

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: Washington Park Cemetery

Other names/site number: Masonic Cemetery/Washington Park East Cemetery

Name of related multiple property listing:

Early Community Mausoleum Movement in Indiana

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

2. Location

Street & number: 10612 E. Washington Street

City or town: Indianapolis State: IN County: Marion

Not For Publication: ☐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 x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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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

☐

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☐

District ☐

Site ☒

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>63</u>	<u>6</u>	structures
<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>75</u>	<u>12</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.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone

walls: STONE: Limestone

STONE: Granite

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 nearly 100-acre site is on Washington Street (U.S. 40), also known as the National Road near the town of Cumberland. The original entrance with stone and metal gates was centered off Washington Street (photo 01), however a modern entrance was aligned with a road west of the original stone entrance. Stone piers line the south boundary of the cemetery, and a stone bridge is just off the original entry (photos 02-03). The cemetery, containing over 72,000 burials, was laid out with a central pond around which drive radiate forming organic-shaped sections for burial plots. Several triangular-shaped islands are formed from intersecting drives and are fitted with landscaping and monuments dating from about 1928 through late development in the 1960s. Of note are the Masons obelisk, 1928 (photo 05), and a sculpture dedicated to four chaplains during WWII in a section of the cemetery called Garden of the Three Faiths, 1973 (photo 35).

The cemetery features both raised headstones, mostly in the front half of the cemetery, and flat stones of the Memorial-Park design in the back half. Two locations for garden mausolea of above ground crypts are located in the cemetery. A community mausoleum and chapel originally named the Sanctuary of Memories were built in 1943 on the west side of the original entry (photo 04). The Art Deco style building was the first community mausoleum in Indianapolis and is of monumental scale with stylized carvings of figures flanking the entry (photo 20).

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Narrative Description

OVERVIEW OF WASHINGTON PARK EAST CEMETERY

The roughly 100-acre site is on the north side of Washington Street, or the National Road, near the town of Cumberland. The original entrance with stone and metal gates (photo 01) was centered off Washington Street, however a modern entrance was aligned with a road on the south side of the road west of the original stone entrance. Stone piers line the south boundary of the cemetery along the road and a stone bridge is just off the original entry inside the cemetery (photo 03). The cemetery, with over 72,000 burials, was laid out with a central pond (photos 11-13) around which drives extend and then radiate out toward the north forming organic-shaped sections for burial plots. Several triangular-shaped islands are formed from intersecting drives. These are fitted with landscaping and monuments dating from 1928 through late development in the 1960s. Of note is the grand Masons monument (1928, photo 05), a tall granite obelisk north of the pond encircled by a drive. Also of note is the monument/sculpture dedicated to four chaplains during WWII in an area called Garden of the Three Faiths (1973, photo 35).

The cemetery features both raised headstones, mostly in the front half of the cemetery (photos 08-09), and flat stones of the Memorial-Park cemetery design in the back half (photos 34-36). Two locations for garden mausolea composed of units of above ground crypts are located in the cemetery. These areas form a ring around the central pond in the front part of the cemetery (photos 11-16) and line a drive at the back of the cemetery, including a ring around a central stone pavilion called the Rotunda (photos 29-34). Most of these date to the middle part of the 20th century. A community mausoleum and chapel, originally named the Sanctuary of Memories, were built in 1943 with a second wing added by 1949 and expansion in 1962 on the west side of the original entry (photo 04). The Art Deco style building is of monumental scale in limestone, granite, and bronze features with stylized carvings of figures flanking the entry (photo 20). A modern non-contributing cemetery office is south of the mausoleum. Other modern buildings associated with the cemetery developed along Washington Street are not part of this nomination.

SITES

Original Washington Park Cemetery Development, 1927. Contributing
Samuel J. Williams, Landscape Architect
Lawn-Park Cemetery Design

The original plat of Washington Park Cemetery, from 1927, creates a series of six large organically shaped sections encircled by drives radiating from a central section that features a large pond, which creates a focal point and organizing feature of the plat. Areas along the west and north edges of the cemetery have more rectilinear-planned sections and drives and were developed for cemetery lot sales during the middle part of the 20th century (see following site designation).

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The original entry, for which a portion of the gateway remains (photo 01), is located in the east half of the cemetery off of the National Road and led to a split in the drives that go to each side of the pond. Reconstruction of Washington Street/National Road/U.S. 40, eliminated this entry and moved the main entry to the west end of the cemetery off Washington Street. A grand stone mausoleum and chapel is west of the central section (photo 04) and pond and a tall stone obelisk is to the north (photos 05-06). As the drives intersect and radiate from the central section, several triangular-shaped islands are formed. The main drive continues north until it splits and forms a boulevard in the north expansion of the cemetery. This transition begins the mid-20th century portion of the cemetery (photos 28-29).

Most of the sections feature gravestones typical of early 20th century design, such as simple granite and marble headstones. These are generally organized in north/south rows with lots platted east/west, common of Christian burial practices (photo 09). Some exception is made with rows of graves that conform to the curvature of the paved drives around the sections.

North Development, c. 1960. Contributing

Schuyler N. Nolan, Landscape Architect

Memorial-Park Cemetery Design

The north development of the cemetery has clear mid-20th century design characteristics for cemeteries and is considered a separate, contributing site. Not only are the drives and sections more rectilinear, but the area is also organized around garden mausolea with a few bold features. These include the boulevard that transitions the main drive from the original plat to this section (photos 29-30) as well as a drive that enframes the mausolea, which at the east end, forms a large circle. This is part of a mall or plaza development that crosses the boulevard and is terminated at the east end by the Rotunda (photo 31) and a statue of Moses at the other, west end (photo 32).

There are a few sculptures scattered throughout the north expansion development, often as part of identifying sections with a particular theme (photos 34-36). This area of the cemetery also transitions from typical headstones to flat granite stones, flush with the ground, in north/south rows.

Cumberland Trails Cremation Garden, c. 2005. Non-contributing

This is a modern site with footpaths and small, modern grave markers.

BUILDINGS

Mt. Vernon Mausoleum/Sanctuary of Memories, 1943-1949, 1962. Art Deco, Contributing.

James B. Hills, architect. Adolph G. Wolter, sculptor.

Photos 17-27

This building is referred to as Mt. Vernon Mausoleum, originally Sanctuary of Memories

The grandest feature of the cemetery is the community mausoleum located near the front of the cemetery just west of the original entry. The building was constructed in two parts, the original hall organized like a church with narthex, nave, and south transept (1943) and the north transept (1949). The popularity of the facility created the demand for a wing addition extending north

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alongside the west side of the north transept in 1962. The building is two-stories with a raised main level and lower level. The walls are composed of smooth-cut, random coursed limestone ashlar with some rusticated stones. The raised lower level features a pitched water table, or cap, between it and the main level. The building has metal, stained art glass windows with stone sills and lintels. The building has simple parapet walls capped with reverse ogee capstones. The roof is flat.

The front façade is symmetrical with a tall, projecting entry bay centered on the façade that enters the foyer, or narthex (photo 19). The entry is composed of a pair of wood doors with three octagonal art glass windows in each door. The entry is flanked by intricately carved larger than life scaled angels named *Spiritual Victory* and *Resurrection* by sculptor Adolph G. Wolter (photo 20). The south angel faces the entry with wings spread to the south while the north angel faces north and is surrounded by carved fauna and birds and butterflies. A flat, slightly curved canopy of stone extends out to shelter the entry. This is repeated in smaller scale at the top of the two-story art glass window that rises above the entry canopy. A small square carving of the *Hand of God* (also by Wolter, seen at the top of photo 19) is above the window canopy. It has three fingers pointed down and two up. A frieze is at the top of the entry bay and carved with IN MY FATHER'S HOUSE ARE MANY MANSIONS. The bay is flanked by narrower projecting bays the height of the main façade. These have a narrow art glass window in the inside corner of their side walls. The wings, or transepts, that flank the entry bay feature three art glass windows on each level. The upper windows are taller than the lower windows. A rounded bay is in the north and south ends of the wings' façade. The bays feature three short art glass windows in the lower level and three art glass windows in the upper level. The upper windows are set into a bronze frame with a bronze roof.

The north façade (photo 18) features a projecting bay, shorter than the main walls, centered in the façade. It has a pair of doors from the lower level, sheltered by a flat stone roof supported by columns of stone. The main level features a large enframed stone panel centered in the bay. Art glass windows flank the bay near the inside corners. The south façade features a short, projecting entry bay on its east side. The entry features a pair of metal doors with three octagonal art glass windows in each door. A flat stone canopy supported by columns of stone shelters the entry. A small window composed of glass blocks is above the canopy. A row of three art glass windows is west of the bay, on each level. The windows on the main level are tall and narrow. The lower-level windows are shorter. The back (west) façade features the a large, projecting section in the center. A one-story area of stone wraps around a two-story, hipped roof section that has cutaway northwest/southwest corners. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Octagonal clerestory windows are in the two-story section and overlook the altar area of the chapel.

The one-story section is part of the 1949 addition and features rows of art glass windows on its south, west, and north façade. The 1962 addition extends north beyond the original building. Its east façade features pairs of art glass windows on both levels. These flank rows of five tall art glass windows on both levels.

The interior of the building has some resemblance to the typical organization of a church. The narthex is entered at the sidewalk level from outside. A broad staircase leads up to the nave

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(photo 22). It is flanked by narrower staircases that lead down to the lower level. The wings extend north and south from the nave with two hallways. Each is terminated at the end by art glass windows (photo 25). Crypts line the hallways, as well as the side walls of the nave, in bays stacked five high on both levels. There are small family crypt niches along the east wall of the wings on each level. Each of these have art glass windows that flank the small hall that is flanked by crypts. The nave features a coffered concrete ceiling and raked ceiling over the altar area (photo 24). Historic metal and art glass lanterns are throughout the building. The west wall of the altar has cutaway corners with openings to the addition and clerestory art glass windows. The finishes throughout are polished stone. The building has travertine floors, polished stone walls trimmed with granite, and polished granite handrails. The crypts feature marble end panels similar in color to the buff-colored walls. Niches for columbarium are also located in the building. The 1962 addition features similar materials, but includes wood-paneled walls, brushed aluminum handrails (photo 26), and art glass windows depicting George Washington (photo 27).

Office, c. 2000. Neo-Colonial. Non-contributing

The one-story building is on the south edge of the cemetery, visible from the National Road, and is between the cemetery's original stone wall that was connected to the gateway and the Hall of Memories.

Maintenance Building, c. 1980. Non-contributing

This building is located at the very northwest corner of the cemetery and is generally shielded from view by a large stand of mature trees.

Patriot's Court Chapel/Mausoleum, c. 2010. Non-contributing

This building is located in the northwest corner of the cemetery.

STRUCTURES

Original Cemetery Stone Gateway, 1928. Contributing

Photo 01

While only half of the original entry gateway remains, it is considered a contributing object due to its use in marking the original entry and the impressive details it carries. The entry was moved to the west when the street was reconstructed. A vehicle crashed into a portion of the wall/gates resulting in their incomplete appearance. The gateway is composed of a massive cut field stone pier, with entasis, with buttress-like shafts of fieldstone on the east and west sides of the pier. The pier is capped by a stone entablature carved with triglyphs and topped with a thin cornice and large, flattened domed stone. Scroll-like stones top the shafts of stone, flanking the entablature. A bronze plaque with a bas relief of George Washington's head profile is on the front (south) face of the pier. A sloping stone wall was once attached to the west side of the remaining pier, but it has been disconnected through a wide swath of its removal. A large wrought iron gate hangs from the east side of the pier buttress. It is composed of iron pickets with spear-like finials. It is cross-braced and horizontally braced by rails and features a tall end post and decorative ironwork.

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Original Cemetery Stone Entry Wall/Bench Panel, 1928. Contributing

A long, wide-sweeping wall of cut field stone extends from the west gateway. The top of the wall is pitched and composed of cut stone. The wall features a short end pier (west end) and two piers that flank a cut-stone panel where a bench was once located at the curvature of the wall. The piers have a limestone base and domed capstone with a thin cornice. The panel has a limestone base and thin cornice that rises in a segmental arch.

Original Fence/Piers, 1928. Contributing

Extending east along the south edge of the cemetery is a black metal fence composed of simple pickets and rails. While most of this fence is supported by posts, three cut stone piers with capstones that match those that are part of the wall west of the original entry are interspersed in the fence to also support it.

Original Bridges, 1928. Contributing (2 structures)

Photos 02, 03

A stone bridge and railing for a bridge over a small stream are located in the cemetery. The bridge railing is located on the north side of the sidewalk along Washington Street (left background of photo 03), just east of the original entry. The railing is composed of cut field stone and topped with a historic wrought iron fence with pickets. The north wall of the stone railing demonstrates its function as a bridge with a segmental arched opening for the waterway. The arch is composed of stone keys. A wrought iron end post is at the west end of the stone railing, while historic fencing extends from the east end of the railing and terminates at a large stone pier with capstone. Because the railing, fence, and pier function together, it is counted as one historic resource.

A small cut stone bridge supports the drive leading east from the main intersection of drives just inside the original entry (foreground of photos 02, 03). The bridge features low cut stone railings terminated by short piers of cut stone. The piers have domed capstones matching those of the gateway and wall and piers along the south edge of the cemetery. The bridge is composed of a segmental arch with stone keys.

Original stream bank walls, 1928. Contributing

Background of photo 03, left side

The Washington Creek stream bank between the two bridges is lined with cut field stone, mortared together as an embankment wall. Because of its separate nature, but part of the overall cut stone design features, it is counted as a separate contributing structure. A portion of the banks, nearer the bridge, have non-historic limestone riprap installed.

Cemetery Expansion Fence & Stone Piers, c. 1960. Contributing

When the cemetery expanded to the north during the 1960s, a new fence was placed along the east and north boundaries of the cemetery. This metal picket fence is supported by rusticated

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limestone piers with graduated stone caps of which there are about eight piers between the two sides of the cemetery.

Delvin Mausoleum, c. 1970. Contributing

Photo 07

The family mausoleum is composed of burgundy-colored granite and is located in the southeast corner of the cemetery. The front façade (facing northeast) features pairs of fluted pilasters at each corner, buttressed by large, shaped stones on the north and south side of the structure. Two granite steps lead to a pair of narrow bronze doors centered on the façade. The name Delvin is carved into the granite over the doors. The roof is also granite and is graduated inward at the top.

Potomac Lake Garden Mausoleum Complex, 1958-c. 1970. Contributing (21 structures)

Photos 11-16 (all but two of these units were built by 1962)

The central section which contains a large pond in the original plat of the cemetery features a mid-20th century garden mausoleum development. The twenty-one mausolea encircle the pond and are all nearly identical. The structures have randomly coursed, rusticated limestone ashlar walls and light, burgundy-colored crypt panels that form three bays on the long sides of the structures. The bays are three crypts wide by six high and are divided by narrow burgundy colored granite trim. The mausolea have flat roofs and wide overhanging eaves trimmed with stone fascia. Most of these structures are connected to each other by concrete sidewalks that extend around the perimeter of each structure. A few are organized together, such as the four on the northwest corner of the pond and the four on the southeast corner of the pond. In both settings, concrete sidewalks lead to an inner courtyard with landscaping or monuments.

Bridge of Memories, 1958/c. 2000. Contributing

Photo 11

A small concrete bridge with wood railings connects a small island named Jamestown Island, along the east edge of the pond to the east shore. The bridge embankments composed of limestone ashlars, slightly arched concrete deck, and retaining walls embedded with geodes date to the development of the garden mausoleum around the pond. A much earlier rustic bridge was originally located at this site.

Garden Mausoleum North Complex, c. 1960-1970.

32 contributing structures (all but six of these units were built by 1962)

Photos 31-33

This complex of mausolea was created in the north development of the cemetery during the mid-20th century. They are organized into three main sections around a few important planning features. The boulevard enters the space and is intersected by a drive that extends east to encircle nine mausolea radiating from a circular pavilion developed in the early 1960s (photo 31). The drive extends west from the boulevard to enframe a rectangular section that contains twelve mausolea also developed in the early 1960s (photos 32-33). This portion of the complex has 21 contributing structures plus the Rotunda (described later). These structures are composed of randomly coursed rusticated limestone ashlars with bays of crypts in each of their walls. The

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bays are recessed and divided by thin burgundy colored granite trim. The bays are composed of crypts stacked six high by eight wide. The number of bays differ from structure to structure, but most follow these design features. The mausolea feature flat roofs with smooth stone fascia. These structures differ slightly from those around the pond due to bay and roof configuration. The mausolea feature concrete sidewalks around their perimeter, and typically connecting them to each other.

Eleven additional mausolea front the drive (between it and 10th Street) along the very north edge of the cemetery and were constructed in the early 1960s through about 1970. These structures are composed of randomly coursed rusticated limestone ashlar with bays of crypts in each of their walls. The bays are recessed and divided by thin granite trim. The bays are composed of crypts stacked ten high by five wide. The mausolea feature flat roofs with smooth stone fascia.

The Rotunda, c. 1960. Contributing

Photo 31

A circular pavilion, counted as a separate structure, is centered in the east end of the circular development of mausolea, and features stone Doric columns that support a stone entablature. It has a stone floor and no roof over the arcade.

Buchanan Bridge, c. 1994. Non-contributing

Photo 38

A modern, arched bridge is located in the northwest corner of the cemetery over a small pond named Patriot Lake. It is part of a small complex dedicated to the memory of the Buchanan family associated with the cemetery.

Liberty Bell Mausoleum Complex, c. 1990. Non-contributing (5 structures)

Photo 37

This small mausoleum development is located along the west edge of the cemetery and features five structures. Three structures are mausolea that create a U-shaped plan with a courtyard that features two columbaria. These structures have end walls composed of randomly coursed rusticated limestone ashlar with smooth quoining on the corners. The long sides of the mausolea feature bays of crypts, four wide by four high. The crypts feature light gray colored granite panels and the bays are divided by black granite trim. The mausolea have flat roofs trimmed with smooth stone. The east walls of the north and south mausolea feature large bronze plaques.

OBJECTS

Martha Washington Fountain, 1958. Contributing

Middle of photo 12

The structure is constructed on the north end of the pond with a tall, rusticated limestone ashlar embankment wall with recessed center bay. A concrete, elliptical-plan fountain basin with stone cap is at the bottom of the center bay. The fountain features a concrete cap topped by steel railings.

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Fountain of Music: boulevard raised landscape bed, c. 1960. Contributing
Photo 30

A large, round landscape bed composed of random coursed, rusticated limestone ashlars is centered in the boulevard in the north development of the cemetery. The bed's wall is approximately three feet tall and is capped with smooth limestone. Landscape vegetation is in the raised bed. Bronze memorial plaques on concrete blocks encircle the base of the wall and are located on the stone cap.

Hoosier Patriots National Guard Monument *The Rescue*, 2007. Non-contributing

Bill Wolfe, sculptor

Right side of photo 02

The bronze monument depicts a soldier carrying a small child. It is the centerpiece of a stone plaza on the southeast bank of Potomac Lake.

Masonic Obelisk, 1928. Contributing

Photos 05-06

The tall, light-grey colored granite obelisk is located just north of the pond in the original plat of the cemetery. It's three-tiered, graduated granite base is on a earthen mound encircled by drives. The bottom of the obelisk is flared outward on the base and pairs of incised bands form a beltcourse appearance at the bottom of the shaft, just above the flare. A carved figure of a woman, named the *Weeping Virgin*, resting her elbow on a broken column and hand on her face is on the front (south) side of the monument (photo 06). She is holding a bough of acacia leaves. The woman is dressed in mourning clothes and stands atop a carved block that is inscribed with WASHINGTON PARK CEMETERY.

Our Little Lambs Monument, c. 1966. Contributing

Leonard Grosse (design), Florence Gray, Mabel Landrum Torrey, sculptors

Photo 15

This small bronze casting depicts a child bending down to look into the face of a lamb. It is atop a granite pedestal and located along the southwest side of one of the mausolea in the Garden Mausoleum Potomac Lake Complex. It is dedicated to all children regardless of age. The monument is in a small section of the cemetery designed in the Memorial Park Cemetery style.

George Washington Monument at pond complex, c. 1958. Contributing

Frizzi, L., sculptor (Italy)

Middle of photo 16

A bronze cast of George Washington is centered on a wide base of rusticated limestone ashlars near the center of one of the courtyards of the Garden Mausoleum Pond Complex. Washington is depicted standing and facing southeast in period garments.

Statue of Moses with Ten Commandments, c. 1965. Contributing

Photo 32

A carved stone statue of Moses holding up the Ten Commandments is central to the west end of the Cloisters of the North Garden Mausoleum Complex. It is atop a graduated limestone base in a courtyard created by rows of mausolea.

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Garden of Kings Arms Monument *The Christus*, c. 1960. Contributing

Photo 34

A bronze depiction of Christ with outstretched arms is located near the center of the Garden of Kings Arms near the north garden mausoleum complex. The statue is atop a base composed of rusticated limestone ashlar in a section of the cemetery developed in the Memorial Park Cemetery style.

Garden of the Living Cross Monument, c. 1960. Contributing

Photo 36

The carved marble depiction of Christ carrying the cross is atop a rusticated limestone ashlar pedestal capped with stone. Short walls of ashlar capped with stone flank the main pedestal. It is located in the northwest corner of the north development of the cemetery.

Four Chaplains Monument, 1973. Contributing

Bernard Zuckerman, sculptor

Photo 35

The marble carving of four chaplains is set atop a three-tiered graduated base of marble in the north development of the cemetery. The marble carving depicts four young men who were chaplains during World War II. They rise from a roaring sea and partial prow of a ship. One is holding a life preserver. All four are in military issue raincoats and one is wearing a military issue cap. The four are each looking in separate directions and are back-to-back in the carving. The monument is centered in a section of the cemetery designed in the Memorial Park Cemetery style.

Liberty Bell, c. 1990. Non-contributing

Photo 37

A large cast metal bell, held by a large wood timber, is set onto a rusticated limestone base. It is centered in front of the Garden of Liberty Mausoleum complex on the west edge of the cemetery.

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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

ART

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1927-1973

Significant Dates

1943

1958

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Williams, Samuel J.

Hills, James B.

Nolan, Schuyler N.

Wolter, Adolph G.

Zuckerman, Bernard

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1927 when the cemetery was first established. An important development occurred in 1943 with the construction of the city's first community mausoleum, named the Sanctuary of Memories, at the cemetery. Another important date is 1958 when the cemetery began a modern expansion including garden mausolea construction. The period ends in 1973 as the north complex of garden mausolea was being completed and the dedication of the Four Chaplains Monument was held in the cemetery expansion area.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Criterion D is marked due to the use of the site as a cemetery. The cemetery has several notable features that elevate its significance in Marion County. Of note is its establishment as a Masonic cemetery and construction of the impressive community mausoleum (1943-1949), the first in Indianapolis, designed in the Art Deco style. Also of note are several other sculptures and structures that create points of interest in an organized plan that provides significance under art and landscape architecture.

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.)

Washington Park Cemetery is significant under criterion C using art, architecture, and landscape design as areas of significance. The number of carved stone statues provides significance under art. The community mausoleum, originally called the Sanctuary of Memories, is an impressive example of the Art Deco style applied to a building related to funeral/burial. The cemetery also qualifies under landscape architecture as an area of significance given that it was designed by a civil engineer, and later a landscape architect, with radiating drives with a few central landscape features such as the pond and obelisk, as well as stone entry, fence, and bridge.

The cemetery qualifies under criterion A using social history as an area of significance. The cemetery reflects burial practices ranging from lawn-park to memorial-park cemetery design, and from community mausoleum to garden mausoleum design. This demonstrates the changing attitudes toward burial practices from the time lots were first offered in 1927 until it became a modern, inclusive cemetery during the 1950s.

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Registration Requirements: Community Mausoleum

The Sanctuary of Memories/Mt. Vernon Mausoleum (photo 04) also qualifies under the multiple properties documentation form *The Early Community Mausoleum Movement in Indiana* as an example of mausolea with individually sold crypts. While it is just three years beyond the MPDF date, 1939, it relates to the property type as defined in the document. It is a late, possibly latest example in Indiana of community mausolea and is an exceptional example, in the Art Deco style. The building has a high degree of physical integrity with little, if any, architectural changes from its original construction that occurred between 1943 and 1962. Of added interest are the patriotic-themed art glass windows in the 1962 wing.

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

DEVELOPMENT OF WASHINGTON PARK CEMETERY/SOCIAL HISTORY

Washington Park Cemetery is significant in demonstrating aspects of social history in the development and evolution of burial sites in Indianapolis and Marion County. The cemetery was developed in 1927 in response to a pressing need for new burial grounds in the growing city during the early 20th century. It was also originally restricted to members of local Masonic lodges, representative of a wave of new Masonic cemeteries that were being established in large cities across the country, often with common features and themes. As the cemetery evolved in the middle part of the 20th century, it reflected a change in attitudes about burial practices which included an embrace of a community mausoleum and garden mausolea developed in the Washington Park Cemetery. These joined a new aspect of cemetery design reflected in an expansion of the cemetery during the 1950s-1960s.

Establishment of Washington Park Cemetery as a Masonic Cemetery

Washington Park Cemetery (now Washington Park East) was established in 1927 and was originally intended as a place for members of the Marion County's Masonic lodges and their families to be buried. Prior to the establishment of Washington Park Cemetery, Marion County's Masons purchased burial lots unassociated with other Masons or were buried in the Masonic section of Crown Hill Cemetery. There, in 1873, the Masonic Burial Ground Association represented by five local lodges (Center, Marion, Capital City, Ancient Landmarks, Mystic Tie Lodges) purchased a large section with 300 burial plots for \$2500. A sixth lodge (Pentalpha Loge) joined the previous five by 1900, allowing its members to also be buried at the site.¹

¹ English, William E. A History of Freemasonry in Indianapolis: 1806-1898. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1901

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Ultimately, the association was dissolved, likely after the section at Crown Hill reached capacity. This may have served as a reason for an attempt at creating a Masonic cemetery in 1924 off Kessler Boulevard. The idea was abandoned, and the name was changed to Glen Haven Cemetery (now Washington Park North) in 1926.² Both factors may have led to Washington Park's establishment by area lodges as a Masonic cemetery in 1927.

Nationally, Masonic lodges began to establish their own local burial grounds, or sections within existing cemeteries, for members and their families by the 1860s. Whole cemeteries dedicated in the memory of Masonic members were found in large and small cities alike. Early ones were established in Eugene, Oregon (1859, listed on the National Register), New Orleans (1865), and Boulder, Colorado (1869, listed on the National Register). Many of the Masonic cemeteries established during the 1920s are named for Acacia wood, which was used by the Israelites for constructing the Temple and Ark of the Covenant. Masonic cemeteries using the names Acacia or Acacia Park are found in suburban areas of Cleveland, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Seattle, Buffalo (New York), and Detroit, as well as Paducah, Kentucky. These all follow a similar formality with some featured focal point, like the obelisk or a tall column. They also typically feature stone gateways or other examples of the craft or trade of masonry. Given the Masons' specificity to the order of funeral services for its members (Masonic Funeral Rites), and symbols associated with Freemasonry, the desire by lodges to have their own place for burials seems a natural outgrowth of the brotherhood of Freemasonry, particularly as popularity and membership were nearing their peak in the early 20th century.

Construction began on Washington Park Cemetery in early 1927. By 1928, a committee of the Washington Park Cemetery Association was organized and charged with selling lots. It included grounds superintendent Charles Schulties and civil engineer Samuel J. Williams, responsible for the cemetery design. The sales team had a luncheon at the Columbia Club in Indianapolis in 1928 and heard a lecture entitled *Washington the Mason*. The speech was given by Fred Farnum, past illustrious grand master of the Indiana Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters.³ The cemetery was completed and dedicated in 1930 with Governor Leslie and Senator Robinson in attendance.⁴ The service was broadcast over Indianapolis radio station WKBF and planes from the Indianapolis National Guard dropped flowers over the grave of Lieutenant Frederick Maibucher (1898-1929) who was a member of the 113th Observation Squadron. The Irvington Post of the American Legion conducted flag-raising ceremonies and the Sahara Grotto Band provided a concert prior to speeches. The massive Masons Obelisk (photo 05) served as the central point for the dedication.

By design, the cemetery harkened American themes of liberty and the founding fathers. Drives were named for Presidents Jefferson and Adams, Francis Scott Key, and the states of Virginia and Maryland as well as locations associated with Washington, such as Valley Forge and Alexandria. One route was named the Avenue of Psalms in keeping with the religious foundation

² "Michigan Probes Cemetery Stock" *Indianapolis Star*. 15 March 1928. Pg. 2 col. 2

³ "Pay Washington Honor" *Indianapolis Times*. 23 Feb 1928. Pg. 3 col. 5

⁴ "Thousands Attend Cemetery Services" *Indianapolis Star*. 27 Oct 1930. Pg. 15 col. 1

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of Freemasonry. Section names and names of other features include both religious and patriotic themes. The cemetery was considered a historical cemetery and memorial to the nation's first president, as featured in the July 1964 *American Cemetery* publication.

The most notable feature connecting the cemetery site to the Masons is the tall obelisk that is a focal point on the opposite side of the pond from the entry (photo 05, 12). The obelisk is set on a three-tiered platform, itself a symbol of Freemasonry representing entered apprenticeship, fellowcraft, and Master Mason. The base of the obelisk features a carved statue of the *Weeping Virgin* (photo 06, which may be interpreted as either grief or soul of the departed) standing next to a broken column, which is symbolic of the fall or death of one of the chief supporters of the craft (in this case, of the lodge). The weeping figure is holding an acacia branch, symbolic of the wood prescribed for building the Temple in Jerusalem and the Ark of the Covenant.⁵ This obelisk-weeping figure feature is repeated in other Masonic cemeteries of this period, including ones in Chicago and Calumet indicating the carving likely came from a common source.

The first burial at Washington Park Cemetery predated its dedication. George W. Campbell was buried with Masonic Rites performed by Marion Lodge No. 35 and the Order of Railway Conductors on August 29, 1927. Campbell was a railroad conductor who was killed in a fall from a train while working in Cincinnati. Newspaper accounts indicate that several bodies were being held in receiving vaults in other cemeteries waiting for burial at Washington Park at that time.⁶ By October of that year, a tragedy in Indianapolis resulted in twenty deaths when a Union Traction interurban railroad car collided with a bus filled with members and their wives of the Sahara Grotto. Being a Freemasonry organization, a number of those were interred at Washington Park Cemetery.⁷

Sanctuary of Memories Community Mausoleum Development

By 1938, the Washington Park Cemetery Association, a corporation in Illinois that appointed F. W. Ahrbecker as their Indianapolis agent, had purchased the cemetery (1938 plat of Warren Twp.) though the association had managed the property prior to this. A few years later, in 1941, a \$500,000 construction plan was announced for the city's first community mausoleum that would hold 500 crypts. The building would soon require a second wing by 1948 and a third expansion in the early 1960s. During its construction, the cemetery association encouraged purchase of crypts within the mausoleum as part of an overall sales/marketing plan with advertisements regularly printed in Indianapolis newspapers. The community mausoleum concept came late to Marion County, but the design at Washington Park was exceptional, if not the largest and best designed in Indiana (photos 17-27). Newspaper advertisements stated that there was no more gracious form of entombment or picturesque setting as the mausoleum that

⁵ Freemasonry Information: Symbolism: <https://freemasoninformation.com/symbolism/the-weeping-virgin/>

⁶ "First Burial Planned in Masonic Cemetery" *Indianapolis Star*. 27 Aug 1927. Pg. 10 col. 5

⁷ "Crash Death Toll Raised to 20" *Indianapolis News*. 18 Oct 1927. Pg. 1/28 col. 2/3

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opened in Washington Park.⁸ Another advertisement indicated that the building was dedicated to the spirit of immortality and offered beauty, permanence, and convenience.⁹

At least one previous attempt to build a community mausoleum in Indianapolis/Marion County was considered at Glen Haven Memorial Park (now Washington Park North) in 1930. The proposed building was massive in scale with six wings of crypts, three stories tall, and a large central tower that was six stories tall. The architect's rendition of the building was Art Deco/Gothic in design but was never realized likely due to economic conditions and general profitability of the cemetery itself.

Transition of Washington Park Ownership and Modern Development

From 1932 through the 1950s, the for-profit corporation, Indiana Cemetery Corporation, under William Hoefgen, managed the cemetery. Hoefgen himself was a Mason and capitalized on sales through his connections. In 1955, Flanner & Buchanan, under officers Paul H. Buchanan, Sr., Richard Dye, Donald Keller, and (Judge) Paul H. Buchanan, Jr., took over management of the cemetery and opened it to others outside Freemasonry. They contracted with Henry Norris to market the cemetery, as he was doing with other Flanner & Buchanan sites. By 1957, cemetery ownership transferred to a new, reorganized non-profit, Washington Park Cemetery Association.

David Buchanan, the grandfather of Charles J. Buchanan, father of Paul H. Buchanan, Sr., owned a part of the land that now constitutes Washington Park (East) Cemetery. Charles Buchanan joined his brother-in-law, Francis (Frank) Flanner in the undertaking business to form Flanner & Buchanan in 1887. Frank Flanner had a previous partnership that dated to 1881. Flanner & Buchanan became one of the premier undertaking businesses in Indianapolis and one of the main undertakers who offered services at Crown Hill Cemetery. Flanner died in 1912, leaving Charles Buchanan to carry on the undertaking and mortuary business.¹⁰ Buchanan first purchased Floral Park Cemetery as an entry into the cemetery business in the early 1920s, followed by additional acquisitions through the mid and late 20th century.

Modern development of the cemetery to include garden mausolea occurred after the 1957 transfer to Washington Park Cemetery Association. The first complex of garden mausolea, named Obelisk Court, was constructed around Potomac Lake in 1958 (photos 11-16). The first four of nineteen units planned were dedicated on July 20, 1958 with speeches given by Richard Dye, cemetery president, and Howard Stone, pastor of Irvington Presbyterian Church.¹¹ By the 1960s, various monuments and features were being offered for sponsorship at the cemetery including the Christus (photo 34), the General's Room and Old North Church stained glass windows (photo 27, 1962 wing of the mausoleum), and Our Little Lambs monument near Potomac Lake (photo 15).

⁸ "Only Mausoleum Now Serving Indianapolis" *Indianapolis News*. 21 Feb 1948. Pg. 3 cols. 6-8

⁹ "The Majestic and Beautiful Washington Park Mausoleum" *Indianapolis News*. 22 July 1947. Pg. 5 cols. 3-8

¹⁰ Young, Julie. *Building Community: The Flanner and Buchanan Families of Indianapolis*. Indiana Historical Society Press, 2021. Pgs. 17/41

¹¹ "Cemetery to Dedicate New Mausoleum Units" *Indianapolis Star*. 17 July 1958. Pg. 25 col. 3

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The embrace of George Washington, and patriotism, was evident in establishing the cemetery by the Masons, George Washington being a member himself. The theme continued through the period of significance and included feature stories in Indianapolis newspapers about visits to Washington Park Cemetery. Mentions of Washington's bronze statue near Potomac Lake, in Masonry regalia (photo 16), and stained-glass window depictions of Washington in the mausoleum were featured in one article. During the 1970s, a pair of swans stayed at the pond and were named George and Martha.¹² In 1973, the sculpture known as the *Four Chaplains* (photo 35) was dedicated to honor the service of four men who died after the ship, the *Dorchester*, was hit by a German torpedo during World War II. The sculpture was created by Bernard Zuckerman of Carrara marble and is testament to the cemetery's continued effort to memorialize heroic service to the nation. It is in the Garden of the Three Faiths in the cemetery expansion.

Modern additions to this patriotic theme include the garden mausolea complex centered around a plaza featuring a replica Liberty Bell on the west side of the cemetery (photo 37, c. 2000) and an impressive memorial to Indiana's National Guard patriots near the south side of Potomac Lake created in 2007 (right side of photo 02).

The records of the Washington Park Cemetery Association and Flanner-Buchanan include a snapshot of Indianapolis-area cemetery burials in 1974, near the close of the period of significance. Crown Hill Cemetery led in the number of burials in 1974 with 1450 burials over its vast acreage. Washington Park (East) followed with 1116 burials and Floral Park was third with 1050 burials. The data was collected from sixteen area cemeteries.

Notable individuals interred at Washington Park Cemetery include U.S. Senator Arthur Robinson (1881-1961) who earned the rank of major during World War I and served as senator from 1925-1935. Also interred at the cemetery is professional basketball player Sam Smith (1944-2022) who played three seasons from 1967-1971. Danny Milburn (1949-1991), national sprint car racer, and famous motorcycle side-car racer Floyd "Pop" Dreyer (1898-1989) are buried at the cemetery. Dallas Pierce (1936-1961), U.S. figure skating champion, perished in a plane crash with the entire United States Figure Skating Team enroute to the 1961 World Figure Skating Championships in Czechoslovakia. Pierce is interred at one of the garden mausolea around Potomac Lake.

¹² Washington Park Cemetery Association archives/clippings

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Washington Park Cemetery is also significant in demonstrating the evolution of cemetery design as a practice of landscape architecture. The cemetery was initially designed as a formal interpretation of the Lawn-Park cemetery style due to its Masonic association which became important in organizing the cemetery around specific focal points. This design approach was replicated in Masonic cemeteries being developed across the country during the 1910s-1920s. The change in American culture and ideals became reflected in landscape design as well, so when the cemetery expanded in the 1950s-1960s, a new approach in design, called Memorial-Park cemetery style was implemented. This too was organized in a formal approach at Washington Park Cemetery and incorporated garden mausolea as prominent features in organizing the site.

Evolution of Cemetery Design

Cultural changes in American society became reflected in burial practices and organization of cemetery design. From early family cemeteries and church graveyards, organized in simple rows, to more park-like settings for public cemeteries, cemetery design aesthetics changed with peoples' attitudes toward death and mechanization of society.

The most appreciable change in American cemeteries occurred with the development of Mount Auburn Cemetery outside of Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1831. The growing interest in cemeteries used as a place for respite and reflection, part of the Victorian approach to death, led to vast, planned cemeteries. These included organically organized drives with views and organized points of reflection around sculpture and architecturally pleasing buildings. Various nodes and hills were utilized to create tightly organized lots, often in circles, with narrow paths between geometric shapes of the design. This style was known as the Rural Cemetery movement which gained tremendous acceptance in large and small communities across the United States. While what had been traditional cemetery design continued in country settings, attached to churches, or as part of previously platted graveyards through the end of the 1800s, new cemeteries, particularly those associated with municipalities or located in large cities, embraced Rural Cemetery design. This is reflected in Indianapolis's own Crown Hill Cemetery (1863) which took advantage of a high point northwest of the city's central core.

Lawn-Park Cemetery Design

The complexity of design in the Rural Cemetery Movement created care issues and fell out of favor as Americans increasingly embraced manicured lawns and orderliness of streets in emerging suburbs. Washington Park Cemetery's design is a transition between the Rural Cemetery Movement and Lawn-Park design that generally came to symbolize twentieth century burial grounds in the United States. The more rigid designs of the Lawn-Park style feature linear rows of more standardized granite headstones with limited geometry in site design. The Lawn-

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Park cemetery style began shortly after the Civil War and continued into the 1920s. Spring Grove Cemetery & Arboretum (1845) in Cincinnati is considered the archetype of this cemetery style.¹³ While still park-like in setting, Lawn-Park cemeteries generally were of smaller scale, rationally organized, and more formal in appearance with rows of family lots and critically placed trees and shrubs. Furthermore, the standardization of tools and machines to cut granite produced more uniformity to tombstone design.¹⁴ Society also had more separation from death due to the environments provided by hospitals and professional funeral and mortuary services. These all led to the use of cemeteries less as what was envisioned at Mt. Auburn and more as a lawn or park not unlike what was characteristic of growing American suburbs in the early 20th century.

Washington Park Cemetery, established for members of Masonic lodges and their families, formed a clear break from Marion County's pioneer and churchyard cemeteries. It was also more simplified than Crown Hill's design, though no less grand in intent. Emerging Lawn-Park cemeteries were the natural outgrowth of a more industrialized society that valued rational, formally organized planning and ease of maintenance by caretakers. The cemetery's original section was created in 1927, at a time when automobiles and mechanization of lawn care were becoming more and more embedded in American, particularly suburban, culture. The design was created by Samuel J. Williams, a civil engineer from Indianapolis. It is unclear if Williams had scholastic training, but he is listed as a civil engineer for Marion County in the 1920 census. He later moved to Charleston/Florence, South Carolina and was listed as a civil engineer constructing roads in the 1940 census. Williams served in the Spanish-American War as a trumpeter and was buried at Florence (SC) National Cemetery in 1956. He was also a member of the Masons.

Washington Park's development followed almost a decade after other Lawn-Park cemeteries in Marion County. The county's first Lawn-Park Cemetery, Memorial Park Cemetery, is located just west of Washington Park; its first burial was in 1917. Floral Park Cemetery was established in 1919 as New Mount Jackson Cemetery on the west side of Indianapolis. Both cemeteries follow the basic Lawn-Park style with large sections encircled by meandering drives. Glen Haven Cemetery (now Washington Park North) was opened in 1926 and designed in the Lawn-Park style by George Kessler but underwent a number of ownership changes with little development of the site until 1954 when it was redesigned by Schuyler N. Nolan.

Development as a Masonic Cemetery

Washington Park Cemetery has stronger formality in its design than Memorial Park or Floral Park Cemeteries. It appears that some design inspiration was drawn from other Masonic cemeteries, particularly Acacia Park Cemetery (1922) in Chicago which also features a large classically inspired mausoleum (1927). Both Acacia Park and Washington Park feature cut fieldstone gateways and low walls as well as a nearly identical Masons Obelisk with statue on a

¹³ Llewellyn, John F. pg. 28

¹⁴ Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

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raised base. Acacia Park and Cedar Park Masonic (Calumet) Cemeteries were designed by Street Lightfoot.¹⁵ Historic photographs of Cedar Park are included in the archives of Washington Park.

The design for Washington Park's original section features a wide stone and cast-iron gateway with wide, sweeping low walls and pedestrian gates that lead from Washington Street/National Road, into the cemetery (photo 01). The tall stone pillars supporting the gates once featured the Masonic compass symbol carved into a stone panel. The remaining stone pillar features a carving of George Washington's head in profile. A salesman named Leroy Ford with Enterprise Iron and Wire Fence Company (Indianapolis) designed the metal gates to the cemetery.¹⁶

From this grand entrance, the main drive leads slightly northeast before the drive splays with routes leading to the east and northwest around a small pond named Potomac Lake. The view from the entry, across the pond, leads to a tall stone obelisk that presents itself as the focal point from entry (photos 02-03). An island and bridge, named Jamestown Island and Bridge of Memories, were included with the pond (photo 11). The bridge and an observation tower were originally log/stick construction. The bridge, rebuilt in the 1950s, remains. The pond becomes a clear organizational feature in the cemetery and features mature landscaping around its perimeter. It makes it somewhat unique among other Masonic cemeteries built at this time. Most feature a grand boulevard entry to the cemetery while Washington Park uses this water feature, and the small stream leading from it, to display fountains and become a place of reflection.

Other features in this area include a stone-lined creek that leads from an arched bridge under the sidewalk on the north side of Washington Street, to a small stone-arched bridge under the drive that leads around the south/east side of the pond. A cemetery office composed of limestone (no longer extant) was immediately west of the entry. During the 1940s, the Sanctuary of Memories/Mt. Vernon, was constructed on the hill overlooking the pond to the west. The large community mausoleum forms a backdrop to the west for Potomac Lake (photo 04).

Two other drives diverge from the main west route around the pond while one diverges from the east route. Each of these diverging drives lead in a northerly direction, encircling large, oblong sections for burials. The main drive (west drive) and east drive around the pond reconverge north of the pond at the mound that hosts the tall obelisk before leading directly north (photo 05). There are six oblong sections including one that features the pond in the original cemetery. The original cemetery includes burial sections along the perimeter with Washington Street and North German Church Road to the east. Large triangular-shaped islands are located in drives that intersect and also feature burial sites. With limited exceptions, particularly in the triangular-shaped islands, the grave lots are aligned in rows that stretch north to south with graves facing east, typical of Christian burial sites. In the original cemetery, ample and similarly sized granite headstones are found. Few are of significantly larger scale, like the crypt of Gerald Lawson (1906-1933, photo 10), or the Delvin Mausoleum (c. 1970, photo 07), both on the east side of the cemetery.

¹⁵ *Founder and Builder of Acacia Park Cemetery & Mausoleum, Under Every Tombstone:*
<https://undereverytombstone.blogspot.com/2015/03/founder-builder-of-acacia-park-cemetery.html>

¹⁶ "Salesman Wins Contest Award" *Indianapolis Star* 28 April 1928. Pg. 12 col. 4

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The grand plan of the original cemetery, including the main entry, pond, focal point, and meandering drives, evoke the grandiose gestures typically found in the Rural Cemetery Movement. But these are reduced to just a few significant aspects of design in a more simplified implementation at Washington Park Cemetery. The more structured and orderly development of burial lots, greater simplicity of fewer sections and less geometry, and fewer drives all reflect the movement toward the Lawn-Park style of cemetery design. The greater formality associated with the original design no doubt bespeaks its Masonic association.

Memorial-Park Design Expansion

The expansion of Washington Park began after it was purchased by Flanner & Buchanan in the late 1950s. By this time, available space in the original cemetery was declining but land was available for purchase adjacent to the north boundary of the cemetery. This allowed for the purchase and expansion of Washington Park, now no longer just for members of the Masons. Washington Park Cemetery, however, maintained a patriotic theme as it pursued development of additional sections as well as garden mausolea. In its expansion, Washington Park departed from the Lawn-Park style and turned to Memorial-Park design but allowed for a logical procession and formality associated with the original design.

American culture continued to evolve to one of maximum simplicity in architectural lines, a form of minimalism, which was also reflected in cemetery design. During the late 1950s through the early 1960s, Washington Park Cemetery made a significant expansion between its original north boundary and East 10th Street on the north edge of the existing cemetery. The new movement in cemetery design was known as the Memorial-Park style. The emergence of Memorial-Park cemeteries was the full embrace of uniformity and maintenance with headstones, granite, marble, or bronze, flush with the ground in rows with little landscaping or landscape features. The stark contrast from Lawn-Park cemeteries with rows and rows of granite monuments to Memorial-Park cemeteries, which usually feature one large monument in a flat lawn unimpeded by gravestones, is the most noticeable difference in these styles.

Washington Park Cemetery turned to Indianapolis landscape architect Schuyler N. Nolan to design the expansion. Nolan had a landscape design practice in Indianapolis between about 1939-1973. He began his career in the Indiana State Highway Department design and landscaping department. He was buried at Washington Park North Cemetery in a Memorial-Park-designed area of the cemetery. His design for Washington Park's expansion included an impressive boulevard leading north from the main drive (photo 29) and a complex of garden mausolea on a mall-like intersection with the boulevard (photos 31-32). The expansion features a stone ashlar and metal fence along German Church Road and 10th Street. Memorial-Park-designed sections are along its south edge (adjacent to the original cemetery) and wrap around its northwest side. These vast lawn areas have flat gravestones of marble or granite, or bronze, flush with the ground. A few sculptures are located in these sections including a bronze statue of Christ "the Christus" (c. 1960, photo 34) in the Garden of the Kings Arms, the Old Rugged Cross (c. 1960, photo 36) which is a depiction of Christ carrying the cross, and an interesting

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monument named the Four Chaplains (1973, Bernard Zuckerman, sculptor, photo 35), which is in memory of four chaplains who lost their lives during an attack in World War II.

The boulevard features a wide grass median that has a raised stone landscaping bed, formerly the Fountain of Music (photo 30). The boulevard is intersected by a lawn plaza (or mall) surrounded by garden mausolea in a rectangular plan. At the center is a sculpture of Moses holding the 10 Commandments (c. 1960, photo 32). Toward the east, the mall features a circle of garden mausolea that surround a round pavilion called the Rotunda (photo 31). Nolan's original design called for the boulevard to continue to 10th Street with a new, grand entrance. A second circular complex of garden mausolea was originally planned for the west end of the mall. The entry and this second circular complex were not constructed. Instead, a long row of mausolea, including one that terminates the boulevard with a long, covered hall, were constructed between the mall and 10th Street by 1962 (seen on the right side of photo 30).

The garden mausoleum concept became integrated in many Memorial-Park style cemeteries beginning in the 1950s. As community mausolea decreased in popularity, the less expensive alternative of above-ground burials evolved into garden mausolea structures. These are cubical structures of precast concrete faced with stone and granite that permitted visitors to the cemetery to visit loved ones without the need to enter a building. Complexes of mausolea were often arranged to form a garden-like atmosphere with connecting walks and common features like statues and fountains. Washington Park Cemetery had introduced the garden mausolea concept around Potomac Lake first, in 1958, as several individual structures radiated out from the pond. They were connected to each other by walks or were organized to form small, intimate plazas. A bronze statue of George Washington on a large, limestone ashlar base, is centered in one of these groupings of structures (photo 16). Another late feature of the complex around Potomac Lake is the Martha Washington Fountain (c. 1958, middle of photo 12) at the north end of the pond. It helps to frame the view toward the large obelisk beyond when viewed from the original entry to the cemetery. The first garden mausoleum in Marion County, which included a chapel, was built between 1953-1956 at Floral Park.

The first Memorial-Park-designed cemetery in the United States was Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Glendale, California.¹⁷ While it was established in 1906, in 1917, under the direction of Hubert Eaton, the cemetery underwent a substantial physical transformation into what became known as Memorial-Park design. Eaton envisioned a park-like setting with sweeping vistas dotted with trees and landscaping rather than the development of unsightly stoneyards. His view, as articulated in a speech that became known as the *Builder's Creed*, was that the cemetery should provide a religious experience and affirmation of faith.¹⁸ Eaton gave this speech to the American Cemetery Owners Association in 1936. It was followed by numerous reprints and inclusion in the National Association of Cemeteries conference and incorporated into a book called The Comemoral by the 1950s. Eaton was expressly uninterested in conveying death in cemeteries, but rather to surround visitors of cemeteries in sunshine over darkness, and statuary

¹⁷ Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission website:

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/cemetery-preservation/development/1900-present.html>

¹⁸ Llewellyn, pg. 29

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to point to the Christian belief in life after death. Forest Lawn included sections named Slumberland and Babyland, which is replicated in Washington Park, for children and infants who died. Other section names include Eventide, Graceland, Sweet Memories, Whispering Pines, Dawn of Tomorrow, and Vesperland. While there is some interplay between the concept of faith and religious-themed monuments and section names in Washington Park's expansion, the original theme of American patriotism remained in popular use for sections and other monuments.

By the 1950s, the Memorial-Park cemetery concept was being replicated in suburban cemeteries throughout the country. This movement, called the final phase of cemetery development by the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office, focused on pastoral and uniform lawn areas for flat stones and bronze markers. Trees and shrubs, used sparingly, reflect the minimalist style and the cemetery type emphasizes automobile circulation over pedestrian passage. Like Washington Park, the Memorial-Park style used special above-ground monuments, arches, or sculpture as focal points in sections to help identify the location of graves of loved ones. At Washington Park, these special monuments have both a religious-based and national theme, which is also represented in how the sections of the cemetery are named (photos 34-36).

Washington Park's expansion in the Memorial-Park style occurred nearly simultaneously with the first of these in Marion County. In 1958, Schuyler Nolan redeveloped the former Glen Haven/Resthaven Memorial Lawn Cemetery (now Washington Park North) into the county's first Memorial-Park-designed cemetery in the northwest part of the city. This occurred after Washington Park North was purchased by Flanner-Buchanan in 1958. Washington Park (East) appears to have come second, followed by or in tandem with Floral Park's expansion. Nolan designed Washington Park, like Washington Park North, and likely also completed the expansion for Floral Park. It should be noted that the first cemetery in the greater Indianapolis area to be designed from its inception in the Memorial-Park style is Oaklawn Cemetery (1954) just over the Hamilton County line on Allisonville Road.

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ARCHITECTURE & ART

Due to the presence of one of the largest and finest community mausolea in Indiana, the Sanctuary of Memories, and various highly crafted sculptures at Washington Park Cemetery, both architecture and art form a significant aspect of the cemetery. This is demonstrated in the Sanctuary of Memories, a community mausoleum replete with exceptional finishes that incorporates carvings from a premier Indiana sculptor, Adolph G. Wolter. Other important carvings and castings are in the cemetery including bronze castings of the Christus and George Washington and stone carvings of Moses and a notable piece by Bernard Zuckerman called the *Four Chaplains*.

Sanctuary of Memories/Mt. Vernon Mausoleum

In 1941, a \$500,000 construction plan was announced for Indianapolis's first community mausoleum, located at Washington Park, that would hold 500 crypts (photos 17-27). The building would soon require a second wing by 1948, then an additional wing in 1962. The building was designed by James Bertram Hills (1888-1979), a Minneapolis architect and graduated of Cornell University who specialized in mausoleum construction.¹⁹ Hills had a partnership with Victor Gilbertson and Mark Hayes from 1940 to 1958 during which time they specialized in public and institutional projects.

The development of the community mausoleum was a new concept for burial in the United States when it was designed and promoted during the first years of the 20th century. The community mausoleum movement began in Ohio and expanded across the United States. The construction of mausolea during this early period was more typical of small family vaults; the construction of community mausolea was infrequent and was usually reserved for larger communities or urban areas.

Community mausolea were promoted for several reasons. Mausolea were promoted as a return to a more sensitive and respectful way to deal with the remains of the departed. It was thought that by placement of family member's remains in an above ground crypt versus traditional burial, family members could more easily deal with grief and show respect to their loved ones. The mausolea were also considered to be more enduring than the typical practice of ground burials. At the time the community mausolea movement was occurring concrete vault burials were just becoming a practice and many old cemeteries were being razed and moved due to their unsightly conditions. Mausolea were also promoted as a more sanitary method of burial due to the process through which decomposition of the body occurred in a controlled, engineered manner rather than unwanted contamination of the ground in and around the cemetery.

¹⁹ "\$500,000 Mausoleum to Have Funeral Facilities, 500 Tombs" *Indianapolis News*. 14 Apr 1941. Part 2. Pg. 1 Col. 2-3

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While the community mausoleum at Washington Park was late in the movement of constructing community mausolea, 1943 (original construction), it was the first one constructed in Marion County. It is similarly large in scale to other large urban community mausolea, like that of Highland Park in South Bend (1930) or Fort Wayne's Resurrection Mausoleum (1918), but still exceeds those mausolea in both size and finishes. Most community mausolea, like these, were also constructed in classically designed features. The mausoleum closest in age to the one at Washington Park is the Shrine of Memories located in Connersville, smaller in scale, built in 1938 in the Art Deco style. Indiana has approximately thirty-two extant community mausolea built in the first half of the 20th century with the mausoleum at Washington Park being the latest.

The Sanctuary of Memories is Art Deco/Art Moderne in style, an unusual style choice but logical when understood in the time period it was constructed. Features of the style are simple, but are present in the carved, stylistic figures that flank the entry (by Adolph Gustave Wolter, Sculptor, photo 20), the monolithic massing, and flat roofs. The interior is composed of a variety of polished stone including pavers, walls, stairs and balustrades (photos 22-24). It appears that little expense was spared when finishes were specified for the interior of the building and chapel.

Building features include octagonal-shaped windows in doors and art glass, octagonal-shaped clerestory windows in the chapel (photo 24). Subtle details, such as fluted granite pilasters, shaped handrails, and sleek glass and brass columbarium vaults (photo 23) add to the opulence of the space. A variety of stained art glass windows are located throughout the building and are often the personal choice/taste of the patron purchasing or sponsoring the window. The building has custom-designed family niches/crypts that range from classical to Gothic features, including art glass windows. The chapel ceiling is raked and coffered (precast concrete, photo 24) and features original brass lanterns. During the 1962 expansion, the cemetery turned back to its patriotic theme in the design of its stained art glass windows depicting George Washington (photo 27) and the Old North Church. The wing also features paneled woodwork and a marble staircase with polished aluminum handrails (photo 26).

While many of the stone carvings and bronze castings have already been noted in this and previous sections, they are described here again for the purpose of highlighting the significance of art at Washington Park Cemetery. The earliest stone carving is the *Weeping Virgin*, resting her elbow on a broken column. This carving was completed in 1928 as part of the Masons Obelisk, at the base, and is rich with Freemasonry symbolism. It is indeterminate who sculpted the piece, but it is found in other Masonic cemeteries from this period. See photos 05-06.

John Herron Art Institute student and later teacher at the Indianapolis Art League, Adolph G. Wolter, who studied under David Rubins, was commissioned to carve two figures flanking the entry to the Sanctuary of Memories in the 1940s. The Art Deco-stylized, intricately carved figures are larger than life scaled female figures (one angel, one woman) named *Spiritual Victory* and *Resurrection* (photo 20). The south angel faces the entry with wings spread to the south while the north figure faces north and is surrounded by carved fauna and birds and butterflies. Wolter also carved a stone panel at the top of the façade named *The Hand of God* (top of photo 19). The interior of the mausoleum features many other architectural carvings as well as an

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impressive array of stained art glass windows. The most notable of these were commissioned with the early 1960s wing addition to depict scenes related to George Washington (photo 27) and the American Revolution. The windows were produced by Will Lamm for the Stewart-Carey Stained Glass Studio.

Several bronze castings were made to provide sculpture for the evolution of the cemetery in the 1950s-1960s. Two of the most prominent of these are of George Washington and the Christus, both reflecting the cemetery's Masonic and Christian heritage. Washington is positioned near Potomac Lake, on a raised stone base, holding a Bible and wearing Masonic vestments (middle of photo 16). The Christus is also on a stone base in the cemetery expansion area, and has his arms outstretched (photo 34). The Christus was imported from Milan, Italy and created by L. Frizzi. Washington is likely a duplicate of other castings provided to Masonic cemeteries. Another bronze is near the Washington casting and is called *Our Little Lambs*, which depicts a child seeing her first lamb (photo 15). It was commissioned by Donald Keller and created by Leonard Grosse, Florence Gray, and Mabel Torrey and was on display at the Indianapolis Childrens Museum before it was installed at Washington Park in 1967.

A modern monument at the Hoosier Patriots National Guard Memorial by Potomac Lake is entitled *The Rescue*. The bronze monument depicts a soldier carrying a small child. It is the centerpiece of a stone plaza on the southeast bank of Potomac Lake installed in 2007. Bill Wolfe was the sculptor. Right side of photo 02

Other stone and marble carvings were produced and placed in the expansion area of the cemetery during the 1960s-1970s. These include a statue of Moses and the 10 Commandments located on a raised base in the central plaza, or mall of the north garden mausolea complex (photo 32). A carving of Christ carrying the cross atop a stone base is located west of the complex (photo 36). Their origins are also unknown, however, given the religious theme of many of the Memorial-Park cemeteries of this period, carvings like these may have been duplicated and offered across the country. A most unusual carving is of four chaplains who died during WWII in a German submarine attack. The large piece is atop a limestone base and is called *The Four Chaplains* by Bernard Zuckerman, created in 1973 (photo 35).

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.)

“\$500,000 Mausoleum to Have Funeral Facilities, 500 Tombs” *Indianapolis News*. 14 Apr 1941. Part 2. Pg. 1 Col. 2-3

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<https://undereverytombstone.blogspot.com/2015/03/founder-builder-of-acacia-park-cemetery.html>

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“Only Mausoleum Now Serving Indianapolis” *Indianapolis News*. 21 Feb 1948. Pg. 3 cols. 6-8

“Pay Washington Honor” *Indianapolis Times*. 23 Feb 1928. Pg. 3 col. 5

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission website:
<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/cemetery-preservation/development/1900-present.html>

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“The Majestic and Beautiful Washington Park Mausoleum” *Indianapolis News*. 22 July 1947.
Pg. 5 cols. 3-8

“Thousands Attend Cemetery Services” *Indianapolis Star*. 27 Oct 1930. Pg. 15 col. 1

Young, Julie. Building Community: The Flanner and Buchanan Families of Indianapolis. Indiana Historical Society Press, 2021

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CR-49-102; 097-144-65324

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 95 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16S	Easting: 585658	Northing: 4403203
2. Zone: 16S	Easting: 585658	Northing: 4404050
3. Zone: 16S	Easting: 585119	Northing: 4404050
4. Zone: 16S	Easting: 585119	Northing: 4403203

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

Beginning at a point on the southwest corner of East 10th Street and North German Church Road, on the west side of the road, face south and follow a line to the north property boundary of 10934 East Washington Street. Turn west and follow the north property boundary of 10934 East Washington to its west boundary, then turn south and follow the west boundary to the north side of East Washington Street.

On the north side of East Washington Street, face west and follow a line approximately 1200 feet, or about 300 feet west of the original cemetery entrance, then turn north and follow a line approximately 400 feet to the north edge of the asphalt parking lot. Turn west and follow the north edge of the parking lot approximately 800 feet to the west boundary of Washington Park East Cemetery. Turn north and follow the west boundary of the cemetery to the south side of East 10th Street. Turn east and follow the south side of the street to the west side of North German Church Road, or the place of beginning.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the original cemetery and mid-20th century expansion of Washington Park but excludes late 20th and early 21st century buildings lining East Washington Street that do not contribute to the historical development of Washington Park Cemetery. It also excludes a house on the northwest corner of East Washington Street and North German Church Road that was not a part of the cemetery, nor is it owned by the cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Washington Park Cemetery Association
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-780-1423
date: March 1, 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.)
-

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.

Washington Park Cemetery

Name of Property

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Washington Park Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Indianapolis

County: Marion State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: February 11, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north into cemetery from original gates

1 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast toward pond from entry, across bridge

2 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest toward original entry from bridge

3 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west toward community mausoleum from east side of pond

4 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast toward obelisk, original cemetery

5 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest toward pond from obelisk base, original cemetery

6 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest toward Delvin Mausoleum in original cemetery

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Name of Property

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County and State

7 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in original cemetery toward obelisk

8 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in original cemetery

9 of 38.

Date: July 11, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at Lawson crypt, original cemetery

10 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north across pond toward bridge and obelisk, original cemetery

11 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north toward obelisk from island in pond, original cemetery

12 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south across pond in original cemetery

13 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast across cemetery at original garden mausoleum complex and island

14 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast toward original garden mausoleum complex

15 of 38.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast into original garden mausoleum complex and Washington statue

16 of 38.

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

17 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at Sanctuary of Memories community mausoleum

18 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west at front entry to Sanctuary of Memories community mausoleum

19 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at angels guarding the entry to Sanctuary of Memories

20 of 38.

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

21 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in entry of Sanctuary of Memories

22 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in chapel of Sanctuary of Memories

23 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in chapel of Sanctuary of Memories

24 of 38.

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Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in one of the upper hallways of the Sanctuary of Memories

25 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west into addition/staircase of Sanctuary of Memories 1962 wing

26 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east at the General Washington window in the General's Hall of the mausoleum

27 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south toward the obelisk from the dividing line between the original cemetery and expansion

28 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north into the cemetery expansion from the dividing line between the original cemetery and expansion

29 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest along the boulevard in the cemetery expansion

30 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west from the garden mausolea north complex at the Rotunda

31 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east from the garden mausolea north complex from behind the statue of Moses, toward the Rotunda

32 of 38.

Washington Park Cemetery

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast along the south walls of the garden mausolea north complex

33 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the Christus in the Garden of Kings Arms, cemetery expansion

34 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the Four Chaplains Memorial in the Garden of Three Faiths, cemetery expansion

35 of 38.

Date: July 11, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in the Garden of the Old Rugged Cross, cemetery expansion

36 of 38.

Date: July 11, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the Liberty Bell garden mausoleum complex, cemetery expansion

37 of 38.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest toward Patriot Lake and the Buchanan Bridge, cemetery expansion

38 of 38.

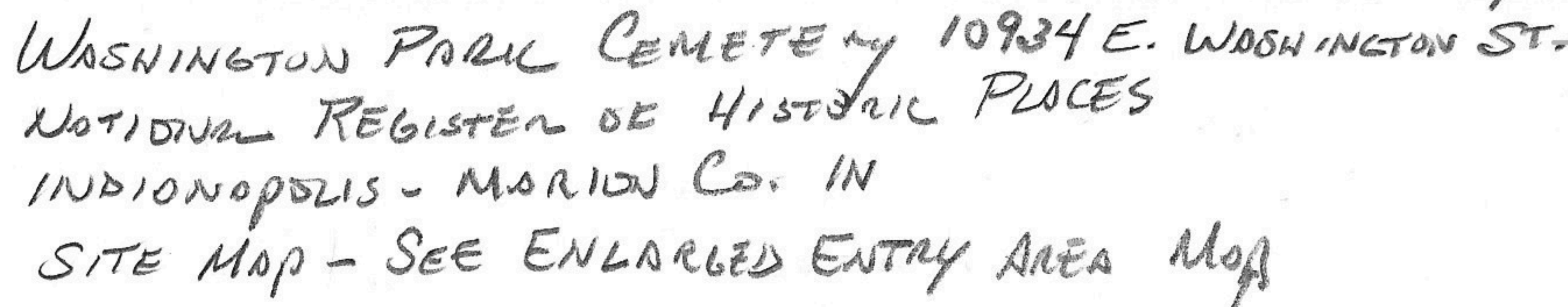
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

3 NC BUILDINGS
6 NC STRUCTURES
2 NC OBJECTS
1 NC SITE
12 NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

TENTH STREET

12 NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
TENTH STREET

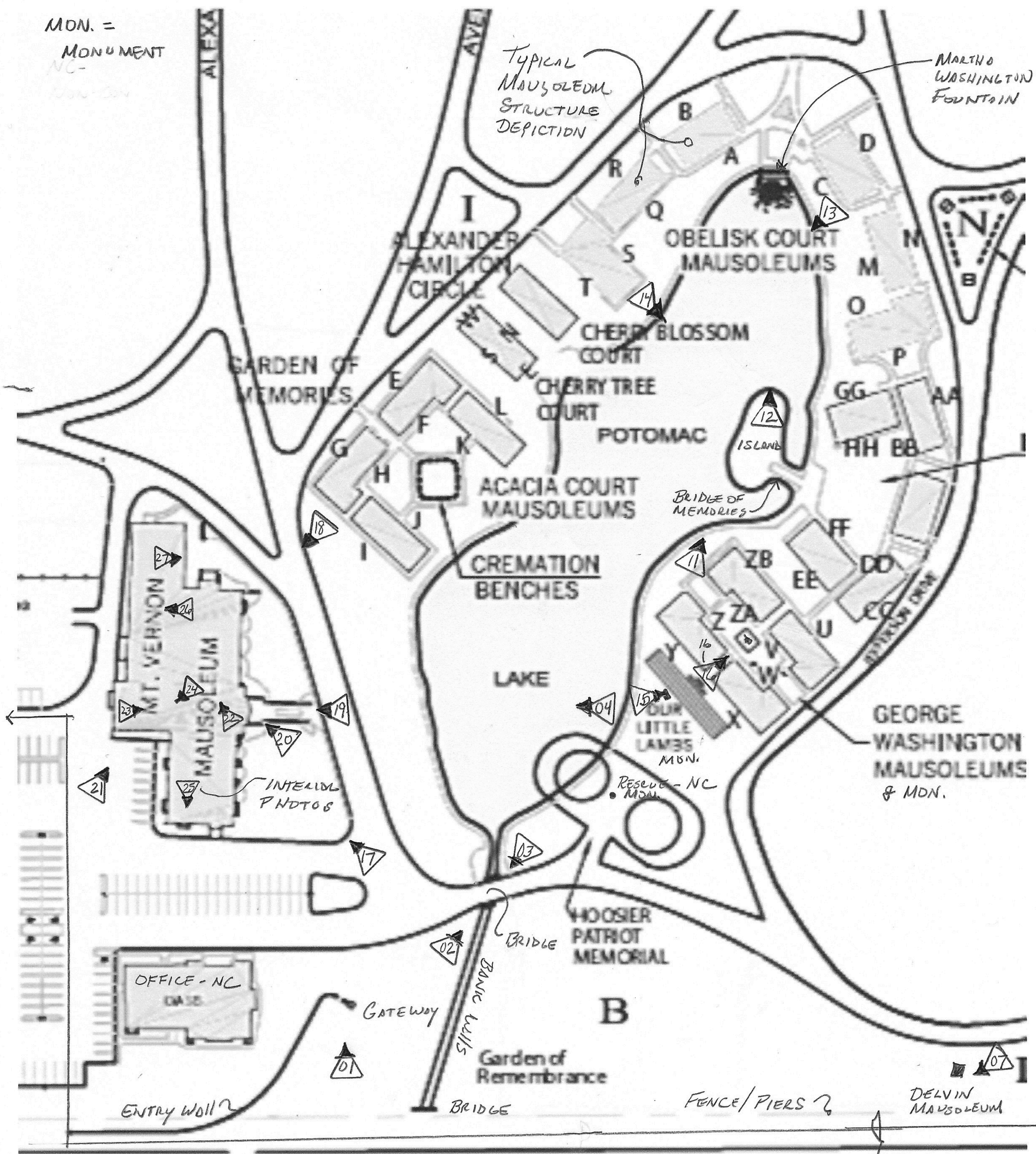


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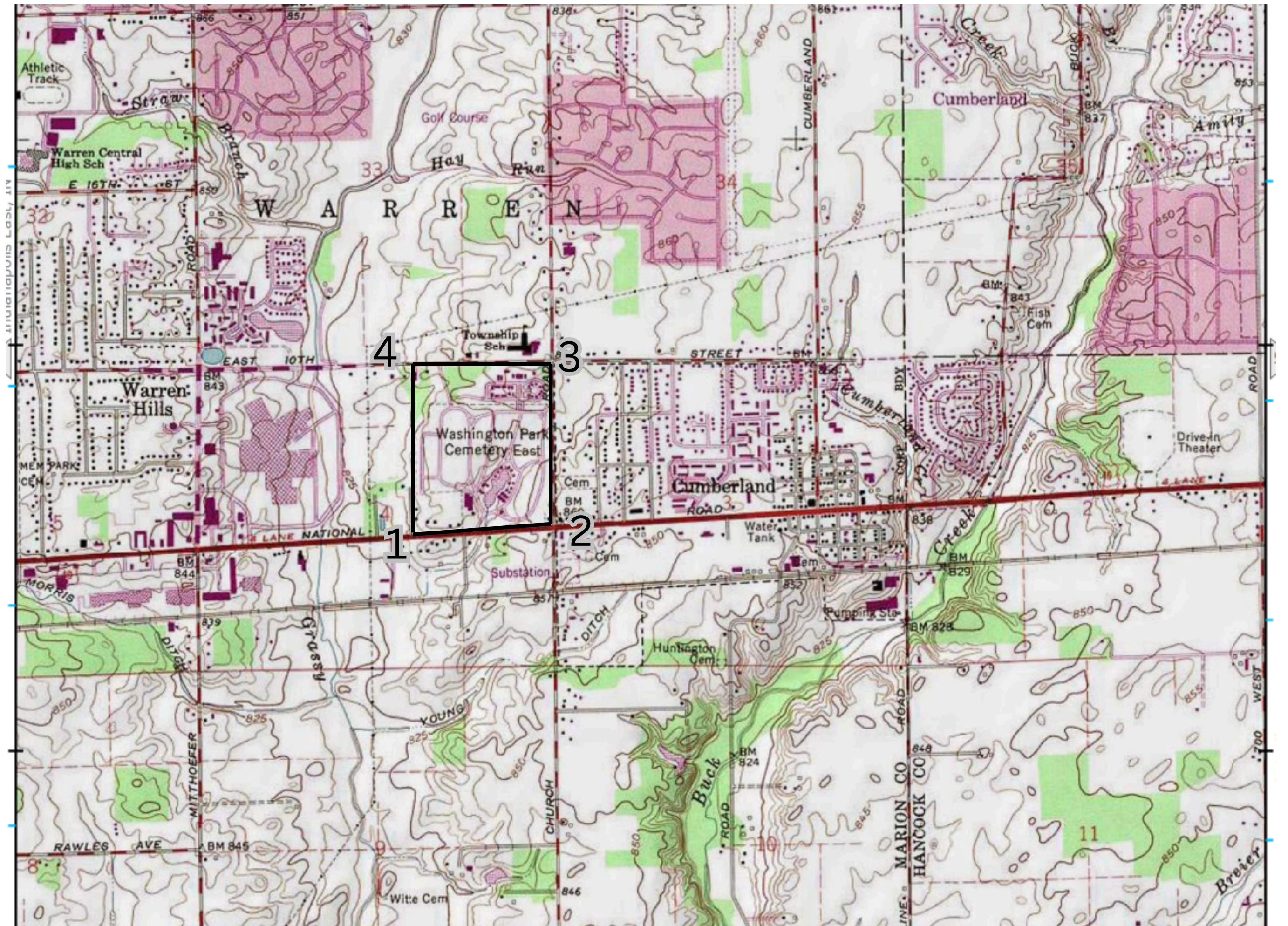
MON. =
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WASHINGTON PARK CEMETERY
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INDIANAPOLIS - MARION CO. IN
ENTRY - LAKE AREA ENLARGEMENT

- 1 - 16S 587455 4403348
- 2 - 16S 588083 4403403
- 3 - 16S 588055 4404118
- 4 - 16S 587471 4404093

Floral Park Cemetery
NR-2817





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IN_MarionCounty_WashingtonParkCemetery_0005



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IN_MarionCounty_WashingtonParkCemetery_0018



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