

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 Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
 Other names/site number KHRI # 073-413
 Name of related Multiple Property Listing NA

2. Location

Street & number <u>00 E 7th St</u>	NA	not for publication
City or town <u>Eureka</u>	NA	vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Greenwood Code 073 Zip code 67045

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 Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date _____
Kansas State Historical Society
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property x 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 _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
1		sites
2	1	structures
1	1	objects
5	4	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery and graves

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery and graves

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Lawn Park & Rural Cemetery Design

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone

walls: Stone

roof: Copper

other: _____

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Narrative Description

Summary

The Greenwood Cemetery is located in Eureka, Kansas, the county seat of Greenwood County. It lies approximately one mile northeast of downtown Eureka at the southwest corner of E. 7th Street and Q Road with access into the cemetery on the north and east. Established in 1872 when the City purchased a 12.5 acre parcel, the original cemetery was platted with twelve blocks each having 12-24 lots. By 1922, the cemetery was 30 acres; today it encompasses 38 acres, the final expansion occurring in 1996. Laid out on grid pattern eight bays wide and ten deep defined by unpaved "streets," new blocks were platted as space was needed within the configuration that had been established by around 1930. There are approximately 9600 grave sites, many of which are clustered in family plots. Expansion space remains on the west side.

A large mausoleum (1927) is located in northwest corner setback from road with a circle drive and front lawn that has flagpole and two stone obelisks that frame a metal cemetery sign. The obelisks are likely the original cemetery gate. Design by Sidney Lovell of Chicago, the mausoleum is built of ashlar limestone in the Gothic Revival style with a center bay with wings, the center bay being taller than the wings and having a front-facing gable. The wings have side-facing gables with a stone parapet above the roofline. The roofs are standing seam copper with copper scuppers and downspouts. A central entrance features a pair of ornate bronze doors topped by Gothic-arched leaded-glass window with trefoil tracery. Leaded-glass windows feature stained glass and provide natural light inside. The interior of the mausoleum features white marble walls, stone floors and vaulted plaster ceilings with pointed Gothic arches prominent throughout. Although the mausoleum vaults have been sold out for years, internments occur regularly. The cemetery is owned and managed by the City of Eureka; exterior lots continue to be available for purchase.

In addition to the large public mausoleum (Greenwood Abbey), there are three family mausoleums located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery all built in the 1890s. Two of the three vaults/mausoleums were built by local mason Ed Crebo and retain their original character with finely detailed stone carving. At the southwest corner of the cemetery, two contemporary utilitarian buildings are extant that provide public restrooms and a cemetery map/directory. A separate maintenance shop is located west of the cemetery on a separate parcel of land.

Elaboration

Location and Setting

Greenwood Cemetery was established in 1872 when the city purchased 12.5 acres of land from Daniel Bitler northeast of town. The *1903 Plat Book of Greenwood County* illustrates the cemetery in the northeast corner of S2, T26S R10E with Bitler owning the remaining 150 in the quarter section (Figure 4). Records at the Greenwood County Historical Society illustrate the original cemetery plat was comprised of 12 blocks ranging from 16 to 24 lots per block located in the east central area of the existing site. By 1922, the *Ogle Standard Atlas of Greenwood County* shows the cemetery had expanded to encompass 30 acres with Charles L. Bitler owning the 50 acres adjacent to the west. The county fairgrounds had been established in the southwest quarter and Mary Nelson owned the southeast corner of the quarter section (Figure 4). A 1936 aerial photograph (Figure 6) provides the next look at the cemetery's development and configuration. By this time, blocks had been platted three bays to the north of the original cemetery (Blocks 13 – 22); five bays to the west (Blocks 25-60 west) and three bays to the south (Blocks 61-72). Based on the block numbers, the last platted blocks were 73-80 in one bay along the south side of the property. See Figure 1 on page 5 developed from the existing cemetery plat from the City of Eureka. The 1936 photo illustrates that lots had been platted in 48 of the blocks. Additionally, a public mausoleum had been built in 1927 in Lot 43 at the northwest corner of the cemetery; all developed lots were located east of the mausoleum at that time.

By 1959, a new aerial photo (Figure 7) illustrates the development of lots in the three blocks south of the mausoleum (Blocks 44-46) and the bay along the south end of the property (Blocks 73-78). Also shown on the 1959 map is access to the cemetery from the southwest where 10th, the southern-most E/W road in the cemetery, extends west along the north side of the fairgrounds and adjacent race track, to N. Jefferson Street to connect with the E. Third Street in town. Expansion of the racetrack southwest of the cemetery (date unknown) likely resulted in abandonment of this road along the south boundary of the cemetery; 10th "Street" remains within the cemetery property only and the cemetery is now accessed from the east off Q Road, and on the north off E. 7th Street.

City records document acquisition of an additional 2.83 acres along the west in 1996, spanning approximately the north half of the site. Plats have been developed in the blocks extending south of the mausoleum all the way to the south border of the site and a new bay along the western-most row. The west row of blocks is narrow with 9-13 lots per block. Today, the

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cemetery retains its configuration of eight blocks in width and ten deep (N/S) with the 1996 addition providing space for future expansion on the west.

The graves are generally oriented E/W with the feet oriented to the east consistent with biblical belief of the dead arising for judgment. Headstones are of a wide variety of styles and design, most upright on pedestals but flat stones are extant in some areas. In addition to the three family mausoleums detailed below, there are a variety of family plots defined by raised grade, short fencing, or similar head stones.

Plantings include grass lawns around the mausoleums and graves. Mature trees provide shade in select areas. The aerial photos illustrate changes in trees in the past eighty years. The landscaping has been damaged in recent years by at least two tornadoes during which some trees were topped and some lost completely. A majority of remaining trees are coniferous in random plantings throughout the cemetery.

Integrity

The Greenwood Cemetery retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship. The cemetery was expanded to 30 acres by 1922 and took its overall general form with the construction of the mausoleum at the northwest corner in 1927. As seen in a 1936 aerial photo (Figure 6), additional blocks were platted as space was needed, block numbers illustrate that the site configuration was established prior to the 1930s and the linear grid configuration of the original 12-block plan was retained and followed in all expanded plats. Although the property was expanded with this 1996 addition, there has been no significant change in the plat of the cemetery, merely the addition of rows on the west and south. The 1996 west addition remains as vacant land for future expansion. The development and plat configuration is illustrated in Figure 1 on the following page.

The Greenwood Abbey Mausoleum and two of the three individual family mausoleums retain a high degree of historic integrity. Although no longer used as gates, the stone obelisks matching the mausoleum remain in their original location, now used as sign posts. Non-contributing resources include a memorial flagpole added in 1983, one altered family mausoleum, and the two utilitarian buildings at the southwest corner of the property. None of these features significantly impact the integrity of the overall cemetery property.

The City of Eureka has owned and maintained the cemetery since its establishment. The site is well maintained. Internments still occur in the mausoleum although all available space has long-been committed. Lots remain in the cemetery proper. Gravesites and markers are intact dating to the late nineteenth century. The property conveys its long-term function as the city's primary cemetery and retains its integrity of feeling and association as it continues to serve the residents of Eureka and Greenwood County.

Cemetery Resources

The cemetery plat map below illustrates the location by block of individual resources on the nominated parcel (See Figure 2 at end of nomination for the parcel map with property boundary). Following is a list of the individual resources identified by name, block location, date of construction and contributing/non-contributing status. After the list is a narrative summary of each resource including a brief physical description, overview of the building's history/significance, and a statement of integrity that explains the contributing or non-contributing designation.

Resource # and Name	Location in cemetery	Date	Historic Status
1) Cemetery Site	Entire parcel	1872	Contributing
2) Stone Obelisks (sign/former gate)	Block 43	ca.1927	Contributing
3) Flagpole (on stone base)	Block 43	1983	Non-Contributing
4) Greenwood Abbey Mausoleum	Block 43	1927	Contributing
5) Thrall Family Mausoleum	Block 21	1894	Contributing
6) Leedy Family Mausoleum	Block 19	1899	Contributing
7) Temple Family Mausoleum	Block 6	ca.1896	Non-Contributing
8) Public Restroom Building	Block 80	ca.1980	Non-Contributing
9) Cemetery Directory/Maintenance Shop	Block 80	ca.1995	Non-Contributing

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Figure 1 – Cemetery Plat Map with blocks and contributing/non-contributing resources numbered

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1. **Greenwood Cemetery (Site)**
SW corner of E. 7th Street and Q Road (no street address)
khri # 073-413
Date of Construction: Established 1872
Current Function: Funerary: cemetery and graves/burials
Landscape Type: Lawn Park
Documentation: Photos #1, 3, 5, 12-13,18-22

Status: Contributing

Description: The cemetery site is comprised of 38 acres with approximately 9600 grave sites. The lots are laid out on a rectangular grid pattern in 80 blocks, 8 wide and 10 deep divided by unpaved "streets." East/west streets are numbered 1-10 with Central located between 3rd and 4th. Central was the northern boundary of the original 12 block plat. The north/south streets are named for trees, from Pine on the west to Ivy on the east. The number of lots varies per block from 12 to 36, many of which are family lots. The cemetery is accessed from the north and east, the north entry is a circle drive in front of the mausoleum at the northwest corner of the cemetery. Sixth Street and 10th Street in the cemetery extend to Q Road providing access on the east. The cemetery site includes three buildings, three structures, and two objects, the latter being the cemetery gate/sign and a flagpole with stone base. The buildings are Greenwood Abbey (the main mausoleum), the restroom building and small cemetery shop with vestibule directory; the three individual family mausoleums are classified as structures.

History: History of the cemetery property and its development is addressed above under *Location/Setting* above.

Integrity: A 2018 Kansas Historic Resource Inventory culminated in a preliminary determination that the cemetery would eligible for historic listing. Although additional blocks were platted as space was needed, the original 12.5 acre cemetery had been expanded to 30 acres by 1922 (Ogle Atlas). With the exception of the small (2.83 acre) addition in 1996, the site took its basic form with construction of the mausoleum in 1927. It retains a high degree of historic integrity and is the basis for the nomination.

- 2) **Cemetery Sign (Gate)**
00 E. 7th Street (no street address)
Block 43 in Greenwood Cemetery
Date of Construction: ca. 1927
Current Function: Landscape: Object
Documentation: Photo #1

Status: Contributing

Description: Two tapered twin ashlar stone obelisks frame the cemetery sign at the north/main entrance off of E. 7th Street. The obelisks are on a square base and taper to a shallow pyramidal top. They are constructed of ashlar stone matching that of the mausoleum. The obelisks are undated but were likely installed when the mausoleum was constructed (1927). An arched metal sign "Greenwood Cemetery" was installed in recent years, spanning between the obelisks so that the function is now a sign rather than a gate.

History: The sign is located near the north boundary of the property aligning with the center bay and front door of the mausoleum. It may have originally framed an entrance to the cemetery but no historic images have been found. Locals report that the obelisks remain in their original location. Aerial Views (Figures 4 and 5) illustrate changes in access but don't provide clear view of the obelisks themselves. These early views suggest a front circle drive entered through the "gates."

Integrity: Although the function of the obelisks has changed, their placement has not; they were likely constructed with the mausoleum in 1927. An increase in the size of automobiles was likely a contributing factor in changing the configuration of the front drive so that you enter and exit from E. 7th Street rather than a single entry/exit into the circle drive (presumably through the "gate." The stone obelisks continue to portray their original design and are a contributing resource in the cemetery.

- 3) **Flagpole with stone base**
00 E. 7th Street (no street address)
Block 43 in Greenwood Cemetery
Date of Construction: 1983
Current Function: Landscape: Object
Documentation: Photos #1, 2 & 5

Status: Non-Contributing

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Description: Located on a concrete pad between the front door of Greenwood Abbey and the cemetery sign stands a flagpole on a fieldstone base. The stone base is a pyramidal form of coursed narrow stones with a bronze plaque inset on the north face. The plaque is inscribed:

Mike Sissman Memorial
In Recognition of Community Service
Dedicated to
Americanism and Patriotism
Veteran World War II
Chaplain V.F.W. Post 2712
Americanism Chairman
Disabled American Veterans
Department of Kansas

Donated by Friends, Relatives, and Veteran's Organizations
August 1, 1983

History: As seen in the inscription above, the flag pole was placed by family, friends and veterans in August 1983 as a memorial to local resident Mike Sissman in recognition of his outstanding community service.

Integrity: The flagpole was installed in 1983 and is a non-contributing resource in the cemetery because it is not fifty years old, the basic threshold for historic consideration.

4) Greenwood Abbey Mausoleum
00 E. 7th Street (no street address)
Block 43 in Greenwood Cemetery
khri # 073-413

Status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1927

Architect/Builder: Sidney Lovell, Lovell and Lovell, Architects of Chicago
Mausoleum Builders, Inc. of Wichita

Current Function: Funerary: graves/burial

Documentation: Photos #1-11

Description: A large mausoleum (1927) is located in northwest corner setback from road with a circle drive and front lawn and surrounded by graves on the east and south. The mausoleum is built of ashlar limestone in the Gothic Revival style with a center bay with wings, the center bay being taller than the wings and having a front-facing gable. The wings have side-facing gables with stone gabled parapets rising above the roofline. The roofs are standing seam copper with copper scuppers and downspouts. The center bay has a central entry with the original ornate bronze doors topped by Gothic-arched leaded-glass window with trefoil tracery. "Greenwood Abbey" is inscribed in stone above the entrance. Gothic-arched window hoods with carved faces frame narrow leaded-glass panels providing natural light in small private vaults on the north and south sides. Three-part stained glass windows in the center of the east and west facades provide natural light in the end wings. The interior of the mausoleum features stone floors, white marble walls and vaulted plaster ceilings. Ceiling vaults and door openings all feature pointed Gothic arches.

History: In 1925 local newspapers reported that Emerson A. Bond of Wichita was drumming up support for a \$50,000 mausoleum similar to the recently-constructed vault in El Dorado, Kansas, to be built in Eureka's Greenwood Cemetery.¹ The advertisements cleverly listed vaults that had been constructed in Wichita, Wellington, Arkansas City, Winfield, Hutchinson and August, Kansas, although no company was named.² In 1926, the Mausoleum Builders Corporation began offering "sanitary, economical and reverent place for burial that included perpetual care and maintenance. A compartment in the beautiful Mausoleum was said to cost less than traditional interments."³ Designed by architect Sidney Lovell of Chicago, the mausoleum named Greenwood Abbey was completed and opened to the public on May 22, 1927. Newspapers across the region carried the story of the opening of the \$100,000 mausoleum in Eureka's cemetery containing 250 compartments, four private family rooms and four deluxe areas with its bronze doors and Tennessee marble.⁴ Many of

¹ *The Virgil Visitor*. 25 Sep 1925, 8. The article does not say, nor was any evidence found, that the same team built the mausoleum in El Dorado.

² *Eureka Herald*, 21 Jan 1926.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Emporia Gazette*, 23 May 1927, 5.

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the vaults were been purchased by local families including prominent members of Eureka and Greenwood County. Internment in the mausoleum is ongoing but space in the mausoleum has been sold out for years.

Integrity: In continual use, Greenwood Abbey Mausoleum retains a high degree of historic and architectural integrity clearly portraying its original design and function.

5) Thrall Family Mausoleum

Status: Contributing

Block 19 at Central and Laurel in Greenwood Cemetery

Date of Construction: 1894

Architect/Builder: Ed Crebo, stone mason

Current Function: Funerary: graves/burial

Documentation: Photos # 15-16

Description: The Thrall Mausoleum is a narrow rectangular vault constructed of large natural-faced limestone blocks and features a cornice band with dentils and an arched roof with composition shingles. The front of the vault faces west with rounded stone corners that appear as columns with tiered capitals. A simple cornice band spans the full-width of the vault. A finely detailing stone surround frames the door opening. "Thrall" is carved on the entablature topped by an arched parapet with cornice band and knob keystone. The entablature is supported by short round columns with scroll capitals on tall square stone bases. The central door opening has paired metal gates and paneled wood doors. The base of the column is inscribed "Erected by Ed Crebo 1894."

History: The Thrall family hailed originally from Delaware County, Ohio. In 1871, Mary Jane (Thrall) Scott (1844-1899) and her husband Anthony Wayne Scott (1840-1899) arrived with Mary's brother Edwin Wilber Thrall (1853-1937). The sibling's parents, George Evans (1821-1905) and Mary Jane Thrall, along with two brothers Frank and George, followed three years later. In 1859, George Evans Thrall (1821-1905) had moved to Monroe, Wisconsin where he went into the banking firm of Usher & Thrall. With the interruption of private banking during the Civil War, George invested in farm land, selling for a marked profit in 1874, when he and his family joined his daughter in Eureka, Kansas.⁵ Thrall was one of the founding directors of the First National Bank of Eureka in 1884 and was vice president of the bank when he died. The bank kept his name on the board of directors for at least two years following his death.⁶ According to the Greenwood County History Book the community of Thrall is named for him.⁷ George E. and his wife Mary Jane died in 1905 and 1903 respectively, but were removed to Ohio to be buried.⁸ George's daughter and wife had serious bouts of illness in the 1880 and 1890s, likely leading him to build a family vault in Greenwood Cemetery. Thrall had Ed Crebo craft the stone tomb in 1894. The vault was finished before July 1894 when the *Eureka Herald* noted that a local photographer had photographed the new vault.⁹

Integrity: The Thrall Family Vault/Mausoleum retains a high degree of historic and architectural integrity clearly portraying its original design and function and the craftsmanship of local mason Ed Crebo. It is a contributing resource in the cemetery.

6) Leedy Family Mausoleum

Status: Contributing

Block 6 at 5th and Laurel in Greenwood Cemetery

Date of Construction: 1899

Architect/Builder: Ed Crebo, stone mason

Current Function: Funerary: graves/burial

Documentation: Photos #15 & 17

Description: The Leedy Family Mausoleum is a squat rectangular form of cut limestone with a shallow hip roof. Short round ionic pilasters rest on a tall stone base. The classic scroll capitals feature carved flower and leaf motifs. A classic three-tier entablature finishes with a simple cornice band at the eave. "LEEDY" is inscribed on the architrave above a

⁵ Durward Stephen Thrall. "George Evans Thrall." *Thrall Genealogy 1630-1965*. Grant Leslie Thrall, n.p. 1976, 60. Accessed 21 June 2019 at <http://www.thrale.com/sites/all/libraries/tng/getperson.php?personID=I1628&tree=tree03>.

⁶ See bank advertisement in *The Leader*. 25 Oct 1907, 2.

⁷ Greenwood County Historical Society. *The History of Greenwood County, Kansas* vol. 1. Wichita, KS: Kelly Wright, Josten's Publications, 1986, 344.

⁸ *Democratic Messenger*. 5 Mar 1903, 1 and 4 May 1905, 1.

⁹ *Eureka Herald*, 6 Jul 1894, 4.

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central opening on the west face. A pair of metal gates and plywood door is located in the west opening. The vault was designed and constructed by local mason Ed Crebo in 1899.

History: Charles A. Leedy (1860-1928) was the second generation of Leedys to make Eureka their home. C.A. Leedy's father, Abraham, had a store on Main Street in 1861, before the town officially existed.¹⁰ In 1876, Charles Leedy took over his father's interest in the dry goods/mercantile business that was partnered with Thomas Holverson, Charles' brother-in-law. Within one year, Leedy took over the business expanding to include two adjacent buildings. In 1896 Leedy opened a second store in nearby Madison, KS. Leedy retired in 1912 and sold the business. He served on Eureka's Board of Education, was President of the Southern Kansas Academy and one of the founding directors of the First National Bank of Eureka. In February 1898, Charles' wife of thirty-six years Laura (Melbourn) Leedy died. Schools and banks in Eureka were closed on the day of the funeral. The following year Leedy asked Ed Crebo to build him a family vault similar to the one Crebo had built for the Thrall family. The *Eureka Herald* reported on May 11, 1899, that two rail car loads of stone had arrived at the Missouri Pacific Depot to be used in the Leedy vault. The white limestone was quarried in Bushong, KS.¹¹ Later that same year, Charles Leedy gave Mr. Thrall a gold-headed cane in appreciation for allowing his wife's remains to be temporarily placed the Thrall family vault.¹² In September 1914, Leedy married Eva Mabel Latter. He is buried with his second wife in the Greenwood Cemetery, but not in the Leedy vault.¹³

Integrity: The Leedy Family Mausoleum retains a high degree of historic and architectural integrity clearly portraying its original design and function and the craftsmanship of local mason Ed Crebo. It is a contributing resource in the cemetery.

7) Temple Family Mausoleum
Block 21 at 2nd and Laurel in Greenwood Cemetery
Date of Construction: 1896
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Current Function: Funerary: graves/burial
Documentation: Photo #14

Status: Non-Contributing

Description: The Temple Family Mausoleum has a stucco parging that likely obscures original stone work. It is a rectangular vault with four rectangular pilasters framing three bays on the long north/south facades. The pilasters have no discernible capital and a simple short square base that rests on a stone foundation. A projecting flat roof serves as a cornice band at the top of the pilasters. Facing west, the corner pilasters frame a rectangular central opening with simple paneled entablature. The center recessed panel is inscribed "TEMPLE." The door has a pair of metal gates and wood doors.

History: Fayette Allen Temple (1824-1905) was born in Crawford County, PA came to Eureka with his wife and son after living 43 years of their married life in his home state. The 1900 Federal Census lists F.A. as a broker and he was known locally for his singing voice.¹⁴ Fayette's wife, Maria G. (Dunham) Temple (1826-1896) died seven years after the couple chose Eureka as their home. Their son, Robert Bruce Temple (1852-1937), moved to Kansas with his parents; married Hattie P. Sill (1870-1960) and the couple resided in Eureka. F. A. Temple probably had the family vault constructed around the time of his wife's death in 1896. Though the designer is unknown, it was unlikely to have been constructed by Ed Crebo as the two men's dislike of one another led to public spats that were noted in the local paper.¹⁵ F. A., his wife Maria, son Robert and daughter-in-law Hattie are buried in the family vault. No direct descendants live in Greenwood County today.

Integrity: The Thrall Family Vault/Mausoleum has been modified with the application of a textured stucco parging over the original vault walls obscuring detail of the original design and construction except the inscribed name. For this reason, this resource does not contribute to the historic character of the cemetery.

¹⁰ Leedy Vertical File, Greenwood County Historical Society and Museum.

¹¹ *Eureka Republican* and *Eureka Herald*, 19 May 1899, 3.

¹² Leedy Vertical File, Greenwood County Historical Society and Museum.

¹³ "Charles A. Leedy," Greenwood Cemetery, accessed on 3 July 2019 at Findagrave.com.

¹⁴ Ancestry.com. 1900 United States Federal Census. Eureka, Greenwood, KS; District 49. FHL microfilm: 1240481. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004. Numerous mentions of Temple singing at local events were found in the *Eureka Herald*.

¹⁵ *Eureka Herald*. 31 Jan 1890, 4.

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8) Public Restroom

Status: Non-Contributing

Block 80 Greenwood Cemetery (no street address)

Date of Construction: ca.1980

Current Function: Government (City-owned and maintained Public Restroom)

Documentation: Photo #21

Description: This small one-story concrete block building provides restrooms for cemetery visitors. Originally with a flat roof, a metal shed roof has been installed with a raised wall on the east side. There are two single doors on the north providing access to men's and women's restrooms.

History: The building is estimated to have been constructed ca. 1980 and continues to serve its original function as public restrooms for cemetery patrons. It is located in the southwest corner of the property south with a circular drive off Pine. A bench with canopy is located east of the restroom, a contemporary wood structure.

Integrity: The concrete block building serves a utilitarian function and does not contribute to the historic significance of the cemetery.

9) Cemetery Office/Maintenance

Status: Non-Contributing

Block 80 Greenwood Cemetery (No street address)

Date of Construction: ca. 1995

Current Function: Government (City Maintenance Shed/Cemetery Directory)

Documentation: Photo #21

Description: This is a one-story contemporary frame building with a side-facing gable roof and metal roof and siding. An overhead garage door is located on the east with a single-light window in a former door opening at the north end. Public entry is through a slab door at the east end of the north facade accessing a small room in which a cemetery directory is displayed. This utilitarian building is located in the southwest corner of the property south off 10th with a circular drive on the north off Pine.

History: The building was constructed ca. 1995.

Integrity: The building was built as a utilitarian structure and continues to serve that function today; it does not contribute to the historic character of the cemetery.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

Period of Significance

1872 - 1927

Significant Dates

1872, 1894, 1896, 1899, and 1927

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lovell & Lovell, architects of Greenwood Abbey

Mausoleum Builders, Inc. contractor of Abbey

Ed Crebo, stone mason of two of the family vaults

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Greenwood Cemetery in Eureka, Kansas spans from its establishment in 1872 to 1927 when the Greenwood Abbey (mausoleum) was completed.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

D. Cemetery - The cemetery meets special requirements for Criteria Consideration D, as it reflects important aspects of Eureka's history and includes the graves of the county's early settlers, prominent families and businessmen. It also meets the Criteria Consideration D as a representative of both the Rural Cemetery and Lawn Park Cemetery movements.¹⁶

¹⁶ Elisabeth W. Potter and Beth M. Boland. "Guidelines for Evaluation and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places," *National Register Bulletin 41*. Washington, D.C.: National Parks Service, 1992, 17. A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Greenwood Cemetery in Eureka, Kansas is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, locally significant in the areas of Exploration and Settlement, and Architecture. The cemetery reflects two principles of cemetery design – the Rural Cemetery and the Lawn Park Cemetery, designs that catered to the living with grass lawns or park-like settings. Contributing resources in the Greenwood Cemetery reflect the work of Chicago architect Sidney Lovell and Eureka stone mason Ed Crebo, enhancing its architectural significance. The cemetery fulfills the special requirements for Criteria Consideration D, as it reflects important aspects of Eureka's history and includes the graves of the county's early settlers, prominent families and businessmen.¹⁷ The period of significance spans from the establishment of the cemetery in 1872 to 1927 when the Greenwood Abbey Mausoleum was completed.

In 1872, the City of Eureka bought 12.5 acres and platted a new cemetery northeast of town. Earlier graves were moved from the former burial ground near the railroad.¹⁸ The new cemetery was ready for interment in March the same year; additional blocks were platted as needed. In the final decade of the 19th century three family vaults were constructed in Greenwood Cemetery. Businessmen and founding directors of the First National Bank in Eureka, George E. Thrall and Charles A. Leedy had stone mason Ed Crebo build family vaults in 1894 and 1899 respectively. F.A. Temple had a family vault built in 1896. By 1922, the cemetery had grown to thirty acres. In 1925, a Gothic-Revival stone mausoleum, named Greenwood Abbey, was proposed for the cemetery by a private company The Mausoleum Builders, Inc. of Wichita. Designed by Sidney Lovell of Lovell & Lovell Architects of Chicago, the mausoleum was completed in 1927 at a cost of \$100,000. Operated and maintained by the City of Eureka throughout, the Greenwood Cemetery and mausoleum are the town's predominant resting place and remain open for interment with more than 9600 grave sites.

Elaboration

History of Greenwood County and Eureka

Eureka is located in the heart of Greenwood County in the Flint Hills of Kansas near the Fall River. In the early 1800s when white settlers first came to the area, it was primarily inhabited by the Osage Indians, who were confined to a reservation in 1825 (part of which was in Greenwood County). After the Civil War the Osage were removed to Oklahoma. Greenwood County was formally organized on 14 March 1862. After the end of the Civil War, emigrants poured into the area. The Eureka Town Site Company comprised of six men was granted a charter on 6 April 1867. Even before the establishment of the town of Eureka, settlers had buried their dead in a small area of what would become the town site. As the town formed its citizens noted the lack of an appropriate burial place. On 17 December 1870, a town meeting was called to discuss the issue.¹⁹ Ten months later the *Eureka Herald* noted much discussion, but no action had occurred.²⁰ Finally on 12 January 1872, the City Council met and approved the purchase of 12.5 acres of land northeast of town from Daniel Bitler for \$333.25.²¹

By 1869 Daniel Bitler had constructed a two-story farmhouse with outbuildings and an orchard on a farm in Lyon County, nine miles south of Emporia. Bitler had been a dry goods merchant, post master and justice of the peace in Ohio before settling in Lyon County after the war.²² He married twice and had a total of sixteen children, most of who were grown and moved to Kansas with their father.²³ By 1880 his laudable cattle ranch had boosted the call for construction of a rail line between Howard and Eureka, as well as the establishment of the village of "Bittlertown" (later renamed Olpe). Bitler purchased hundreds of acres in Greenwood and Lyon Counties from the federal government including land patent # AGS-0245-031, which included the land he would sell to the City of Eureka for their town

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ *Eureka Democrat*, 18 Jan 1872.

¹⁹ *Eureka Herald*, 1 Dec 1870. A *Eureka Herald* article 23 Feb 1971 announced that Mr. Leedy had donated land for a new cemetery; the effort to establish a cemetery did not come to fruition until the following year and it was located on land owned by Daniel Bitler.

²⁰ *Eureka Herald*, 19 Oct 1871.

²¹ George H. Lillie. "Minutes Kept by Council." 12 Jan 1872. Greenwood County Historical Museum.

²² Frank Blackmar. *Kansas: A Cyclopaedia of State History*. Chicago: Standard Publishing, 1912.

²³ Ibid.

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cemetery.²⁴ While much of his life in Kansas was spent on the original farm in Lyon County, in later years Bitler decided to call Eureka home. By 1894 Bitler was named president of the First National Bank of Eureka.

Burial plots were available by March of 1872, the year the cemetery was established. The former cemetery in town was closed and those who had family members buried there given choice locations in the new cemetery. Internments and removals from the old burial ground were attended to by Peyton Polly, G. Washington, and J.W. Lang, the first cemetery sexton.²⁵ Mary Huffman's headstone is located in Block 78 at the southwest corner of the cemetery b. 10 June 1846, d. 3 July 1871 possibly reflecting one of the graves moved from the former site. The date of the first internment is unknown but the earliest record found in a perusal of the records of the original 12 blocks revealed burials in July 1872. R. Powson died 4 July 1872 and was interred in Grave 3, Lot 9 Block 6.²⁶ A stone for 22-year old Dr. Jas. B. Bennet, who died 16 August 1872, is located in Block 1 (Photo 18).

After the establishment of the cemetery, governance was loosely administered leaving families to design, ornament and maintain their burial plots.²⁷ Initially the city did not fund or address landscaping; a detail that was quickly noted in the press. The *Eureka Herald* stated that some citizens were building fences around their family plots but the cemetery as a whole remained open prairie. Some citizens, including Mr. Jacob Rizer, chose to enclose his family plot with iron fence with stone posts; while the newspaper was left to speculate whether the town should consider sowing blue grass to provide a better lawn than the prairie grass that existed. In 1873 the newspaper admonished citizens who had purchased lots in the cemetery but had not paid for them. At the same time the city let a contract to fence the entire cemetery.²⁸ It is not known if the fence was wood or stone but no further details have been found on the fence or its removal. Four years after establishing the cemetery, the city funded the planting of fifty shade trees by Mr. Holloway; and all graves were to be dug or overseen by Charles Hoy, the new sexton.²⁹ The sexton was directed to mow all the sold lots in the cemetery. At this time, the town's Committee on Public Grounds oversaw the cemetery grounds.³⁰

At the end of the 1870s, Eureka was on the verge of becoming the regional hub for the cattle market; a role that was cemented with the arrival of the railroad in 1879. By June 1882 the railroad linked Eureka with markets east and west for the cattle and crops of Greenwood County. According to U.S. Census figures the county's population grew from 3,484 to over 10,500 between 1870 and 1880 with Eureka at the heart of the development.³¹ The year 1884 saw the establishment of the First National Bank of Eureka. Twelve years later the bank's board of directors included Ed Crebo, G.E. Thrall, C.A. Leedy, Ira P. Nye and Daniel Bitler, all leaders in the community who would one day be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

As Eureka grew so did the need for burial space. In 1881 the city clerk's report stated that the cemetery was cleaned and mowed and that thirty-nine internments had occurred in the previous fiscal year.³² One year later the City Clerk reported that another portion of the cemetery had been "laid off, platted and was ready for sale."³³ By 1890 the mayor appointed a standing Cemetery Committee to oversee funding and work, while the clerk noted that fifty-five burials had occurred in 1889.³⁴

By 1910, Eureka had grown to a population of 2,244. The largest industry in the county was the utilization of its richest natural resource –prairie land. The railroad facilitated the movement of Texas cattle to the bluestem grasses of Greenwood County and then to market. Cattle were central to Eureka's economic growth and long-term stability; however, oil and gas were the other primary economic drivers for Eureka. In October 1916, the Virgil field struck oil, followed by the Sallyards in 1917, which would eventually have 193 oil wells and ten gas wells. Together they would grow to 600 wells

²⁴ Daniel Bitler Land Patent # AGS-0245-031 accessed at gloreCORDS.blm.gov on 20 June 2019.

²⁵ *Eureka Herald*, 2 Jan 1873.

²⁶ Greenwood County Historical Museum, Greenwood Cemetery File.

²⁷ *Eureka Herald*, 19 Jun 1873.

²⁸ *Eureka Herald*, 11 Sep 1873, 4.

²⁹ *Eureka Herald*, 3 Aug 1876.

³⁰ *Eureka Herald*, 10 May 1877.

³¹ Richard L. Forstall. *Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990*. United States Census Bureau. Accessed online on 5 Jun 2019 at <https://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/ks190090.txt>.

³² *Eureka Herald*, 12 May 1881.

³³ *Eureka Herald*, 11 May 1882, 4.

³⁴ *Democratic Messenger*, 11 Apr 1890.

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producing 4,500 barrels daily by 1920.³⁵ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, between 1920 and 1930 Greenwood County would be at its peak population, growing by thirty percent from a population of 14,715 to 19,235 due to the influx of oil and gas revenue and the employment opportunities the industry afforded the community.

The cemetery had been expanded to 30 acres by 1922. The City of Eureka continues to own, manage, and maintain the cemetery. Lots are sold by the City Clerk and burials are attended to by City staff. These duties expanded in 1927 to include internments in Greenwood Abbey, a large mausoleum built at the northwest corner of the cemetery.

Cemetery & Mausoleum Design & Development

Prior to the nineteenth century the dead in America were buried in church cemeteries or family plots which often were within town limits and near the living. During the 1800s customs began to change due to social norms and sanitary reasons. As public health concerns grew cemeteries were removed to outside of the town center. Closing the increasingly crowded older burial grounds improved the health and general living conditions in urban areas.³⁶

The rural cemetery built on the outskirts of town was the result of this movement to govern burials. In addition planners began to design burial grounds with consideration to the living. The Lawn Park Cemetery movement began after the Civil War in a smaller scale pastoral, park-like or lawn setting smaller in scale than the larger, Rural Cemeteries that also served as parks.³⁷ They were "rationally organized and more formal in appearance with family monuments set in large lawn areas and trees and shrubs critically placed."³⁸ Popular from the mid-1800s to the 1920s, the first "lawn plan system" was implemented at Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1854.³⁹ Designers realized that families were more likely to visit graves in a tranquil, park-like setting where they could wander on paths surrounded by nature. Many cemeteries were designed upon a hill overlooking the town or other tranquil vista. When Eureka first purchased the land from Daniel Bitler for Greenwood Cemetery the newspaper noted that the land included a hill and that it would have made a "fine farm."⁴⁰ The second aspect of the Lawn Park Cemetery movement was the offering of perpetual care by full time professionals to all graves.⁴¹ The design required an orderly layout, accommodating cemetery maintenance by full-time staff utilizing machinery now including back hoes for digging and power lawn mowers. Additionally, markers for graves had evolved into a mechanized business of designing, cutting and installing granite and marble tombstones.⁴²

Even before the World War would make towns across the United States contemplate memorials to soldiers and the dead, there was a clamor in Eureka to build a vault and frame chapel in the town's cemetery. In April 1915, the City requested proposals for a frame chapel along with a brick and concrete receiving vault. No other information was discovered leading to the conclusion that the City did not undertake the project.⁴³ By 1921, however, many American boys lost on European battlefields were slowly repatriated home. In August that year one of Eureka's own, James Morris Smyth, who died on Flanders field was reburied in Greenwood Cemetery.⁴⁴ Eureka, much as other towns across the country began planning a memorial to its war dead. In 1924, the new Memorial Hall was dedicated on Armistice Day. The hall would play a significant role in civic life of the town, housing city offices and serving as a gathering place for club meetings, dances, and sporting events as well as a memorial to those who served.

Before the turn of the century most private burial vaults were limited to families of wealth. In Eureka, three such families had their own vaults constructed in the Greenwood Cemetery. In 1894 and 1899 Ed Crebo constructed private mausoleums for the Thrall and Leedy families, respectively. The Temple family had a vault built in 1896; all three of which remain today. Descriptions of the family mausoleums are provided in Section 7 and include a history of each.

³⁵ James R. Shortridge, *Cities on the Plains: The Evolution of Urban Kansas*. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2004, 192-93 and Donelda E. Perkins, *Greenwood Hotel National Register Nomination*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2005, 16.

³⁶ Sherry Piland. *Elmwood Cemetery National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. Washington, D.C.: National Parks Service, 1983.

³⁷ Pennsylvania Historic & Museum Commission. "Lawn Park Cemeteries and Memorial Parks." Accessed on 2 Jul 2019 at <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/cemetery-preservation/development/1900-present.html>.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Potter, 5.

⁴⁰ *Eureka Herald*, 18 Jan 1872.

⁴¹ Potter, 5.

⁴² For example see the Eureka Monument Company's advertisement for granite and marble monuments "all lettering and cutting done by latest machinery." *The Madison Spirit*, 25 Aug 1910, 5.

⁴³ *Eureka Herald*, 15 Apr 1915, 7.

⁴⁴ *Eureka Herald*, 25 Aug 1921, 1.

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During the early years of the twentieth century large cities began to build community vaults for economies of space and maintenance. Over the following two decades, the practice spread to smaller towns across Kansas. The development of the community mausoleum was a new concept for burial in the United States with the preponderance of patents being issued between 1903 and 1917.⁴⁵ Sidney Lovell, Greenwood Abbey's designer, considered the challenges of above-ground burial and obtained a patent for his improvement upon mausoleum ventilation and drainage systems in 1917.⁴⁶

One of the key components to the development of the community mausoleum was the introduction of reinforced concrete. The use of formed concrete was an emerging technology applied to construction of bridges, buildings, and other structures beginning at the end of the nineteenth century. This new technology allowed for the construction of a honeycomb-like structure into which caskets were placed. Unlike the earlier small family mausolea, which were almost exclusively constructed with stone, the community mausolea used a vault composed of reinforced concrete to maximize the number of available crypts in the building. The vaults were stacked in rows four to five crypts high, and then had the front of the vault's frame clad with marble. The exterior of the buildings were then covered with granite or limestone. The standardized vault design allowed the mausoleum companies to easily customize their product to the size of the community in which they promoted their product. Ventilation and drainage were also important engineering components to the buildings that were often included in patents applied for by developers and designers.⁴⁷

The community mausoleum movement flourished in larger cities such as Chicago, New York or St. Louis, but was not uncommon in towns of all sizes in the Midwest and specifically, in Kansas. Mausoleums were aggressively advertised to small towns by private companies. Nationwide their popularity grew as knowledge of their utility and convenience spread. Advertisements for mausoleum companies began appearing in newspapers across the country, but few ever lasted through the 1930s. The process was described in the *Beecher Mausoleum National Historic Register Nomination*:

A sales representative would be hired by a mausoleum company to sell subscriptions to individual communities. Then a local association would be established that would own the mausoleum. The crypts were sold to individuals, families, or groups, just as other grave sites in cemeteries. The purchase of a crypt included funds that would be set aside in the creation of a permanent endowment that was supposed to provide for the ongoing care of the building. Based on the condition of many community mausolea today and several that have been decommissioned and demolished, the ability to provide for perpetual care was not always reality.⁴⁸

In Eureka, the mausoleum company was Mausoleum Builders, Inc. of Wichita represented by Ernest.A. Bond. Research yielded virtually no information on the company. Although it identified no sponsor or company name, ads in early 1926 issues of the *Eureka Herald* were clearly encouraging local citizens to support construction of a mausoleum (Figure 9). A few months later, the *Herald* announced that work had started on the mausoleum. Bond had been in town and was leaving for Great Bend where he was to launch a sales campaign to be erected there.⁴⁹ Nearly a year would pass before Greenwood Abbey, Eureka's new mausoleum was complete. It opened May 22, 1927, with a capacity of 250 crypts with four private and four deluxe sections. Designed by Sidney Lovell of Chicago, the concrete structure features an exterior of Indiana limestone with Vermont marble interior walls and Tennessee marble floors.⁵⁰ C.N. Shambaugh was the first to purchase space in the mausoleum and the first to be interred; H.A. Longwell was interred the same day, one day after the opening in May 1927.⁵¹ Following its dedication in May, the mausoleum was open to the public on Sunday afternoons and continues to be a prominent resource in Eureka's Greenwood Cemetery.

Lovell & Lovell, Architects

⁴⁵ Google Patent Database, accessed 7 July 2019 at

<https://patents.google.com/?q=%E2%80%9Cmausoleum%E2%80%9D&og=%E2%80%9Cmausoleum%E2%80%9D&sort=old>

⁴⁶ Sidney Lovell. "Mausoleum Construction, Patent # 1,244,109," 23 Oct 1917.

⁴⁷ Curt West Gardner and Sandra Lee Thielman, *Beecher Mausoleum National Historic Register Nomination*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2013, 10.

⁴⁸ *Ibid*, 9-10.

⁴⁹ *Eureka Herald*, 27 May 1926, 1.

⁵⁰ *Eureka Herald*, 23 May 1927, 1.

⁵¹ *Democratic Messenger*, 26 May 1927, 1.

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Although no tie was discovered between the Mausoleum Builders, Inc. and Lovell Architects of Chicago, a 1929 advertisement in an Allentown, PA newspaper by Sidney Lovell listed the Eureka Mausoleum as one of their commissions (Figure 9).

Sidney Lovell (1867-1938) born in Racine, WI on February 26, 1867, began his architectural career in 1882 as an apprentice to Chicago architect Colonel J. M. Wood. Wood and Lovell formed a partnership and were known for their theaters including the California Theater in San Francisco; Los Angeles Grand Opera House; the Lafayette Square Opera House in Washington, D. C.; and theaters in Riverside, California; Portland, Oregon; Denver, Colorado; and in Yosemite National Park.⁵² After Woods's death in 1903, Lovell began to specialize in mausoleum design. His first cemetery commission for the mausoleum at Rosehill Cemetery in Chicago, IL, is considered one of the greatest (1914).⁵³ The mausoleum combines beautiful marble halls with thirty-eight Tiffany-designed windows, the largest collection of secular Tiffany-designed glass in the United States.⁵⁴

Sidney Lovell designed at least forty-nine mausoleums in the United States between 1912 and 1938, including eleven in Illinois, six in Ohio and four in Missouri.⁵⁵ Lovell designs in Missouri include a 1,000-crypt mausoleum for Valhalla Cemetery (1916) in St. Louis and a mausoleum for Forest Hill Cemetery (1919) in Kansas City. In addition to Eureka, five Kansas towns have Lovell-designed community mausoleums: Maplewood Mausoleum (Emporia, 1931), Fairlawn Mausoleum (Hutchinson, 1932), Mount Hope Abbey Mausoleum (Independence, 1917), Hillcrest Mausoleum (Salina, 1927), Mount Hope Mausoleum (Topeka, 1928), and Old Mission Mausoleum (Wichita, 1920, NR, 2008). Sidney's son McDonald Lovell joined his father in the firm in 1922 and became his partner in 1927. McDonald Lovell continued a nationwide specialization in mausoleum and chapel design with his individual practice after 1938.

Crebo, Stonemason & Builder

Eureka mason Ed Crebo was the designer and builder of two family vaults in Greenwood Cemetery. Edward Crebo (1845-1924) was born to Robert and Mary on April 5, 1845 in St. Hilary, Cornwall, England.⁵⁶ The oldest of five children, Crebo who trained as a stone mason, immigrated to the United States in 1867.⁵⁷ At the age of twenty-seven he moved to Eureka, Kansas to work on the construction of the new courthouse and lived in town for most of his life.⁵⁸ He married Sarah Catherine Cox Diller in 1873; they had four children, at least one of whom, William, worked in his father's business.

Crebo built numerous structures in Eureka including: the Greenwood Hotel, Opera House Block, the Hall Block, the White Building, First National Bank Addition, the Farmers and Drovers Bank Building (part of the Crebo block), the Hall Block, the Rizer, Addison and Colburn Buildings. He also built the Methodist Church (1879) and his own stone home (1874).⁵⁹ The New Crebo Building is attributed to him, but was likely built by his brother Richard as it was four years after Edward's death. Ed Crebo owned a quarry near Kansas City on the east side of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and built numerous bridges for the Missouri Pacific Railroad (Mo-Pac).⁶⁰ He was considered one of the largest railroad contractors in the West; the rail bridge outside Ottawa, KS, the Mo-Pac shops in Sedalia, MO, and depot in Fort Scott are but a few examples of his work.⁶¹ He was very active in the community serving on bank boards, ad hoc committees, the Chamber of Commerce and was mayor of Eureka from at least 1919 until his death in 1924. Edward Crebo and his extended family are buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Greenwood Cemetery in Eureka has served the community for nearly one hundred fifty years. The cemetery is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criteria A and C. It is the final resting place of many early settlers and prominent citizens. Notable Greenwood Cemetery interments include: Fred Schuler

⁵² *The Bay of San Francisco: the metropolis of the Pacific Coast and its suburban cities: a history*. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co. 1892; and Ann Morris, *Mount Hope Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2003, 16.

⁵³ "Sidney Lovell: American Architect." Accessed on 7 July 2019 at <https://upclosed.com/people/sidney-lovell/>

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ The complete list of Lovell's designs can be found at <http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~dgstuart/genealogy/lovellmausoleums.htm>

⁵⁶ Ancestry.com. *Census Returns of England and Wales, 1851*. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK, Public Record Office, 1851.

⁵⁷ Ancestry.com. *1900 United States Federal Census*. Eureka, Greenwood, Kansas; District: 48; FHL microfilm: 1240481, 8, Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004.

⁵⁸ Greenwood County Historical Museum. Clipping Files.

⁵⁹ The Crebo "stone cottage" was completed in May 1874. *The Eureka Herald and Greenwood County Republican*. 07 May 1874, 5.

⁶⁰ E.R. Buckley and H.A. Buehler, *Quarrying Industry of Missouri*. No. 2. Jefferson City, MO: Missouri Division of Geological Survey and Water Resources, 232.

⁶¹ *Eureka Herald*, 23 Oct 1896 and *Ottawa Daily Republic*. 18 Oct 1905, 1.

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Jackson, Kansas Attorney Gen. and U.S. Congressman; Edwin Tucker, considered “father of Eureka,” who was founder of Eureka Bank, first postmaster, and first superintendent of schools; Eureka’s first mayor and city clerk Ira P. Nye and George H. Lillie, respectively; Edward Crebo, stonemason, builder, and Eureka Mayor; C. W. Reich, helped Ed Crebo build the Greenwood Hotel; and George A. Penwell, Eureka Mayor. Many of the earliest pioneers listed in the Greenwood County history books including: George A. Penwell, Josiah & William Kinnaman, Peter Ricker, Adam Glaze, and Wayne Sumner; three generations of Prathers, an original pioneer family;⁶² three of the five town original trustees: Issac Phenis, A.F. Nicholas and C.A. Wakefield;⁶³ and many of the early business owners whose enterprises comprised the town’s commercial center.

The cemetery is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a planned cemetery that retains a high degree of integrity reflecting its historic configuration and burial patterns. The site portrays principles of two cemetery designs, the Rural Cemetery and the Lawn Park Cemetery. Contributing resources including the Greenwood Abbey Mausoleum, the stone piers (original gate), and two of the three family mausoleums convey their original design and workmanship and reflect the work of Architect Sidney Lovell of Chicago and local stone craftsman Edward Crebo. The cemetery is a significant historic resource in the county and reflects its period of significance from 1872 – 1927. The maintained grounds and headstones reflect the commitment of the City of Eureka and local residents to remember and honor their dead.

⁶² *The History of Greenwood County, Kansas v. 1.*

⁶³ William G. Cutler. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: A.T. Andreas Publishing Co, 1883.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
Name of Property

Greenwood Co, Kansas
County and State

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 # _____

Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Greenwood County Historical Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 38

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

Note: Coordinates begin at northeast corner of site and go clockwise at each point of turn to northwest corner of site as illustrated on parcel map in Figure 2 at end of nomination.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | <u>37.824959</u>
Latitude: | <u>-96.270781</u>
Longitude: | 4 | <u>37.823155</u>
Latitude: | <u>-96.274797</u>
Longitude: |
| 2 | <u>37.821569</u>
Latitude: | <u>-96.270794</u>
Longitude: | 5 | <u>37.823136</u>
Latitude: | <u>-96.275340</u>
Longitude: |
| 3 | <u>37.821522</u>
Latitude: | <u>-96.274816</u>
Longitude: | 6 | <u>37.825043</u>
Latitude: | <u>-96.275359</u>
Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description

The cemetery is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of E. 7th Street and Q Road (Hwy 14); there is no street address. The legal description is: IRREGULAR TRACTS S02, T26, R10E, NE/4 NE/4 EX W 133' OF S 620' LESS R/W, Eureka

Boundary Justification

The legal description above represents the current cemetery boundary which took its current footprint in 1996 with a small addition on the west. There have been no major design changes since the cemetery expanded and new blocks platted in the 1920s-30s; the public mausoleum was completed in 1927. The primary alteration has been platting of additional blocks on the south and west.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brenda and Michelle Spencer
organization Spencer Preservation date 15 July 2019
street & number 10150 Onaga Road telephone 785-456-9857
city or town Wamego state KS zip code 66547
e-mail brenda@spencerpreservation.com

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name City of Eureka, Ian Martell, Administrator

Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
Name of Property

Greenwood Co, Kansas
County and State

street & number 309 N. Oak (PO Box 68) telephone 620-583-6140

city or town Eureka state KS zip code 67045

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.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

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

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum

City or Vicinity: Eureka

County: Greenwood State: Kansas

Photographer: Brenda Spencer, Spencer Preservation

Date

Photographed: 14 May 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

<u>#</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 of 22	S	View of Greenwood Abbey with original gate at NW corner of Greenwood Cemetery
2 of 22	SW	Front and east facade of Greenwood Abbey
3 of 22	N	Rear facade of Greenwood Abbey with gravesites in foreground
4 of 22	NE	West and south facades of Greenwood Abbey
5 of 22	E	Looking east from NW corner of cemetery
6 of 22	NW	Narrow leaded-glass window on front/north facade with carved stone hood
7 of 22	NW	Original bronze doors remain at central entrance to Greenwood Abbey
8 of 22	S	Looking south inside front door of mausoleum in center bay
9 of 22	S	"Shambaugh" Family lot in center bay of mausoleum was first internment in May 1927
10 of 22	W	Looking west down center of end wing with vaults lining walls on north and south
11 of 22	N	Looking north at mausoleum entrance in center bay with original doors and window
12 of 22	SE	View across blocks to southeast from east end of mausoleum
13 of 22	SW	View from northeast corner of cemetery
14 of 22	SE	Temple Family Vault (Block 21)
15 of 22	S	View of Thrall and Leedy Vaults from northwest
16 of 22	E	Front/west facade of Thrall Family Vault (Block 19)
17 of 22	SE	North and west facades of Leedy Family Vault (Block 6)
18 of 22	NE	Bennett headstone in raised lot, Block 1
19 of 22	NE	Looking northeast toward original plats (Blocks 1-12) from 6 th and Hemlock (Block 36)
20 of 22	E	Looking east along southern border of cemetery (10 th Street) from southwest corner

Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum

Greenwood Co, Kansas

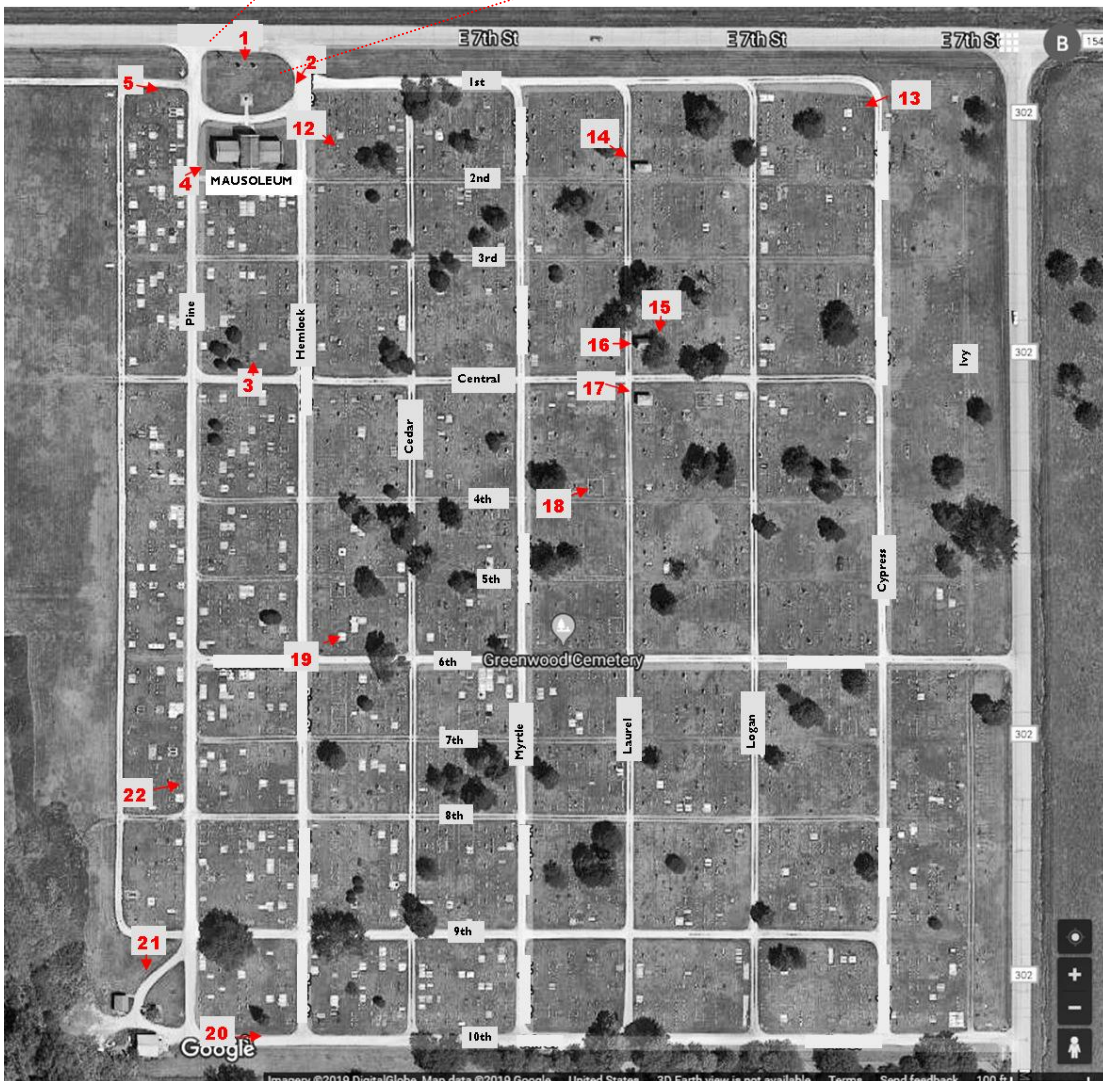
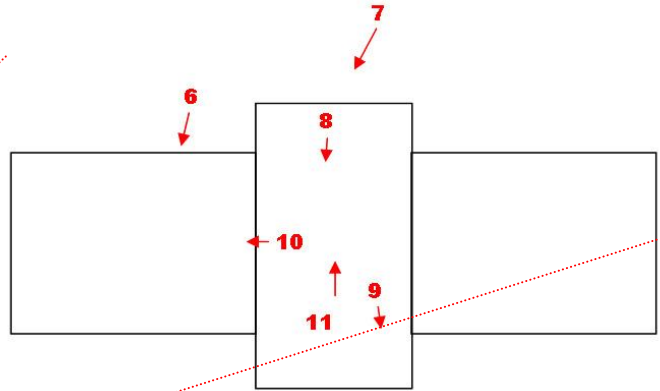
Name of Property

County and State

21 of 22 S
22 of 22 NE

Buildings at SW corner of property: restroom on right, shop & directory in background
View across cemetery from southwest corner

PHOTO KEY



Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
 Name of Property

Greenwood Co, Kansas
 County and State

Greenwood Cemetery

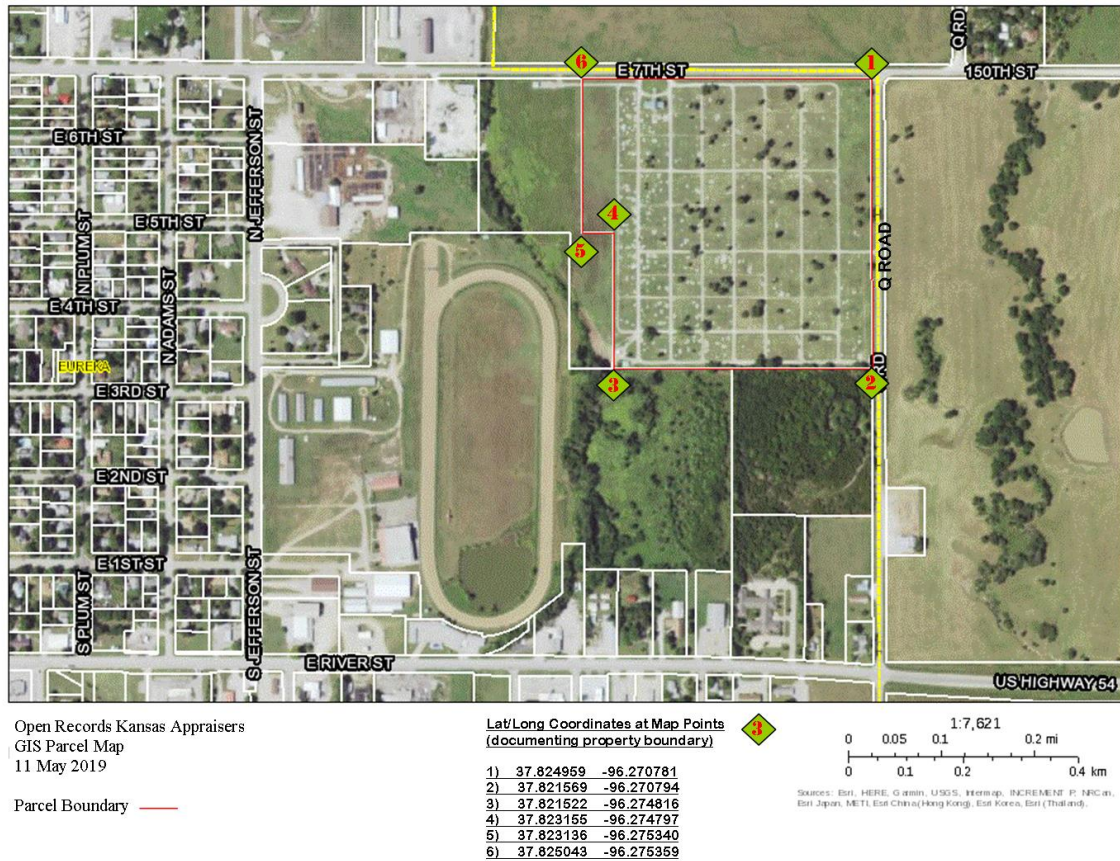


Figure 2 – Greenwood Cemetery Lat/Long coordinates of nominated property boundary
 E. 7th Street and Q Road, Eureka, Greenwood County, Kansas
 Base map is County GIS Parcel Map accessed via ORKA

Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum

Greenwood Co, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

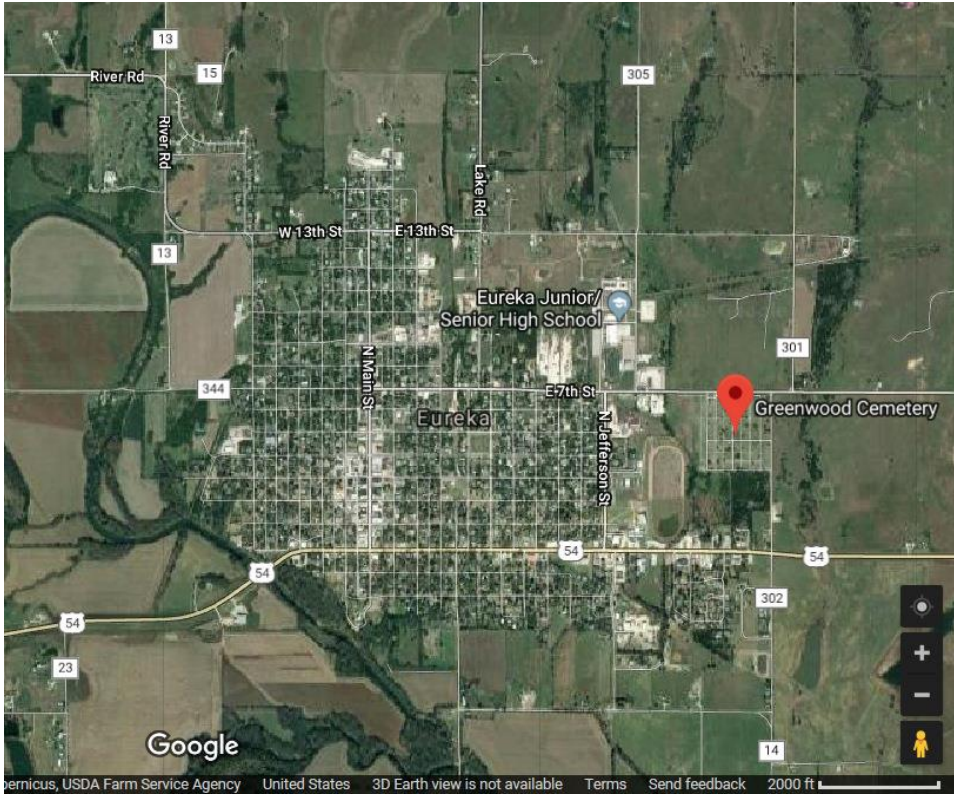


Figure 3 – Context and Site Maps
Greenwood Cemetery, E. 7th Street and Q Road
Eureka, Greenwood County, KS
Lat/Lon Coordinates for boundary are on Figure 2
Downloaded at Google Maps 9 July 2019

Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum
Name of Property

Greenwood Co, Kansas
County and State

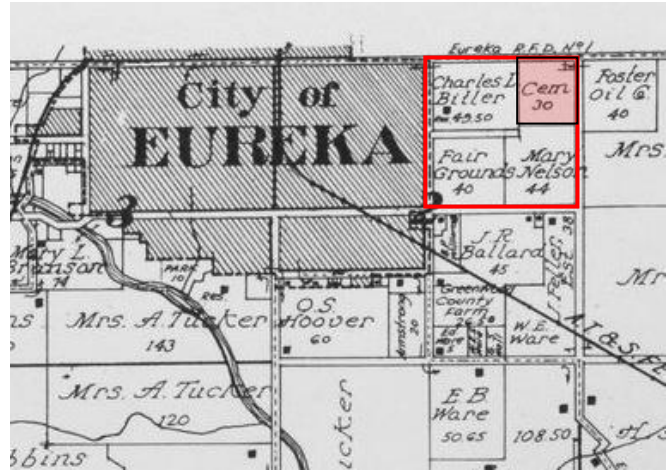
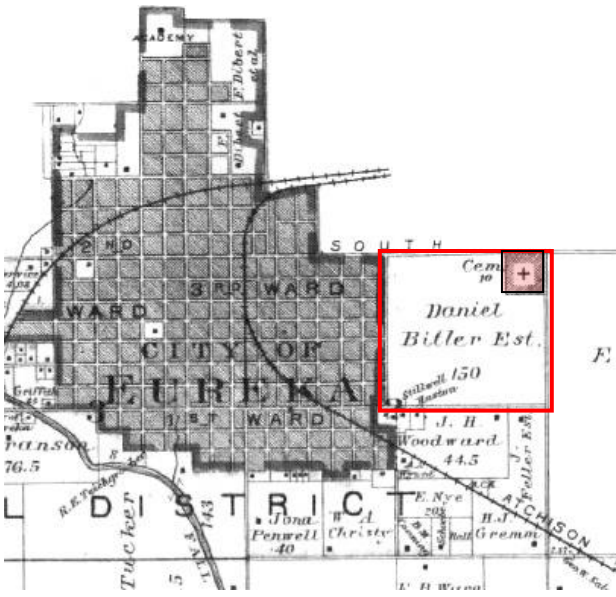


Figure 4 – Cemetery illustrated on early County Atlas’
 Left – 1903 Plat Book of Greenwood County notes cemetery 10 acres, excerpt from page 37, Northwestern Publishing Co.
 Right: 1922 Standard Atlas of Greenwood County notes cemetery 30 acres, excerpt page 22, Geo. A. Ogel & Co.
 Source: Kansas Memory, website of Kansas State Historical Society (see bibliography for web links)

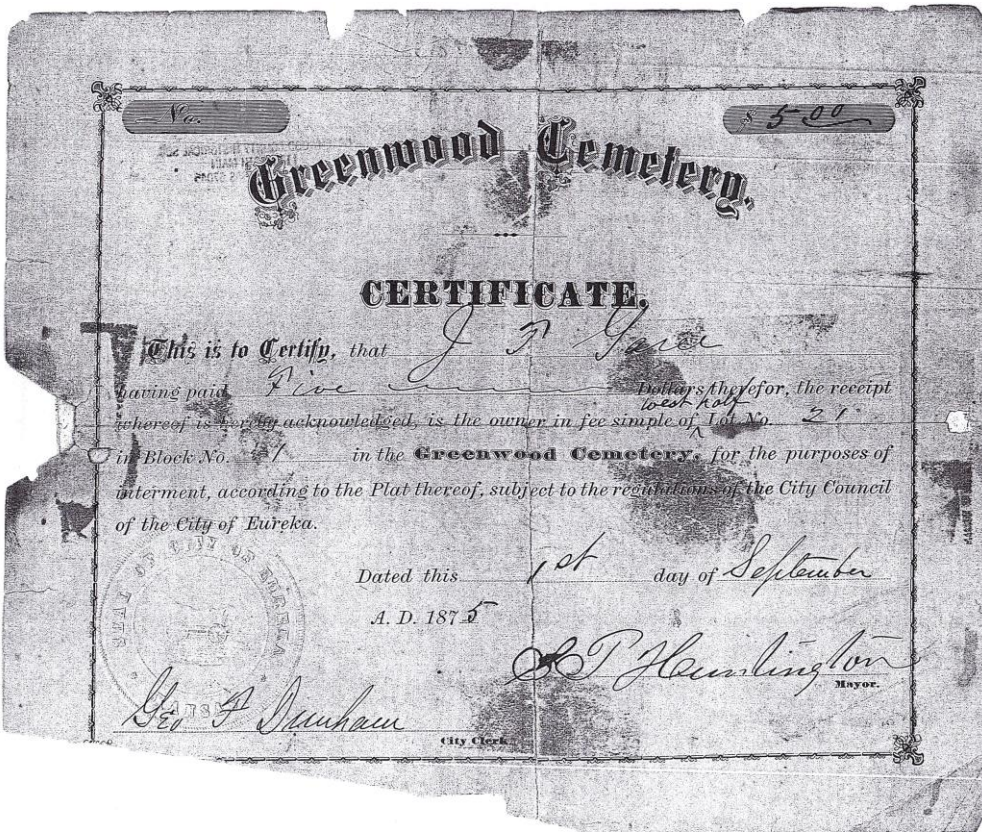


Figure 5 – Greenwood Cemetery certificate for interment, 1 September 1875
 Source: Greenwood County Historical Museum.

Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum

Greenwood Co, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 6 (Above) - Aerial View of Cemetery, 11 November 1936 by Western Adjustment Administration. Courtesy of Greenwood County Historical Museum

Figure 7 (Left) – 16 June 1959 Aerial Photograph of Cemetery in upper right corner illustrates blocks have been platted on south and west compared to 1936 map above. Courtesy of Greenwood County Historical Museum



Figure 8 – Avenue of Flags at Greenwood Cemetery by VFW Post 2712 each Memorial Day. Source: Grace Dobler, Greenwood County Project 125 Book

Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum

Greenwood Co, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

THE EUREKA HERALD
Thursday, January 21, 1926

Bring your job work to the Her...
Tailor made suits at Betshe...
Ask your grocer for Jones BUT...
Berk's salivage will call and...
"Cat's Meow" January 22, Mul...
Betshe Bros. use soft water for...
GREENWOOD MOTOR COM...
If you want a farm loan let us...
serve you—The Eureka Bank.

THE BURIAL BEAUTIFUL



Never has any method of interment so commended itself to the American people.

And why shouldn't this be so? Contrast such a beautiful protecting place built of Marble and Bronze with the ordinary burial lot; where the body is left wholly unprotected from desecration and decay.

Contrast the tender care and respect plus perfect sanitation that Mausoleum provides with the average unkept cemetery.

The construction of the Eureka Mausoleum will be of reinforced concrete with exterior of Bedford Stone and interior walls of snow white Marble, solid Bronze Doors and Art Glass Windows. The beautiful chapel for the free use of compartment owners is of pure White Marble softly lighted by Cathedral Glass Windows and artfully decorated. At any time such a secluded place and such sacred surroundings is appreciated, but in winter or stormy weather its advantages are doubly emphasized.

The seamless dry compartments are hermetically sealed and the body is protected from desecration or neglect.

Mausoleum is the most economical method of interment that can be employed. To the cost of the ordinary burial lot must be added the expense of preparing it for burials, providing Monuments and Markers and maintaining it forever.

A compartment in this beautiful Mausoleum costs less than the total of the above charges, and in addition includes an endowment for the perpetual care and maintenance of the whole building inside and out.

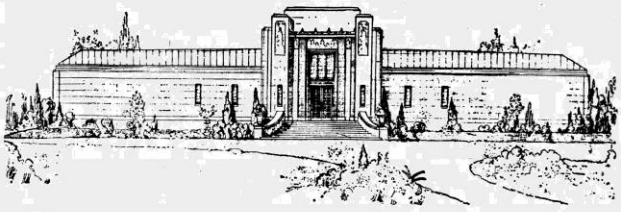
The above building is located at El Dorado, Kans. The following cities also have Mausoleums: Wichita, Wellington, Winfield, Arkansas City, Hutchinson, Augusta, etc. Shouldn't you help Eureka procure one just as fine?

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Figure 9 – Mausoleum Advertisements
Left: Ad by Mausoleum Company encouraging local support of construction Eureka Herald, 21 January 1926

Right – Advertisement in The Morning Call newspaper in Allentown, PA 31 March 1929 listing Lovell as the architect of Eureka's mausoleum

GRANDVIEW MEMORIAL



FINANCED and MANAGED ENTIRELY by our own Citizens of Allentown, GRANDVIEW MEMORIAL offers to those of our people interested in the BEST in above-ground burial, a STRAIGHTFORWARD BUSINESS PROPOSITION which is seldom to be had from those who are not directly interested in the Civic Welfare of this Community.

It was with this idea alone, that GRANDVIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION undertook the erection of the GRANDVIEW MEMORIAL, guaranteeing to those who may become interested in the project, as well as themselves, that the Memorial at GRANDVIEW will be the finest building of its kind possible to erect.

Only after the most careful inspection of some of the finest examples of this kind of architecture in the Country was the contract finally let to the eminent firm of Lovell & Lovell (A.I.A.) of Chicago, Illinois, which has supervised and built the following Memorials:

Rosehill Mausoleum, Chicago, Ill.	Valhalla Mausoleum, St. Louis, Mo.
Forest Hill Memorial, Kansas City, Mo.	Deerpale Mausoleum, Lansing, Mich.
Mount Hope Abbey, Independence, Kas.	Old Mission Mausoleum, Wichita, Kas.
Knollwood Mausoleum, Cleveland, Ohio.	Greenwood Abbey, Eureka, Kansas.
Mount Royal Memorial, Pittsburg, Pa.	Greenlawn Abbey, Blackwell, Oklahoma.
Mount Hope Memorial, St. Louis, Mo.	Graceland Park Mausoleum, Sioux City, Iowa.
Fairlawn Memorial, Decatur, Ill.	Oak Grove Mausoleum, St. Louis, Mo.
Riverside Memorial, Sterling, Ill.	Todd Memorial, Youngstown, Ohio.
Oakwood Memorial, Dixon, Ill.	Riverside Memorial, Defiance, Ohio.
Lakeside Memorial, Pekin, Ill.	Oakwood Mausoleum, Saginaw, Mich.

and several others under construction at this time.

Aside from the many refinements of the building which are designed to add to the comfort of those who sorrow, there will be placed with the Merchants-Citizens National Bank & Trust Company of Allentown, A TRUST FUND ABOUT FOUR TIMES that ordinarily placed by Companies who make a business of this kind of work.

Grandview Memorial Company

702 Allentown National Bank Building Allentown, Pa.

Owened and Controlled by
GRANDVIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION
of Allentown, Penna.

Information Coupon
For full information cut this out and mail to
GRANDVIEW MEMORIAL COMPANY
Room 702
Allentown National Bank Building

Name

Address

A Beautiful Art Booklet will be sent. a c