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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Greenlawn Cemetery

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 100 West South Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Franklin ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Johnson code 081 zip code 46131

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 ___ 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

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

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
- [X] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
1	0	sites
3	1	structures
6	0	objects
13	3	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: Cemetery
RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: Cemetery
GOVERNMENT: Government Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY: Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone
BRICK
walls: STONE: Limestone
BRICK
roof: TERRA COTTA
other: ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Greenlawn Cemetery is located at 100 West South Street in Franklin, Indiana. Franklin is the county seat of Johnson County and is located approximately 20 miles south of Indianapolis, Indiana. Established in 1845, Greenlawn is the second oldest cemetery in Johnson County. Greenlawn Cemetery contains many noteworthy examples of Victorian funerary art, and is also an excellent example of the landscape-lawn style of cemetery design. Many of Franklin's founders and earliest residents, including the founder of the City of Franklin, are buried in Greenlawn Cemetery. The cemetery encompasses an area of approximately 30 acres and includes roughly 15,000 grave sites. The main entrance to the cemetery is marked by a neoclassical front gate. There are two historically significant buildings in the cemetery. The first is a small Gothic Revival chapel built in 1878 which now serves as an office for the cemetery's superintendent. The second is a mausoleum that was constructed in 1911 in the Romanesque Revival style.

Within the Greenlawn Cemetery district there are three contributing buildings: The Payne-Beck Mausoleum, the Mausoleum close to the cemetery's entrance and the Chapel as well as two non-contributing buildings: the cannon pavilion and a tool shed. There is one contributing site, which is the overall cemetery. Greenlawn includes three contributing structures: the front gate and two above ground sarcophagi as well as one non-contributing structure: the south entrance gate. There are six contributing objects: the cannon, two historic placards, two monolithic memorials, and the Wheat Monument. There are no non-contributing objects.

Narrative Description

Typical of the landscape-lawn style, Greenlawn Cemetery is characterized by its relatively flat, grassy pastures dotted with grave markers and winding pathways (contributing site). These paved roads, which wind throughout the cemetery, provide access to both vehicular traffic and pedestrians. There are large trees throughout the cemetery, primarily concentrated along the paths (photo 7), which provide shade to visitors on foot. The cemetery sits on the bank of Young's Creek, one of the main waterways in Franklin. To the south of the cemetery is West South Street and to the southwest is U.S. 31, which is one of the major roads in central Indiana. There are two entrances to Greenlawn Cemetery. The main entrance sits at the far southeast corner of the cemetery on West South Street. The other entrance, known as the south entrance, is marked by an archway and a fence which were added in 2009 following the devastating flood that took place the year before. Although secondary to the main entry, the south entrance (noncontributing structure) is in the same location as the historic entrance to the original 3-acre cemetery.

The cemetery is divided into different sections to denote the area in which a person is buried. The newer sections of Greenlawn are indicated by letters, while the older sections are denoted by numbers. The oldest sections of the cemetery still retain their historic names, which refer to the families that owned plots in these sections. The areas known as Pine (photo 9), Voris (photo 15), and Zeppie were part of the original cemetery, which was incorporated in 1865. The numbered areas to the north and west were added in 1871 (photos 19 and 21), while all of the sections that lie east of the south entrance were added in 1899 (photos 5, 6, and 8). The sections that lie to the southwest of the original cemetery are known as Q, R, and S (photo 14), and were annexed in 1954. The most recent addition to the cemetery, known as section T, is located on the other side of West South Street, and is not included in this nomination.

A vast network of meandering paths and roadways winds through the cemetery. Besides giving access to visitors, these paths serve to separate the different sections of the cemetery from one another. Moreover, the paths of Greenlawn Cemetery are part of the Historic Greenway Trail, a pedestrian path which extends over four miles throughout the City of Franklin. The trail enters the cemetery on the northwest boundary, allowing walkers and bikers to enjoy the scenery before continuing on the footpath, which runs parallel to Young's Creek (photo 25).

Main Entrance

The main entrance to Greenlawn Cemetery (contributing structure), which is located on West South Street, is marked by a Neoclassical entry gate (photo 1). The entrance consists of four square pillars, two large and two small, which support metal gates that can be closed to restrict access to the cemetery. Just beyond the gate is a flagpole that flies the American flag. To the left and right of this main drive are sections J and K, which contain some of the more recent burials at Greenlawn Cemetery. Located on the right side of the road in section K is the Payne-Beck family mausoleum (contributing structure), which is the only private familial mausoleum on the property (photo 2). The main drive into the cemetery leads to the mausoleum, which is the largest building in the cemetery.

The Mausoleum

The cemetery's main mausoleum (contributing building) was built in 1911 in the Romanesque Revival style, and is constructed of rusticated Indiana Limestone (photo 3). The building's exterior maintains its original historic appearance with the exception of the windows, which have been replaced with orange tinted acrylic panels. It is unclear what happed to the original windows or when this change took place. The mausoleum is rectangular in plan, measuring 56 feet wide and 60 feet long, and is 1½ stories high. The mausoleum has a low-pitch, front gable monitor roofline sheathed in terracotta barrel tile. The monitor rises from the ridge to allow for clerestory windows on the east and west sides of the building. The north and south elevations have parapet walls that rise to the height of the gable roof. The front elevation faces south and is comprised of six bays separated by pilasters. This elevation is symmetrical, made up of two pairs of double doorways and four vertically oriented, fixed rectangular windows on the lower level. The upper level has four additional horizontally oriented rectangular windows, and in the center between the four upper windows is a large ornamental limestone cross. A horizontal band of limestone molding, which bisects the north and south elevations, corresponds to the cornice on the east and west elevations. Beneath this ornamental band is a course of quarter-round corbels which encircles the mausoleum. The same pattern of limestone cornice and corbel course appears at the top of the parapet wall on the north and south elevations.

The back, or north elevation of the mausoleum, is characterized by its stepped parapet wall of rusticated limestone and five evenly-spaced pilasters. This exterior wall is relatively plain and has no fenestration, however the ornamental limestone moulding and corbel course does continue across the back of the building. The east and west elevations have four bays divided by evenly-spaced pilasters. Each side has five rectangular clerestory windows in the monitor of the roof, as well as one vertically oriented rectangular roof on the lower level. On the interior of the mausoleum there is space for approximately 100 internments, many of which are not filled. The walls and floor are sheathed in white marble, and the orange tinted windowpanes give the interior of the mausoleum an ethereal glow.

Masonic Burial Ground

Directly to the east of the mausoleum is the Masonic Burial Ground, an area comprised of eight long rows of low, rectangular bevel markers (photo 4). Located behind these rows of identical markers is a monument dedicated to the masons who are buried at Greenlawn Cemetery. The monument bears the Masonic symbol and an image of a broken column, which is symbolic of a life cut short. An inscription reads "And there dwells within this tabernacle of clay an imperishable, immortal spirit over which the grave has no dominion, and death no power. In memory of those members of the Indiana Masonic Home who now rest from their labors."

Victorian-era Grave Markers

It is estimated that there are over 15,000 grave markers throughout Greenlawn Cemetery, a significant portion of which date to the 19th century. Many of these historically significant markers are also excellent examples of Victorian funerary art. The oldest grave markers in Greenlawn Cemetery are located in the areas known as Pine, Voris, and Zeppie, as this area constituted the extent of the original cemetery when it was incorporated in 1845. Historically significant grave markers also extend throughout the numbered areas to the north and west of the original cemetery, which were annexed in 1871. Many of these historic markers exhibit beautiful artistry and bear excellent examples of funerary symbolism that is characteristic of the time period.

There is a wide variety of different types and styles of grave markers represented at Greenlawn, including tablets, obelisks, ledgers, and statuary (photos 15, 19, 21). Obelisk shaped grave markers are particularly prevalent throughout

the oldest portions of Greenlawn Cemetery (photo 11). Many of these historic markers incorporate different types of symbolism pertaining to the person for whom the marker was created. A symbol commonly found on tablet shaped markers is a hand with one finger pointing upward, which represents the deceased person's ascent to heaven (photo 17). There are a number of markers of different shapes and sizes which incorporate a carved representation of draped cloth, which is a symbol for mourning. Others display urns, which represent the soul, or roses, which stand for beauty.

Other characteristic types of grave marker are those which are sculptural in form. A handful of beautifully carved statuary markers can be observed in Greenlawn Cemetery, including figures of angels and small children (photo 16). Graves of children often bear a three dimensional figure of a lamb, which represents innocence (photo 10). Finally, there are twelve tree stump tombstones in Greenlawn that mark the graves of members of the fraternal organization known as Woodsmen of the World (photo 20).

Contemporary Grave Markers

In addition to the historic grave markers, there are also a significant number of headstones which date to the 20th century. The areas lettered A-K were added to the cemetery in 1899, so these areas necessarily include a higher concentration of early to mid-20th century grave markers. Most of these markers are tablets, bevel markers, or slant markers, and are typically made of pink or grey granite (photos 5, 6, and 8). The sections known as Q, R, and S were added to Greenlawn in 1954, and therefore contain the most recent grave markers (photo 14). This area of the cemetery is characterized by a dense concentration of tablet style headstones which are adorned with colorful silk flowers. The majority of these markers date from the end of the 20th century, and are not historically significant.

Wheat Monument

Located in section 5 is the Wheat Monument (photo 18), which is by far the largest monument in Greenlawn Cemetery (contributing object). At a height of over twenty feet, the obelisk is purported to be the tallest monument in Johnson County.[1] It was erected in 1884 to commemorate members of the Wheat family.

The Chapel

The chapel (contributing building) was built in 1878 in the Gothic Revival style, and is believed to be the oldest publicly owned building in the City of Franklin (photo 22).[2] It is a small brick structure characterized by its steeply pitched front-gabled roof with a cupola and vergeboard detail. The chapel is rectangular in plan, measuring 15 feet wide and 25 feet long, and the front elevation faces east. The roof, which is sheathed in grey asphalt shingles, has exposed rafter tails which are visible on the north and south elevations. In the center of the ridge is a square, cross-gabled, board-and-batten sided cupola with a pointed spire at its pinnacle. The cupola has vergeboards in its gables, and narrow lancet windows on each of its four sides that have been painted over.

The front, or east elevation, is characterized by its symmetrical brick façade and decorative vergeboards with cross bracing. In the gable above the doorway is a pair of long, narrow lancet windows which have been painted over. The original chapel door in the center of this elevation has been replaced with a modern wood door and glass storm door, and the sidelights on either side of the door have been replaced with orange acrylic panels similar to the type found in the mausoleum. A lancet shaped recess which surrounds the door suggests that there may once have been a pointed arch-shaped transom window above the door. This recess is now eclipsed by a fixed canopy that hangs over the entrance, which is more than likely a recent addition.

The south elevation of the chapel is symmetrical, and comprised of three bays. In each bay is a large, rectangular, vertically oriented recess, which suggests that there may once have been large window openings in these spaces. Today, there is a standard, six-over-six, double-hung wood window in the center recess. The north elevation has a similar pattern of three large rectangular recesses. However, on the south elevation, there is a double-hung, six-over-six wood window in the first bay, instead of in the middle. The back, or west elevation of the chapel, is characterized by a lancet shaped recess, the top of which corresponds to the recess above the door on the front elevation, but which stops roughly a foot above the foundation. This indentation, like those on the other elevations, most likely indicates that there was once a window in this location. Today, there is a rectangular opening in the center of this indentation which contains two small, double-hung, four-over-four windows. In the gable, above the recess on the west elevation is another pair of narrow lancet

[1] Talley, *Franklin Township, Johnson County, Indiana: Cemetery Listings*, 2.
[2] Ibid.

windows identical to those on the front of the chapel which has also been painted over. It is unclear when the changes to the chapel's fenestration occurred. Inside, the chapel retains very little of its historic character, as it is being used as an office for the cemetery's superintendent.

Civil War Cannon & Pavilion

For at least 55 years, a historic Civil War-era cannon (contributing object) stood guard over the veterans' area in Greenlawn Cemetery. The original cannon was made in 1861 by the Stedman Company in Aurora, Indiana. In 2001, an agreement between the City of Franklin and the Indiana State Museum was reached, and the full replica was created. The original cannon is currently part of an exhibit at the Indiana State Museum, and the replica is now on display in the cemetery (photo 23). Immediately adjacent to the chapel is a small pavilion which was constructed in 2001 to protect the replica (noncontributing structure).

Veterans at Greenlawn Cemetery

The majority of veterans buried in Greenlawn Cemetery were soldiers during the Civil War, fighting in both the Union and Confederate armies. There are also veterans from almost every other major armed conflict in United States history, including the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. In total, there are more than 300 veterans buried throughout Greenlawn Cemetery. Many of the Civil War veterans buried in Greenlawn are located in the Soldiers' section immediately north of the cannon pavilion (photo 24). Most of the burials in this area are those of Civil War veterans. In the middle of the section is a large monolith which bears a plaque commemorating the Civil War Veterans from Johnson County, Indiana (contributing object). The monument was erected by the Lincoln Chapter of the Daughters of the Union on May 30, 1940.

A memorial dedicated to veterans who served in the American Revolution is situated on the island of grass located to the northeast of section 16. Here, there is a large boulder similar to the one commemorating Civil War veterans, which bears a plaque recognizing "the Revolutionary Heroes Who Rest in Johnson County." This monolithic memorial was erected in 1917 by the Alexander Hamilton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (contributing object).

Tool Shed

To the northeast of the Veterans' Burial Ground is a tool shed which houses all of the tools and equipment necessary to maintain the cemetery (noncontributing building). The shed is rectangular in plan, and measures approximately 80 feet long and 30 feet wide. Constructed of green corrugated aluminum, it has a low-pitched, side-gabled metal roof. The primary elevation, which faces south, has four white aluminum garage doors. It is the only noncontributing building in the cemetery.

Historic Placards

There are two historic placards in Greenlawn which indicate the graves of two historically significant people buried in the cemetery (two contributing objects). The first is located in Voris and marks the grave of William Watson Wick, who died in 1868. Born in 1796, Wick moved to Indiana in 1819 and spent nearly 40 years in public life, including three terms as a United States Representative. The historic placard was erected in 1976 by Ruth and Chelsea Dinn.

The second historic placard commemorates the life of George King, who is remembered as the founder and first proprietor of the City of Franklin (photo 12). The placard, which was sponsored by the King-Thomason family, indicates that George King was also founder of the First Presbyterian Church, benefactor of Franklin College, and the first president of the board of Greenlawn Cemetery. He died in 1868 and is buried next to his wife, Elizabeth King.

Above Ground Sarcophagi

Located in the section known as Pine, there are two above-ground sarcophagi belonging to the Herriott family (photo 13). These large burial chambers are the only such above-ground internments in the cemetery (two contributing structures). The marker atop the older of the two tombs indicates the grave of Samuel Herriott, who was one of Franklin's earliest residents and one of the original founders of Greenlawn Cemetery. Mr. Herriott, who died in 1863, was responsible for naming the City of Franklin after Benjamin Franklin, whom he admired.[3]

[3] Branigin, *History of Johnson County, Indiana*, 100.

Landscape Characteristics

Greenlawn Cemetery is essentially flat, with no significant topographical features. The lowest part is section R, which is several feet lower than the rest of the cemetery. There is a steep ridge that runs along the northeast boundary of the cemetery and drops down to the bank of Young's Creek. A variety of different species of trees are located throughout the cemetery, including oak, maple, pine, and bradford pear trees. The trees range in size from small, newly planted ones to large, mature trees which have been in the cemetery for over a century.

Greenlawn Cemetery
Name of Property

Johnson County, Indiana
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

[X] 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.

[X] 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.)

Property is:

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[X] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
ART
LANDSCAPE ARCHITCTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1845-1960

Significant Dates

1878
1911

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1845 for Greenlawn Cemetery, which is the year of its earliest interments. Cemetery officials built the chapel in 1878 and the mausoleum in 1911. Greenlawn probably met its intended landscape appearance by 1920, but it continued to serve as the main cemetery for Franklin. Therefore, 1960 was selected as the end date, extending the period of significance to the 50-year cut-off.

Criteria Considerations

Greenlawn Cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based upon Criteria Consideration D because it derives its primary significance from its distinctive design features, which include the physical layout of the grounds as well as the decorative and elaborate grave markers themselves. There are also several graves belonging to people of transcendent importance in the history of Franklin, Indiana. The cemetery is also significantly associated with community planning in Franklin.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Greenlawn Cemetery is eligible for the National Register based upon Criteria A and C. The cemetery embodies distinctive characteristics of cemetery design popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is also the burial place of several of Franklin's earliest and most influential residents, including George King, who was the founder and first proprietor of the City of Franklin. The areas of significance which apply to Greenlawn Cemetery include architecture, art, landscape architecture, and community planning. The platting and development of Greenlawn by the community is a significant illustration of Franklin's rise from pioneer village to county seat and market town. There are two contributing buildings on the premises which are architecturally significant in their own right. The first is a small brick chapel built in the Gothic Revival style in 1878, and the second is a Romanesque revival mausoleum built of rusticated Indiana limestone that was completed in 1911. There are numerous grave markers that are exemplary representations of Victorian-era funerary art, several of which exhibit superb craftsmanship and artistry. Many of these grave markers portray archetypal symbols and icons which were prevalent during this period. Finally, Greenlawn Cemetery typifies the lawn-park plan of cemetery landscape architecture, which was popularized by Adolph Strauch in the mid-19th century.[4]

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

Franklin, Indiana and Pioneer Cemetery

The area now known as Franklin, Indiana was laid out in 1822, and according to the Atlas of Johnson County, the first settlers were Samuel Herriott, George King, John Smiley and W. H. Springer.[5] Johnson County was established on December 31st of the same year, but it was not until 1862 that the city itself was officially founded. In the years before Greenlawn Cemetery was created, the dead were buried in a graveyard in the center of town that came to be known as Pioneer Cemetery. The land for Pioneer Cemetery was sold to the city by George King for $12.50.[6] However, in 1845 it became necessary to establish a larger burial ground for the growing city and Greenlawn Cemetery was established. Pioneer Cemetery was utilized from 1826 until Greenlawn was established in 1845. The vestiges of Pioneer Cemetery still remain in what is now known as Province Park (formerly Pioneer Park) in Franklin.

Founding of Greenlawn Cemetery

On January 14, 1845 a meeting was held at the local school house to begin the process of establishing a larger municipal cemetery in Franklin. A transcript of the original minutes from this meeting states that "a meeting of the citizens of Franklin and Vicinity held at the School House on Tuesday evening, January 14th, A.D. 1845...resolved that...measures should be taken to provide a suitable place for burying the dead." At this meeting, Mr. Samuel Herriott was appointed chair and Mr. Samuel B. Bushnel was appointed secretary of the proceedings. A committee of seven members was appointed to "examine suitable sites for a cemetery for the dead and report to this meeting at its next assembly the prices and locations of said sites." It was noted that "the sites examined and reported shall not contain less than two acres, and not more than five acres."[7]

On January 21, 1845 the committee convened at the School House for a second time. According to the transcript of proceedings from this meeting, "several sites were examined but those the committee approved were either too costly or the owner would not sell. Finally, after much debate, the site for Greenlawn was decided upon and purchased from Mr.

[4] Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity*, 99.
[5] Bergen, *Atlas of Johnson County Indiana*, 153.
[6] Ibid., 177.
[7] "Greenlawn Cemetery: Proceedings of Meetings of Citizens, Jan. 14, 1845," 1.

Peter A. Banta at a cost of $227.25."[8] On February 11, 1845, Articles of Association were agreed upon, and Greenlawn Cemetery was established. As such, Greenlawn became the second cemetery within the city limits of Franklin.

The original portion of Greenlawn Cemetery consisted of three acres, which are currently known as Pine, Voris, and Zeppie. Many of the bodies that were buried in Pioneer Cemetery were moved to the new cemetery in the subsequent years. One of these was the body of Martha A. Young, who died in 1828 at the age of six.[9] Her body was moved to Greenlawn in the early years of the cemetery's existence, and her grave is the oldest in the cemetery. In other instances, headstones were relocated to Greenlawn while the graves remained in Pioneer Cemetery. On June 26, 1868, George King, founder of the City of Franklin, died and was buried in Greenlawn.

Rural Cemetery Movement

The rural cemetery movement began in 1831 with the design of Mount Auburn cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Until then, the dead were buried either in church-owned grave yards, or in municipal burial grounds located in urban areas. Rural cemeteries provided an alternative to the overcrowded and often unsightly existing graveyards by offering a picturesque and serene place to bury the dead. Often designed by professional planners, these rural cemeteries were characterized by their lush landscape and pastoral setting.

Cemeteries located outside of town afforded an escape from the hustle and bustle of crowded urban life. As David Charles Sloan explains, "cemeteries provided an outlet from the daily routine of city life. As the first planned landscapes generally open to the public in America, rural cemeteries were immensely popular."[10] These picturesque cemeteries were designed as much for the living as for the dead, and they were enjoyed by city-dwellers as a place of leisure and recreation. Rural cemeteries were in many ways the precursor to public parks and to the open spaces we now appreciate as an essential part of urban life. In his article entitled "Therapeutic Landscapes: America's Nineteenth Century Rural Cemeteries," Reuben M. Rainey explains: "so pleasurable were the serene landscapes of rural cemeteries and so effective were they in providing relief from urban stress that they became catalysts for the creation of America's first large urban parks."[11] Prior to the development of places like New York's Central Park in 1857 or Chicago's Hyde Park in 1853, cemeteries provided a place for people to take in fresh air and enjoy the outdoors.

As was the trend at the time, the City of Franklin discontinued the practice of burying the deceased within city limits, choosing instead to bury the dead on the outskirts of town. As such, Greenlawn was established in 1845 on a bluff overlooking Young's Creek. Like other cemeteries of its time, this new rural cemetery provided a place where residents of Franklin could escape city life and enjoy the beauty of nature.

The Lawn-Park Style

Despite the universal appeal of these rural cemeteries, by the 1850's they had proven to be difficult to maintain and had become congested and overcrowded. In his book *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History*, David Charles Sloane explains that "as a result of this criticism, the cemetery was refashioned, with a more formal, less picturesque design, which mirrored that of the new suburban parks and middle-class suburbs."[12] In 1855, Adolph Strauch, a gardener at Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, pioneered the "landscape lawn plan," which limited marker size, thinned trees, and dramatically opened up the landscape.[13] Strauch is today considered to be the founder of the modern cemetery. Lawn-park cemeteries, characterized by their open plan, winding pathways, and sparse foliage, continued to grow in popularity through the end of the 19th century. While Greenlawn Cemetery likely began in 1845 as a product of the rural cemetery movement, it ultimately evolved into a more manicured, less rustic setting characteristic of this evolving trend in cemetery planning. Greenlawn Cemetery typifies the lawn-park style, and is a noteworthy example of this approach to cemetery design within central Indiana.

Victorian-era Funerary Art and Symbolism

In addition to its significance as an example of the lawn-park style of cemetery design, Greenlawn Cemetery boasts a variety of different types of funerary art that are typical of the late 19th century. Popular shapes and styles represented at Greenlawn include obelisks, tablets, and statuary grave markers. In addition to their overall form, many of these markers incorporate distinctive symbols and icons that are typical of the period. Obelisk shaped grave markers, which were

[8] Ibid.
[9] Many Stories Dot History of Greenlawn," newspaper unknown, c. 1945.
[10] Sloan, *The Last Great Necessity*, 56.
[11] Rainey, "Therapeutic Landscapes," 19.
[12] Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity*, 97.
[13] Ibid.

prevalent during the 19th century, are particularly common throughout the cemetery. This Egyptian Revival shape was popular due to its association with ancient culture and because it was relatively inexpensive to produce. A wide range of different types of obelisks can be seen at Greenlawn, including obelisks topped with decorative caps and urns, or those with elaborate carvings of draped cloth (photo 11). Obelisk grave markers range in height from only a few feet to several stories (photo 19).

Many of the Victorian-era grave markers at Greenlawn include beautiful statuary and elaborate carvings. Graves of young children are often marked with the figure of an angel or lamb (photo 10). The statue of a young girl in section 20 is one of the more noteworthy examples of statuary in Greenlawn (photo 16). While there is little information available about its origin, this statue is believed to be one of the oldest in the cemetery.

Tree-stump shaped grave markers were prevalent at the turn of century, and were most often associated with members of the organization known as Woodmen of the World. This fraternal society was founded in Omaha, Nebraska by Joseph Cullen Root in 1890. In addition to providing life insurance for its members, one of the benefits of membership was a distinctive grave marker in the shape of a tree stump.[14] While they exist in all portions of the United States, tree-stump tombstones are particularly customary in Indiana. In his article titled "Investigating the Tree-Stump Tombstone in Indiana," Warren E. Roberts notes: "Mixed in local cemeteries among the simpler stones of an earlier era and the chaste, almost severe tombstones of contemporary times, one finds jutting skywards these almost exuberant memorials which date from about 1890 to 1920."[15] More than a dozen examples of tree-stump tombstones can be observed in Greenlawn Cemetery (photo 20).

While the overall shape of grave markers in many cases has a symbolic meaning, many of the gravestones in Greenlawn Cemetery also have icons or symbols inscribed on them which reveal additional information about the person for whom the marker was created. One of the most commonly observed symbols in Greenlawn is a hand with one finger pointing upward. This symbol represents the deceased person's belief in a higher power and is meant to indicate his or her ascent to heaven. A hand holding a heart is meant to represent the person's generosity and charitable nature, while a grave marker with roses on it indicates a person's physical beauty. Markers with the relief of a book or scroll are meant to represent the Bible, and indicate a person's strong faith in God. Gravestones that incorporate the carved representation of drapery symbolize mourning or sorrow, indicating that the deceased left behind family members who grieved their death (photo 11). A relief depicting three interlocked links of a chain with the letters FLT inside the links denotes the fact that the deceased was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the FLT stand for friendship, love, and truth. Each of these funerary symbols is typical of Victorian-era funerary art, and they are commonplace in many cemeteries across the country. Greenlawn Cemetery contains many excellent examples of funerary art that are both significant to the history of Johnson County, Indiana and that are representative of an era in American history.

Greenlawn after the Civil War

Twenty-six years after the founding of Greenlawn Cemetery, following the Civil War, it became necessary to add additional space. In 1871 the numbered areas to the north and west of the original cemetery were annexed, including the veterans' area (see map, c. 1871). With the addition of this land came the need for a full-time caretaker for the grounds, and on July 14, 1874 Mr. Herman Trefflick was named the cemetery's first sexton. At this time, the role of the cemetery superintendent was evolving into a full-time profession in cemeteries throughout the country. Sloan explains that "rural and lawn-park cemeteries required a person as well-qualified to manage large groups of manual workers as to plant trees and shrubs and seed lawns."[16] This change was due in part to the need for specialized equipment to maintain the property, and to the growing concept of perpetual care. This notion, which began following the Civil War, meant that cemetery staff would be responsible for maintaining the graves in perpetuity.

In 1878 the brick chapel at Greenlawn was erected in the Gothic Revival style, which was particularly fashionable at the time (photo 2).[17] Often promoted by renowned landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing, the style rose in popularity with the invention of the mechanical scroll saw.[18] Gothic Revivalism promoted the picturesque ideal that was popular in the mid to late 19th century. In 1899 a second addition was incorporated into the cemetery, which more than doubled the

[14] "Grave Markers," Woodmen of the World, http://www.woodmen.org/inside.cfm?Main_menu_id=1&sub_menu_id=3&sub2_menu_id=6&page_id=9 (accessed October 2011).
[15] Roberts, "Investigating the Tree-Stump Tombstone in Indiana," 137.
[16] Sloan, *The Last Great Necessity*, 109.
[17] Talley, *Franklin Township, Johnson County, Indiana: Cemetery Listings*, 2.
[18] Carley, *Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*, 135.

size of the burial ground. At this time all of the areas to the east of the existing cemetery were included. Presumably, the Neoclassical gates located at the main entrance were also added around this time.

Toward the end of the 19th century, as cemeteries throughout America continued to experience overcrowding, the practice of entombing the dead in civic mausoleums began to grow in popularity. In his book, *Silent Cities: the Evolution of the American Cemetery*, Kenneth T. Jackson explains that "pre-Depression era mausolea were solidly built, with grand entrances in the lavish revival styles of private mausolea, only on a much larger scale."[19] These community mausoleums provided a means of accommodating more burials without having to add additional acreage to an existing cemetery. After two previous expansions, the construction of a community mausoleum at Greenlawn Cemetery was a practical solution to the need for more space, and in 1909 the cemetery began construction on their own Romanesque Revival mausoleum (photo 3).

A photograph dated to 1909 shows the mausoleum under construction and the workers posing in the foreground (see attached photo). While it is unclear who was responsible for the design, the mausoleum is extremely similar in appearance to one that was built in 1912 in Hopewell, Indiana, a town located three miles west of Franklin. Despite efforts to save it, the mausoleum in Hopewell Cemetery was demolished in 1987.[20] Based upon their similar style and age it is likely that both of these buildings were designed by the same person. Construction on the mausoleum in Greenlawn Cemetery was completed in 1911.[21]

On March 17, 1930, Mr. Raymond McMurray became the cemetery's second superintendent, a position he held for 25 years. Shortly before the end of Mr. McMurray's tenure a third addition comprised of sections Q, R, and S was added to the cemetery (photo 14). In 1955 Mr. Richard Land became the third superintendent at Greenlawn, a position that he held until Mark Webb took over in 1996. Also in 1996, a section of land across the street from the cemetery was annexed and became known as section T. Due to its relatively recent addition and disjointed nature, section T is not included in the National Register nomination.

Most recently, a Civil War-era cannon, which stood guard over the cemetery for more than a century, was restored and replicated before being moved to the Indiana State Museum in 2001. The cannon, which was made in 1861 by the Stedman Company of Aurora, Indiana was sent to South Bend Replica, Inc. where a full-scale replica was built. According to an article from the *Daily Journal*, the original cannon "was part of a gun battery along the Ohio River near the end of the war and was brought to Franklin by the Grand Army of the Republic after the War."[22] The original became part of an exhibit at the State Museum, while the replica was positioned in Greenlawn Cemetery where it still stands (photo 23).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Significant People Buried at Greenlawn Cemetery

Many of Franklin's most significant founders and earliest residents were laid to rest in Greenlawn Cemetery. George King, Peter A. Banta, and Samuel Herriott are among the city's most influential pioneers buried in the cemetery, and all played a pivotal role in establishing the City of Franklin and Johnson County. In addition to these founding fathers of Franklin, there are several hundred American soldiers buried in Greenlawn, as well as Indiana's 42nd Governor.

Peter A. Banta (1783-1851) is remembered as being the person who sold the land for the original Greenlawn Cemetery to the town of Franklin. The 3 acres of property were sold to the city in 1845 for $227.25.

George King (1782-1866) was the founder and first proprietor of Franklin, and he certainly played one of the most influential roles in founding the city. Besides establishing Johnson County, he founded the First Presbyterian Church in Franklin and helped to create the Citizens' National Bank, which was the first bank in the city. King helped to create Franklin College by donating the property for the school and serving on its first board of directors. Lastly, he played a crucial role in the creation of Greenlawn Cemetery by serving as president of the cemetery's first board of directors. George King died on June 26, 1868 and is buried in the Pine section of Greenlawn Cemetery (photo 12).

Samuel Herriott (1791-1863) was a contemporary of George King and also played a significant role in establishing the town. Herriott was responsible for naming the city after Benjamin Franklin, whom he greatly admired. In her book, *The History of Johnson County, Indiana*, Elba L. Branigin explains: "the new county-seat town received its name of Franklin at

[19] Jackson, *Silent Cities*, 113.
[20] Rosenberg, "Time Runs Out at Historic Mausoleum," *The Indianapolis Star*, January 3, 1987.
[21] Talley, *Franklin Township, Johnson County, Indiana: Cemetery Listings*, 1.
[22] "South Bend Firm to Build Replica for Franklin." *Daily Journal*, June 29, 2001.

the suggestion of Herriott, who had by reading a biography of Dr. Benjamin Franklin become a sincere admirer of the great civilian of colonial history."[23] Samuel Herriott died on May 1, 1863 at the age of 72. He is buried in one of the only two above ground sarcophagi in Greenlawn Cemetery (photo 13).

The life of William Watson Wick (1796-1868) is commemorated by a historical placard next to his grave in the Voris section of Greenlawn Cemetery. He is remembered as having spent nearly forty years in public life, first as clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1820, then as a Johnson County circuit judge. Wick also served as Indiana's Secretary of State from 1825-1829. In 1838, Wick was elected to the United States Congress, and served three terms in the House of Representatives before returning to Indiana. He was appointed postmaster of Indianapolis in 1853 before moving to Franklin in 1857. William W. Wick died on May 19, 1868 at the age of 72 and his body is buried in Greenlawn Cemetery.

Roger Douglas Branigin (1902-1969), who is most well-known for being Indiana's 42nd governor, is buried in section Q of Greenlawn. Branigin was born in Franklin, and attended Franklin College before receiving his law degree from Harvard University in 1926. He served in the United States Army during World War II before returning to Indiana to practice law. He served as president of the Indiana Bar Association, and was also an active board member of Franklin College, Purdue University, and the Indiana Historical Society.[24] Roger Branigin was governor of the State of Indiana from 1965-1969. After his term as governor, he moved to Lafayette, Indiana where he practiced law until his death on November 19, 1975. He was buried in Greenlawn Cemetery in his home town of Franklin.

[23] Branigin, *History of Johnson County*, 100.
[24] "Roger D. Branigin", Website of the State of Indiana, http://www.in.gov/gov/2349.htm (accessed October 2011).

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
___previously listed in the National Register
___previously determined eligible by the National Register
___designated a National Historic Landmark
___recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____
___recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

___State Historic Preservation Office
___Other State agency
___Federal agency
___Local government
___University
_X_Other
Name of repository: **Johnson County Museum of History**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 081-222-290075

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 30 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	580551	4370282	3	16	581170	4369923
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	581157	4370278	4	16	580664	4369925
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet for more UTM References.

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

Greenlawn Cemetery is roughly bounded on the south by W. South St., on the southwest by US-31, and by Jackson St. on the east, and by the Greenway Trail to the north. The imaginary line continuing north from Jackson Street further separates Greenlawn from the private property to the east of the site. The chain link fence along the northwest boundary of the cemetery separates it from the privately owned property on the other side.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the site correspond to the legal boundaries of the parcels which comprise the cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wallis Wyckoff McMillin, Historic Preservation Intern / Rebecca Smith, Community Preservation Specialist

organization Indiana Landmarks date October 10, 2011

street & number 1201 Central Ave. telephone (317) 639-4534

city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46202

e-mail rsmith@indianalandmarks.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

The following information is common to all images:
Name of Property: Greenlawn Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Franklin, Indiana
County: Johnson County State: Indiana
Photographer: Wallis Wyckoff McMillin
Date Photographed: July, 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0001
   Front gates, camera facing northwest
2. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0002
   Payne-Beck mausoleum, camera facing northeast
3. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0003
   Main mausoleum, camera facing northwest
4. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0004
   Masonic burial ground, camera facing northeast
5. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0005
   View of section B, camera facing northwest
6. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0006
   View of section F, camera facing southeast
7. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0007
   View of roadway running parallel to W. South St., camera facing east
8. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0008
   View of section A, camera facing northwest
9. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0009
   View of section Pine, camera facing northwest
10. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0010
    Headstone with lamb, camera facing west
11. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0011
    Obelisk grave marker with drapery, camera facing east
12. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0012
    Graves of George and Elizabeth King, camera facing southeast
13. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0013
    Above ground sarcophagus, camera facing northwest
14. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0014
    View of section Q, camera facing northwest
15. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0015
    View of section Voris, camera facing northeast
16. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0016
    Statue of a young girl, camera facing northeast
17. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0017
    Tablet marker with hand to God, camera facing west
18. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0018
    View of section 5, camera facing southwest
19. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0019
    View of section 9 and 4, camera facing east
20. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0020
    Tree-stump tombstone, camera facing west

21. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0021
    View of section 3 and 10, camera facing west
22. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0022
    Chapel, camera facing northwest
23. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0023
    Civil War cannon replica, camera facing west
24. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0024
    View of veterans burial ground and section 13, camera facing northwest
25. IN_JohnsonCounty_GreenlawnCemeteryHD_0025
    View of Historic Greenway Trail running parallel to the northwest boundary, camera facing southwest

Property Owner:

name City of Franklin, Richard DeWitt (Department of Public Works)

street & number 796 South Street telephone (317) 736-3680

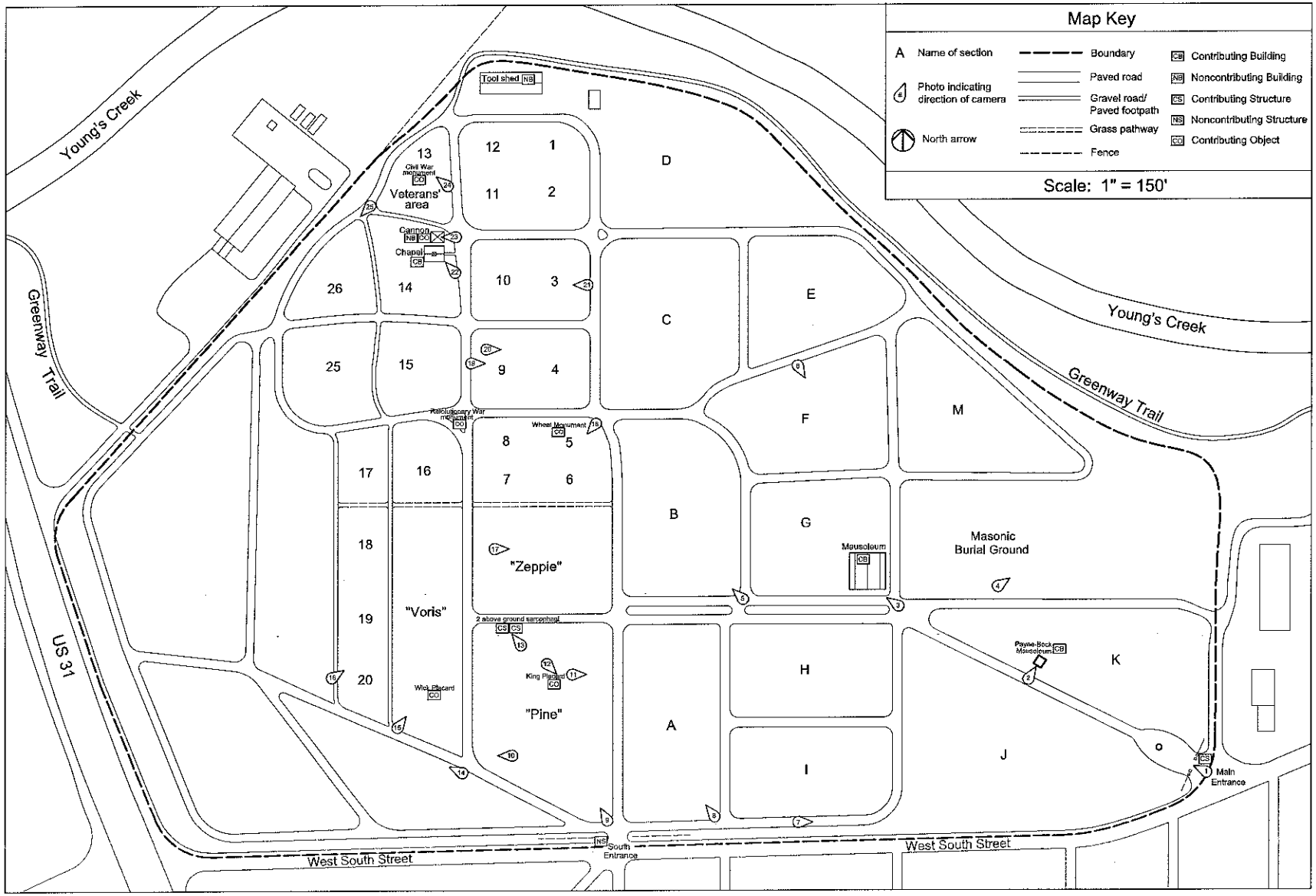
city or town Franklin state Indiana zip code 46131-8905

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 18 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.

CURRENT 1/13.

Greenlawn Cemetery

Franklin, Indiana
Johnson County



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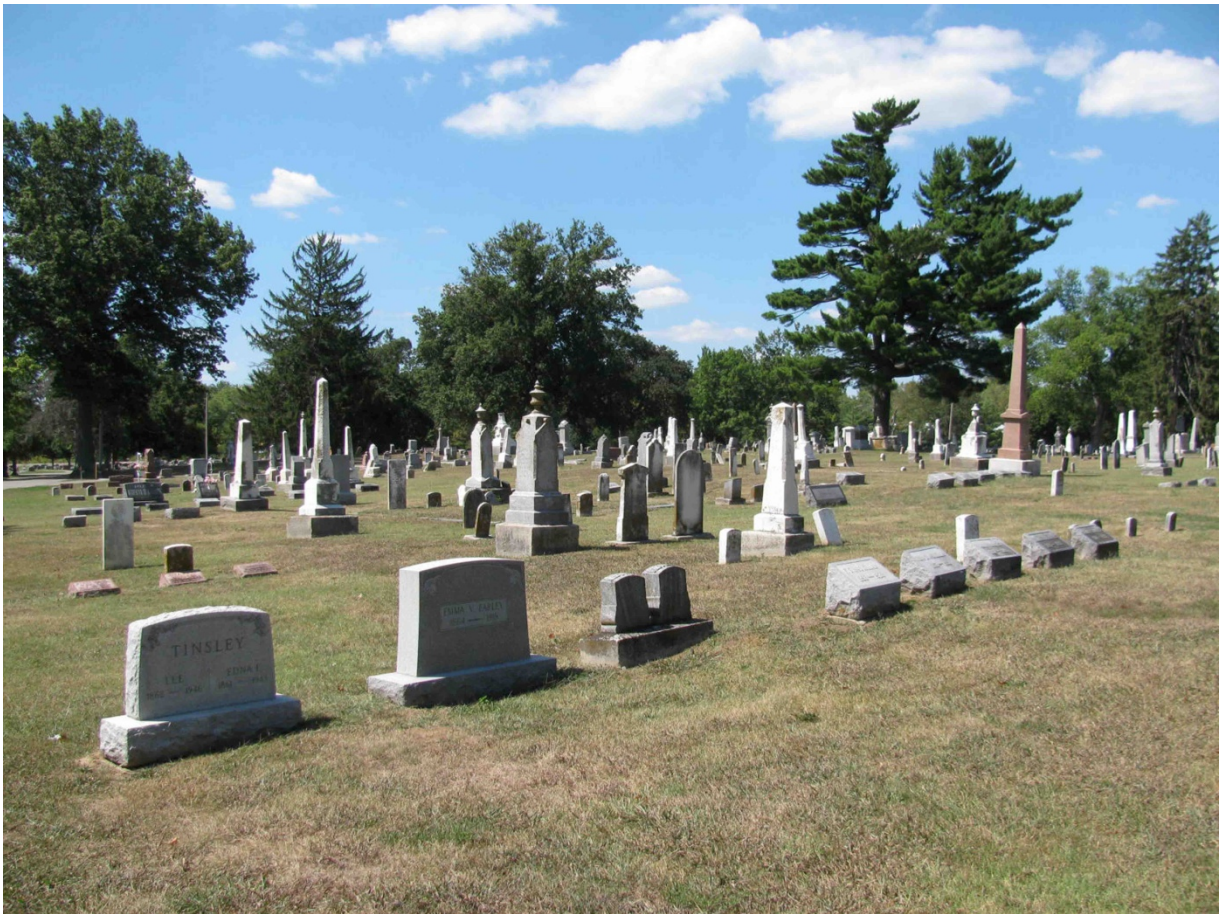
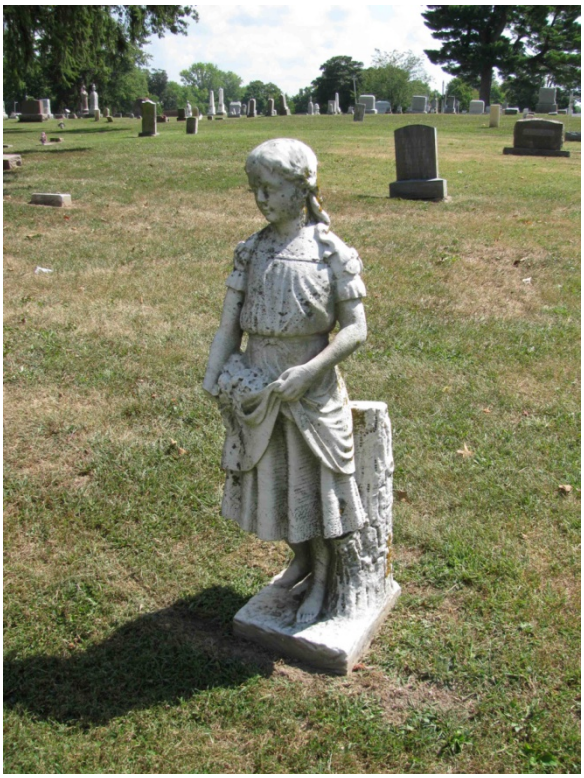
Greenlawn Cemetery, Johnson Co., #001

Greenlawn Cemetery, Johnson Co., #003



Greenlawn Cemetery, Johnson Co., #009



Greenlawn Cemetery, Johnson Co., #016

Greenlawn Cemetery, Johnson Co., #021

Greenlawn Cemetery, Johnson Co., #022

Greenlawn Cemetery, Johnson Co., #024