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 East Hill Cemetery

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 704 East State Road 44 ☐ not for publication

city or town Rushville ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Rush code 139 zip code 46173

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

East Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Rush County IN
County and State

5. Classification

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

	private
X	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

	building(s)
X	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
9	0	structures
4	0	objects
16	0	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Gothic Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: granite
walls: STONE: granite
STONE: limestone
roof: STONE: granite
STONE: marble
STONE: granite
other: STONE: limestone

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

Lying just east of Rushville across the Flat Rock River, East Hill Cemetery is a lovely park-like tract, its rolling terrain filled with trees. A small stream runs through the middle of it, emptying into the river. The cemetery now comprises close to 70 acres (of which 60 make up the nominated property) with several family mausoleums and an especially striking collection of cemetery art. As noted on page 61 of the Rush County *Historic Sites and Structures Inventory*, East Hill Cemetery contains "one of the county's finest designed landscapes. . . with meandering lanes, picturesque vegetation, stone bridges, etc." Nearly all of the potential district's historic features remain with virtually no intrusion on the design. The nominated property contains eighteen sections numbered 1 through 19: there is no Section 13.

Narrative Description

East Hill Cemetery lies on the south side of State Road 44 just east of Rushville, the small county seat of largely agricultural Rush County. Immediately east of the cemetery along SR44 is the East Hill Shrine Mausoleum (visible in photo 4), which is not associated with East Hill Cemetery. Just beyond the cemetery to the east lie mostly cultivated fields; the Flatrock River winds along the property's west edge and forms the west boundary of the district. West across the river are more cultivated fields and the city limits of Rushville. To the south of the cemetery are more cultivated fields, although some residential development is just beyond.

SR44 defines the north boundary of the cemetery and the district, although the equipment sheds and current office of the cemetery, located in a nineteenth century farmhouse, lie across the road and are not part of the nominated property. The cemetery trustees had purchased the two acres across the road in 1869, but no burials ever took place there, and in 1903 they bought the house and its lot. This became the superintendent's house, serving as such for many decades. Today it contains the cemetery office and is the location of all extant cemetery records.

Filled with mature trees amidst a rolling terrain, East Hill Cemetery is entered through an ornate rusticated limestone Gothic arch (photo 1). The entrance features three pointed arches formed of rock-faced voussoirs. The main vehicular arch is flanked with two pedestrian entrances with iron gates; above the openings, which are topped with simple lintels, are plain tympanum panels, above which is a row of arches carved in relief. The crenellated parapet has small crenellated towers at each corner. In the early twentieth century a Gothic chapel stood inside just east of the gate, but it was razed in the 1940s and left no trace. East and west of the entrance an iron fence runs along the north edge of the property.

McCarty's Run, the creek that divides the cemetery, meanders east to west in its grassy flood plain and is crossed with two rustic stone-faced bridges (see photos 7,8) dating to 1909. Early in the twentieth century the creek was dammed to create two small ponds, but those are long gone. A little northeast of where the creek empties into the river is a small frame storage shed with a hipped roof that dates to around 1920 (photo 9).

The earliest part of the cemetery, which originated in 1859, lies north of the creek and is especially dense with notable funerary art and family mausoleums. Indeed, most of the family mausoleums are located north of the creek (see photos 6,7), with two located south of it (see photo 8). The public mausoleum (photo 11), built in 1935 in a restrained Art Deco style, also lies south of the creek. Subsequent property added to the cemetery south of McCarty's Run over the years continued the original landscape concepts of curving drives surrounding irregularly shaped sections planted with large trees. The sections have continued to be laid out at about the same size as those north of the creek, and as the trees have matured, it is difficult to tell the sections laid out in the 1910s and1920s from the old, apart from changing styles in headstones. The newer sections have little that is sculptural, although the grave monuments may be large and ornate, and usually granite. Perhaps because so many of the monuments are exceptionally tall and outsized, often with several smaller satellite stones surrounding them, the older sections, especially north of McCarty's Run, seem almost crowded in comparison.

In the original cemetery plat north of McCarty's Run, there are six irregularly shaped sections–sections 2 through 7 (photos 3,4,5,6,10)–surrounded by curving drives, except for section 7, which is bordered on the south by the north edge of the creek's flood plain. Additional gravesites were laid out along the outer edge of the drive above the river; this is section 1 (photo 2,10). Section 8 is a narrow elongated wedge along the east property line that contained some older graves at the time East Hill was established.

Across McCarty's Run, sections 9 through 11 (photos 8,12) were laid out in similar fashion, followed by three more sections (photo 13) to the south numbered 14,15,16; there is no section 13. Starting in World War I, the section that became 19 (photo 14), bordering the bluff above the river and McCarty's Run, was set aside as an area for veterans. Immediately to the south, section 12 (photo 15) was first developed in 1906, and later a part of it was set aside for the graves of young children. Sections 17 (photo 13) and 18 in the southwest corner of the cemetery contain fewer (and newer) graves. The trees are still young in these sections, but the layout is the same as their older counterparts. Beyond the boundaries of the historic district are some numbered sections that have been platted but not yet developed, except for a new veterans' area; an adjacent field still in cultivation eventually will become part of the cemetery.

North of the creek are three family mausoleums or vaults, the Payne mausoleum (photo 16) in section 2, the A.G. Reeve (photo 7) in section 3, another Reeve (photo 6) in section 6, and the Wilkison crypt in section 7 (photo 17). Another for the Logan family stands in section 9 south of the creek (photos 8,18); all of these, similar in design and of granite, resemble small gabled houses; all have bronze double doors except the Wilkison crypt, which has space for the coffins only. The Payne mausoleum (photo 16) is especially ornate, its bronze double doors flanked by pairs of Doric columns, the gable front topped with a carved

acanthus leaf. "PAYNE" is carved in raised letters above the entrance. The rear of the building boasts a stained glass window featuring what appears to be a Christ figure with a crown, cross, and Bible. The window is protected on the exterior by a bronze grate. A fifth mausoleum, in section 10 south of the creek, is unlike the others, constructed of smooth granite blocks. The Pattison mausoleum (photo 19) is in the form of a Roman or Renaissance temple, circular with a shallow domed roof. Three courses of massive, radius-cut, dressed stone blocks with channeled joints make up the walls. The entryway is marked by a curved stone step flanked by simple scroll consoles, leading to ornate bronze double doors with tall glass windows protected with bronze grilles in a wheel-like pattern. A plain entablature rests atop the walls. Four bronze vents with similar grilles to the doors, but in an elliptical shape, are set into the frieze. The shallow stone dome has small consoles lining it, just above the cornice. Section 7 held another crypt that had been constructed partly underground in the hillside overlooking the creek–actually it still does, but the Reed crypt was buried in the 1960s and no sign of it is visible.

The public mausoleum (photo 11) in Section 14 is a restrained Art Deco style with some Classical elements, constructed of limestone blocks with deeply raked horizontal mortar joints and topped with a flat roof. Raised vertical elements suggestive of fluted Doric pilasters flank the entrance, which features what appear to be polished aluminum double doors with leaded glass and a transom. The transom contains stained glass, as does a large window in the rear (east) elevation. The same fluted pilasters mark the corners of the building. The interior contains 144 crypts, which are faced with carrara glass. The floor is terrazzo.

East Hill is filled with numerous notable monuments (seen, for example, in photos 6,7) of limestone, marble, and granite. The more sculptural examples tend to be in the older sections, as noted. In Section 1 is the monument over the grave of Reverend James Havens (photo 20). It is a tall marble obelisk crowned with a small pyramid below which is a pediment on each side of the obelisk. The obelisk sits atop a broader base, at the front of which is a nearly full round portrait sculpture of Reverend Havens. The tallest statue in the cemetery is in Section 3 on the grave of Elisha King (photo 21). A sixteen-foot bronze statue of an allegorical figure of Agriculture stands atop an ornate granite base twenty feet high. The base resembles a small Classical temple. The plinth has large panels, one of which is carved 'ELISHA KING/1814-1908" in raised lettering. Atop this base is a shaft surrounded by four Corinthian columns that supports a full entablature with foliate frieze, dentil, and egg-and-dart moldings. This in turn supports the heroic bronze statue, a robed female figure holding a sheaf of wheat (some interpret it as corn) in her proper left hand while her right hand rests on a plow. Presidential candidate Wendell Willkie's grave and memorial (photo 22) in Section 9 is marked with a large but simple granite cross on which is carved a crusader's sword. Nearby at ground level is a huge open book; its pages are engraved with passages from *One World*, Willkie's well known treatise. A granite bench is placed before the book. The only sculptural military monument currently in East Hill is the Civil War monument (photo 23) in Section 4. The original sheet copper statue that once stood atop the carved limestone base, a stout tiered obelisk enriched with various Classical moldings, was stolen in 1987 and the base remained empty for years. In 2004 a limestone replacement, a statue of a Union sentry, was placed on the base.

Contributing resources are as follows: two buildings, the 1930s mausoleum (a true building with open public spaces) and the frame storage shed; one site, the entire cemetery grounds which includes the curving drives, stone retaining walls and reinforced drainage ditches, a small concrete culvert, the iron fence along SR44, and about 14,000 gravesites with modest to monumental markers; nine structures, the Gothic arched entrance, five small family mausoleums (Logan, Payne, Pattison, A. G. Reeve, Reeve), the Wilkison crypt, two stone-faced bridges; four objects of particular note, the Havens monument, the Elisha King monument, the Willkie Memorial, and the Civil War monument. A note of clarification: the family mausoleums are counted as structures, not buildings, as they are quite small, strictly for the dead, and cannot be entered.
There are no non-contributing resources.

East Hill Cemetery
Name of Property

Rush 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.
- [X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
ART
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1859-1963

Significant Dates

1901
1935

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Weltz, Leopold

Period of Significance (justification)

The period covers the time of the cemetery's beginnings–its design, construction and first burials all took place in 1859–through the early 1960s. As the cemetery grew in size over the years, it retained the design ideas (numerous tree plantings, curving drives surrounding

each irregularly-shaped section) initially established by Leopold Weltz, and does so to this day. Later sections developed by 1963 have mature trees and appear essentially no different from the original sections, apart from changing monument styles.
The significant dates are those of the construction of the Gothic arch entrance and the public mausoleum, respectively.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
East Hill Cemetery meets Consideration D because it represents much more than a burial place; it is a planned landscape typical of the Arcadian or "rural" cemetery movement of the mid-nineteenth century. East Hill contains an unusually large number of mausoleums for a relatively small cemetery and several fine examples of high-style gravestone art. Not only is it the finest cemetery in Rush County, but its design and high percentage of exemplary funerary art put East Hill on a par with garden cemeteries in much larger communities, such as Crown Hill in Indianapolis.

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

Eligible under Criterion C in the related areas of Landscape Architecture, Architecture, and Art, East Hill Cemetery in Rushville is a very fine example of a mid-nineteenth century Arcadian or "rural" cemetery and one of Indiana's earliest. As noted on page 61 of the Rush County Sites and Structures Inventory, East Hill Cemetery was "designed to impart a sense of blissful rest for the dead as well as comfort to the survivors. East Hill Cemetery typifies many of the ideals of the rural cemetery including an array of Victorian sculpture." It is the latter that makes East Hill significant not only for landscape architecture, but for architecture, with its grand Gothic entrance and several mausoleums, and for art, because of its numerous examples of high Victorian gravestone art featuring statuary and reliefs. Even with the loss of its stone chapel built in 1900, East Hill still exhibits all the essential elements of an Arcadian cemetery.

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

In the summer of 1859, George Hibben, a successful Rushville merchant, called for a meeting to discuss the creation of a new cemetery for the town. Rushville, established thirty-seven years earlier in 1822, already had two small public burial grounds. One, called the Lower or the Laughlin Cemetery, grew from a local burial site when the town was founded. Another burial ground, called the Upper Cemetery, was established in the late 1830s. Both these cemeteries were fast running out of space, hence, the need was growing for a new location. (Once the new cemetery opened, there were few additional burials in the two older burial grounds, and the last interments in each were in the 1890s.) Within a month of the first meeting, Articles of Association were established for the East Hill Cemetery Company, to be managed by a board of five trustees. The organization immediately purchased land for the new cemetery–a trapezoidal parcel of nineteen acres across the Flatrock River from Rushville. It lay on the south side of the Connersville Pike

(present State Road 44) extending southward toward McCarty's Run, a small creek running westerly to the river. Before the year was out, East Hill Cemetery saw its first burials.

The company secured the services of landscape architect Leopold Weltz of Wilmington, Ohio, to design the new cemetery, which was to be in the new "rural" (also called garden or Arcadian) style that made use of natural elements, rustic walls and bridges, winding roads, and tree plantings to create the effect of a Romantic garden. Indeed, the Articles of Association required that East Hill Cemetery be of this style. Weltz had previously worked in Cincinnati on the well known Spring Grove Cemetery, the first of its type in the Midwest. His design for East Hill put Rushville on a par with, and indeed, even ahead of, many larger, more established cities in Indiana that also chose to establish garden cemeteries. Among these were Evansville (Oak Hill, 1853), Fort Wayne (Lindenwood, 1859), Indianapolis (Crown Hill, 1863), and Terre Haute (Highland Lawn, 1884).

For East Hill Weltz laid out six sections of irregular rounded shapes, separating them with curving drives. A narrow seventh section was laid out along the bluff above the river's edge. He retained most of the mature trees on the property and planted many more, the result being a beautiful parklike landscape. Weltz returned a number of times to oversee various improvements and the addition of under drains serving all the sections. The trustees added an iron fence along the road forming the cemetery's north boundary in the late 1870s.

In 1891 the cemetery acquired over 25 acres south of McCarty's Run, in which three new sections (9, 10, 11) were laid out following Weltz's design concepts in 1894. Two bridges now crossed to the new sections, and in this time period cemetery workers built two small dams on the creek to create two ponds. Today the ponds are long gone, but the meandering creek remains an attractive feature, just as it was when the cemetery was first established.

In 1900 the cemetery commissioned Morrow and Morrow of Muncie to build a Gothic Chapel at the entrance to the cemetery. The limestone building offered a place to hold services as well as to store bodies temporarily when inclement weather prevented burial. The following year the same firm constructed an ornate Gothic entrance arch of limestone. The beautiful arch remains, but the Gothic Chapel was demolished during World War II. The actual date is a mystery and there are no entries in the minutes nor accounts in the local newspaper. The cemetery financial records list no budget entry for the expenses of razing the building. Speculation, however, points to an agreement among the then-three funeral homes in the city to pressure the cemetery to remove the building so that families would hold funeral services at the respective mortuaries. Perhaps they paid for its destruction. There is no evidence confirming this, but lacking any record of maintenance issues or fire (it was a stone building), it is a logical possibility.

To enhance the landscape in keeping with the rural cemetery concept, the bridges over McCarty's Run were replaced in 1909 with concrete arched spans faced with fieldstone.

Four years later the trustees purchased twelve more acres south of the creek. Sections laid out in all newer land acquisitions continue to follow the design concepts of Leopold Weltz. As the trees have matured, it is difficult to tell the sections laid out in the early twentieth century from the older original sections, apart from changing styles in headstones. The newer sections have little that is sculptural, although the grave monuments may be large and ornate, and usually granite.

The largest construction south of the creek is the public mausoleum built in 1935 by the Hoosier Mausoleum Building Corporation of Indianapolis to hold 144 crypts. The limestone building gives a substantial appearance, much like a bank, but owes a nod to the prevailing Art Deco style. Inside, the floor is terrazzo and the crypts are faced with carrara glass. A few years later Hoosier Mausoleum also constructed the much larger East Hill Shrine Mausoleum that lies adjacent to the cemetery on the east.

To wander the curving drives of East Hill is to walk Rush County's history. The movers and shakers, the founding families, all are buried here. A hundred years ago, many wealthy families built mausoleums, a practice seldom seen today. There are five family mausoleums and one crypt. With two exceptions, all are in the oldest sections of East Hill north of the creek. The Schrichte Monument Works in Rushville created most of the early monuments and mausoleums in East Hill. It is not uncommon, especially in smaller towns, for one monument company to dominate. Fortuitously, German-born John B. Schrichte (1835-1911) had learned of the new cemetery being created in Rushville and decided to move his fledgling monument business from Brookville, Indiana in 1859, just as East Hill was established. Schrichte had come to America at the age of eighteen and learned the marble worker's trade in Hamilton County, Ohio. His son Anthony Schrichte ultimately took over the business, buying out his brothers' interests in 1918.

With one exception, all those family mausoleums are essentially little gabled granite houses with bronze doors flanked with columns. Entirely of rusticated stone, they suggest a Romanesque influence. Even the crypt, which has no doors, follows this design. One family mausoleum is different, showing some Art Deco influence. The Pattison mausoleum in Section 10 is a round structure of smooth granite blocks with a shallow domed roof. Its bronze double doors boast tall glass windows protected with bronze grilles in a wheel-like pattern. Four bronze vents are set below the cornice with similar grilles in an elliptical shape. Though it is unlike any of the others, the Pattison mausoleum also was built by Schrichte Monuments.

Influential families who did not have mausoleums constructed nonetheless often left significant monuments to perpetuate their memory, and sentiments of the day usually called for High Victorian funerary art. East Hill is filled with fanciful obelisks and ornately carved headstones; there are numerous allegorical figures. By far the largest of these is that of Agriculture cast about 1903 for the grave of Elisha King, prominent farmer and community leader and early member of the cemetery board. The sculptor of this large bronze work is unknown, although the name "Appel," supposedly from New York, surfaced during the Save Outdoor Sculpture! Survey in the 1990s. This information is not verified.

A marble portrait sculpture of the Reverend James H. Havens, a circuit-riding Methodist minister, graces the front of the large obelisk that memorializes Havens and his wife Anna, who both died in 1864. Carpenter and Vickrey of Cambridge City created the monument. A memorial to Wendell Willkie, a longtime Rushville resident and candidate for President of the United States in 1940, stands in Section 9. It features a large, plain granite cross emblazoned with a crusader's sword. Before it lies a giant open book inscribed with passages from Willkie's famous work *One World*. Sculptor Malvina Hoffman (1885-1966), better known for her work in Chicago and New York, designed the memorial. Hoffman was a friend of Willkie's widow Edith. The Schrichte Monument Works created the Civil War monument in Section 4, erected in 1900 by the local GAR post. Anthony Schrichte, probably the most gifted sculptor and stonecarver in the family, designed the base. The original statue of a Union soldier, formed of sheet copper with a bronze-toned coating, was from the W. H. Mullins Company of Salem, Ohio. Unfortunately, the statue was stolen in 1987. (A limestone soldier, not quite a replica of the original, finally replaced it in 2004.) The wealth of sculpture and artfully designed monuments enhances the planned landscape and fully realizes the concept of a garden cemetery.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Prussian-born Leopold Weltz (1825-1890) came to the United States in 1851. His father was a prominent botanist and geologist, and Leopold studied horticulture and landscape gardening at the University of Heidelberg. His talents were noticed very early: Weltz worked in Berlin at the Imperial Botanical Gardens, moving on to become head gardener to the Russian Court when he was only in his early 20s.

After arriving in America, Weltz briefly lived in Huntington, [West]Virginia, then headed down the Ohio River to Cincinnati in 1852, where he took a job at a nursery in Mount Washington. He started his own nursery and landscaping company in 1855. Weltz worked with fellow Prussian Adolph Strauch (1822-1883) on the renowned Spring Grove Cemetery in the mid-1850s. In 1858 he began work on Sugar Grove Cemetery in Wilmington, Ohio and moved there the following year, opening a new nursery and landscaping business. Other cemeteries Weltz designed are in the Ohio towns of Martinsville, Hillsboro, Springfield, London, and Corwin, and Oak Hill Cemetery (1865) in Lawrence, Kansas. He is buried in his Sugar Grove Cemetery in Wilmington.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Abbott, Edithgene B. *R.I.P by the Flatrock: History of the East Hill Cemetery*. Rushville 1995.

Arnold, John. *The History of Rush County, Indiana*. Chicago: Brant & Fuller. 1888.

Culbertson, Kurt. *Landscape Architecture Projects by German-American Designers: Inventory of Landscapes by German-Americans*. 2006, unpublished mss.

_____. *Landschaft und Gartenkunst: The German Influence in the Development of Landscape Architecture in America*. 2005, unpublished mss.

East Hill Cemetery Company Blue Book. Rushville 1937.

East Hill Cemetery Company By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations. Rushville 1888.

East Hill Cemetery Minutes. 1859-1904.

East Hill Cemetery Minutes. 1905-1934.

East Hill Cemetery Minutes. 1935-1984.

Gary, A. L. and E. B. Thomas, ed. *Centennial History of Rush County, Indiana*. Indianapolis 1921.

"Indiana Save Outdoor Sculpture!" Files. Folders 70-005 through 007. Indiana Landmarks Center, 1201 North Central Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Rush County: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. 1988.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
__x__Other
Name of repository: East Hill Cemetery office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 139-555-35008

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 60
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

East Hill Cemetery — Name of Property
Rush County IN — County and State

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	634536	4385457
2	16	634770	4384918
3	16	634751	4385490
4	16	634254	4384893
5	16	634246	4385142

(Note: all UTMs are NAD 83 data)

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

Bounded on the north by the south edge of State Road 44, start at the edge of the Flatrock River and proceed easterly 544 feet to the east property line, which is also the west property line of East Hill Shrine Mausoleum. From that point head due south along the East Hill Cemetery east property line 1827 feet. From that point head due west 1677 feet to the East Hill Cemetery west property line. From that point head due north 763 feet to the Flatrock River. Follow the line of the river north northeasterly until you reach the starting point at State Road 44.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Encompasses the original cemetery plat and subsequent acquisition and development that adhered to the original design concepts. All the property included in the district was acquired before World War I.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Glory-June Greiff
organization Historian-at-Large date 25 September 2013
street & number 1753 South Talbott Street telephone 317-637-6163
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46225
e-mail glory@indy.net

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.

East Hill Cemetery | Rush County IN
Name of Property | County and State

- **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.

PHOTOGRAPHS submitted are archival 5 x 7 black-and-white prints.
The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: East Hill Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Rushville
County: Rush State: Indiana
Photographer: Glory-June Greiff
Date Photographed: 31 May 2013
Negatives on file with photographer.

Description of photographs and number:

PHOTO 1 Looking S across SR 44 at cemetery entrance

PHOTO 2 Looking SE from E of entrance toward Section 1

PHOTO 3 Looking S from E of entrance toward Section 4

PHOTO 4 Looking NNW from drive at Section 5

PHOTO 5 Looking WNW to Section 2 from main drive

PHOTO 6 Looking E from Section 3 to Section 6

PHOTO 7 Looking S from Section 3 across creek to Section 9

PHOTO 8 Looking S from Section 3 to westernmost stone bridge

PHOTO 9 Looking W from end of driveway to frame storage shed

PHOTO 10 Looking NE from Section 1 toward entrance

PHOTO 11 Looking ESE from drive to mausoleum (Section 14)

PHOTO 12 Looking SE from drive to Section 10 and Section 15 beyond

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PHOTO 13 Looking SW from Willkie monument to Sections 11,12,17; 18 in distance

PHOTO 14 Looking NE from drive and small concrete culvert to Section 19

PHOTO 15 Looking NE from drive to Section 12, Section 19 in distance

PHOTO 16 Looking SE from drive to Payne mausoleum (Section 2)

PHOTO 17 Looking SE in Section 7 at Wilkison crypt

PHOTO 18 Looking NW from edge of Section 10 to Logan mausoleum (Section 9)

PHOTO 19 Looking E from edge of Section 10 at Pattison mausoleum

PHOTO 20 Looking NW from Section 1 at Rev. Havens monument

PHOTO 21 Looking SSE from Section 1 at Elisha King monument (Section 3)

PHOTO 22 Looking NNE from drive to Wendell Willkie monument (Section 9)

PHOTO 23 Looking SE in Section at Civil War monument

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

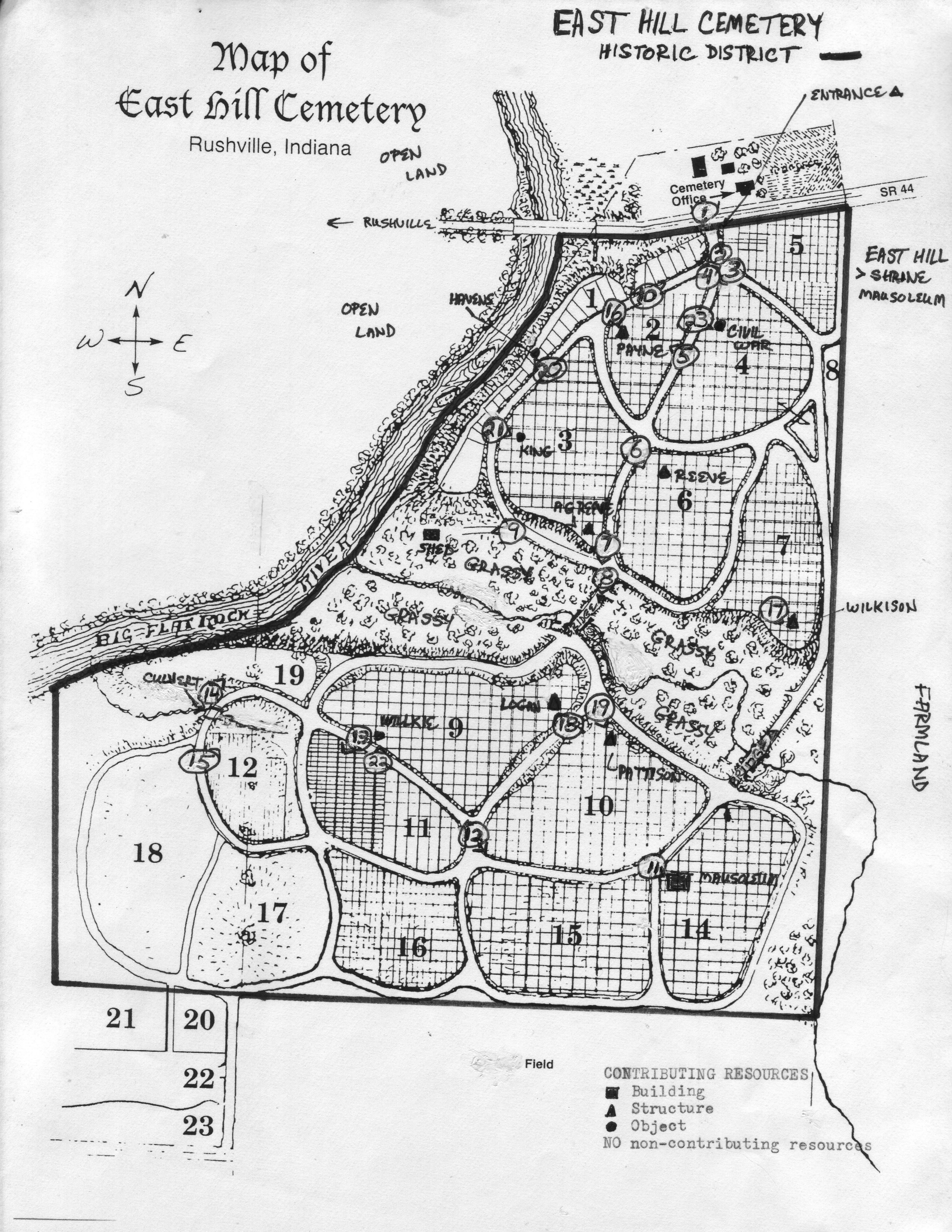
name East Hill Cemetery Company of Rushville
street & number 704 East State Road 44 telephone 317-932-3055
city or town Rushville state IN zip code 46173

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.

EAST HILL CEMETERY
HISTORIC DISTRICT

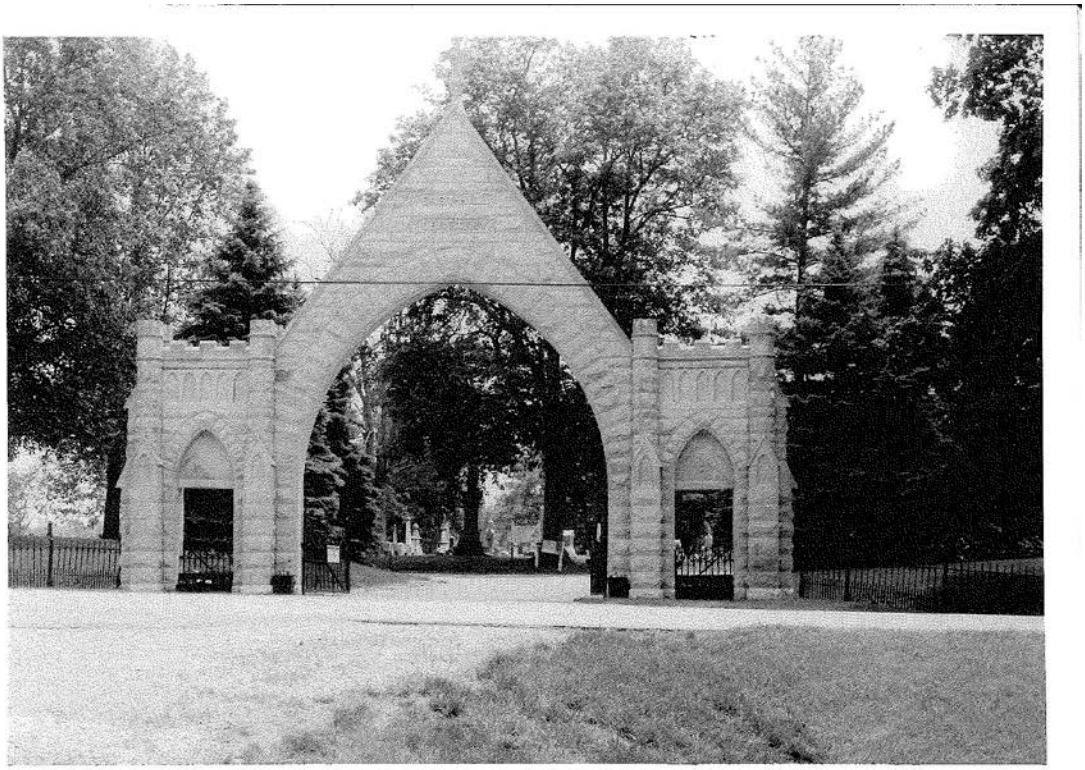
Map of East Hill Cemetery

Rushville, Indiana



CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES
- Building
- Structure
- Object

NO non-contributing resources



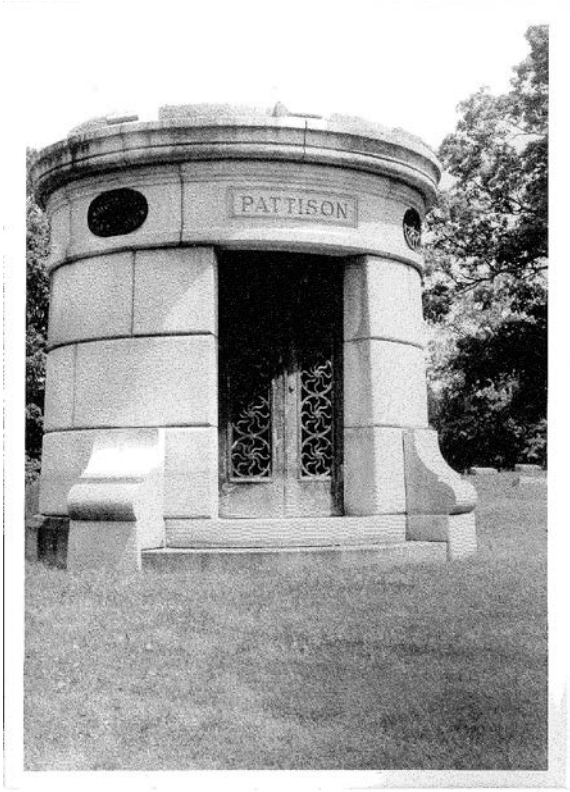
East Hill Cemetery, Rush County, IN #0001

East Hill Cemetery, Rush County, IN #0006

East Hill Cemetery, Rush County, IN #0008

East Hill Cemetery, Rush County, IN #0011

East Hill Cemetery, Rush County, IN #0015



East Hill Cemetery, Rush County, IN #0019