

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: Green Hill Cemetery

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1202 18th Street

City or town: Bedford State: IN County: Lawrence

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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

☐

ZAqa

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☐

Site

☒

Structure

☐

Object

☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/ cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/ cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Beaux Arts

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Late Gothic Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/ Ranch Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/ Limestone

walls: STONE/ Limestone

roof: STONE/ Limestone

other: ASPHALT

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

Green Hill Cemetery is located two blocks south and one block west of the Courthouse Square National Register Historic District (NR listed June 1995) in downtown Bedford in Lawrence County, Indiana. The cemetery is bounded by U.S. Highway 50 to the west, 18th Street to the north, K Street to the east, and the tracks of the former Monon Railroad to the south.

The cemetery consists of two sections. The oldest section of the cemetery, originally called the Bedford Burying Ground and later commonly referred to as the Old Cemetery, is 2.9-acres in the northeast corner of the site that was set aside for this purpose by the County Commissioners at the time of Bedford's founding in 1825. The cemetery was expanded to its current size in 1889 with the addition of approximately 24 acres. At that time the entire cemetery was given the name Green Hill Cemetery. Many of Bedford's and Lawrence County's founders and earliest settlers

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as well as prominent citizens through time are buried at the cemetery. Many of the gravesites are marked with highly artistic limestone headstones, statuary, or monuments fabricated by carvers from the local limestone industry. The cemetery is in active use and contains over 11,000 burials. Green Hill Cemetery contains one contributing building, the 1972 Minimal Ranch house constructed as the manager's residence and cemetery association office. There are five contributing structures: the 1892 Voris Mausoleum for temporary burials, the 1903 Lemon Mausoleum, the 1908 iron gate and fencing along the north boundary, the 1929 iron gate with limestone pillars at the vehicular entrance, and the c.1960 limestone and concrete curbing along many sections of roadways counted as one resource. There are three contributing objects: the 1894 Bedford Stone Cutters Association Monument, the c.1960 row of small concrete obelisks serving as edge fencing around the west curve of Section 21, and the c.1970 memorial flagpole and benches at the top of the knoll counted together as one resource. The one contributing site is the overall cemetery. The cemetery contains one non-contributing building: a garage built in 1991. There are two non-contributing structures: replacement aluminum fencing erected beginning in 2003 along the west boundary, and the cemetery's first columbarium erected in 2018. There are two non-contributing objects: twelve decorative metal lamp posts erected in 1995-1996 and counted collectively as one resource, and a miniature limestone monument that recreates the off-site marker of Winthrop Foote, M.D. and the accompanying interpretive sign, both erected in 2010 and counted together as one object.

Narrative Description

SETTING

Green Hill Cemetery is two blocks southwest of the Courthouse Square in the Lawrence County seat of Bedford, Indiana. Except for the division along the southern boundary created by the railroad track, the cemetery is surrounded by residential streets filled with houses, churches, fraternal organizations, and small businesses. Four-lane U.S. Highway 50 runs along the western boundary and connects south of town with State Highway 37, or north of the cemetery with 16th Street.

CEMETERY DESCRIPTION

The north boundary of the cemetery along 18th Street is south of the sidewalk and is marked by a contributing 1908 decorative iron fence.¹ The fence runs along the entire length of the boundary with the western section originally delineating the yard where the first sexton's house stood (Photo 0002), and the eastern section delineating the old cemetery section (Photo 0001). A human-scale gate accessing the Old Cemetery from the sidewalk is on an angle approximately fifteen feet east of the vehicular entrance (Photo 0001, at center to right of utility

¹ Newspaper accounts reflect the 1908 fence replaced an earlier fence around the Old Cemetery.

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pole).² At about the midpoint between the vehicular entrance and the intersection with K Street is a paired gate that matches the design of the single gate. Another single gate is further east near the K Street intersection. The main entrance to the cemetery off 18th Street is directly south of the intersection with L Street and one block east of US 50. What is now the entrance road was once the extension of L Street. The main entrance is marked by a contributing 1929 paired iron gate, each section set into a limestone pillar (Photo 0001). The pillars each consist of eight hammered-face, stacked and mortared blocks with molded caps topped with a turned limestone ball. The contributing 1972 Ranch house which serves as the manager's residence and the cemetery association's office, is immediately to the west (right) inside the gates (Photo 0002, 0004 at center in far background, and 0011 at center in far background). The non-contributing columbarium erected in 2018 is just southwest of the house.

The cemetery boundary along US 50 is marked by a non-contributing plain aluminum fence erected in stages beginning in 2003 (Photo 0007, upper right background). The eastern boundary runs along K Street, which is one block east of the main entrance, and is not fenced. Trees dot the boundary. A second entrance is at the southern dead end of K Street. It is a service entrance and has a contemporary locked gate. Mature trees and brush delineate the south and southeastern boundary along the railroad tracks (Photo 0025, right side).

The old section of the cemetery, the Bedford Burying Ground, later commonly referred to as the Old Cemetery, borders the entrance roadway to the east (left). Its south boundary is delineated by simple, small signs placed at intervals along a sight line. There are no longer any roadways into the old section although originally a dirt roadway did begin at the southwest corner near the garage. Toward the northeast corner near the north boundary, the old section contains one of the highest points within the entire cemetery with views northeast to the Courthouse Square and views south and west over a large portion of the rest of the cemetery (Photo 0003 and 0004). Mature trees line the north boundary and dot the remaining landscape. The land of the old section slopes dramatically downward to the south and west as it connects with the 1889 addition.

Early markers were made of wood which rotted over time causing many burial locations to be lost. Later, small, simple markers were carved from local soapstone or small pieces of limestone. With the rise of the local limestone industry in the 1870s, the stone began to be used for headstones. The number of burials in the Old Cemetery is unknown, although according to American Legion records it does contain the graves of ninety-nine veterans of the War of 1812, Civil War, Mexican War, and both World Wars. The first person known to be buried in this section was Rebecca (Dillingham) Dewey who died 8 Sep 1826 (Photo 0003, center foreground). Her family first settled in Palestine in Lawrence County and then moved to Bedford when the first town was abandoned.

² Unfortunately, from a point halfway between the manager's residence and the corner of 18th Street and Hwy. 50, the sections of rails and pickets are missing and only the mounting posts remain, including what appears to be another former entry gate.

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The 1889 cemetery addition stretches to the west and south/southwest of the old cemetery. The extension of L Street south of 18th Street became the main roadway into the cemetery. It slopes downward to an intersection of several roadways that branch off. At the bottom of the slope on the east side is the non-contributing garage built in 1991 to replace an old shed (Photo 0011, on right at roadway intersection). The garage faces northwest. A potter's field, a space for the burial of those with no means to pay for a plot, was set aside in an area behind the garage. It contains only six to eight burials.

The curvilinear roadways divide the cemetery into numbered sections which have been added over time toward the outer boundaries as more burial space was needed. The rolling typography descends south from the old burial section to the next rise of high ground, which culminates in a circular intersection of the roadways. The grassy knoll has a contributing c.1970 memorial flagpole at the center and two memorial limestone benches, counted as a collective resource (Photo 0019, one of two bottom right, and 0024 and 0025, far distant center background at top of hill). At the time the cemetery was platted the knoll was set aside for the free burial of soldiers and a monument was planned for the center. However, the internment of soldiers at that location did not transpire and the monument was never created.³ The roadways were paved in 1957 and 1958 and contributing limestone and concrete curbing was added in some locations c.1960 (Photos 0007, 0008, 0011, and 0020).⁴ The roads are named after trees—Spruce Tree, Oak Tree, Cedar Tree, Maple Tree, Ash Tree, Red Bud Tree, Cherry Tree, Pine Tree—or Green Hill Drive, Mausoleum Dive or Flag Circle, and are marked as such with metal street signs (Photos 0008, 0011, 0019 and 0020). Twelve non-contributing metal lamp posts were added at varying locations along the roadways between 1995 and 1996 (Photos 0013, along right roadway; 0018, distant bottom right; 0024, distant center). Mature trees of various sizes and types dot the landscape.⁵

Markers within the cemetery include some predominant types and styles indicative of the era of burial. Obelisks of varying heights are particularly plentiful within the old burial section but are also found in later sections (Photos 001, 003, 004, 005, and 0019), as are simple tablet markers (Photo 0005), both types being commonly used in cemeteries in the early to mid-1800s but remaining popular well into the early 1900s. Tree stump markers, from the elaborately carved custom-made to the more simply designed, are plentiful throughout the older sections (Photos 0005, 0012, 0013, and 0017). With the rise of the limestone industry in the late 1800s, expressive sculptural markers became plentiful throughout the older sections but can also be found in the newer sections (Photos 006, 010, 0014, 0018, 0020, 0021, 0022, 0023, and 0024.)

³ "Green Hill Cemetery Association." *The Lawrence Mail*, 24 May 1889, pg. 3.

⁴ Paving the roads began in 1957 with those at and nearest the entrance. All roads were completed by the end of 1958. "Blacktopping At Green Hill Is Nearly finished." *The Times-Mail*, Bedford, IN. 23 Oct 1958, pg. 12.

⁵ Many early trees died off or were diseased and dying by the 1990s and were removed. Some replacement tree varieties proved problematic, such as Sweet Gum, so are now being removed, while others have succumbed to new diseases, such as Ash trees. Replacement is contingent on funding, space availability and potential negative impacts to the markers.

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Multi-piece monuments are also plentiful for burials from the late 1800s through the early decades of the 20th century and reflect the stylistic trends of the times, from Victorian to Art Deco (Photos 0003, far left 0005, far left 0010, far right 0011, far near left and background 0014, and 0020.) The multi-piece markers have combined elements, such as the Fell memorial in photo 0003, a granite monument with a symbolic broken column which shares a base with the upright slab, which is engraved with a low-relief panel with foliate scrolls and a Medieval typeface "F" in addition to the recessed name panel. Small flat tablets surrounding the main memorial mark individual family member's burial plots. The newest sections are dominated by upright and slated markers typically made of granite, although these types are found throughout the cemetery (Photos 0007, 0008, left side 0011, and 0024.)

The following is a list of contributing and non-contributing resources. The over 11,000 burials make up the bulk of the physical and visual characteristics of the cemetery but are too numerous to discuss in detail. However, several notable markers are discussed in some detail in Section 8 and in the Developmental History/Additional historic context section of the nomination.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Buildings

Manager's Residence and Cemetery Association Office; Minimal Ranch, 1972 (Photos 0002; 0004, center far background; 0011, center far background to left of central tree)

The single-story house was constructed to replace the first sexton's house. Funds for the house were provided in the will of local businessman and five-time U.S. House Representative, Eugene B. Crowe. The house is west of the entrance gates and faces east. It is on the downward slope of the rise of land which permits a walk-in basement door and connected carport off the south elevation. The exterior walls are a veneer of narrow, hammered-face Bedford stone blocks with a water course of smooth stone delineating the basement from the main floor. The house has a hipped gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and an offset interior brick chimney. The east (primary) elevation has a low, uncovered centered entrance stoop. A low metal railing is on either outer edge of the stoop. A louvered shutter is on either side of the doorway and a narrow pent roof is above the door. A tripartite casement window is to the south in the wall and a single one-over-one wood window and a tripartite one-over-one unit are in the wall to the north of the door. Each window opening has a smooth limestone sill and smooth vertical stones on the left and right sides to simulate shutters. Centered in the north elevation is a tripartite wood frame picture window with applied louvered shutters and a narrow pent roof above. A matching picture window is in the west elevation near the north corner. A pair of one-over-one wood frame windows with limestone sill and limestone simulated shutters is further south in the wall. The south wall has two one-over-one windows and a door in the southeast corner at basement level, and a one-over-one window and a single fixed-light window at the main floor level. The windows in this elevation have neither limestone sills nor simulated shutters. The carport has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. A stepped brick wall along the east side of the carport

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supports the east yard. Within the yard are a limestone tree stump-design planter near a large deciduous tree and a limestone bench at the southeast corner of the yard. Square pieces of limestone embedded into the ground creates a walkway from the bench to the mailbox.

Structures

Voris Mausoleum, 1892, Classical Revival (Photos 0015, 0016, left background, and 0017, right background)

Colonel Archibald C. Voris donated the funds for construction of the mausoleum using Indiana limestone. The building was erected for temporary entombment of bodies during the winter months. Space in the mausoleum was rented for a period of no more than 3 months. The building has not been used for its original purpose for many decades and is empty. The mausoleum is located in Section 2 and faces northeast toward the road leading to the circle on the knoll. It resembles a Roman temple with the primary elevation having an entry portico of two pairs of Ionic columns supporting a heavy architrave and prominent pediment. A pair of metal doors is centered between the columns and the year of construction is in the gable face. The remaining elevations have evenly spaced Doric pilasters interspersed with the incised outline of Gothic arch windows to imply the locations of fenestration. The gabled roof is constructed of slabs of limestone with a limestone rolled ridge cap.

Lemon Mausoleum, 1903, Beaux Arts (Photos 0016 and 0017, center background)

The Lemon family's mausoleum was erected when Jessamine Lemon died at the age of 18. She was the daughter of Charles Miller Lemon and Harriet (Morgan) Lemon who were later buried in the building in 1919 and 1935, respectively. The mausoleum is located near the Voris Mausoleum to the west and faces northwest. The mausoleum exhibits restrained influences of a combination of the revival styles popular at the time but is primarily Classical and is a combination of smooth and hammered-face limestone surfaces. The primary elevation has three steps leading to a pair of centered metal doors. To either side of the doors are wide, squared Doric corner pilasters that are flared at the base and rest on a raised foundation of hammered-face stone. Above the pilasters is a heavy architrave with a stepped pediment. The family name is carved in raised lettering above the doorway. To either side in the corners of the architrave are carvings of wreaths and other funerary symbols. The roof is a stepped gable and constructed of slabs of limestone. The secondary elevations are smooth stone with three narrow bands of hammered-face stone evenly spaced between the hammered-face stone foundation and roof cornice.

Iron Gate and Fence, 1908 (Photos 0001, 0002, 0003, background behind markers)

Although it was erected nineteen years after his death, Dr. Ben Newland is credited with helping to make installation of the fence possible. The iron fencing is a series of sections bolted to plain square iron posts. Each section is made up of three rails with a row of tall pickets that at mid-height have short pickets in between the taller ones. Each picket is topped with a dimensional

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pointed finial. There are 3 remaining gates, a single gate on an angle just east of the vehicular entrance, a paired gate further east at about the midpoint between the vehicular entrance and the intersection with K Street, and another single gate further east near the K Street intersection. The posts for a fourth single gate are in the western section near the intersection with Hwy. 50. The matching gates differs in that the top rail is arched. The gates connect to a matching "post" at each corner made up of four even taller pickets and more tightly arched upper rails.

Entrance Gate, 1929 (Photos 0001, bottom right foreground, and 0002, bottom left foreground)

The gate was a gift from Mary (Mrs. Edmund) Thornton following the death of her husband, who had served on the cemetery association. The paired iron gates each have a bottom rail, a wide top rail, and a progressively upward sweeping scroll serving as the uppermost top rail. The pickets have dimensional pointed finials and progress in height with the sweep of the scroll. The gates are each mounted to a post of eight hammered-face limestone blocks, the bottom one of which is slightly larger. The mortared stack of blocks each have a molded, smooth limestone cap topped with a limestone ball finial.

Limestone and Concrete Curbing, c.1960 (Photos 0007, 0008, 0011, and 0020).

Some sections of the roadways have simple blocks of three-inch-wide limestone of varying lengths embedded on edge into the ground at the pavement edge. Other sections have poured concrete curbing that is wider with a rounded edge that resembles shoe molding in appearance.

Objects

Bedford Stone Cutters Association Monument, 1894 (Photos 0020, left background, and 0022, left foreground)

The limestone monument is located near the top of the knoll on the east side and faces west. The area behind the monument was set aside for the burials of itinerant stone carvers and includes the graves of at least seven that are marked with simple headstones. The tall monument has a gradually ascending three-part base in which the name "Bedford Stone Cutters Association" is carved in raised lettering in the middle section. The classically styled center section has raised panels that were likely intended to have names carved into them but are blank. Each of the four sides has a molded architrave, a row of egg-and-dart molding above, and a gabled pediment panel each with a carved symbol. The west-facing panel has clasped hands and the word "Unionism" above them, while the other three panels have the carved images of a hand with a mallet, a sexton and square, and a grouping of stonecutting tools. At the top is a larger-than-life-size carving of a late-19th century stonecutter wearing a work apron and holding a mallet. He is standing atop blocks of limestone while leaning against a column capital atop a carving workbench.

Concrete fencing, c.1960 (Photo 0007, foreground around roadway curve)

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Thirteen low, concrete obelisks remain as edge fencing along the western curve of roadway of Section 21. Each stone has a hole that originally accommodated a rope or chain. The fencing was erected to prevent vehicles from driving over the burial plots.

Memorial Flagpole and Benches, c.1970 (Photos 0019, bottom right, one of two benches, and 0024 and 0025, far distant center background at top of hill) The flagpole is a standard tall metal pole at the center of the circle. At each of the north and south sides of the circle are matching limestone benches both of which read: IN MEMORY OF LEE NAUGLE. The plain slab top rests on two slightly flared wide legs which sit on a base embedded into the ground. Trees that once shaded the area have died and their trunks have been removed.

Site

Cemetery, 1825/1889

Green Hill Cemetery is a simplified example of the Rural/Garden cemeteries that began to emerge during the late 1800s. Views from Sections 10 and 11 to the south and west show the use of winding roadways, the creation of areas set aside for specific purposes, and a high concentration of larger, more elaborate markers. However, incorporation of the Old Cemetery of 1825 into the newer 1889 design is a departure from many of the later period garden cemeteries in large cities. Likewise, expansion of the cemetery in later years more closely followed the changing trends toward ordinary urban cemeteries with less ornament and flourish. Together with the various contributing and non-contributing resources, Green Hill Cemetery represents an evolving small city cemetery from early settlement through to present day.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Buildings

Garage, 1991 (Photos 0009, and 0011, center right)

The building is at the bottom of the hill along the main entrance roadway where three roadways intersect. The garage is constructed of concrete blocks, has a hipped roof, and there are two overhead doors in the northwest-facing elevation. At the southwest corner of the south elevation a limestone plaque embedded in the wall reads: THIS BUILDING/ DEDICATED TO/ BESSIE WILSON/ SEXTON OF/ GREEN HILL CEMETERY/ 1950-1991.

Structures

Aluminum Fencing, 2003 (Photo 0007, upper right background)

The fence consists of sections attached to square posts. Each section has a bottom rail, two top rails, and square pickets that alternate in height and are pointed at the top.

Columbarium, 2018

The columbarium is in Section 20 off the southwest corner area of the manager's residence. A brick walkway leads from the roadway and surrounds the structure which is sited north/south.

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Constructed of gray granite, the main elevation faces west, is black granite, and is four rows high.

Objects

Lamp posts, 1995-1996 (Photos 0013, along right roadway; 0018, distant bottom right; 0024, distant center)

The twelve posts are dotted throughout the central areas of the 1889 section. They are classically styled streetlamps painted green with enclosed acorn globes.

Winthrop Foote, M.D. Monument and Sign, 2018 (Photo 0009)

The monument is a miniature limestone replica of the original that is located off Highway 50, six blocks east of the downtown square at the Blue Hole Quarry Ravine. It has a base of three blocks, a center shaft for the inscription, and a tall obelisk top. The replica monument is in the narrow grassy area along the south side of the garage facing south to the roadway. The interpretive sign is mounted to the side of the garage next to the monument replica.

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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
- ☐

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F. A commemorative property

☐

G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Art
Community Planning and Development
Exploration/Settlement
Landscape Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance

1825-1972

Significant Dates

1889

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Adler, Friedrich
Area, Frank, Jr.
Hanner, Winton W.
Taylor, Marion

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Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance begins with the year the Old Cemetery was established and ends with the year the Manager's Residence was constructed. The significant date is the year the cemetery was expanded, a cemetery association was formed, and both sections were collectively named Green Hill Cemetery. The cemetery continued to be a significant burial location for the community well into the 1970s.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Green Hill Cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion Consideration D for its significant associations with the history of Bedford and Lawrence County, for its associations with the Indiana limestone industry, and for the high level of artistry displayed in a significant number of the grave markers. Its significance as a cultural site transcends its role as a burial place.

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.)

Green Hill Cemetery occupies nearly 27 acres and is the oldest cemetery in the county seat city of Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana. Establishment of the original public 2.9-acre Bedford Burying Ground in 1825 by the Lawrence County Commissioners was one of the first collective land use actions taken by the founders of the city. This portion of the cemetery, now called the Old Cemetery, survives along with the first recorded burials. The first recorded burial, that of Rebecca (Dillingham) Dewey, dates to September 8, 1826, and can still be seen today (marked by a 2014 stone). For these reasons, the cemetery meets Criterion A for its local significance in both Exploration/Settlement and Community Planning & Development. The cemetery board expanded the property in 1889, utilizing tenants of Garden/Rural Cemetery movement. The new plan and the subsequent development of the newer portion of the public cemetery also constituted a major collective planning effort by the community. The limestone industry was a major employer and source of pride in Bedford. Markers or structures of the wealthy stone trade owners and managers are well-represented, but the average worker could be put to rest here as well. The cemetery features a significant sculptural monument depicting a carver at his workbench, sponsored by the Bedford Stone Carvers Association, completed in 1894. Plots behind the monument were set aside for itinerant or journeyman stone workers, often immigrants from Scotland, Germany, Spain, and Italy, who had no family in the U.S. to inter them. In other cases, craftsmen carved markers for their fellow workers who had died. This aspect of the cemetery meets Criterion A for Social History.

Under Criterion C, the cemetery has local significance for its landscape design and fine funerary art. The unknown planner of the 1889 addition to the cemetery was no doubt conversant with the

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design trends of the Garden or Rural Cemetery movement. The 1889 portions of the cemetery embody all the important characteristics of this pervasive movement. Cemetery planning had shifted from an exercise in orthogonal grid layouts (like the Old Cemetery) to the use of naturalistic elements that highlight changes in existing terrain. The artistic monuments of the cemetery are a key highlight that works hand-in-hand with the 1889 landscape. Using locally quarried stone, master carvers created a locally outstanding display of a variety of funerary forms. Some of the markers, including several tree trunk variations, were made by local stone company craftsmen and featured in their product catalogs. Many, such as the Baker marker (photo 0021), are both remarkable in execution and poignant as well.

Green Hill Cemetery meets Consideration D. The cemetery is being nominated for its landscape design, community planning, association with settlement, and artistic monuments, not for those interred there.

The cemetery is eligible for the National Register at the local level.

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

Criterion A for Exploration/Settlement

Green Hill Cemetery is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Exploration/Settlement for the 1825 section that was the town's first burial ground. It was set aside at the time of Bedford's founding just seven years after creation of Lawrence County. The earliest known burial, that of Rebecca (Dillingham) Dewey, dates to 8 Sept 1826.

Lawrence County and Bedford

Lawrence County was formed in 1818 from part of Orange County. The town of Palestine was laid out along the East Fork of the White River as the county seat, a log courthouse was constructed, and the population quickly grew to three hundred. By 1820 the population had increased to over four thousand. The next year a jail was constructed and in 1822 the log courthouse was replaced with a brick building.

Despite the town's growth it was also repeatedly plagued by illnesses and epidemics. So, in 1825 a location on higher ground two miles north was chosen to be the new county seat and was named Bedford. A two-story log building was immediately constructed to serve as a courthouse, school, and church. Residences and store buildings were also constructed. By 1830 the population had grown to over nine thousand and in 1834 a brick courthouse was constructed.

Bedford was platted to match that of Palestine and like the first county seat, included a plot of land set aside for free burials.⁶ The cemetery came to be known as the Bedford Burying

⁶ Research by local historians and the Green Hill Cemetery Association confirmed the land for the Old Cemetery was deeded to Lawrence County.

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Ground and later was referred to as the Old Cemetery.⁷ At the time the cemetery's north boundary (18th Street) was known as Culbertson Street and the south boundary was simply a ravine.

The Old Cemetery

The earliest known burial in the Old Cemetery is that of **Rebecca (Dillingham) Dewey** in Row 24 (Photo 0003, center foreground). She was born in Lee, MA, 29 Feb 1788 and was married to Rollin C. Dewey, an early lawyer in the county.⁸ Rebecca died and was buried 8 Jul 1826 after the family moved to Bedford from Palestine. In more recent years, volunteers repairing markers in the Old Cemetery discovered her grave at the highest point of the hill. Rebecca was commemorated by the cemetery association with fabrication of a new limestone marker in 2014.⁹ Many of the surviving early markers are carved from the softer local soap stone.

The number of individuals buried in the Old Cemetery is unknown. However, the cemetery association has documented nine hundred, ninety-two people or burials to as late as 1998. Of these one hundred, fifty have been identified as dating to the pioneer era of the 1850s or earlier (not all burials have been dated). According to records from the American Legion, the Old Cemetery holds the graves of ninety-nine veterans from the War of 1812, Civil and Mexican Wars, and both World Wars. Many buried in the Old Cemetery were early immigrants from Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, and Italy, likely drawn to Lawrence County for employment in the stone industry. Notably, the Old Cemetery also contains the burials of many influential early settlers and Lawrence County residents including the names Dennison, Dunn, Fell, Foote, Houston, Lowery, Otis, Stillson, and Rawlins.

Criterion A for Social History and Criterion C for Art

Green Hill Cemetery is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for the artistic stonework of its markers and its social history related to the stone trade. Lawrence County, along with neighboring Monroe and Owen Counties to the north, is at the heart of the stone deposits that created the limestone industry. Indiana's limestone is unlike any limestone found elsewhere and is only found in these three counties, yet it has supplied stone for countless building projects worldwide. Green Hill Cemetery provides examples of the use of limestone in architecture through time from construction of the mausoleums and large markers employing architectural elements to construction of the later-period manager's residence. The cemetery has

⁷ Research by local historians and the Green Hill Cemetery Association found mention of the "Bedford Burying Ground" in a local newspaper from 30 May 1850, the *White River Standard*. References in the 1870s and 1880s in *The Lawrence Mail* and *The Bedford Star* refer to it as the Old Cemetery.

⁸ *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties, Indiana: Their People, Industries and Institutions*. Indianapolis, IN: B.F. Bowen & Co. 1914, pg. 175.

⁹ "Dewey remembered at marker dedication." *Times-Mail*, Bedford, IN. 1 Oct 2014. www.newspapers.com [Viewed 29 Apr 2023]. The article provides genealogical information about Rebecca Dewey including the names of descendants who attended the marker dedication.

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an abundance of limestone sculptures used as burial markers that display the artistic skill of the industry stone carvers. Throughout the cemetery one can find evidence of the many immigrants drawn to the area due to the limestone industry which drew people from Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy and elsewhere. Many markers reflect the heritage of those buried. The commerce of local limestone is not only found in the sheer number of limestone markers purchased and erected but also in the specific tree stump and bench markers which were produced locally for mail order catalogs or custom designed if desired. The story of the limestone industry can also be found in the burials of many industry founders, leaders, and craftsmen, from owners of early quarries and mills to quarrymen, cutters, carvers, and planers, as well as the large Bedford Stone Carvers Association monument.

Green Hill Cemetery is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Art for its representation of the work of master stone carvers of the Indiana limestone industry. The variety and breadth of artistry and craftsmanship spans the decades and helps convey in fine detail the lives of those buried in the cemetery.

The Indiana Limestone Industry

Limestone is found in various forms around the world, each having its own characteristics. The premier building-quality limestone of southern Indiana is known in geological terms as oolitic stone and is called Salem limestone.¹⁰ It has rounded particles, hence the term “oolitic,” and has few impurities, making it superior in durability, workability, and appearance. Laying above the Salem deposit is the lesser quality St. Louis limestone and below it the lesser quality Harrodsburg limestone. While these limestones might experience some use, they are typically considered waste. The entire deposit begins west-northwest of Indianapolis in Montgomery County and stretches south through Monroe and Lawrence Counties, and beyond into Harrison County to the Ohio River. However, the greatest concentration of the deposit occurs in the “stone belt” or “building stone district,” the 30 mile stretch of Owen, Monroe, and Lawrence Counties.

Before the days of formal limestone quarrying, loose stones were collected for minimal uses like bridge piers, windowsills, and grave markers. Then in 1827, Richard Gilbert began operating the first known quarry in Indiana, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of present-day Stinesville in Monroe County. While generally utilizing a nearby stream to naturally expose the stone, use of hand-powered star drills and black powder completed the job of breaking free the large blocks. However, the hand labor and early wood derricks used to lift the stone limited block size to 80 cubic feet or less. Transportation overland by oxcart to building sites further limited use and demand for the stone. So, it was typically used locally much as it had been—for chimneys, bridge pilings, and monument bases.

¹⁰ McDonald, Bill. *A Short History of Indiana Limestone*. Bedford, IN: Lawrence County Tourism Commission, 1995, pg. 1-14. This section of four paragraphs is based on this book and Batchelor, Joseph A. *An Economic History of the Indiana Oolitic Limestone Industry*. Bloomington, IN: School of Business, Indiana university, 1944, pgs. 2-12, 15, and 24-25.

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With the coming of the railroad to the area during the 1850s, use of Salem limestone began to expand. The New Albany and Salem Railroad (later part of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, or "Monon" line) arrived in Bedford in early 1853, and in Bloomington and Ellettsville in Monroe County in late 1853 and in early 1854, respectively. Between 1855 and 1857, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (later the Baltimore and Ohio) intersected the Monon at Mitchell south of Bedford. And finally, the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad (later a division of the Pennsylvania line) crossed the Monon at Gosport in Owen County in 1870. By this time several new quarries had also opened.

Catastrophic fires in Chicago (1871) and Boston (1872) further contributed to the growth of Indiana's limestone industry. It was observed that the buildings constructed of limestone withstood the fires better than those built of other materials. As building codes and city ordinances pushed for increased fire resistance and improved structural performance, the demand for Indiana limestone grew. This also came at a time when an increasing population meant an increase in commercial and public buildings, most of which were built, all or in part, of stone. Limestone's favorable color and fine workability also fit nicely with the designs created by architects nationwide. Then with the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, the world was introduced to the Beaux Arts style of architecture. It became favored for use in constructing public and civic buildings and relied heavily on limestone. All these factors worked together to launch the limestone industry into what would become its heyday during the late-19th and early 20th centuries. From the 1860s to the 1890s, the building stone district grew from fewer than twelve quarries to over fifty.¹¹

The Early Limestone Industry in Lawrence County

Dr. Winthrop Foote is considered the "first prophet" to espouse the commercial value of Indiana limestone. He arrived in Lawrence County in 1818 from Connecticut and settled in Palestine before moving to Bedford when the county seat was relocated. Being trained in both law and medicine gave him the distinction of being both the county's first lawyer and doctor. In early seeing the value of the limestone, Foote also acquired nearly all the land that would one day hold some of the most productive quarries in the county, one of which would be named Blue Hole Quarry.¹² Foote is credited as having remarked, likely around the time Richard Gilbert had started operating his quarry in Monroe County, that one day the stone would be sent to New York City even though at that point there was no means to transport it. But, he stated, that means would be found once the stone was needed.

Sources reflecting on the earliest years of the limestone industry can be conflicting or confusing, often with disagreement as to who or where were the "firsts." But once the railroads reached Lawrence and Monroe Counties beginning in 1853, the path of growth for the industry

¹¹ Brubaker, Cynthia. "Courthouse Square, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1990.

¹² *History of Lawrence and Monroe Counties*, pg. 193.

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and the opening of quarries and mills is much clearer.¹³ That same year the first major building project using Indiana limestone, the United States Custom House and Courthouse in Louisville, Kentucky, was underway. Most notably on the local level, the Lawrence County Courthouse was constructed of Indiana limestone and dedicated on 4 Jul 1871. After the major fires in Chicago (1871) and Boston (1872), architects and contractors began to increasingly use limestone as it had been observed to be the least affected by the fires. The stone was used in major projects of iconic buildings across the nation including but far from limited to the Vanderbilt mansion, Biltmore, in Asheville, North Carolina; the Mandel Building and Chicago City Hall building, both in Chicago; the Indiana Statehouse in Indianapolis; the Cotton Exchange in New Orleans; the Mutual Life Insurance Building, the Farmers Trust Company, Bank of America and Merchants Bank buildings, and the William K. Vanderbilt Fifth Avenue mansion, all in New York City. Countless buildings and monuments, large and small, as well as components of such have been and continue to be crafted of Indiana limestone. The Pentagon in Washington, D.C. is one of the most well-known to current generations due to the damage it received during the events of 11 Sep 2001.

Green Hill Cemetery and the Indiana Limestone Industry of Lawrence County

The numerous and varied limestone sculptures found throughout Green Hill Cemetery make it a veritable outdoor art museum chronicling the history of Indiana limestone. On display is work by hundreds of talented stone carvers from many other countries including England, Ireland, Italy, Scotland, Germany, and Spain. Life-size statues honor the talented carvers, others represent the tools with which they worked, pay tribute to local military heroes, memorialize childhood or adult deaths with life-like sculptures, and commemorate hobbies of the departed. Other stones, from small to massive, feature flowers and plants, vines and tree trunks, stacks of logs or rocks, animals, and religious figures, as well as architectural components or miniature buildings. Such gravestones and the people who created them became the focus of study for preeminent folklorist, Dr. Warren Roberts, beginning in the 1980s. Roberts was considered the authority on tree stump markers and his works on the topic of grave markers are frequently cited. After his passing in 1999, the obituary written for Roberts for the Annual Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies remarks that in the cemeteries Roberts found “public outdoor displays of traditional life,” and likely viewed the cemeteries as the “most revealing museum of cultural function.”¹⁴

In addition to the above-ground sculpture works, many of the men (and women who supported them and their community) who contributed to Bedford and Lawrence County becoming nationally known as the “Limestone Capital of the World” are buried in both modest

¹³ “Indiana Bedrock: Limestone Industry Timeline.” Monroe County Public Library. <https://mcpl.info/sites/default/files/Timeline.pdf> [Viewed 25 Apr 2023].

¹⁴ “Obituary: Warren Everett Roberts (1924-1999).” *Markers XVII, Annual Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies*, 2000, pg. 2. <https://ia800205.us.archive.org/14/items/markers17asso/markers17asso.pdf> [Viewed 20 May 2023].

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and elaborate graves throughout the cemetery. This includes the men who discovered and promoted most of the quarries, the men who brought in the first heavy duty commercial quarrying equipment that allowed the industry to expand, the owners of the mills and quarries, and the quarry crewmen, stone cutters, carvers, planers, and column lathe men. It is estimated that over 3,000 individuals were involved in the stone industry during its zenith of 1885-1935. Examples are outlined below. (See the Developmental History for additional examples).

Among the industry pioneers was **Davis Harrison** (1817-1892), who, along with his wife, Josephine (1830-1873), and their young daughter, Anna (1860-1863), is buried in Row 18 of the Old Cemetery. Harrison was a civil engineer with the railroad who became acquainted with the limestone while involved in construction of the rail lines through southern Indiana. Convinced of the economic viability of the stone, he moved his family from Kentucky to Bedford and began developing the quarries through recruit of capital investments. He is considered one of the first to actively promote the feasibility of “Bedford” or “White River” stone for commercial export. His first major success was in 1877 when the Dark Hollow Quarry Company was organized.¹⁵ The company’s first major contract was to furnish stone for the Indiana State House.

Soon after the expansion of the cemetery in 1886, a close association with the local limestone industry was started. Although many buildings had been constructed using Indiana limestone, by the late 1800s the industry was still struggling to become economically viable. During this period one of its first products were grave markers and their limestone bases and Green Hill Cemetery became a showcase for what could be produced in an appropriate showroom situation.

An early Bedford stone company, the Hallowell Stone Company, organized in 1878, later began promoting various styles of limestone monuments and cemetery vaults using the stone from its Dark Hollow Quarry and fabricated at the company’s mill. Many examples of the company’s standard marker styles are represented in the cemetery.¹⁶ **Colonel Archibald C. Voris** (1829-1911), a Bedford lawyer who was president of the board of the Green Hill Cemetery Association and a partner in the Dark Hollow Quarry Company with his brother, Salathiel, commissioned construction of the 1892 receiving vault, now called the Voris Mausoleum, for temporary use until a grave could be dug (Photos 0015; 0016, left background; 0017, right background).¹⁷ So, it is highly likely the building can be attributed as quarried and fabricated

¹⁵ Stipp, Mary Margaret. Green Hill Cemetery History, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Draft. c.2014, Un-cited. Green Hill Cemetery Association. Also, Bowen & Co., pg. 194.

¹⁶ Stipp draft. Also, Stuckey, Clay W. *An Illustrated Gazetteer of Limestone Mills in Owen, Monroe, and Lawrence Counties to 1950*. Feb 2016, pg. 190 www.monroecountylimestoneheritage.com [Viewed 25 ap 2023].

¹⁷ Bowen & Co., pg. 198. According to the publication, Dark Hollow Quarry Company, was organized in 1877 as Dark Hollow Stone Company and Voris was one of the partners at that time. It was sold in 1890 and re-named as Dark Hollow Quarry Company. Stipp’s draft history states that by 1892 when Voris commissioned the mausoleum, Hallowell Stone Company owned Dark Hollow Quarry. However, Bowen & Co. does not mention this nor does Stuckey. But it is well known in the stone industry that companies were bought and sold frequently and very often had overlapping ownership as well as similar names.

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through the Hallowell Stone Company. In April 1893, the fee for use of the vault was set at 3 dollars for the privilege of remaining one month and 2 dollars for each additional month. Bodies were not permitted to remain longer than three months. The proceeds were to be used for improvement of the cemetery grounds.¹⁸ The vault is no longer used and has been empty for decades. Col. Voris was buried along with members of his family in a plot in Section 1 on the northeast side of the circle not far from the mausoleum.¹⁹

Another company with many marker designs within Green Hill Cemetery was the Bedford Steam Stone Works established in 1888.²⁰ By 1897 the company was headed by Henry C. Thornton as president, and **Edmund B. Thornton** (1856-1929) as secretary. Edmund served on the Cemetery Association board with Col. Voris who was also involved in the company.²¹ Edmund was also president of the board of Citizens National Bank and a plaque on the original downtown Bedford building bears his name. When Edmund died in 1929, his wife, Mary (Carlton) Thornton (1857-1936), commissioned the cemetery entry gates in his memory (Photos 0001, and 0002, left corner). The Thorntons are buried in Section 5 near other limestone industry leaders. A large but modestly carved Art Deco-style marker banded with a Greek key, marks the family plot.

The Bodenschatz Bedford Stone Company was yet another that specialized in markers, although they focused on foundation stones for their Chicago distribution center.²²

John Abraham Rowe (1858-1941) arrived in Bedford in 1890 and partnered with Ferdinand O. Cross in the Cross and Rowe Stone Works. They specifically focused on the carving of monuments. After exhibiting several carvings for the 1893 World's Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, the company was awarded the contract in 1895 for fifteen monuments for the Chickamauga Battlefield in Georgia.²³ One of their works in Section 2 was mentioned in *The Bedford Mail* in 1892 which stated that, "Cross & Rowe" were carving a "very handsome rustic

¹⁸ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #30 – Voris Mausoleum
<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/30.html> [Viewed 26 Apr 2023].

¹⁹ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #19 – Archibald C. Voris
<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/19.html> [Viewed 29 Apr 2023]

²⁰ Stuckey, *Illustrated Gazetteer*, pg. 194. Note: Bowen & Co. give a founding date of 1886; however, Dr. Stuckey is considered one of the foremost contemporary local authorities on the history of the limestone industry. Note: Henry C. Thornton lived in Indianapolis and was president of Thornton-Levey Printing Company. "Death Claims Head Of Printing Concern." *Journal and Courier*, Lafayette, IN, 29 Dec 1930, pg. 1. www.newspapers.com [Viewed 2 Jun 2023].

²¹ Stuckey, *Illustrated Gazetteer*, pg. 194. Note: Stuckey does not mention Voris' involvement, but Stipp does.

²² Stipp draft. Note: Neither Bowen & Co. nor Stuckey mention this company. However, the company does appear as one of those contributing decorative limestone components on the building erected at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892 to represent the state of Indiana. "The Indiana Building: Bedford Oolitic Limestone at the World's Columbian Exposition." *The Bedford Mail*, 24 Jul 1892, pg. 3. www.newspapers.com [Viewed 30 Apr 2023].

²³ Stuckey, Clay W. *Origins of the Indiana Limestone Company*. 1990, revised 2016, pg. 165.
www.monroecountylimestoneheritage.com [Viewed 28 Apr 2023]. Note: A more thorough history of the Cross & Rowe company, many of their employees, and many of their works could be compiled by undertaking an examination of newspapers.

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monument” for the grave of Mrs. John W. Owen (Photo 0017).²⁴ The stone company was one of those known for producing a standard catalogue group of tree stump markers and benches and more than thirty styles are found within the cemetery (see Developmental History for additional examples and see the Appendix for samples of ads).²⁵

Called “stumps” by the carvers, tree stump markers came in two basic varieties. The standard catalog pieces, which tended to be smaller and simpler, would be duplicated and then personalized with just the name and date (Photo 0013, bottom right). Examples of these can be found duplicated in cemeteries throughout the country. Then there were the highly personalized versions (Photos 0005, 0012, 0014, 0017). The custom designed tree stump markers evoke emotion while displaying a high level of artistic skill in the life-like, intricate, and varied carvings found on them.²⁶ Whether standardized or personalized, some of the symbolism was found throughout, such as calla lilies, acorns, or oak leaves (resurrection), and English ivy and ferns (promise of life after death). And the symbolism of the trees themselves was varied and is found in varying forms. Tree stump markers depicting an actual tree stump can be found in various heights but in general represent a life cut short, their jagged branches marking a sudden end of life. The number of branches is said to indicate the number of children the departed had and paired upright tree stumps typically indicate a married couple.

An additional variation are the markers in Green Hill Cemetery showing stacks of cut logs or a combination of logs with other natural elements like rocks and stones (Photo 0006). The latter are symbolic of permanence, stability, and strength and are frequent symbols in Christianity. Within Green Hill Cemetery, a local variation is that many markers appear to be depicting the strata of the local limestone as one of many symbolic elements.

In 1897, Rowe and Cross parted company and Rowe constructed the John A. Rowe Rustic Monument Works at a new location in Bedford and added fabrication of building stone to his operation. The company grew and was incorporated as the John A. Rowe Cut Stone Works by 1904 and the John A. Rowe Cut Stone Company by 1910. Along with Rowe, incorporators included **John M. Owens** (1848-1907) and Winton W. Hanner. Owens’ smaller marker was incorporated into the large tree stump marker created earlier for his wife (Photo 0017). Rowe is buried in Section 16 along with members of his family.²⁷

The limestone carvers were an important part of the industry and crafted the artistic markers in Green Hill Cemetery that provide the outdoor museum quality. While most of the markers are un-signed and the names of most of the fabricators have been lost to time, a few

²⁴ *The Bedford Mail*. Friday, 22 Jul 1892, pg. 1. www.newspapers.com [Viewed 29 Apr 2023]. Also, Stuckey, *Illustrated Gazetteer*, pg. 182.

²⁵ Stipp draft.

²⁶ Stuttgart, Joanne Raetz. *Tree Stump Tombstones: Funerary Art from Indiana*. Washington State Cemetery Association, Issue 1, Number 2, January 2000, pg. 1. <https://scholarworks.iupui.edu/bitstream/handle/1805/3039/CemeteryWANwsltr.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y> [Viewed 20 May 2023].

²⁷ John A. Rowe. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/86176412/john-abram-rowe> [Viewed 11 May 2023].

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carvers became known as master carvers and some of their works and burials are known as outlined below. (See the Developmental History for additional examples.)

One of these master carvers was **Winton W. Hanner** (1875-1949) whose large family marker is on the southwest side at the top of the circle in Section 4 (Photo 0018, foreground). It consists of two tall columns combining the Ionic and Corinthian Orders that support a section of highly decorative architrave with dentils, and a projecting cornice with dentils. An urn with floral decoration sits between the columns. Hanner spent fifty-eight continuous years in the limestone industry. He began as a "banker," a term used in the stone industry for a bench worker and was promoted to foreman at age nineteen. A newspaper article shows that at age 20, Hanner was a carver for Cross & Rowe and was one of those engaged in the Chickamauga Battlefield monuments.²⁸ Hanner left the Indiana Limestone Company in 1934 and started his own business doing contract carving. Many monuments in the cemetery show his outstanding work.²⁹

Another master carver buried in the cemetery in Section 17 is **Frank Arena, Jr. (1899-2001)**, who at the time of his death was one of the last classical stone carvers in the industry. Born in Brooklyn, New York, to Italian immigrant stone carver, Francesco Arena, Sr., Frank, Jr. continued his trade into his 90s. At age 18, Frank Jr. began his four-year apprenticeship, working for his father. One of his first jobs was to help his father carve the pillars for the Masonic Temple building in Bedford. As master carver, Arena produced many stately monuments over his career. His favorite was "*Washington Crossing the Delaware*," presented as Indiana's contribution to the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration in 1976. The monument is patterned after the 1851 Emanuel Leutz painting of General Washington, in a shallow draft boat, crossing the Delaware River with 11 others during a storm on 25 Dec 1776. It is located at the Washington Crossing Inn, near the intersection of River Road and George Washington Memorial Boulevard in Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania.³⁰ Arena is best known for his contributions to the National Archives building in Washington, D.C. Some of his projects are local, such as the "Soldiers in Stone" monument he was commissioned to create in 1992 to honor Lawrence County's Persian Gulf War veterans.³¹ Arena's own marker at Green Hill Cemetery is a short obelisk with a life-like replica of his favorite hat as if it were hanging from the top.

A well-known monument that exemplifies the artistic talents of the Arena family is for World War I veteran, **Michael J. Wallner** (1893-1940) in Section 11 (Photos 0010, right side, and 0011, right side). The monument was produced in the Arena Studio in Bedford, owned by Francesco Arena. As a model for the figure of Wallner, a young man was photographed in a

²⁸ *The Bedford Mail*, 19 Jul 1895, pg. 2. www.newspapers.com [Viewed 2 Jun 2023].

²⁹ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #27 – Winton Hanner. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/27.html> [Viewed 29 Apr 2023].

³⁰ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #32 – Frank Arena, Jr. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/32.html> [Viewed 29 Apr 2023]. Also, Stipp draft.

³¹ "Indiana's Michelangelo Can't Cut Out." *Chicago Tribune*, 3 Aug 1992. <https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1992-08-03-9203090836-story.html> [Viewed 13 May 2023]. Note: The Stipp draft states that a "Pieta that stands in a Detroit cemetery is considered his masterpiece." More information is needed to properly document this work so the attribution isn't lost to time.

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WWI doughboy uniform with rifle and full attire. Arena's eldest son, Frank, used the photo to sculpt a 3/4-size model and the Arena's chose the great German carver, Friedrich Adler, to carve the statue.³² The Wallner statue is unique in that it is carved from variegated limestone which consists of grey and buff shades mixed within the block. Michael Wallner served his country as a Private in Company A, 16th Infantry First Division. He was seriously injured by shellfire on 20 Jul 1918, and never fully recovered. He passed away 22 years later in the Veteran's Administration home in Marion, Indiana.³³

Wallner's monument helps mark the family plot first marked by the elaborate Victorian-era marker for his sister, **Marie Adele Wallner** (1891-1896) (Photo 0010, left foreground). The life-like representation of the little girl sits atop a pedestal and is surrounded by carvings rich in symbolism—a small tree stump behind her with a branch she is holding, perhaps a symbol of her being her parent's first child; budding roses that as a budding flower symbolize an early life cut short, and as a flower symbolize purity and femininity; a small stack of rocks; and at the base an anchor and cross, both strong symbols of hope and Christianity.

Notable for the strong example of architectural carvings is the tall Gresham family marker next to the Wallner family plot in Section 11 (Photo 0010, left background). Erected in 1910, the marker is capped with a miniature colonnade of fluted corner columns supporting arched architraves decorated with egg and dart.

Another well-known marker that displays the artistic talents of the carvers is the realistic depiction of **Tom Barton** (1886-1937) in Section 3 (Photo 0015, left background, and 0017, left background). Not only is the marker highly detailed and realistic, but it is carved from granite by local stone carvers, testament to their skill in manipulating a stone much harder than limestone. Barton was an avid golfer, whose unique monument shows his 1930's clothing, bow tie, cuffed pants, hat, golf clubs, and bag. Thomas was the chief estimator for Indiana Limestone Corporation. He died in the clubhouse of the Upper Hill Golf Course in French Lick, Indiana, experiencing chest pains after finishing 18 holes.³⁴

Of note is the **Paolini Family Temple** in Section 14 which marks the family plot (Photo 0023). The miniature limestone temple with a stepped base, five Doric columns along the long sides and two at each end, a heavy entablature, and a low hipped roof. A limestone cross crowns the top of the roof and inside the temple is a small limestone sarcophagus with the family crest and draped swags along the sides. The family were immigrants from Italy: Antonio Paolini (1858-1920), his wife, Ersilla Paolini (1865-1933), and their son, Steno "Steve" Paolini (1892-1923). The temple embodies Green Hill Cemetery's significance regarding the limestone

³² Friedrich Adler (1878-1942). <https://encyclopedia.design/2023/02/20/friedrich-adler-1878-1942-german-sculptor-and-designer/> [Viewed 3 May 2023].

³³ Walking Tour of green Hill Cemetery, Stop #13 – Michael J. Wallner. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/13.html> [Viewed 3 May 2023].

³⁴ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #28 – Tom Barton. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/28.html> [Viewed 12 May 2023].

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industry and its importance for art and architecture and is one of many examples of the local ethnic diversity.³⁵

One of the most well-known artistic markers in the cemetery is in Section 5 for stone carver, **Lewis Baker** (1894-1917), which memorializes his work (Photos 0020, center, and 0021). The monument is a replica of Baker's wooden workbench as it appeared the day he died. Marion Taylor, Winston Hanner, and fellow stone carvers recreated the workbench featuring his carving tools, apron, broken broom, bent nails, and stone slabs. Even the graining and cracks in the wood of the bench are life-like. Baker was working on a building cornice at the time of his sudden death, and it is also shown on the workbench.³⁶ This piece was one of those often referenced by folklorist, Dr. Warren Roberts, in his studies of tools depicted on grave markers for its depth of representation.

Criterion A: Social History

The Baker marker shows how stone craftsmen often acted collectively in funeral matters. Planning and creation of the Stone Cutters Monument went a step further to include those stone workers who had few resources to help themselves. Just to the east of the Baker marker at the western most point of Section 8 is the **Stone Cutters Monument** (Photos 0020, left background, and 0022, left foreground). Erected in 1894, the monument is representative of the artistry of the stone carvers as well as the immigrant journey many of them took to work in the Indiana limestone industry. Erected by the Bedford Stone Cutters Association, the monument shows a late 19th century stonecutter wearing a work apron and holding a mallet in his hand. The larger-than-life figure stands atop slabs of stone and leans on a column capital on a workbench, all of which is above a four-sided central section resting on a three-part base. Clasped hands and the word "Unionism" are shown on the front of the monument. The other three sides bear the carved images of a hand with a mallet, a sexton and square, and a grouping of stonecutting tools.³⁷

An important companion to the Stone Cutters Monument is the area behind the monument set aside for the burials of itinerant stone carvers or those from overseas with no accompanying family. There are only six graves marked by small, simple stones; it is unknown if there are additional burials that simply did not get marked by a stone. At least one of those buried is known to be from Germany and the cemetery walking tour provides the story surrounding his death.

³⁵ Walking Tour of Green hill Cemetery, Stop #25 – Paolini Family Temple
<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/25.html> [Viewed 3 May 2023].

³⁶ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #23 – Lewis Baker. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/23.html> [Viewed 29 Apr 2023].

³⁷ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #21 – Stone Cutters Monument.
<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/21.html> [Viewed 29 Apr 2023.]

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Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for Landscape Architecture

Green Hill Cemetery is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for Landscape Architecture. With the founding of Bedford as the county seat, land was set aside for the purpose of burials. The Old Cemetery was later expanded upon and improved as the town grew and burial practices changed including to present day with installation of a columbarium for the internment of cremated remains. The 1889 expansion displays many characteristics of the Garden/Rural Cemetery Movement popularized by landscape architects of the time and represents those influences on the landscape.

Community Planning and Development and Green Hill Cemetery

Bedford was platted in 1825 as the second county seat after Lawrence County was founded in 1818. The new town was laid out to exactly match the first town of Palestine which had been abandoned. So, in keeping with the cemetery at Palestine, a community cemetery for free burials was also made part of the town plat of Bedford.

As the town grew the 2.9 acres became more and more crowded with burials. And the condition of the cemetery began to be criticized as early as 1850. In May of that year an editorial in the local newspaper, *The White River Standard*, complained that the cemetery was an open common overrun with swine and cattle.³⁸ In 1865, a similar editorial appeared in *The Bedford Independent*.³⁹ Then in May of 1886 an announcement was made in *The Lawrence Mail* that a committee had formed and funds were being raised to make improvements to the Old Cemetery.⁴⁰ Edmund Thornton was one of those on the committee.

Dr. Benjamin Newland, a leading physician and surgeon in the county, eventually took the lead to form a cemetery association and investigate expanding the cemetery into a more designed landscape as was popular at the time. Land was purchased and plans were made, however, Dr. Newland's wife, Louisa, died in January 1889 before lots in the new cemetery addition were even platted. So, her body was taken to a vault in New Albany to await completion of the new cemetery.

One of the Newland's daughters, Kate Newland Willard, proposed the name "Green Hill" and the Green Hill Cemetery Association was officially organized on 30 Mar 1889. Sadly, Dr. Newland died less than a week later on 5 Apr 1889.⁴¹ The Newlands were buried in Section 11 and were the first interred in the new cemetery.⁴²

³⁸ Green Hill Cemetery Association history.

³⁹ "Our Cemetery." *The Bedford Independent*, 12 Apr 1865, pg. 3. www.newspapers.com [Viewed 30 Apr 2023].

⁴⁰ *The Lawrence Mail*, 20 May 1886, pg. 5. www.newspapers.com [Viewed 30 Apr 2023].

⁴¹ Green Hill Cemetery Association history. This sentence and the previous paragraph.

⁴² Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #14 – Dr. Benjamin Newland. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/14.html> [Viewed 30 Apr 2023]. Note: The Newlands are considered the first persons buried in the expanded part of Green Hill Cemetery after it's official incorporation.

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The Designed Landscape of Green Hill Cemetery

Views within the cemetery provide a changing landscape. Influences from architectural and landscape architecture design movements are reflected in both the grounds and in the headstone types and styles. The Old Cemetery was created prior to the movements that brought design influences to cemeteries. During Indiana's pioneer era, cemeteries associated with the developing towns were generally at a distance from what was then the center of town life and included a cross-section of the residents. Thus, they were more reflective of what *Silent Cities* refers to as country graveyards.⁴³ Early characteristics of the Old Cemetery are very much in keeping with this description, which also includes among other characteristics being at the top of a hill, not being over twelve acres, and not including mausoleums, large obelisks, and elaborate statuary. However, over time outward design influences began to exert themselves on the Old Cemetery.

The mid 19th century, from the 1830s through 1870s, was often referred to as the Romantic Era in architecture with regard to stylistic influences. The Greek, Gothic, and Exotic Revival and Italianate styles proliferated, particularly following the 1842 publication of Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences*. It was during this period that the Garden or Rural Cemetery Movement also began in the larger cities of New England and spread across the country. Winding roadways, uniform layout of burials with defined family plots, trees and landscaping, open lawns and vistas devoid of fences, and more elaborate markers that provided improved and often grandiose commemoration of those buried were all hallmarks of the movement. In turn it sparked the American park movement and professionalized landscape architecture.

As a result, many older churchyards and pioneer-era town cemeteries were viewed as "haphazard, unsightly, and un-sanitary."⁴⁴ Many communities sought to improve the cemeteries and leaders of the movement gave instructions on how to do so, including the removal of fences and hedgerows around family plots. In many locales there was even the call to eliminate the older cemeteries entirely for replacement with a newly designed space.

Influences of the Garden/Rural Cemetery Movement can be found within the Old Cemetery. Many later markers are larger and reflect the obelisks, Classical, and natural designs like tree stump markers, popular during the era, and many family groupings are more apparent (Photos 0005 and 0006). The influence of obelisks is particularly noticeable as several burials beginning in the 1850s of more prominent citizens are marked by them. Another influence may have been the removal of fencing around family plots.⁴⁵ However, the primary influence from the movement was in the repeated calls beginning in the 1850s for reform of the Old Cemetery.

⁴³ Jackson, Kenneth T. and Camilo Jose Vergara. *Silent Cities: The Evolution of the American Cemetery*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1989, pg. 12.

⁴⁴ Ibid, pg. 14.

⁴⁵ "Dewey remembered at marker dedication." *Times-Mail*, Bedford, IN. 1 Oct 2014, pg. A3. www.newspapers.com [Viewed 29 Apr 2023]. The article quoted a 1942 newspaper article which quoted an 1892 newspaper article that discussed the previous presence of fencing around the Dewey family plot.

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The Victorian Era in the United States was at its height from the 1880s through the early 1900s. In architecture it ushered in the more exuberant use of complex shapes and elaborate detailing while embracing a fondness for horticulture. Landscape architecture was similarly affected, and the design of cemeteries fully embraced the Garden/Rural Cemetery Movement aesthetics.

It was during this period Green Hill Cemetery was expanded and platted in 1889 and the influences of the movement are apparent as a more vernacular adaptation. The center of Green Hill Cemetery is crowned by a knoll, originally planned as a space for veteran burials, and all around are curvilinear, named roads, larger and more elaborate memorials and monuments including two mausoleums, and more defined family plots (Photos 0008, 0017, 0019, and 0020). The naming of the roads after trees reflects one aspect of the influence of the movement. Even the names of the cemeteries were intended to convey a feeling rather than a strict purpose in the use of certain words—green, lawn, spring, hill, laurel, rose, garden, grove—and the naming of Green Hill Cemetery followed that trend. The use of the natural terrain, meandering roadways, picturesque monuments, and pastoral feeling of Green Hill Cemetery make for a locally significant cemetery landscape.

Changing tastes regarding burial practices, the commemoration of those buried, and the importance of cemeteries in the lives of the living began to shift in the first quarter of the twentieth century in the United States. By the close of World War II, the influence of the Garden/Rural Cemetery Movement had given way to Memorial Parks, with their emphasis on simple markers and open lawns geared toward easy maintenance, or to plain urban cemeteries with smaller, more simplified markers usually made of granite.

As Green Hill Cemetery required new burial space, roads and burial areas were expanded in each direction off the knoll to the west, south and east (Photos 0007, 0013, 0024, and 0025). Overall, these newer sections reflect the post-World War II changes seen in cemeteries, as the newer sections are dominated by smaller granite markers that tend to be of roughly the same dimensions, giving the overall appearance of uniformity.

The changes experienced over time in cemetery design and appearance are strikingly apparent immediately upon entering the gates to Green Hill Cemetery. Looking west from the Old Cemetery section is the contributing 1972 Ranch house. Immediately south of the house is a stark contrast of newer, shorter headstones of the mid-to late 1900s into the 2000s that are predominately granite (Photo 0011). It is also to the west near the manager's residence where the columbarium (2018) is located. The contrast between old and new is striking.

Green Hill Cemetery compares favorably to Greenlawn Cemetery (NR listed July 2013) in Franklin in Johnson County, Indiana, and Forest Hill Cemetery (NR listed September 2015) in Greencastle in Putnam County, Indiana. Both Greenlawn and Forest Hill are similar in size to Green Hill Cemetery, and both are also within the county seats and include the burials of many prominent local residents. Like Green Hill Cemetery, both Greenlawn and Forest Hill also exhibit landscape design and grave markers influenced by the Garden/Rural Cemetery

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Movement, as well as the changes over time found in cemetery design and burial practices.

However, a stark difference is that both Greenlawn and Forest Hill were founded later--

Greenlawn in 1845 as the second cemetery in Franklin, and Forest Hill in 1865 as the second cemetery in Greencastle. So, neither cemetery includes the early settlement era burials as found at Green Hill Cemetery. While both Greenlawn and Forest Hill Cemeteries, like most cemeteries of a similar era, include interesting and artistic grave markers, few if any, including others within the Indiana stone belt, have the number and depth of unusual, elaborately carved markers as is found within Green Hill Cemetery. This combined with the expansive use of Indiana limestone within the cemetery and the varied representation of the limestone industry as displayed in the cemetery, makes Green Hill Cemetery unique.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Early Settlers and Prominent Lawrence County Residents

In addition to the earliest known burial documented in Section 8, below are some of the burials within Green Hill Cemetery of prominent early Bedford and Lawrence County settlers:

Near the northeast corner of the Old Cemetery in Row 29 are the markers for **Joseph Rawlins** (1796-1885) and his wife, Sallie (1796-1855). Rawlins ran a mercantile business in Bedford and was the first assessor. He also operated a grist mill, sawmills, and packing houses on Salt Creek. Rawlins often related to his children the details of 24 Mar 1825, when the Board of Justices summoned him to their meeting. They were having a problem coming up with a name for the new town and Rawlins suggested calling it "Bedford," after Bedford County, Tennessee, where he was born. The name was immediately approved: *"Ordered that Bedford be, and is, the name of the new seat of Justice of Lawrence County."* The Rawlins' mansion was located on the south side of 15th Street just west of J Street and was the stopping place for all Methodist ministers who came to the community. The Rawlins' youngest daughter, Antoinette Ellen, married Colonel Archibald C. Voris.⁴⁶

Members of the Foote family are commemorated on a large marker in Row 26 on the rise of the hill near the north boundary of the Old Cemetery (Photo 0003, tallest in center background). **Cynthia Childs Barlow Foote** (1798-1877) and several of her children are buried in this family plot.⁴⁷ Headstones found here include Oscar W. Foote (1828-1850), Anna Maria Foote (1830-1832), Winthrop A. Foote, Jr. (1832-1910), Isis Foote (1835-1851), and daughter-in-law Juliette (Curtis) Foote (1837-1901). Cynthia's husband is known as the father of the limestone industry in Bedford. A graduate of law and medicine, he left Connecticut to seek his fortune in the west. **Dr.**

⁴⁶ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #7 – Joseph Rawlins. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/7.html> [Viewed 29 Apr 2023].

⁴⁷ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #6 – Foote Family. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/6.html> [Viewed 24 Apr 2023].

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Winthrop Foote arrived in Palestine, Indiana, in 1816, and married Cynthia in 1823. On the removal of the county seat from Palestine, the family moved to Bedford, where Dr. Foote engaged in legal pursuits and was elected State's Attorney. Preferring the practice of medicine to that of law, he returned to Bedford and resumed practicing medicine and engaged in development of local industry. Dr. Foote predicted that local limestone would be shipped to New York as a building material. This prediction, when there was no railroad or prospect of one in this part of the country, was remarkable. Foote is not buried in Green Hill Cemetery. He is buried beside his brother at Foote's Tomb, a private location east of Bedford near Blue Hole Quarry. A replica of the monument and accompanying interpretive sign are non-contributing resources in the cemetery created in 2018 and placed on the south side of the garage (Photo 0009).

Immediately to the west of the Foote family in Row 25 are the obelisks marking the graves of **Moses Fell** (1786-1840) and his wife, Nancy (Collins) Fell (1786-1935) (Photo 0003, left center). Moses Fell left his home in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania in 1818 and made his way to the newly formed Lawrence County, Indiana.⁴⁸ He was commissioned as Lawrence County sheriff in 1822, and again on 25 Nov 1824. When the county seat moved from Palestine to Bedford, landowners received lots corresponding to those they had owned at Palestine. The Fell's new home was again located on the southwest corner of the square. Fell operated a general store, served as School Commissioner, opened a cotton factory in the mid-1830s, helped finance Bedford's first newspaper *The Western Spy*, and was the leading stockholder in a bank established in 1834. The Fells were the parents of eight children, including Julia Ann (Fell) Dunn.

Further west along the northern boundary closer to the entrance gate are burials of the Dunn family in Row 6, many of which are marked by obelisks. **George Grundy Dunn, Sr.** (1812-1857) was a native of Washington County, Kentucky.⁴⁹ His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Grundy) Dunn moved the family to Bloomington in Monroe County where George eventually attended Indiana University. When he took offense at Dr. Andrew Wylie's reproof during a class, George left and did not return. He first taught school in Switzerland County and then moved to Lawrence County in 1833. Dunn was a contributor to Bedford's first newspaper, *The Western Spy*, in 1834. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and practiced law in Bedford with Richard W. Thompson. Dunn was a successful attorney who became active in the campaign for president of William Henry Harrison. He married Julia Ann Fell in 1841 and became a prosecuting attorney in Lawrence County in 1842. Dunn was elected to the 30th Congress in 1847 along with Abraham Lincoln, served in the Indiana State Senate from 1850-

⁴⁸ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #5 – Moses Fell. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/5.html> [Viewed 24 Apr 23].

⁴⁹ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #4 – George Grundy Dunn, Sr. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/4.html> [Viewed 24 Apr 23]. The text for this entry is taken almost entirely from the cited source. Also, "Museum Corner, George Dunn: Political orator, capable lawyer." *Times-Mail*, Bedford, IN, 3 May 2016, Pg. A3. www.newspapers.com [Viewed 29 Apr 2023]. Note: George's parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Dunn, owned land that would become part of the present-day Indiana University campus. They are buried in the Dunn Cemetery on campus.

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1852, and was elected to the 34th Congress in 1855. He died 4 Sep 1857, six months after leaving office. Well-known as a dynamic orator, he was often called upon to speak before various groups throughout the State of Indiana. George and Julia lived on the corner of 16th and M Streets and were the parents of George Grundy Dunn, Jr. and Moses Fell Dunn.

George Grundy Dunn, Jr. (1846-1891) was an 1868 graduate of Wabash College.⁵⁰ He then graduated from Harvard Law School and pursued studies in Paris and Berlin before returning to Bedford. George formed a law practice with Col. Archibald C. Voris until the Colonel retired. He then formed Dunn and Dunn Law Firm with his brother, Moses Fell Dunn, and together they operated one of the earliest local limestone quarries. The brothers resided at the family home on the corner of 16th and M Streets until their mother's death in 1870. George then married Euphemia Riley in 1883 and died in 1891 at the age of 44, following a serious fall.

Moses Fell Dunn (1842-1915) graduated from Hanover College in 1862, studied law at Harvard and attended schools in Germany and France. In 1866, Moses was elected to the state legislature where he served from 1867 to 1869. Like his father, Moses was known as a great orator as he canvassed the state during his campaign. He did not marry, and after his mother's death, he moved to his commercial building on the north side of Bedford's town square. Moses sold 20 acres of the Dunn family farm in Monroe County to Indiana University to be used for the campus. This includes what is now Dunn Meadow and the Dunn Cemetery. Lawrence County benefited significantly from his generosity in the form of donations for Dunn Memorial Hospital, the Dunn Masonic Temple, and the Soldiers and Sailors Monument on the Courthouse Square. In 1914, Dunn also donated 520 acres known as "Feldun Fields" to Purdue University. Located northwest of Bedford, it was stipulated by Dunn that 360 acres of the property be established as Indiana's first "experiment station" outside Tippecanoe County. Today the property is known as Feldun Purdue Agricultural Center.⁵¹

Limestone Industry Pioneers and Leaders

In addition to those documented in Section 8, below are some of the burials within Green Hill Cemetery of important Indiana limestone industry pioneers and leaders:

In Row 4 of the Old Cemetery are **Sewell Edwin Avery** (1854-1920), his wife, Miranda (1858-1934), and their baby daughter, Natalie (Feb-Aug 1880). He was involved in the Chicago and Bedford Stone Company that developed the New Detroit quarry known locally as "Blue Hole."⁵² The company supplied stone for the Cook County Courthouse in Chicago and opened the limestone market in New York City when they supplied stone for William K. Vanderbilt's

⁵⁰ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #3 – George Grundy Dunn Jr.
<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/3.html> [Viewed 24 Apr 23]. The text for this entry is taken almost entirely from the cited source.

⁵¹ <https://ag.purdue.edu/departments/arge/PACs/fpac/fpac.html> [Viewed 3 Jun 2023].

⁵² Stipp draft. Also, Bowen & Co., pg. 198.

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Fifth Avenue mansion. Avery was instrumental in introducing the use of steam drills and saws, derricks, and channelers in the Blue Hole area of Bedford.⁵³

William Norbert Matthews (1844-1906), the second son of the “father of Indiana limestone,” John Matthews, grew up in the family’s limestone business in Monroe County. Three of William’s sons continued in the business in some way. After William’s father died, he left Matthews Brothers Cut Stone Company in the hands of his younger brother and took over management of Perry, Matthews, and Buskirk Company, a quarry organized in Oolitic in 1889. By 1900 the company was viewed as one of the more profitable in the county with projects including the Manhattan Life Insurance Building and the immigration center at Ellis Island, both in New York City.⁵⁴ The W.N. Matthews family plot in Section 5 overlooks the center of the circle and is marked by a very tall limestone obelisk (Photo 0019, left side).

In Section 17 a modest stone carved in the Art Deco style marks the burial plot of **Charles C. Ingalls** (1866-1928) and his wife, Mary (1867-1941). Ingalls apprenticed as a stonecutter under his father in New York state and then opened his own company there. In 1909 he moved to Bedford and established the Ingalls Stone Company. Over time, Ingalls acquired various other companies and brought them under the umbrella of Ingalls Stone Company. After the large merger in 1926 of numerous companies in the stone district as the Indiana Limestone Company, the Ingalls Stone Company became the largest independent company in the district.⁵⁵

Another modest stone carved in the Art Deco style marks the Section 1 burial plot of **Frederick D. Norton** (1853-1939) and his wife, Florence (1854-1928). During Norton’s association with the limestone industry, he served as president of the Voris-Norton Stone Company, Cosner & Norton, Monroe and Oolitic Stone Company, and the Norton-Reed Stone Company. He was also associated with Peerless Stone Company and the Bedford-New York Stone Company.⁵⁶ In 1927, Norton organized the Independent Stone Company on land in Monroe County he had purchased in the late 1890s. The company continues in operation and considers the rehabilitation of the Pentagon after 9/11 to be their most meaningful project. However, in its early years the company was involved in construction of, among many other projects, the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Indianapolis, Millennium Park in Chicago, the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., and the Empire State Building in New York City.⁵⁷

Limestone Industry Carvers

In addition to those documented in Section 8, outlined below are a few additional carvers among the many buried within Green Hill Cemetery:

⁵³ Stipp draft.

⁵⁴ Stipp draft. Also Bowen & Co., pg. 199.

⁵⁵ Stuckey, Clay W. *The Ingalls Stone Company: A Brief History*. Jan 2012, photos revised 2015. www.monroecountylimestoneheritage.com [Viewed 11 May 2023].

⁵⁶ Stipp draft.

⁵⁷ Independent Limestone Company. <https://www.independentlimestone.com/pages/about> [Viewed 12 May 2023].

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In Section 17 is a prominent stone carved in the Art Deco style marking the family plot of **Harry T. Easton** (1844-1950). He was one of three superintendents to oversee construction of the Pentagon and was the primary carving contractor on the project specializing in Indiana limestone. Additional projects of Easton's include the primary façade pediment on the National Archives building and at least thirteen other buildings now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.⁵⁸

Three members of the Corbin family—Virgil, Elmer, and Jesse—were stone carvers and the Corbin family marker in Section 17 is one of the few depictions of Christ found in the cemetery. The image shows Christ kneeling in prayer with his hands resting on a rock of rough-cut limestone. **Jesse Corbin** (1881-1960) and his wife, Pearl E. Corbin (1883-1944) are buried here.⁵⁹

Tree Stump Markers

To further elaborate on the high artistic value of the tree stump markers and the commercial market employed in these carvings, the following are a few additional notable tree stump markers found within Green Hill Cemetery:

Near the center of the Old Cemetery section are two early tree stump markers, one for **Samuel W. Short** (1822-1884), and another for **Franklin A. Houston** (1815-1884). Short was an attorney, achieved the rank of Captain during the Civil War, and served as a State Representative. His tree stump marker sits on a base of carved rocks and is heavily decorated with morning glory and English ivy vines, and other plants (Photo 0005). Among other details, Houston's marker prominently displays a life-size potted calla lily, a symbol of resurrection.⁶⁰

Another tree stump marker near the center of the Old Cemetery section is that of **Joseph W. Pruett** (1858-1935) and his wife, **Mary Elizabeth "Ella" (Bixler) Pruett** (1860-1908). The detailed carvings display the names on an unfurled scroll hanging by a rope from one of the cut branches. A sheave of wheat, an association with death and new life with the harvest, is "attached" to the same rope, while lilies and ferns grace the base of the tree.⁶¹

In Section 1 is the very elaborate tree stump marker for 7-year-old, **Eva Lou Gaussin** (1887-1894) (Photo 0012). Depicted are her hat and high button shoes among lilies and ivy, symbols of resurrection and eternal life. There are roses beneath her shoes, a dove lying dead on the stump, and a crucifix with a wreath, which symbolizes the brevity of life. On 9 Apr 1895, *The Bedford Mail* printed on page 3 the following news: "Eller Taylor & Co. have put up one of the handsomest rustic monuments in the State at the grave of Evalou Gaussin in Green Hill

⁵⁸ Stipp draft.

⁵⁹ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #31 – Corbin Family. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/31.html> [Viewed 12 May 2023].

⁶⁰ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #8 and #11 – Samuel W. Short and Franklin A. Houston. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/8.html> and <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/11.html> [Viewed 12 May 2023].

⁶¹ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #12 – Pruett Family. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/12.html> [Viewed 12 May 2023].

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Cemetery."⁶² The Gaussin's were a prominent Bedford family, and their Second Empire style home was one of those listed as a contributing resource in the Zahn Historic District (NR listed, Jul 1998).

Nearby in Section 9 is the unusual tree stump marker for **William A. Ragsdale, Sr.** (1828-1917) and his wife, **Mary Elizabeth (Houston) Ragsdale** (1829-1898) (Photo 0014). Rather than being dominated by a tall tree stump, the marker is low and wide, and the depicted tree stump is dominated by carvings of large elephant ear leaves, a plant popular in Victorian-era gardens at the time Mary died. The marker depicts other natural forms often found in Victorian-era gardens and collections, such as different types of rocks, mushrooms, fungi, and plants and speaks of the fondness for horticulture during the Victorian era while symbolizing life emerging from death and decay.⁶³

In Section 4 the marker for **Matilda (Naffe) Benzel** (1868-1899) and **August Benzel** (1868-1932) combines the tree stump symbolism with another popular symbol, an open book, which rests on top of the short stump. The book can represent scholarly reading or the Bible and is one of the woman's pursuits one might find represented. The marker also includes a frog, which can symbolize resurrection and re-birth.⁶⁴

Prominent People

Several people important to the history of Bedford, Lawrence County, the State of Indiana, and the United States, are buried at Green Hill Cemetery. The following are some of the notable individuals:

In Section 11, **Dr. Benjamin Newland** (1821-1889) was born 19 Jul 1821, in Jackson County, Indiana. He was largely educated in public schools, but also partly from home instruction supplemented by reading under his own guidance. Newland married Louisa A. Curry, 28 Dec 1846. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky in 1847. Dr. Elijah Newland, of Salem, Indiana, was his preceptor in medicine. Benjamin began his professional career in Bedford and continued there until his death, except for the year he was in military service during the Civil War. He served as a surgeon in the army, was a politician and State Senator, was a businessman and banker, was a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, and was a member of the Christian Church. He was also a member of County, State, and National Medical Societies and of several district and railroad medical organizations.⁶⁵ Newland is credited with more formally organizing the Green Hill Cemetery Association and overseeing expansion of the cemetery in 1889.

⁶² Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #17 – Eva Lou Gaussin.
<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/17.html> [Viewed 12 May 12, 2023].

⁶³ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #18 – William Ragsdale.
<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/18.html> [Viewed 12 May 2023].

⁶⁴ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #24 – Matilda Benzel.
<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/24.html> [Viewed 12 May 12, 2023].

⁶⁵ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #14 – Dr. Benjamin Newland.
<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/14.html> [Viewed 30 Apr 2023].

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In Section 1, **Col. Archibald C. Voris** (1829-1911) graduated from Hanover College and Harvard Law School. He taught at the Bedford Academy; worked as bookkeeper and clerk at the Bank of Indiana; served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860 and was active in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President; and fought in the Civil War and received the commission of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. Voris had a vision about the limestone industry and devoted much of his time to the opening of the Dark Hollow stone quarry in 1882. He was responsible for developing several local stone quarries and founded the Bedford, Springville, and Switz City narrow gauge railroad for shipping limestone products by rail to other markets. He served as president of the Citizens Bank in Bedford, of Citizens Trust Company, and of Bedford Light, Heat and Power Company.⁶⁶ Voris was an active early member of the Green Hill Cemetery Association and donated the Voris Mausoleum receiving vault.

In Section 10 is the marker for **Captain Thomas J. Box** (1833-1914) and his wife, Sarah (8140-1900). A modest limestone marker memorializes the couple, and a smaller military marker memorializes his military service. Thomas Box was an early sheriff of Lawrence County. During the Civil War, he served as a Captain in the Union Army in Company D, 27th Indiana Infantry and later was part of the Union Army of Shenandoah. Thomas was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for action on 14 May 1864 at Resaca, Georgia. His citation reads "*Capture of flag of the 38th Alabama Infantry (Confederate States Army).*" He is Lawrence County's only Congressional Medal of Honor winner.⁶⁷

The graves of **Dr. Joseph Gardner** (1833-1919) and his wife, **Enola (Lee) Gardner** (1868-1943) in Section 9 are marked by plain, small headstones. Dr. Gardner was an assistant surgeon for the 24th Kentucky Infantry, a Union regiment, during the Civil War and achieved the rank of lieutenant as evidenced by his marker. He brought his first wife and four children to Bedford in 1866 and opened a medical practice. After his wife's death, in 1868 he married Elizabeth Malott, daughter of one of Bedford's founders, Michael Malott, a merchant and banker. Gardner held a patent for fire extinguishers, was an early student of bacteria disease theory, helped discover and develop the kaolin mines near Huron, had financial interests in limestone quarries, and was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1880. After Elizabeth's death in 1887, Joseph married Enola Lee, who worked as personal assistant to Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross. The Gardners were charter members of the American Red Cross and donated their 782-acre Lawrence County farm to the Red Cross in 1893. In 1901 they sold their home to the City of Bedford to be used as City Hall.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #19 – Archibald C. Voris.

<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/19.html> [Viewed 29 Apr 2023].

⁶⁷ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #15 – Captain Thomas J. Box.

<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/15.html> [Viewed 12 May 2023].

⁶⁸ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #16 – Dr. Joseph Gardner.

<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/16.html> [Viewed 12 May 2023]. And Joseph and Enola Gardner informational sign. https://digital.library.in.gov/Record/IUPUI_IRC-3587 [Viewed 12 May 2023].

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In Section 4, a simple, low marker with wings on either side of a shield beneath the name marks the final resting place of **Lieutenant Harley Halbert Pope, A.S.A.** (1879-1919). Pope was a military aviator who was killed on 7 Jan 1919, while scouting landing fields for an airmail route along the eastern seaboard. The JN-4 Jenny he was flying ran out of fuel and he attempted to land in the Cape Fear River but crashed. On 1 Jan 1919, 1st Lieutenant Pope and Sergeant Walter Fleming left Camp Jackson in Columbia, South Carolina, to return to the landing field at Camp Bragg after mapping airmail routes. In the absence of modern instruments, they used the tracks of the Atlantic Coastline Railway along with the rivers to navigate their route. Mechanical problems required them to stop at Newport News, Virginia, before resuming their flight a week later. Their plane never made it to Camp Bragg, instead crashing into Clarendon Bridge on the Cape Fear River, just north of Fayetteville, North Carolina. The two were found in the river some months later. Lieutenant Pope was memorialized by naming Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina after him on 5 Apr 1919.⁶⁹ The facility is now referred to as Pope Army Airfield at Fort Bragg.⁷⁰

In Section 17 the Rariden family plot includes the final resting place of professional baseball player, **William (Bill) Rariden** (1888-1942). He played as a major league catcher from 1909-1920. Rariden had his best year with the New York Giants in 1917 when he posted a .271 batting average in 101 games. That year, he helped the Giants win the National League Pennant and made his first World Series appearance, losing to the Chicago White Sox. Two years later, Rariden and the Cincinnati Reds beat the White Sox to win the 1919 World Series. After 12 seasons, "Bedford Bill" Rariden finished his career with 682 hits, 7 homeruns, 272 runs batted in, and a .237 batting average.⁷¹

Near the center of the Old Cemetery section is the Otis family stone. The large block of limestone has a hammered surface surrounding the inset panels listing each family member. **Fred Otis** (1863-1945), a bachelor, is buried here with his parents and two siblings, neither of whom married. Fred owned the local newspaper and decided to invest his earnings into purchase of the Ragsdale Mansion along with his favorite childhood swimming hole. It was all bequeathed to the City of Bedford as Otis Park. The park and golf course are the largest public park in Bedford, and it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in December 2002.

In Section 21, due south of the manager's residence, is the granite marker for **Eugene B. Crowe** (1878-1970) and his wife, Daisye B., and their son, Barney. Crowe worked as a teacher, a banker, owned a retail furniture business, and sold real estate. He served as a state and national delegate to Democratic conventions and was elected to serve five terms as United States Representative. When he returned to Bedford, he served as president of the Stone City Bank and

⁶⁹ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #26 – Harley Pope. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/26.html> [Viewed 12 May 2023]. And "Permanent Flying Field Named in Honor of Lieut. Harley Pope." *The Bedford Weekly Mail*, Bedford, IN. 18 Apr 1919, pg. 2.

⁷⁰ Pope Field. <https://www.pope.af.mil/About-Us/Pope-History/> [Viewed 12 May 2023].

⁷¹ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #33 – Bill Rariden. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/33.html> [Viewed 12 May 2023].

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Greystone Hotel, and as director of Wabash Fire and Casualty Insurance Company.⁷² At the time of his death, numerous well-known people paid their respects to Crowe in writing and many others attended the funeral. The bridge over the White River south of Bedford was named for Crowe in memorial.⁷³ Crowe left \$35,000 in his will for construction of a new manager's residence at the cemetery, which was built in 1972.⁷⁴

Near the top of the hill at the circle in Section 1 is the unimposing marker for **Ruel W. Steele** (1908-1992) and his wife, Marie. Steele served as Lawrence County Clerk, State Senator, and Chairman of the Indiana Highway Commission. He was named *Sagamore of the Wabash* by five different Indiana governors and honored as a *Kentucky Colonel*. As chairman of the Indiana Highway Commission, Steele was instrumental in the modernization of the Indiana highway system and construction of four-lane State Highway 37 from Bedford to Indianapolis, which now connects to Interstate 69 south of Bloomington.⁷⁵

⁷² Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #1 – Eugene B. Crowe.

<http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/1.html> [Viewed 29 Apr 2023].

⁷³ "Pay Tribute To E.B. Crowe" and "Crowe Rites Set for Saturday." *The Times-Mail*, Bedford, IN. 13 May 1970, pg. 1.

⁷⁴ "Will Leaves \$400,000: Crowe \$\$ Means Additions." *The Times-Mail*, Bedford, IN. 4 Feb 1973, pg. 18.

⁷⁵ Walking Tour of Green Hill Cemetery, Stop #20 – Ruel Steele. <http://www.greenhillbedford.com/more/20.html> [Viewed 12 May 2023].

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

Green Hill Cemetery
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☐ 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: Green Hill Cemetery Association office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 093-038-27228

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 26.75 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 544640	Northing: 4301219
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 544763	Northing: 4300972
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 544353	Northing: 4300691
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 544356	Northing: 4301218

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

All land in Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana. Starting at a point where the south curb line of 18th Street meets the west right-of-way line of K Street, proceed south on said right-of-way line to an east-west property line located at the southeast corner of the cemetery, said east-west property line being recorded as a boundary of the cemetery and being about 735' south of the south curb of 18th Street. Proceed east along said east-west line to the former railroad bed, follow the railroad bed (recorded as the south/southeast property line of the cemetery) to a point in line with the east right-of-way of Mitchell Street, said line being the recorded west boundary of the cemetery. Proceed north along the Mitchell Street right-of-way/cemetery legal boundary to the south curb line of 18th Street. Turn east and proceed east along the south curb line of 18th Street to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the land within all three parcels that make up the cemetery. Burials within the period of significance are present in all three parcels up to the outer boundaries of each parcel. Very little land within the boundary remains unused for burials except for the narrow, wooded area which buffers the burials from the railroad tracks.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Danielle Bachant-Bell

organization: Lord & Bach Consulting

street & number: 605 W. Allen St.

city or town: Bloomington state: IN zip code: 47403

e-mail: lordandbach@gmail.com

telephone: 812-360-6544

date: 2 June 2023

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.

Green Hill Cemetery
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- **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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Green Hill Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Bedford

County: Lawrence State: Indiana

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: 5 Feb 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Cemetery entrance gates and Old Cemetery, taken from north side of 18th Street looking east/southeast.

1 of _25_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Cemetery entrance gates and manager's residence, taken from north side of 18th Street looking south/southwest.

2 of _25_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Markers in Old Cemetery at the highest point near the north boundary, looking northeast.

3 of _25_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of markers in the Old Cemetery (foreground) looking west toward the manager's residence and southwest toward the 1889 expansion.

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4 of 25.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Markers in the Old Cemetery including the tree stump marker for Samuel Short, looking northwest.

5 of 25.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Markers in the Old Cemetery marking the plot for the LaForce family, looking northeast.

6 of 25.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: The west boundary of the cemetery from Section 21 looking south into Sections 15, 16 and 17.

7 of 25.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Section 17 at the intersection of roadways taken from the garage, looking west/southwest.

8 of 25.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dr. Winthrop Foote marker and interpretive sign, looking north.

9 of 25.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Wallner and Gresham markers looking southeast.

10 of 25.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north from Section 11 (foreground) across Sections 17, 21, 21, 23, and the Old Cemetery.

11 of 25.

Photographer: Dale Platterer

Green Hill Cemetery

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Date Photographed: 6 Sept 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Gaussin marker looking east.

12 of _25_.

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: 5 Feb 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south from Section 11 (foreground) to Sections 1 and 9 on the right, Section 8 further south, and Sections 19, 24 and 25 to the left and south.

13 of _25_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Ragsdale marker looking northeast.

14 of _25_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Voris Mausoleum looking west.

15 of _25_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Lemon Mausoleum looking southeast.

16 of _25_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Owens marker looking north/northwest.

17 of _25_.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Hanner marker looking south/southeast.

18 of _25_.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View from center of knoll (foreground) with the Matthews marker to the left and looking south toward Sections 3 and 4.

19 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: From east side of circle (foreground) looking east across part of Section 5 and beyond to the Bedford Stone Cutter's Monument in Section 8.

20 of _25__.

Photographer: Dale Platterer

Date Photographed: 6 Sept 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Baker marker looking south.

21 of _25__.

Photographer: Danielle Bachant-Bell

Date Photographed: 5 Feb 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Bedford Stonecutters Monument looking northeast.

22 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Paolini family marker looking southeast.

23 of _25__.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north from Section 18 (foreground) toward Sections 7 and 14 and other sections on the south slope of the knoll.

24 of _25__.

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east/northeast along the south boundary from the southernmost area of the cemetery in Section 19.

25 of _25_.

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.

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Appendix

Ads from the business of John A. Rowe, Bedford, Indiana.

Green Hill Cemetery

Name of Property

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**JOHN
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BEDFORD, INDIANA



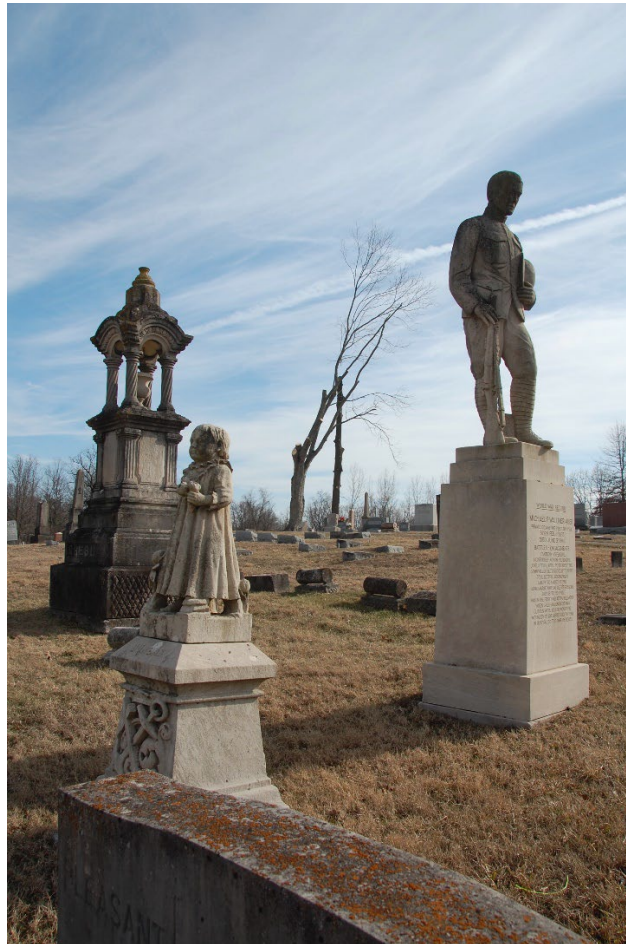
IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0001



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0003



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0008



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0010



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0014



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0015



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0017



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0019



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0021



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0022





IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0024

Site and Resource Map Green Hill Cemetery Bedford, Indiana Lawrence County

Boundary is heavy dark line







Photographs 

Contributing building = 
Contributing structure = 





A - Voris Mausoleum
B - Lemon Mausoleum
C - Manager's Residence & Office

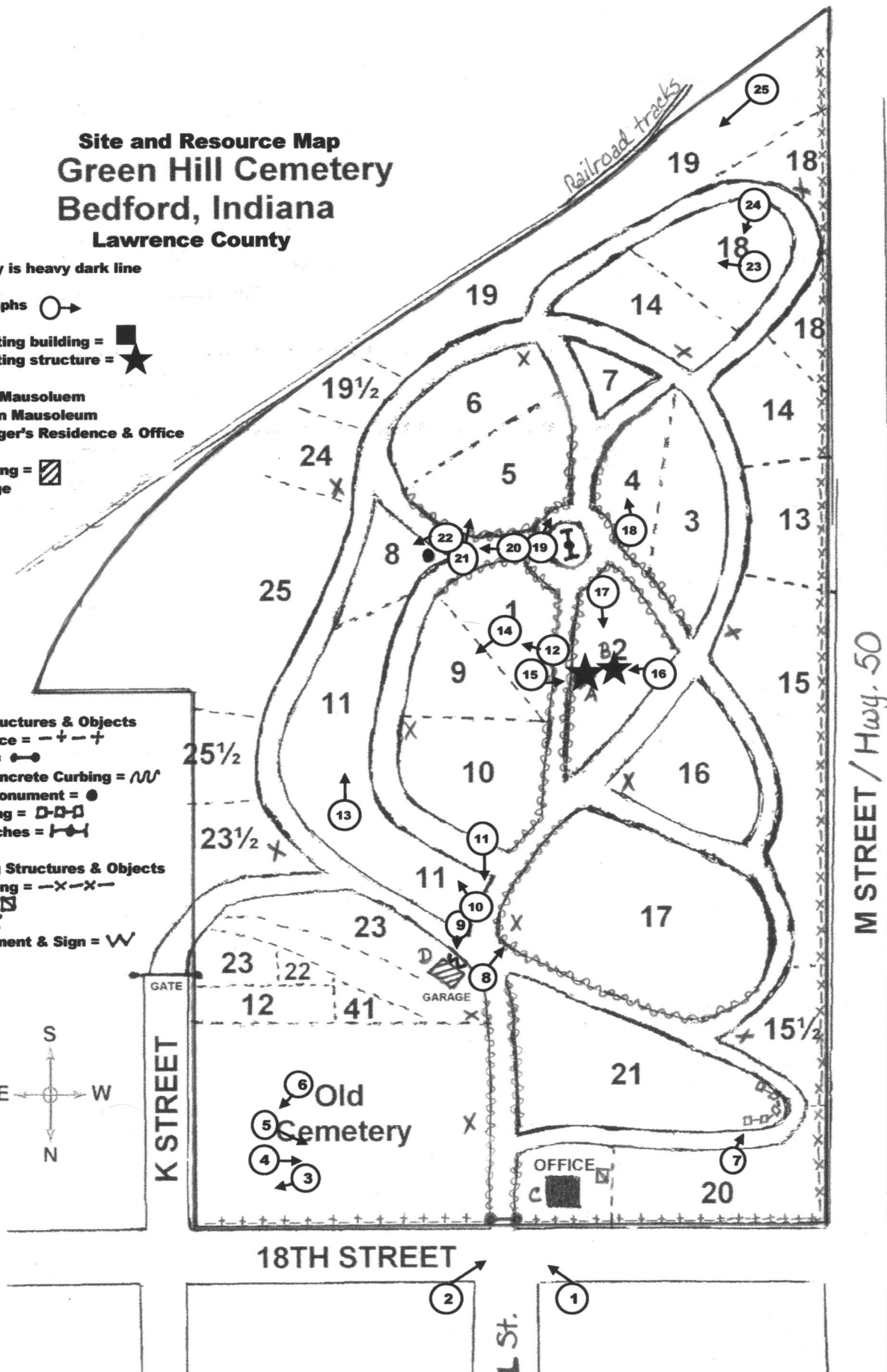
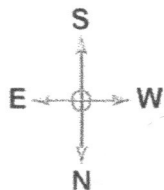
NC building = 
D - Garage

Contributing Structures & Objects

Iron Gate & Fence = 
Entrance Gate = 
Limestone & Concrete Curbing = 
Stonecutter's Monument = 
Concrete Fencing = 
Flagpole & Benches = 

Noncontributing Structures & Objects

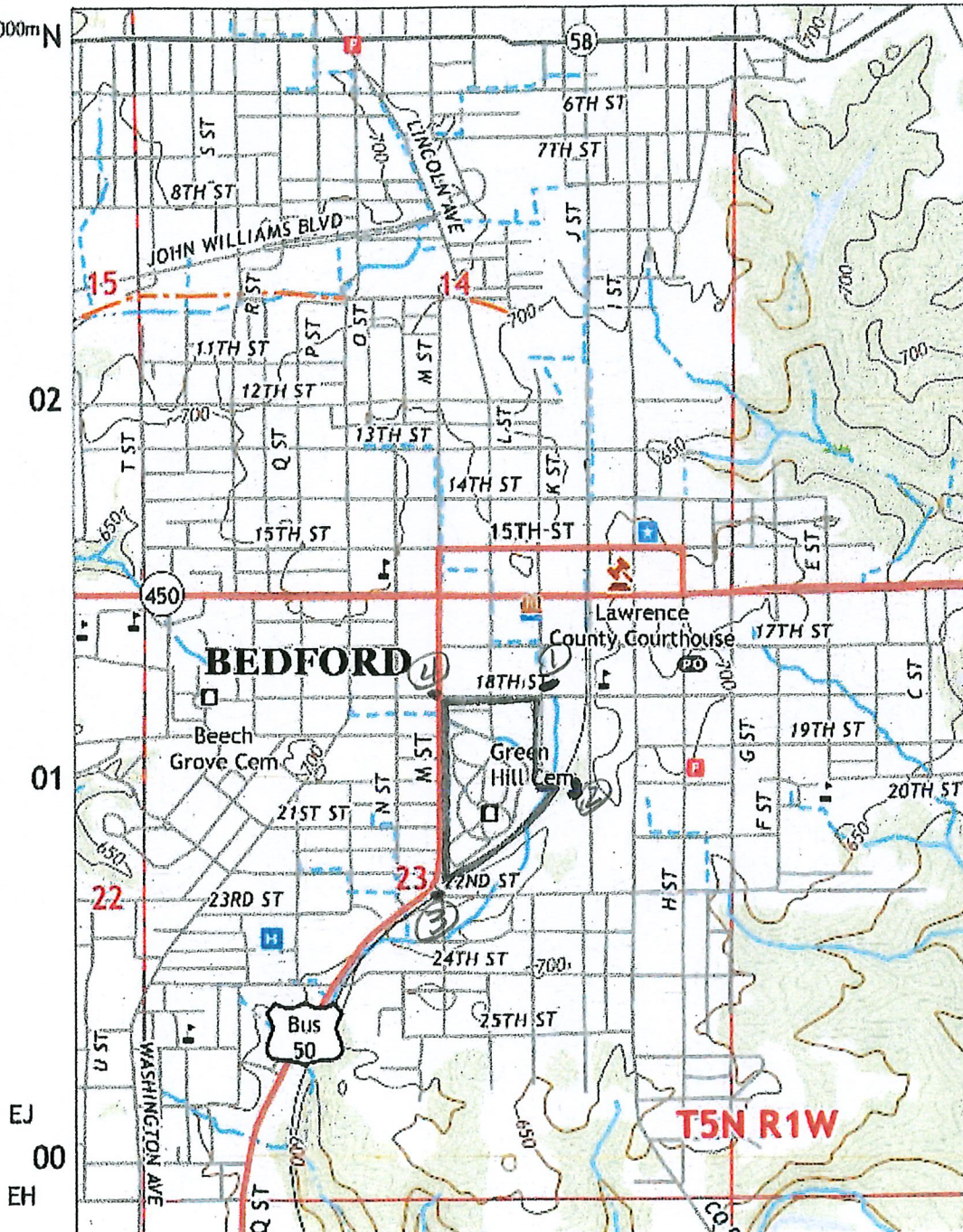
Aluminum Fencing = 
Columbarium = 
Lamp Posts = 
Dr. Foote Monument & Sign = 



-86.5000°

544000m E

45



← cemetery

↑ North

GREEN HILL
CEMETERY
LAWRENCE CO., IN
NAD 83 UTM's

- ① 16 544 640 4301219
- ② 16 544 763 4300972
- ③ 16 544 353 4300691
- ④ 16 544 356 4301218