

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



71

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 Garrett Community Mausoleum

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Calvary Cemetery, South Hamsher Street

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Garrett

state Indiana code IN county DeKalb code 033 zip code 46738

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

JK 301 *1-29-2014*
 Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation &
 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:) _____

Patrick Andrus *3/25/2014*
 Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Garrett Community Mausoleum
 Name of Property

DeKalb County, IN
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

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

The Early Community Mausoleum Movement in
 Indiana

**Number of contributing resources previously
 listed in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: graves/burials

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: graves/burials

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
 Classical Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Granite
 walls: STONE: Granite

 roof: SYNTHETICS: Rubber
 other: METAL: Bronze

Garrett Community Mausoleum
Name of Property

DeKalb County, IN
County and State

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

The community mausoleum of Garrett is located on the north side of the Calvary Cemetery near the front entrance. The cemetery is a public burial ground for the community of Garrett and is located on the southwest side of town. The mausoleum is approximately 30' wide by 42' long with a central entry on its east wall. The mausoleum's classical entablature is the only clear stylistic feature to help identify the building stylistically. Its walls are composed of granite. The floor is covered with ceramic mosaics and the crypts are clad with marble. The building was constructed in 1922 and the first interments were made the same year.

Narrative Description

The Garrett Community Mausoleum is positioned in a section of the cemetery's north side that was left mostly unplatted for individual graves. The mausoleum is on the north side of a main entrance drive that leads from the northeast corner of the cemetery, past the mausoleum, to the rear of the cemetery and loops back out a south entrance/exit to the street. The cemetery has a few areas with graves platted in a circular pattern and generally follows the city beautiful movement of park design.

The mausoleum appears as one large cube that is slightly longer than wide. An entablature is located at the top of the front and side walls. The building has a base composed of one course of massive, rusticated granite blocks. The front wall has only four blocks that compose its base. The mausoleum's walls are composed of nine courses of large rusticated granite blocks. The entablature is composed of a narrow limestone architrave, a rusticated granite block frieze, and a limestone cornice. The building's roof is flat and has a gradual slope to the west for draining the rooftop.

The building's facade has a wide, tall central entrance with a single step (photo 0003). The entrance is framed by smooth granite blocks that extend to the architrave. The doorway has a pair of metal doors with two panels in each door. Above is a tall transom divided in half by a piece of limestone above which a molded cornice fills the opening. The transom windows are composed of glass blocks. Two windows located on the north and south sides of the front wall, are framed in smooth granite. Vents are located in the bottom of the window sills. The windows have been filled in with concrete blocks. The north and south walls are identical and do not have any windows or vents (right side of photo 0003, right side of photo 0004).

Centered in the back wall is a large Venetian window with granite trim (photo 0004). The window is divided into three openings by granite trim. The middle opening is wider than the other two openings. The window and its transom are divided into three openings by granite trim and its middle opening is also wider than the other two openings, all of which have been filled in with concrete blocks. Three small vents are located just above the base in the bottom of the first course of granite blocks that compose the wall and the window sill. Two vents are located in the top of the top course of granite blocks that compose the wall, to each side of the transom window. The top of the back wall has a limestone cornice that forms the architrave on the other three walls. The entablature on the side walls forms a parapet wall on the building.

The interior of the building has a central hall on axis with the entry with crypts in the walls on each side (photo 0002). The floor is covered with small hexagonal ceramic mosaic tiles and a marble border. The tiles are laid in large hexagonal patterns on the floor. Three colors of tiles are used; the main color is white. The walls are covered with marble. The ceiling is covered with plaster and is painted white. There are two rooms on each side of the front of the building. The room on the north side of the hall has a wide entry. The room has marble wainscoting with plaster on its walls and ceiling. The room has a marble fireplace on its north wall; it is centered with the entry to the room (photo 0001). The fireplace has a marble mantle with brackets. A cast iron basket used to hold logs in the fire is located in the hearth. The other room, on the south side of the hall, is smaller and is used for storage. It has a wood door with a full panel.

Garrett Community Mausoleum
Name of Property

DeKalb County, IN
County and State

Crypts are located in the north and south walls of the building. There are six rows of crypts vertically placed in each wall and one hundred and forty total crypts in the building. Each crypt is divided by a marble frame and is covered by a marble panel engraved with the deceased's name and birth and death years. The marble used in the building is white with gray veining.

The earliest interments date to 1922 shortly after the building was constructed. Most of the interments date from 1922 through the 1950s. The latest interment was Esther Whittecar who died in 1999. Sixteen crypts remain unoccupied.

Garrett Community Mausoleum
Name of Property

DeKalb County, IN
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.)

- 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.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1922

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Sievert, Henry

Sweitzer & Fifer Co.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1922, the year the mausoleum was constructed. Although the mausoleum continued to be used for interments as late as 1999, the areas of significance of architecture, engineering, and social history culminated with the construction of individual mausolea.

Garrett Community Mausoleum
Name of Property

DeKalb County, IN
County and State

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Criterion Consideration D has been checked because the mausoleum is located within a cemetery. However, the Garrett Community Mausoleum is eligible for its significance as an architectural type and as a social history artifact. Only the mausoleum, not the entire cemetery falls within the boundary of what is being nominated.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Garrett Mausoleum is eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C. It is eligible under criterion A because of the community's embrace of a burial method not previously practiced in the United States. This represents a shift in cultural and social norms and is significant under social history. The mausoleum is eligible under criterion C because of its significant level of architectural craftsmanship. The mausoleum has the associative and physical qualities specified in the registration requirements of the Early Community Mausoleum Movement in Indiana Multiple Properties Documentation Form.

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

SOCIAL HISTORY

The development of the community mausoleum was a new concept for burial in the United States when it was designed and promoted during the first years of the 20th century. The community mausoleum movement began in Ohio and expanded across the United States. Possibly due to the exposure they had given their proximity to the Ohio border, the community mausoleum movement's early years found a receptive audience in DeKalb County where every community of any considerable size constructed a mausoleum between 1914 and 1922. Garrett was the last community in DeKalb County to construct a community mausoleum in 1922.

The construction of mausolea during this early period was more typical of small family vaults; the construction of community mausolea was infrequent and was usually reserved for larger communities or urban areas. The rural nature and subsequent size of Garrett is an unusual condition in which to find a community mausoleum constructed during the early 20th century. The Garrett Mausoleum was given a prominent position in the design of the community's burial ground. While the city beautiful movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries typically had little impact on small rural communities, one location where this was concept was often implemented was the platting of town cemeteries. The concept included features like winding drives and round-a-bouts that had memorials in their centers. The Garrett Mausoleum is a focal point near the entrance to the cemetery, which was designed by J. J. Van Auken, DeKalb County Engineer, in 1897. Van Auken used rises of ground in the cemetery to create focal points around which the drives were created.

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

The people interred in the Garrett Community Mausoleum had a broad range of social standing and financial means in the community. Some of the more prominent individuals interred in the mausoleum are a successful local doctor and his wife and a former mayor and his wife. Dr. John F. Thompson (1850-1923) and his wife Sallie (1854-1922), chose the Garrett mausoleum as their final resting place. Sallie Thompson was one of the first interments in the new building. Dr. Thompson was a successful doctor in the city. His son, John W. (1886-1946), and daughter-in-law, Margaret (1888-1964)

Garrett Community Mausoleum
Name of Property

DeKalb County, IN
County and State

are also entombed adjacent to Dr. Thompson. George Schulthes (1873-1945) and his wife, Elizabeth (1874-1954), also bought into the community mausoleum. George and his brother, Fred (1856-1929, also interred in the mausoleum), were partners in farming and later a furniture and undertaking business in Garrett. George served as a city councilman and then was appointed mayor, during which time city hall was constructed and several other important civic improvements were made.

The city's history as a railroad town is well represented by several middle class individuals also interred in the mausoleum. Elmer Clark (1862-1951) and his wife Emma (1867-1940), Frank Barbillion (1880-1939) and his wife Olivia (1890-1953), Edward Caffrey (1871-1926) and his wife Sarah (1883-1969) are interred in the mausoleum. Elmer and Frank were locomotive engineers for the railroad and Edward was a conductor for the railroad. Though the crypt is marked with his name, Herbert Barretta (1871-1961) is not interred in the mausoleum next to his wife Grace (1884-1930). Herbert, who was also employed as a locomotive engineer with the railroad, later moved to Ohio and is likely buried there. A World War I veteran is interred in the mausoleum. Alvey Bartles (1892-1929) enlisted during the war; he and his wife Margaret (1893-1944) were interred in the Garrett Community Mausoleum.

ARCHITECTURE

The Garrett Mausoleum is representative of a new architectural form: the community mausoleum. This building type was developed in Ohio in the early years of the 1900s. Constructed in 1922, the Garrett Mausoleum is from near the middle of the early community mausoleum movement in America which lasted from about 1907-1939. The building's style reflects permanence by the adaptation of historical precedents. The mausoleum appears monolithic in its construction with massive stone block walls and a thin cornice at the top of its walls. The entrance's tall rectangular opening stretches from the base of the building to the cornice. It includes tall transom windows and is framed by pilasters. The classical entablature is the only clear stylistic feature of the building.

The mausoleum has an extensive use of marble on the interior of the building, including a fireplace and mantle. The interior has marble cladding on the vaults and walls, mosaic tiled floors, and a small chamber with a fireplace near the front entrance. The fireplace chamber is also an unusual feature in community mausolea design.

The building was a product of, and constructed by the Sweitzer & Fifer Company of Toledo, Ohio. The architect was Henry Sievert, who was one of the early and best known promoters and designers of community mausoleums. The company was in receivership by 1927, but had produced several models like Garrett's mausoleum. One is located in Kokomo, Indiana; it is very similar to Garrett's, but with a portico and wings. It also has a fireplace chamber.

Registration Requirements

The Garrett Mausoleum meets the registration requirements of the Early Community Mausoleum Movement in Indiana Multiple Properties Documentation Form because it is an example of the early era of community mausolea and retains good physical integrity. The building has a high degree of integrity with little architectural changes from its original construction. The changes are limited to the replacement of some glazing with new glass blocks or with masonry.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Garrett is located in west central DeKalb County. The town was platted by Beverly Randolph, the son of James Randolph, the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The town was platted in 1875, shortly after the railroad was constructed through DeKalb County, and was named for John Garrett, the president of the railroad. Lots were sold immediately and a rush to create a new commercial and shipping center with access to the railroad occurred in the town genuinely developed by and for the railroad. By 1913 Garrett's population was nearly 5,000. The town was incorporated as a city in 1893.

Some of the more significant public works developed in Garrett leading up to the time the mausoleum was constructed were the city's water and light company plant that was established in 1896. There were nine miles of water lines included

Garrett Community Mausoleum
Name of Property

DeKalb County, IN
County and State

in the city's water system. By 1912 the city had developed a boulevard lighting system. The city had three miles of paved streets and five miles of sewerage under the streets by 1913. The city constructed a new city hall in 1913 and a Carnegie library by 1914. One of the largest public buildings in the city is the Sacred Heart Hospital which was constructed in 1902.

Calvary Cemetery was created in 1897 with the purchase of land by the local Catholic priest, Father August Young. The cemetery was platted by DeKalb County Engineer, J. J. Van Auken. Until this time the citizens of Garrett used the cemetery at Auburn. The cemetery plat was described as the prettiest one in the state when it was created in 1897.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"A New Cemetery" *The Auburn Courier*. 6 May 1897. Page 1

History of DeKalb County, Indiana. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen and Company, Inc., 1914.

Jenkins, W. C. "Post Cineres Gloriam Venit." *National Magazine* Volume XL April 1914-September 1914: pages 637-647.

Smith, John Martin, DeKalb County 1837-1987 (Volume One A and Volume Two). Auburn: DeKalb Sesquicentennial, Inc., 1990.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 033-231-57015

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>655280</u>	<u>4578729</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Garrett Community Mausoleum
Name of Property

DeKalb County, IN
County and State

The boundary is the footprint of the mausoleum, approximately thirty feet wide by forty-two feet long. The front of the building is located approximately 84 paces from the west side of Hamsher Street. The north wall of the building is approximately 22' from the north boundary of the cemetery, which is located approximately 10' south of the north side of McHenry Street's intersection with Hamsher Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Only the mausoleum building is being placed on the National Register of Historic Places, therefore the boundary is restricted to the building footprint. No other contributing resources associated with the mausoleum are located outside of the building's footprint.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner
organization Indiana Landmarks/Partners in Preservation, Inc. date September 30, 2012
street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613
city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563
e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

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.

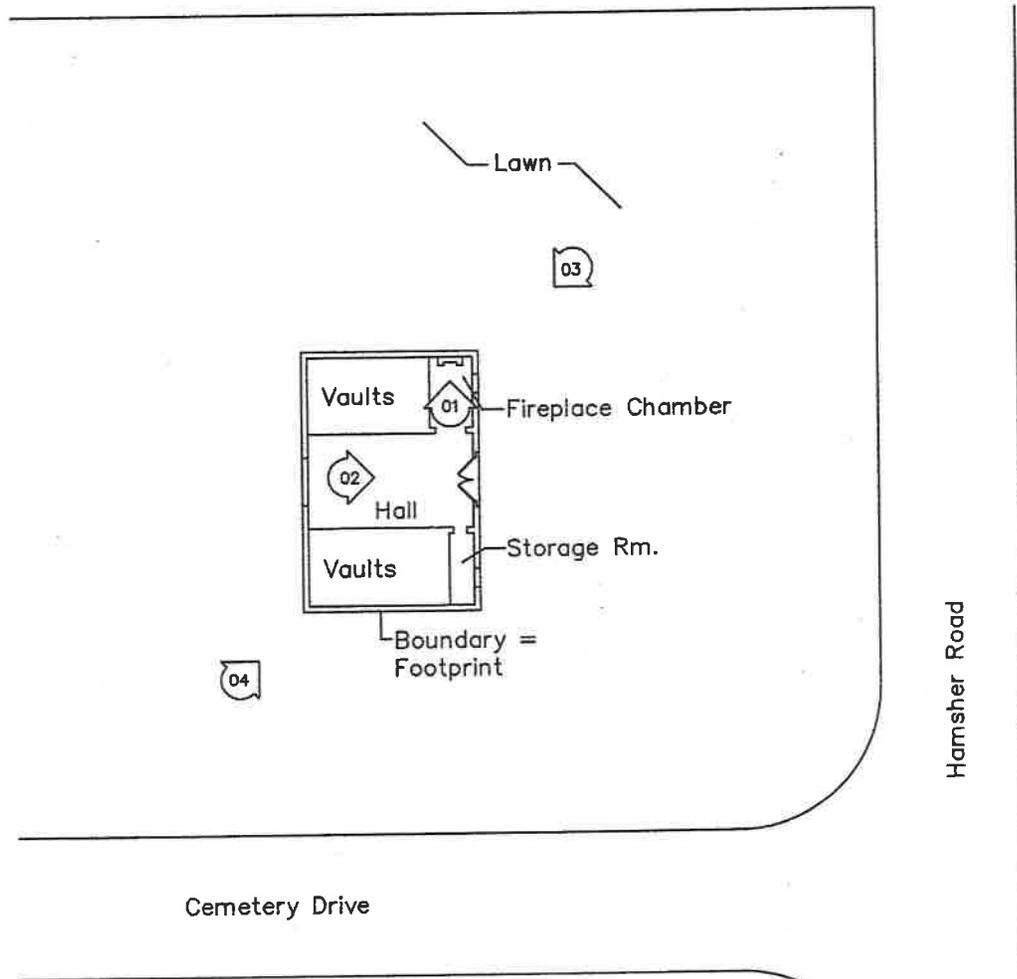
Name of Property: Garrett Community Mausoleum
City or Vicinity: Butler
County: DeKalb State: IN
Photographer: Kurt West Garner
Date Photographed: July 20, 2011

Garrett Community Mausoleum
Name of Property

DeKalb County, IN
County and State

[REDACTED]

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.



Garrett Community Mausoleum
 National Register of Historic Places
 Site Sketch Map
 DeKalb County, IN



02 = Photographs







