

FINAL

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Highland Lawn Cemetery
other names/site number 167-579-30024 (chapel), 167-597-30025 (gate)

2. Location

street & number 4520 Wabash Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Terre Haute N/A vicinity
state In code In county Vigo code 167 zip code 47803

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official *Charles R. Larkin* 7-13-90
Indiana Department of Natural Resources Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Romantic landscape

Romanesque

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls STONE: limestone

roof ASPHALT

other STONE: marble

STONE: granite

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1884-1940

Significant Dates

1884

1892

1894

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Earnshaw, Joseph; Vrydaugh, Josse; Leitz,
Paul; Floyd, William

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 137

UTM References

A	1,6	46,98,2,0	4,37,00,7,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,6	47,05,6,0	4,36,94,8,0

B	1,6	47,07,4,0	4,37,02,4,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,6	46,98,1,0	4,36,93,9,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

All that part of the South West Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section Number 18 in Township 12 North (T12N) and Range Number 8 West which lies south of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad. ALSO: All that part of the North West Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section Number 19 in Township Number 12 North (T12N) and Range Number 8 West which lies north of the north right of way of U.S. 40.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This is the historic property boundary, corresponding to the original parcel purchased, landscaped, and maintained as Highland Lawn Cemetery since its inception in 1884.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Allen and Nicholas Kalogeresis / Rita Kendall
 organization DHPA/Highland Lawn Cemetery date July 12, 1990
 street & number 251 E. Ohio St., Suite 880 telephone 317-232-1646
 city or town Indianapolis state In zip code 46204

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Section number 7 Page 1 Highland Lawn Cemetery

Highland Lawn Cemetery is located on the eastern edge of Terre Haute, Lost Creek Township, in Vigo County, on the north side of U.S. 40 (the Old National Road). The Cemetery comprises approximately 137 acres of gently rolling and undulating hills, lakes, curvilinear roads, and twenty-four platted burial sections. There is also a Romanesque Revival entrance gate and chapel, a Classical Revival waiting room (now cemetery offices), maintenance sheds, and a caretaker's house. In all there are four contributing buildings (1894 gatehouse and attached 1910 waiting station, a c. 1920 caretaker's cottage (photo #24), and a c. 1920 shed), one non-contributing building (a recent pole barn), one contributing site (the cemetery itself and its monuments), no non-contributing sites, one contributing structure (iron fence along Wabash Avenue), no non-contributing structures, and no objects.

When entering Highland Lawn, one passes through the triumphal Romanesque entrance gate, the waiting station, and onto Main Avenue which is the central thoroughfare of the cemetery (photo #2). Main Avenue runs from the entrance to the northern boundary of the cemetery where it curves to the east forming Cascade Avenue (see map). Cascade Avenue eventually connects back into Main Avenue back toward the southern boundary. The western perimeter road is Prospect Avenue which connects to Main Avenue via Birch Avenue on the north and Lawn Avenue on the south. Cascade, Prospect, and Main Avenues intersects with a series of gracefully curving offshoots to create a network of winding drives (photo #'s 13 & 23). East of Cascade Avenue are the cemetery's two lakes and additional curvilinear paths. Chestnut Avenue is the easternmost path in the cemetery. All of section 10 contains the most prominent artificial lake in the cemetery (photo #22), south in Section 19 contains a much smaller lake.

The higher points in the cemetery are located in section 6, where the cemetery chapel is situated; section 9, Circle Avenue and the Soldiers and Sailors burial plats (photo #20); and sections 11, 12, and 20 where a ridge commands a view of the lake just west. Maintenance and storage sheds as well as the caretaker's house are located behind the lake southeast in section 19 toward the Old National Road. Views of the sheds and the caretaker's house are obstructed by the trees and dense foliage around the lake. The rest of the cemetery consists of rolling hills dotted with mausoleums, tombstones, sculptures, and obelisks (photos #'s 7-10, 12, 18-19). Though there are no potter's fields in Highland Lawn, indigent graves are located in Section 7 and the southwest corner of Section 10.

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Designed in 1884 by Cincinnati landscape architect and civil engineer Joseph Earnshaw, Highland Lawn is an example of Romantic-Victorian landscape design of intact typography, curvilinear roads and paths, lush and extensive plantings of trees and shrubs, lakes, and open spaces. Earnshaw's design concept for the Cemetery was the "lawn plan" in which the existing landscape took precedence over the erection of large monuments. In several of the Cemetery's open spaces, ground-hugging headstones are in predominance which, in turn, emphasizes and enhances the rolling and changing landscape (photo #'s 11 & 18-19). The 1884 design plat called for a series of three artificial lakes in the eastern and southeastern portions of the cemetery; two of the lakes were constructed after the original platting, however, the third lake, located in section 18, was not constructed until 1910. A stone foot bridge over the lake was also built at that time. In the 1970's, the lake was filled in and the stone bridge removed. The original plan also called for extensive plantings of over seventy different types of trees and shrubs alongside the paths and lakes. Tree and shrub types range from ash, azalea, beech, birch, cherry, elm, larch, oak, pine, pounna, spruce, summach, yew, and yucca.

The original landscape design of the cemetery has remained very intact in the more than one-hundred years of its operation. The only major modification to the plan occurred in 1893 when the chapel, originally to be placed on the hilltop in Section 9, was built in Section 6. The placement of the chapel in this section necessitated the construction of two new roads south and north of the building. The tree and shrub planting scheme has largely been followed and the majority of the existing trees date back to the first platting. The cemetery loses approximately one or two trees a year due to weather, age, and lightning.

Highland Lawn possesses a rich collection of sepulcher art and architecture, a collection that also reflects the social and economic standing of the people interred in its grounds. Mausoleums and obelisks are the most distinctive funerary structures one sees when visiting the cemetery; in fact, several mausoleums are immediately visible along Main Avenue in styles ranging from the Classical, Egyptian, and Gothic Revivals, and placed in settings that emanate a feeling of the picturesque (photos #6, #17, #19). Many of the mausoleums contain magnificent stain glass windows depicting images of angels, serene landscapes, and other religious images. Statuary headstones throughout the cemetery are sculpted in a variety of forms from grieving women and

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angels to crucifixes and decorative columns and freizes (photo #21). In contrast, small and simple metal plates adorn the graves of the indigent. One unique statue is the bronze elk, located right across the waiting station in section 2, that commemorates the organization plot for the local chapter of the Fraternal Order of the Elks. Another unique site is the authentic Civil War cannon located on the Soldiers and Sailors circle hilltop (section 9). It is here where soldiers and sailors from the Civil War to the Vietnam Conflict are interred.

Chapel, Entrance Gate, and Waiting Room

The triumphal Romanesque entrance gate was designed by Chicago architect Paul S. Lietz and was constructed in 1894 (photo #2). The contractor was the Heidenreich and Company with the stonework being done by the Terre Haute Stone Company.

The span of the main arch is approximately twenty feet with its gates leading to Main Avenue measuring eighteen feet (photo #3). Built in rusticated limestone throughout, the arch is flanked by the main circular clock tower on the east and a smaller tower with a conical roof on the west. The main tower is sixty feet in height. Originally, the main tower had four top corner turrets of unequal height and thickness and a four-sided arched roofed enclosure (photo #1, c. 1895); the turrets were removed in the 1970's and replaced with a pitched roof of asphalt shingle. The west tower is roofed in tile. The letters "Highland Lawn" on the south side of the entry arch are made in wrought iron. Above the lettering is the sign "A.D. 1891", the date of the Cemetery's official year of operation. The fence leading to the gate is of wrought iron with stone piers at given intervals. Adjoining the main tower is the lodge which was once the cemetery office (photos #2 & #4). Its entrance facade consists of two four-foot arches though the stonework is not identical. The entire frontage of the gate and the lodge is seventy-two feet. The interior of the lodging house consists of red brick with a working fireplace. Near the entrance way, located on the west and next to the main tower, hangs the original design plat of the Cemetery by Joseph Earnshaw.

The cemetery waiting room is immediately north of the lodging house and was once the waiting room for funeral corteges and for the interurban which had Highland Lawn as a stop from downtown Terre Haute to Indianapolis (photo #5). The waiting room was designed by Terre Haute architect William Floyd and constructed in 1910 for a cost of 6,325.00.

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Again, as in the entrance gate, the construction material is rusticated limestone with the walls being laid in buff Bedford limestone and trimwork in blue Bedford limestone. The west facade consist of a recessed entrance way with Tuscan-pillared columns on stone pedestals, the nothernmost being triple pillared and the rest being double-pillared. On the north facade there are three one over one double-hun windows. The waiting room interior now houses the cemetery offices and is faced with white glazed brick. The roof is of asphalt shingle and is moderately pitched.

The cemetery chapel is situated on a crest of a high hill with a commanding view of the entire surrounding county. Designed by Terre Haute architect Josse Vrydaugh in 1892, the chapel is an excellent example of the Romanesque architecture style (photo #14). The plan of the building is a simple cruciform with the exterior forms being simple shapes. The main body is a massive square with a pyramidal roof rising over it and three roof projections protruding from the main mass with a round apse on the rear. The mass is further articulated by a round bell tower with a stone domical roof inserted on another corner of the main square.

The interior plan is derived from a simple church cruciform pattern but adopted to the needs of a cemetery chapel. From the port-cochere the doors open into a square vaulted sanctuary with a raised platform or altar area. In one transept is an extra seating space for the sanctuary (photo #15). The apse where the choir and altar would normally be located is the chapel's mortuary casket area where there are receptacles (photo #16) for six coffins. The holding area is not in use and is shut off from the chapel by large double doors. The windows were all stain glass but were replaced with layered glass in large floral motifs during the chapel rehabilitation in 1988.

The building was heated with a hot air coal furnace in the basement. The basement has a domed brick ceiling. The actual building was built around the basement after the furnace was installed. The floor of the basement is also brick. The coal room is 7'6" high with the north and south walls built with Bedford stone up to 5'2" high, the east and west walls have Bedford stone up to 7'6" high with the rest of the walls and ceiling constructed of vaulted red brick. The furnace room is 7'3" high, the north and south walls are 5'7" high with Bedford stone, the east and west walls are 6'5" high with Bedford stone and the remaining walls and ceiling are red brick. The interior dome at the center of

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the Chapel is 26' high with a chandelier for lighting. The original wooden spiral staircase, built in 1894, going from the chapel to the bell tower is still in perfect condition. A spiral cement staircase leads from the chapel floor to the basement.

Again as stated before, much of the original Earnshaw landscape design remains intact and is well respected and maintained by the City of Terre Haute. The various mausoleums, tombstones, and statuary as well is also well-maintained. The chapel was rehabilitated in 1988 through private funds and plans are underway to reconstruct and restore the original turrets on top of the main entrance gate clock tower. Highland Lawn has exceptional integrity not only in the care taken to maintain the original landscape design, the chapel, the funerary art and architecture, and the entrance gate, but also its membership to the Victorian-Romantic landscape architecture tradition.

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Architect/Builder continued:

Gardner & Courtner
Heidenreich Company (both contractors)

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Highland Lawn Cemetery, Terre Haute, Indiana, is significant under Criterion C as an outstanding example of late nineteenth century Romantic (Victorian) landscape design. Highland Lawn exhibits the typical characteristics and details of Romantic landscapes: graceful, meandering paths, extensive plantings and groupings of trees and shrubs, and the selective placement of lakes, vistas, and open spaces. It is the earliest known example of landscape architecture in Terre Haute. The prime feature of Romantic landscapes is the emphasis and the respect for the natural terrain and topography of cemetery areas. Romantic landscape architecture had its origins in eighteenth century England and was later popularized in America by landscape architects such as A.J. Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted. Victorian cemeteries in America were the precursors of the public park movement of the early twentieth century.

Highland Lawn is also significant for its architecture. The entrance gate and chapel, both constructed in the 1890's, are good examples of the Romanesque Revival. The cemetery also contains a number of remarkable examples of sepulcher architecture and sculpture that reflect a nineteenth century use of funerary art as a demonstration of social standing. For these reasons, Highland Lawn Cemetery is eligible for National Register through satisfaction of criterion consideration D. The cemetery's period of significance is from 1884, the date of its founding, to 1940, the last of year of eligibility to the National Register.

Historic Context

The nineteenth century American Victorian cemetery developed in part from two antecedents: the rise of Romanticism in England and in Europe during the late eighteenth century, and the need for new cemetery grounds as a result of public health concerns due to overcrowded urban church and synagogue cemeteries. The design of Romantic cemeteries took place in England and Europe from the late eighteenth century and in America from the early nineteenth century.

Romanticism is chiefly characterized as a reaction against Neoclassicism with a stress on emotion, the picturesque, the Gothic, and the desire for the sublime. Due emphasis was also given for the sacredness of nature, time, and place. In eighteenth century England, Romanticism was manifested in all art forms from literature, painting,

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sculpture, and to architecture. A.W.N. Pugin and John Nash were the foremost practitioners of a Romantic picturesque architectural style with Norman or Gothic detailing. There was also at that time the rise in Classical Romantic architecture. The Picturesque and Gothic Revival architecture respected and incorporated the surrounding landscape to promote a sense of sentimentalism, primitivism, and medievalism. American exponents and practitioners of this type of architecture were the architect and landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing. Downing's ideas and philosophy of Romantic architecture and landscape design would reach a wide-ranging audience in America through pattern books and critical writings in newspapers. A central tenet of the philosophy was that landscapes should be kept intact or enhanced with added trees and plants to create an environment of the "sublime". Monuments, chapels, obelisks, and mausoleums were deliberately placed in Victorian cemeteries on hills and in shady areas to produce the most picturesque effect.

The first English Victorian cemeteries were Kensal Green, established in 1831, and Highgate, chartered in 1839, both in London. The most prominent continental cemetery, Pere-Lachaise, founded in 1804 in Paris, would particularly influence the layout of Mount Auburn in the United States. Both Highgate and Kensal Green were answers to the recent problems of overcrowding at urban church and synagogue graveyards. A.C. Pugin was a member of the committee responsible for layout and administration of Kensal Green. An architect named Liddell, a protege of John Nash, submitted ground plans and was later in charge of design implementation. Highgate was one of the very first commercial cemeteries in the Old World, the London Cemetery Company being the administrators. Picturesque and formally planned areas were common characteristics the two cemeteries shared. Circular drives, curvilinear paths, lakes, canals, and Gothic chapels were the main features of the landscape plans. Highgate was more innovative in its approach to the landscape layout with the deliberate design of subterranean catacombs. Highgate is also widely known for its Egyptian Revival mausoleums, a revival that would influence the design of entrance gates to Mount Auburn and Grove Street cemeteries in the United States.

Chartered in 1831, Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts, became the first planned and commercial non-sectarian Victorian cemetery in the United States. Mount Auburn is considered the first American "garden" or "rural" cemetery; the first Victorian cemeteries were platted on the outskirts of rapidly growing nineteenth century American

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metropolises. The founder of Mount Auburn, Jacob Bigelow, wanted to devote the purpose of his endeavor as a rural cemetery and experimental gardens. Mount Auburn would become the model for Victorian cemeteries across the nation. The design for Mount Auburn took advantage of the landscape's great diversity: grassy knolls and hills, small woods, pools, ponds, dells, and groves. Victorian cemeteries of this era and influenced by Mount Auburn include Laurel Hills in Philadelphia (1838), Green-Wood in Brooklyn, New York (1838), Green Mount in Baltimore (1839), Spring Grove in Cincinnati (1845), Graceland in Chicago (1860), and Crown Hill in Indianapolis (1864). The earliest cemeteries were either designed by architects, surveyors, or civil engineers; the latter ones were designed by the first landscape architects. Highland Lawn (1884) can be considered a latter example of Victorian cemetery landscape architecture and certainly a link to the public park movement of the early twentieth century.

During the nineteenth century, Victorian cemeteries became much more than resting places for the dead. They became first, showcases for the social and economic standing of citizens, expressed through sepulcher architecture and art; secondly, such cemeteries were the only outlets for recreation in the growing mid-nineteenth century American metropolis. American Victorian and rural cemeteries were for the wealthy in nature; spaciouly designed plots were conducive for elaborate and large monuments, tombstones, mausoleums and statuary. Citizens of more modest means could not afford such plots and monuments and were buried on the fringes of the cemetery away from the prominent hills and lakes. Wealthy families employed well-known architects and sculptors such as Louis Sullivan; McKim, Mead and White; and Lorado Taft to design mausoleums, tombstones, entrance gates, and chapels. With the growth and crowding of American cities, Victorian cemeteries became a haven for Sunday strollers, picknickers, and just simply visitors and admirers of the sculptured tombs. There were in essence the first American public parks. These cemeteries provided the inspiration to the growing public park movement that flowered with the works of Frederick Law Olmsted and later that of Jens Jensen. Romantic landscape architecture would also find its way into suburban town plans such as Riverside, Illinois by Olmsted in 1869.

Highland Lawn Cemetery, Terre Haute, Indiana

Laid out in 1884, Highland Lawn became Terre Haute's second municipal cemetery after the founding of Woodlawn in 1839. In a time when

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cemeteries were increasingly chartered by secular commercial companies, Woodlawn and Highland Lawn are unique in that they are municipal enterprises. Woodlawn was created by the Common Council of the Town of Terre Haute when the first burial sites became inadequate. The first burial in Woodlawn occurred in July, 1839. However, towards the end of the 1800's, it again became apparent to the city that additional land was needed for burials. On March 11th, 1884, prior to the purchase of the land for the new cemetery, the City of Terre Haute adopted an ordinance for the governance of the city's cemeteries. Section One of the Ordinance provided that the cemeteries would be under the control of the Board of Cemetery Commissioners which would consist of the mayor, who acted ex-officio, and six citizens. The Board would later become the Board of Cemetery Regents which is still in existence today with an appointed superintendant in charge of administration. The City ultimately purchased 138 acres east of the town along the Old National Road (U.S. 40) on March 13th, 1884.

According to Highland Lawn's cemetery records, on the same day as the adoption of the ordinance, the newly established commission's secretary was instructed to "invite Joseph Earnshaw (1831-1906), an eminent Surveyor and Civil Engineer in Cincinnati, Ohio, to come to Terre Haute at his earliest convenience for the purpose of examining the ground selected by the city for a cemetery." The Commissioners held a special meeting on Saturday, March 15th, 1884 at which Earnshaw was present. He made an inspection of the land and proposed to survey and lay out the ground plat which would include 800 lots and 300 single graves and to furnish all drawings and maps for the sum of three thousand dollars.

Earnshaw's design for the cemetery follows in the Victorian-Romantic landscape tradition. The design relied on a plan that emphasized the natural terrain and grouped plantings of deciduous and coniferous trees. Earnshaw was exposed to the tradition as a young man through his association with the Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio. Established in 1844 and designed by Howard Daniels, Spring Grove introduced the concept of the "lawn plan" in which the landscape took precedence over monuments. Originally modeled after Mount Auburn, Greenwood, and Laurel Hills, the cemetery gradually grew in size to 733 acres, the largest cemetery in the United States at the time. In 1855, Aldolph Strauch, a Prussian-born gardener, became superintendant of Spring Grove and soon introduced his own lawn plan that stressed the cemetery as an arboretum. Strauch re-routed roads to follow the natural contours of the land and dotted the ground with lakes, islands,

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and foot bridges. Encouraging the use of low monuments and large lots to lot owners, Strauch wanted to enhance existing landscapes and vistas. During an official visit, a French government committee on parks and recreation declared Spring Grove "the most beautiful of all cemeteries." In the late 1850's Joseph Earnshaw did some surveying and platting for Spring Grove. By This time, he was a practicing professional surveyor and civil engineer.

Earnshaw's experience with Spring Grove undoubtedly influenced his design for Highland Lawn. The landscape lawn approach can be seen in his later works as well. These include the Prospect Cemetery in Toronto, Canada, 1889; Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Evansville, Indiana, 1890; Columbia Park, Lafayette, Indiana, 1892; and the Crapo Park, Burlington, Iowa, 1895. The latter three and the subsequent commission for the platting for the City of Oakland, California, were designed after Earnshaw had added Thomas Punchon as his partner in 1890. Besides similar physical features between Spring Grove, Highland Lawn, and other Earnshaw works, many of the landscape design features share common avenue names: Linden, Hemlock, Oak, and Laurel. This is due to Earnshaw's deliberate extensive group planting of trees of the same kind. Earnshaw included in Highland Lawn a series of three artificial lakes in its eastern portion. The third lake, however, was not constructed until 1910 from a ditch conversion east of the entrance. A stone foot bridge was added over the lake at approximately the same time. According to the minutes of Common Council of January 3rd, 1910, the city was intent on realizing the original 1884 landscape, especially the artificial lakes.

Highland Lawn appears to be the earliest planned landscape in Terre Haute. Other planned urban or landscape designs in Terre Haute were not built until the 1900's. In 1911, the Edgewood Grove subdivision was platted using curving streets. During the 1920's, George Kessler developed a park and boulevard plan for Terre Haute, which was only partly realized. Compared to these, Highland Lawn appears to be the city's only Romantic Victorian landscape design.

Chapel and Entrance Gate

By November 1884, Earnshaw had completed his work at Highland Lawn, although he would return as late as 1897 to plat other sections. Other improvements to the cemetery during the first few years included the erection of a wood fence along the southern boundary, which was origi

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nally formed by the Old National Road, and the construction of a "rustic gate" for the entrance. By early 1890, the Cemetery Commissioners also began construction of a chapel and receiving vault. The Commissioners again corresponded with Earnshaw who recommended, according to the Commissioner's minutes of April 2, 1892, that a local architect be chosen.

The Commissioners followed Earnshaw's advice and on October of 1892 accepted a "pyramid plan" submitted by the architectural firm of J.A. Vrydaugh and Sons from Terre Haute, Indiana. The Commissioners only stipulated to the architect that the cost of the building was not to exceed \$8,000.00. Vrydaugh was a prolific architect who designed numerous churches, residential, commercial, and public buildings in Terre Haute, Evansville, Greencastle, Bedford, and Sullivan, Indiana, and Paris, Illinois. However, several of his Terre Haute commercial structures have been demolished. From 1881 to 1882, he worked in Washington D.C., in the office of the supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. A native Belgian (b. 1833), he studied in Paris as a civil engineer and later emigrated to the United States where he settled in Terre Haute around 1866. He was elected a fellow in the American Institute of Architects in 1870. He died in 1898.

While most Victorian cemeteries of the 19th century included Gothic Revival chapels and vault rooms, Highland Lawn is unusual in its Romanesque Revival version. The chapel's stone composition, pyramidal roof, three-story roof projections, and round apse are strong characteristics of this Romanesque Revival. The roof and the apse are particular reflections of Trinity Church in Boston, the masterwork of Henry Hobson Richardson, America's most prolific and famous practitioner of Romanesque Revival architecture in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Built between 1874-7, Trinity Church became the model for many Romanesque churches especially in the Midwest. The existing entrance gate and tower is also in the Romanesque Revival style, again unusual as compared to the Tudor and Gothic Revival styles used in other American Victorian cemeteries.

In October 28th, 1892, the Cemetery Commissioners awarded the construction contract for the chapel to the firm of Gardner and Cortner. The firm entered the low bid of \$8,681.50. Vrydaugh agreed to supervise the construction of the chapel for a fee of five percent of the cost of the building. The Cemetery Commissioners chose the location for the chapel on a hilltop in Section 6. It is interesting to note that

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Earnshaw's landscape plan from 1884 depicted the location of the hilltop in Section 9. The placement of the chapel in Section 6 resulted in the creation of two additional roads which were not in Earnshaw's original plan, Chapel Avenue and Grandview Avenue.

In September 1894, the Cemetery Commissioners accepted the plans for the entrance gate submitted by Paul S. Lietz, an architect from Chicago. The Commissioners awarded the construction contract to the local Heidenreich Company; the firm won the job with the low bid of \$6,500, with the stipulation that the gate be completed by December 15th, 1894. A waiting room was added north and adjacent to the entrance gate in 1910. It was designed in the Classical Revival style by Terre Haute architect William H. Floyd for a contract price of \$6,325.00. Though no exact date can be approximated, Highland Lawn was added as an interurban train stop sometime around 1910 when the waiting room was completed. A 1920 train schedule of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company listed sixteen different daily arrivals and departures, westbound and eastbound to downtown Terre Haute and Indianapolis. It was customary at the time in Terre Haute, and perhaps in other parts of the country, to have funeral corteges via the interurban.

The landscape and plantings have not changed much since the first platting of the cemetery. The original plan of the tree-lined drives while leaving plat areas open has been largely followed. However, the third artificial lake, constructed in 1910, was filled in the 1970's; the stone bridge was also subsequently removed. At the same time, the waiting station was converted into cemetery office space and the four turrets on top of the main entrance tower were removed. The chapel has been rehabilitated in 1988; only donated funds were used for the rehabilitation and was undertaken by the Terre Haute Park and Recreation Department, the department that operates the two city cemeteries.

Highland Lawn contains a magnificent array of sepulcher architecture and a list of interesting and famous people buried within its grounds. Classical, Gothic, and Egyptian Revival mausoleums dot the landscape and several are situated on prime hills and bends that afford a picturesque viewpoint. Sculptures of angels and grieving women adorn many of the headstones and monuments. Among the graves at Highland Lawn include those of Senator Daniel Wolsey Voorhees (1827-97) and Colonel Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy under President Rutherford B. Hayes. There is also a Soldiers and Sailor's section (Section 9)

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Highland Lawn Cemetery

which contains the graves of soldiers and sailors from the Civil War, Spanish-American, the two World Wars, the Korean War, and the Vietnam Conflict.

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Art Souvenirs of Representative Men, Public Buildings, Private Residence, Business Hours, and Points of Interest in Terre Haute, Indiana. Prepared for the Terre Haute Gazette. Terre Haute, IN: Kelley Brothers Publishers, 1894.

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Oakley, C.C. Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1908.

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Terre Haute Up-to-Date. Compiled by Mercantile Advancement Company under the auspices of the Business Men's Association. Terre Haute, IN: Moore and Langer, no date given.

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National Park Service

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Highland Lawn Cemetery

The following information is common to all photographs:

- 1) Highland Lawn Cemetery
- 2) Terre Haute (Vigo County), Indiana
- 5) Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 251 East Ohio Street, Suite 880, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Items 3, 4, 6, and 7 vary as described below, starting with the photo number:

- #1 photographer unknown, c.1895, historic view of gatehouse shortly after construction showing original tower detailing, looking northeast.
- #2 Nicholas Kalogeresis, June 1990, gatehouse and fence, looking northeast.
- #3 Rita Kendall, October 1989, detail of gatehouse arch, looking northeast.
- #4 Rita Kendall, October 1989, detail of main gatehouse tower, looking southeast.
- #5 Frank Hurdis, Jr., March 1990, rear of gatehouse showing interurban/waiting station, looking southeast.
- #6 Nicholas Kalogeresis, June 1990, view from corner of Maple and Main Avenues, Charles Sheets masoleum in foreground, looking north/northwest.
- #7 Frank Hurdis, Jr., March 1990, view of section 2 from Prospect Avenue, looking east.
- #8 Frank Hurdis, Jr., March 1990, view of section 3 from Prospect and Maple Avenues, looking east/southeast.
- #9 Frank Hurdis, Jr., March 1990, view down Summit Avenue, Crawford masoleums in foreground, looking northwest.
- #10 Frank Hurdis, Jr., March 1990, Mahaney rustic bench monument in section 3 near Main Avenue, looking west.

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Highland Lawn Cemetery

- #11 Nicholas Kalogeresis, June 1990, view of sections 15 and 14, looking north.
- #12 Frank Hurdis, Jr., March 1990, view toward chapel from Prospect Avenue, looking east.
- #13 Frank Hurdis, Jr., March 1990, view toward section 6, looking west/southwest.
- #14 Rita Kendall, October 1989, Chapel, looking west.
- #15 Rita Kendall, October 1989, interior of chapel, looking east.
- #16 Rita Kendall, October 1989, interior of chapel, burial vault room, looking north.
- #17 Nicholas Kalogeresis, June 1990, view in section 9, Fuller masoluem in foreground, looking northeast.
- #18 Nicholas Kalogeresis, June 1990, view along Glenway Avenue, looking east/southeast.
- #19 Nicholas Kolageresis, June 1990, view from hilltop of section 9, looking south/southwest.
- #20 Nicholas Kalogeresis, June 1990, view from hilltop of section 9, toward large lake, looking southeast.
- #21 Frank Hurdis, Jr., March 1990, view from hilltop of section 9, Hyde memorial in foreground, large lake in background, looking east/southeast.
- #22 Nicholas Kalogeresis, June 1990, view of largest lake, looking towards hilltop of section 9, looking northwest.
- #23 Nicholas Kalogeresis, June 1990, view along Linden Avenue, looking east/northeast.
- #24 Paul C. Diebold, June 1990, caretaker's cottage, contributing shed just behind, non-contributing pole barn to far right,

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Highland Lawn Cemetery

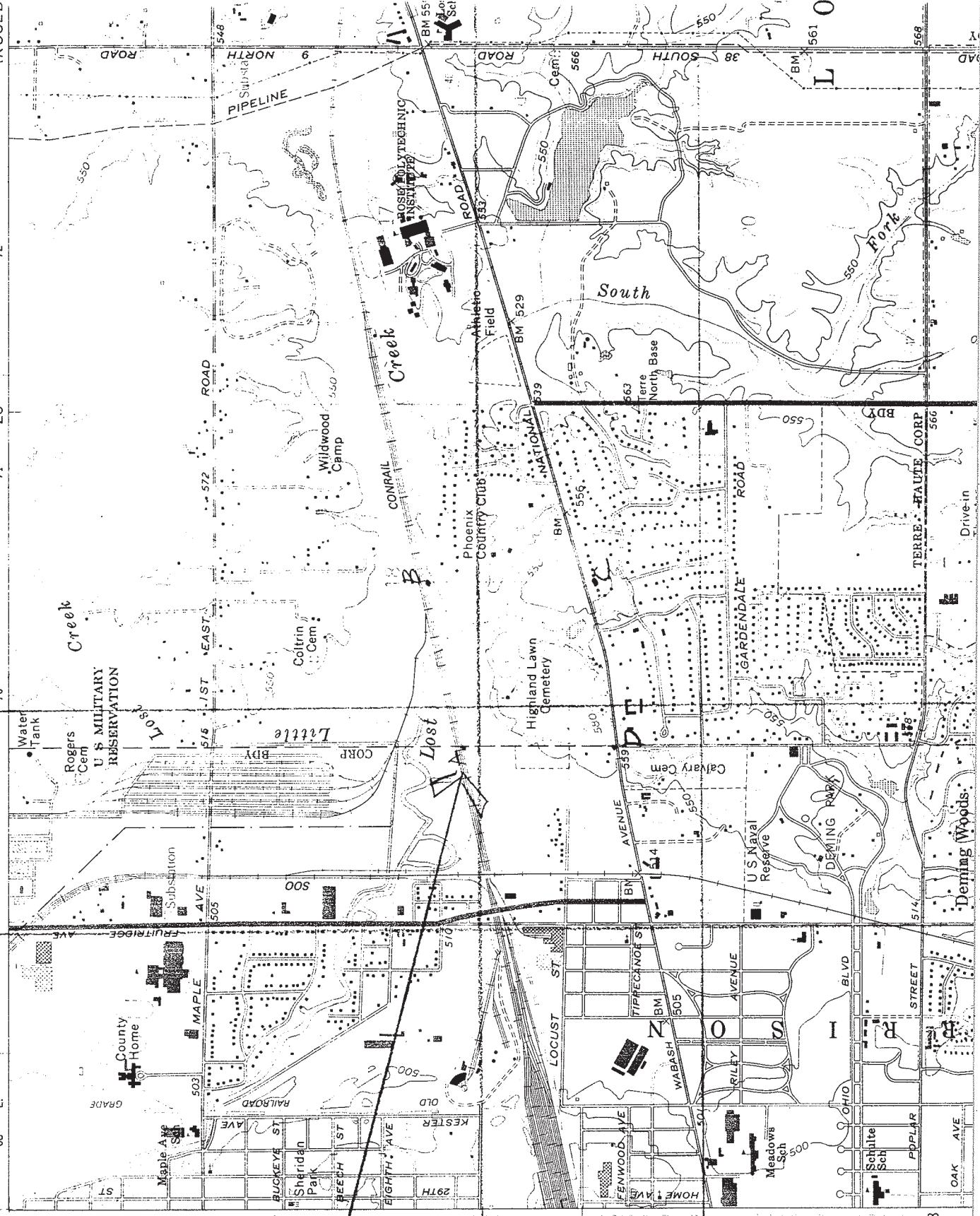
looking north.

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(NEW GOSHEN)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF
INDIANA DEPARTMENT
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