

Huntington County, IN
County and State

22 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast near the middle of section B (Lyon monument)

23 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest near the front of section B

24 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north up the NS-5drive between sections B and D

25 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at section B from the front of section K

26 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest across the original cemetery from the middle of section K

27 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in the east half of section A toward the Taylor Mausoleum

28 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east near the front of section A toward section O/Taylor Mausoleum

29 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from near the middle of section A (Hettmansperger graves)

30 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east on the EW-3 drive between sections A and H

Mt. Hope Cemetery & Mausoleum
Name of Property

Huntington County, IN
County and State

31 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west toward the community mausoleum from the intersection of EW-3 and NS-3 drives

32 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast across the west end of section H

33 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east on the EW-5 drive between sections H and M

34 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the NS-6 drive along the east side of section L

35 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast near the middle of section P (Hosler monument)

36 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast near the middle of section M (Glenn monument)

37 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest near the middle of section M

38 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north toward the Fanning Mausoleum

39 of 50.

Mt. Hope Cemetery & Mausoleum
Name of Property

Huntington County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest from the back EW-6drive toward the Fanning Mausoleum

40 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north on the NS-2drive between Mausoleum Park sections 1 & 2

41 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the northwest corner of Mausoleum Park section 2

42 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east from the west end of the central EW-3drive toward the community mausoleum

43 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at the Nave Mausoleum and Swank Crypt

44 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast from the northwest corner of Memorial Gardens section A

45 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east on the back EW-6drive near the middle of the cemetery

46 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast toward the Bippus Mausoleum in section C

47 of 50.

Mt. Hope Cemetery & Mausoleum
Name of Property

Huntington County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast near the middle of Memorial Gardens section B

48 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest near the middle of section G

49 of 50.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in the front half of Hillcrest Cemetery

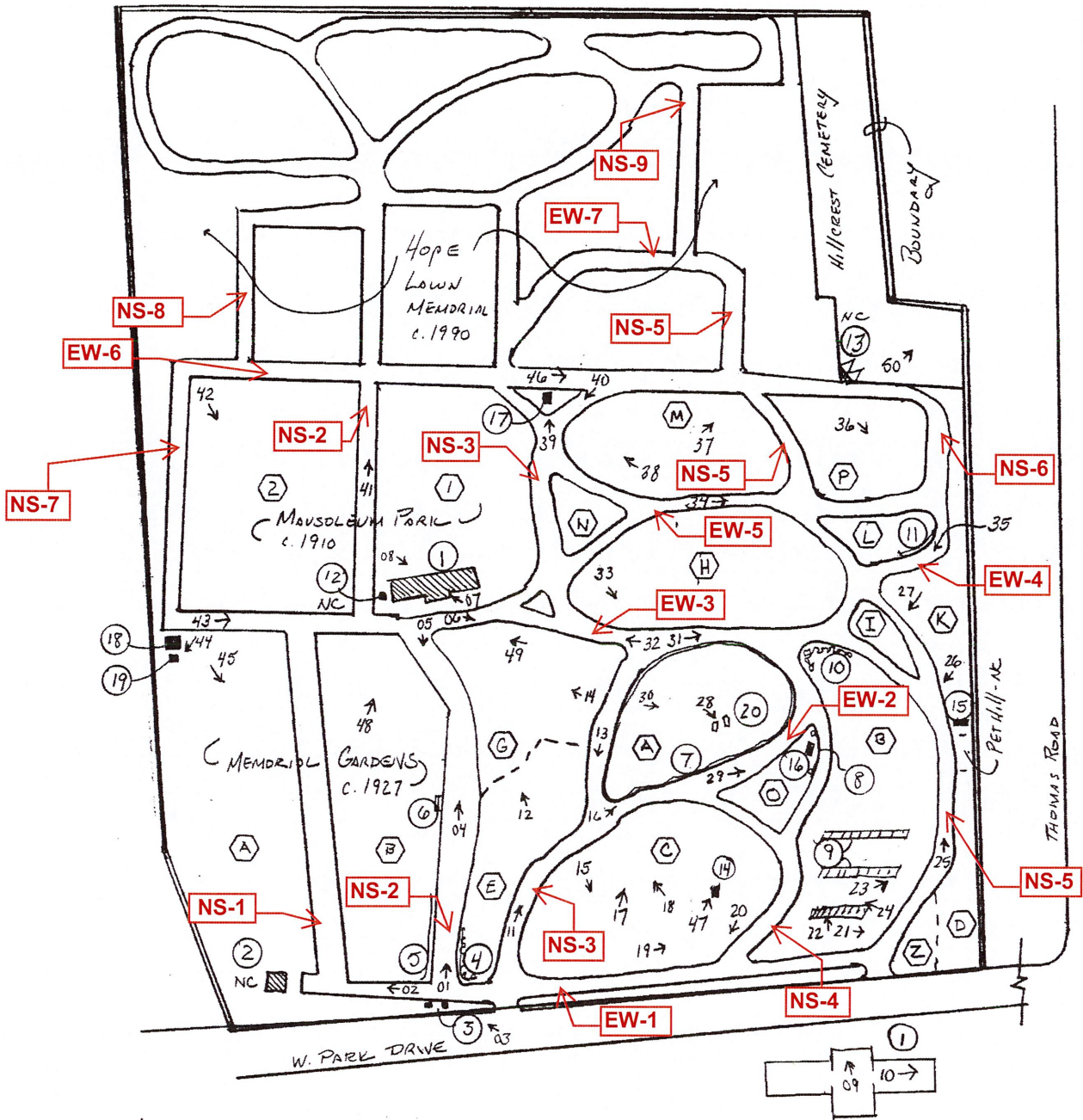
50 of 50.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

MT. HOPE CEMETERY & MAUSOLEUM NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 Huntington, Huntington County, IN

38.4 acres



- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| 1. Mt. Hope Memorial Mausoleum (building) | 11. Section L Concrete & Brick Retaining Wall (structure) | ○ Resources |
| 2. Administration/Grounds Bldg. (building-NC) | 12. Columbarium (structure-NC) | ⬡ Sections |
| 3. Gateway (structure) | 13. Hillcrest Cemetery Gate & Fence (structure-NC) | ➔ Photographs |
| 4. Stone Retaining Wall (structure) | 14. Bippus Mausoleum (structure) | |
| 5. Concrete Retaining Wall (structure) | 15. E. A. Collins Mausoleum (structure) | |
| 6. Fitch Steps (structure) | 16. E. T. Taylor Mausoleum (structure) | |
| 7. Section A Retaining Wall (structure) | 17. Fanning Mausoleum (structure) | |
| 8. Taylor Lot Retaining Wall/Urns (structure) | 18. Nave Mausoleum (structure) | |
| 9. Section B Concrete Drives (3 structures) | 19. Swank Crypt (structure) | |
| 10. Section B Stone Wall (structure) | 20. Bronze Lions/Bowers Grave (2 objects) | |

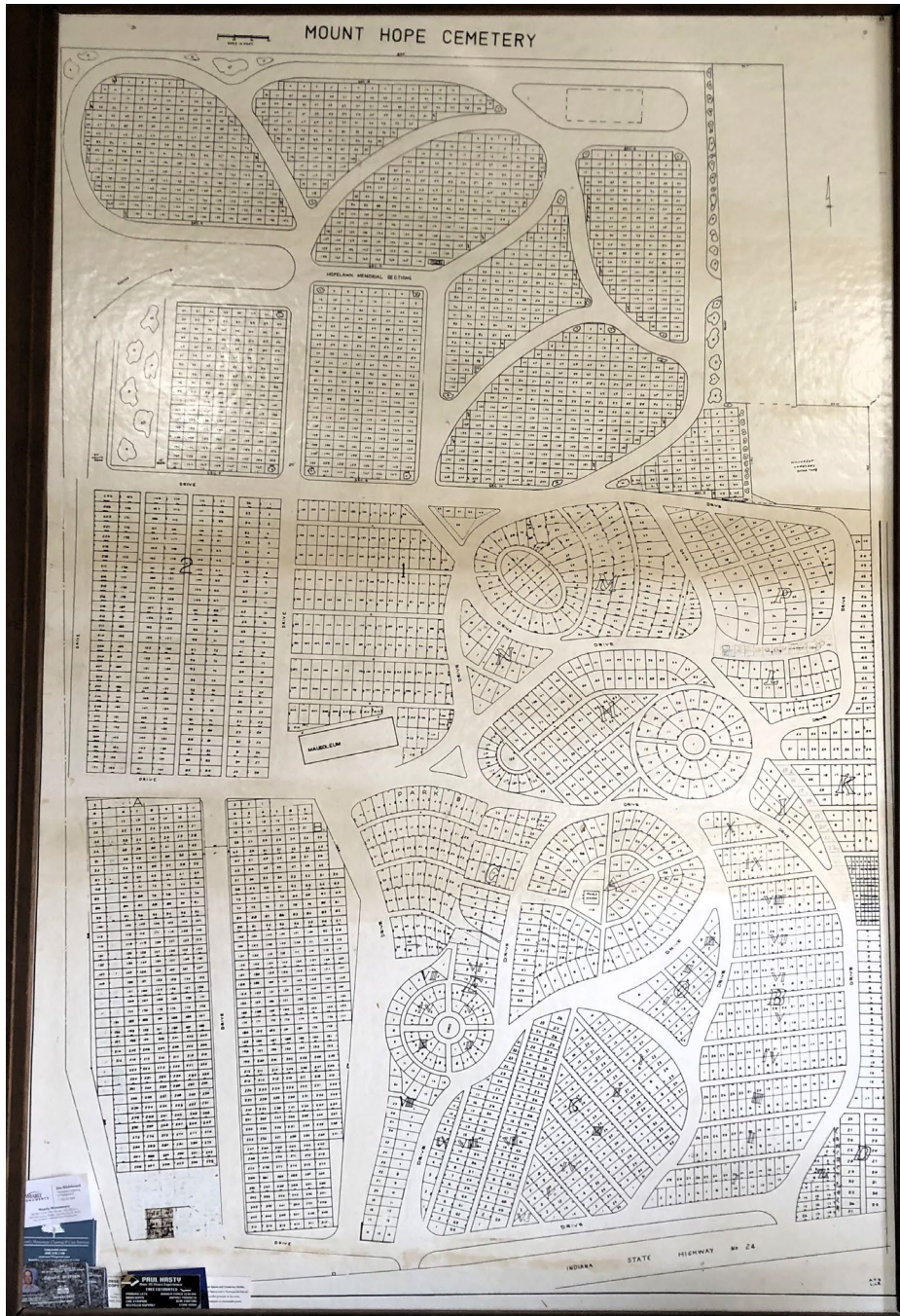
TOTALS: 1 contributing building; 17 contributing structures; 2 contributing objects; 2 contributing sites (Mt. Hope & Hillcrest)
 1 non-contributing building; 2 non-contributing structures; 1 non-contributing site (Pet Hill). NC = non-contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

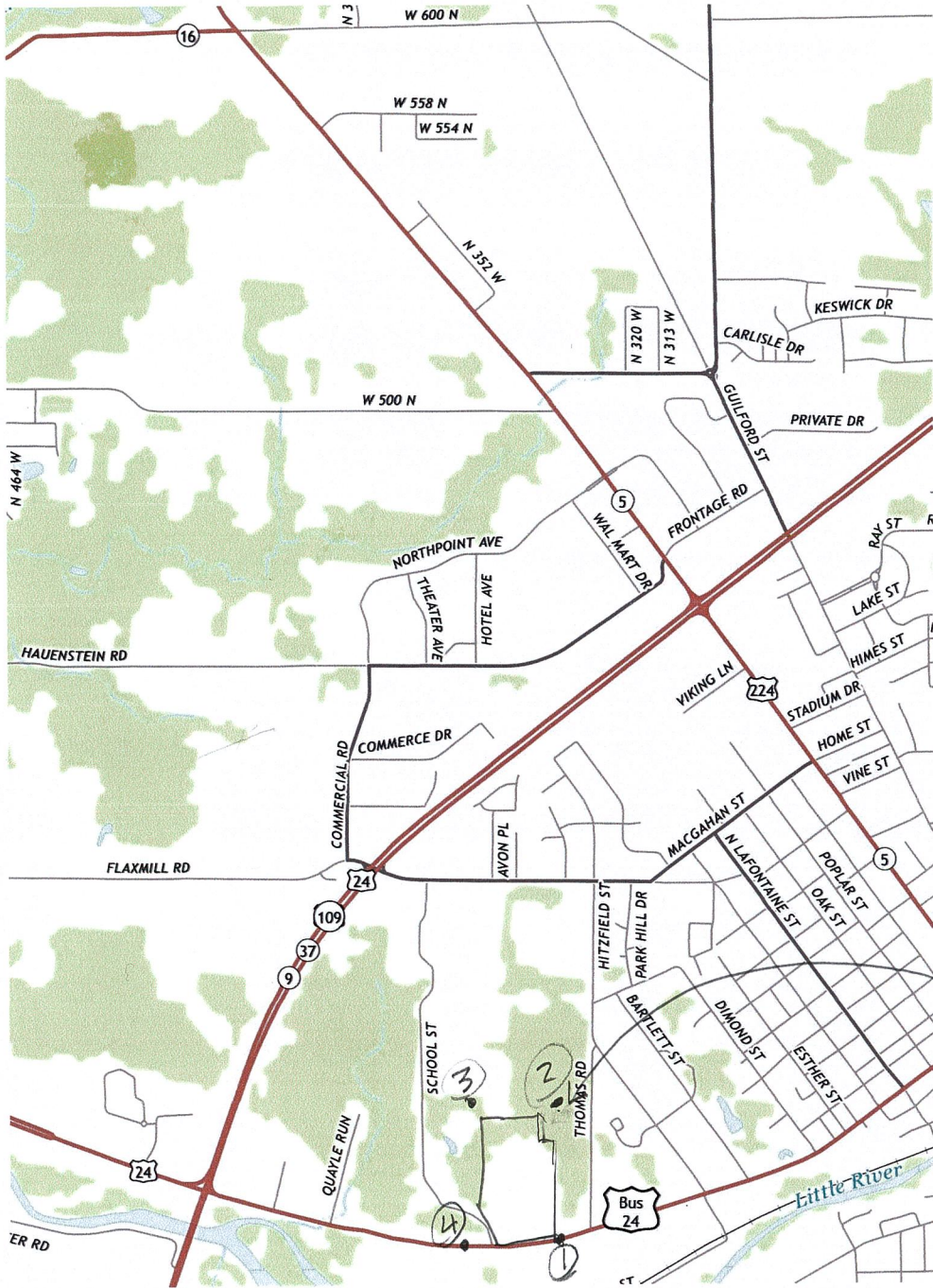
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 09 Page 43

Mt. Hope Cemetery & Mausoleum, Huntington County, IN



Lot Plats of Mt. Hope



MT. HOPE CEMETERY &
MUSOLEUM
NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORICAL PLACES
HUNTINGTON,
HUNTINGTON CO. IN

- ① 16 625045
4526059
- ② 16 625053
4526532
- ③ 16 624767
4526547
- ④ 16 624747
4526022



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

South Whitley West	South Whitley East	Laud
Servia	Bippus	Huntington
Lagro	Andrews	Majenica

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Expressway
- Secondary Hwy
- Ramp
- Interstate Route
- Local Connector
- Local Road
- 4WD
- US Route
- State Route

BIPPUS, IN

2013



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0001



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0003



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0004



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0006



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0007



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0009



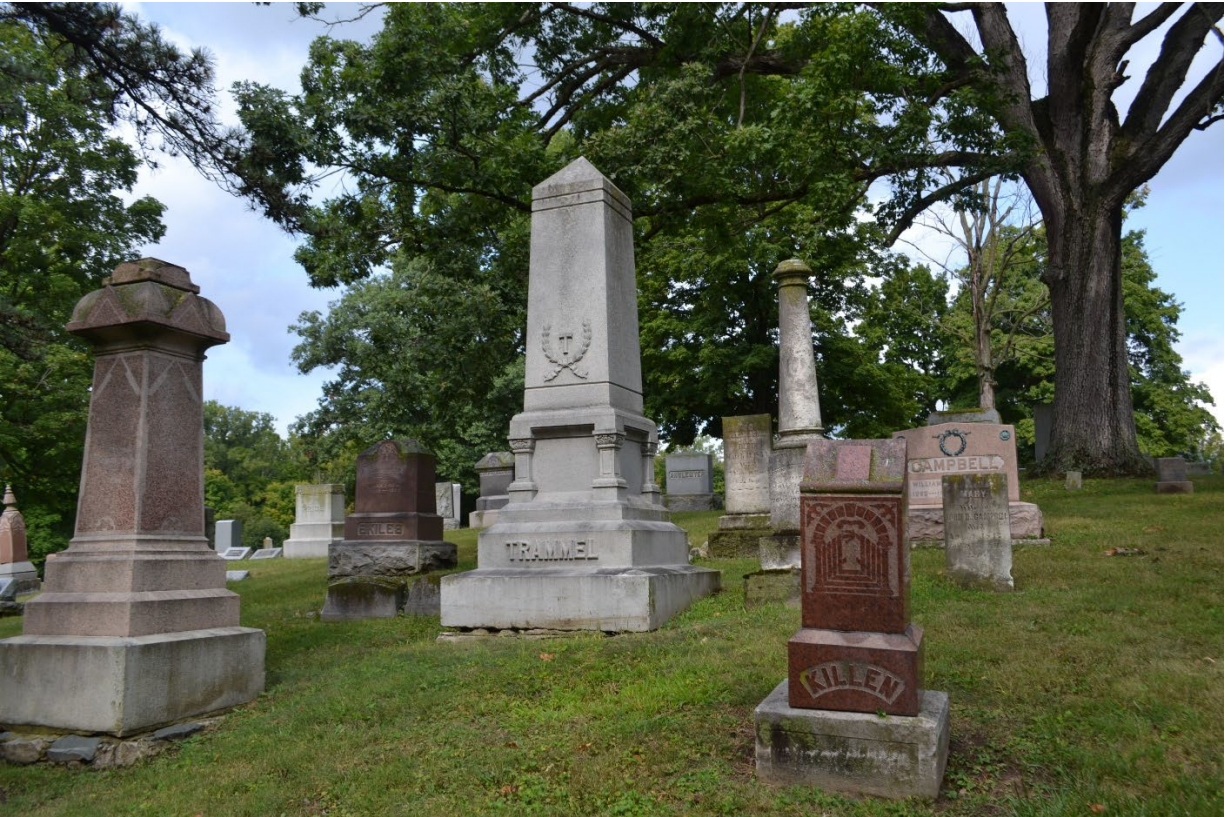
IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0013



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0014



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0015



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0017



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0018



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0021



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0022



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0026



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0029



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0035



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0036



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0038



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0041



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0042



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0044



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0047



IN_HuntingtonCounty_Mt.HopeCemetery&Mausoleum_0050