

PHOTO 111

Hon. William Cohen

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maine
COUNTY:	Penobscot
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	DEC 4 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Mt. Hope Cemetery District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
U.S. Route 2

CITY OR TOWN:
Bangor

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Second

STATE Maine	CODE 23	COUNTY: Penobscot	CODE 019
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Cemetery</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mt. Hope Cemetery Corporation

STREET AND NUMBER:
P.O. Box 663

CITY OR TOWN:
Bangor

STATE:
Maine

CODE:
23

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Registry of Deeds, Penobscot County

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Bangor

STATE:
Maine

CODE:
23

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

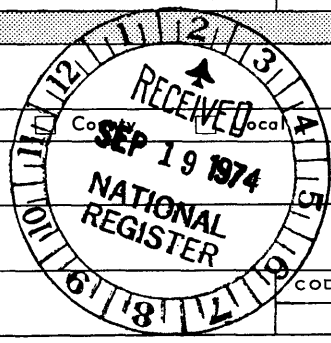
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:



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COUNTY: Penobscot

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

 Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

 Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

 Moved Original Site

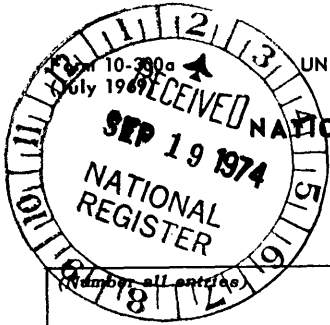
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Planned in 1834 and opened in 1836, Mt. Hope Cemetery in Bangor may well be America's second oldest garden cemetery. Originally designed by the local architect, Charles G. Bryant, Mt. Hope has grown from fifty acres in the 1830's to three hundred acres in the 1970's. The earliest section is located on and immediately surrounding the large hill called Mt. Hope. This area is in an excellent state of preservation and contains many of the most historic features of the cemetery. The following are a selection of these.

1. The Lodge - c.1900. The lodge is a pleasant turn-of-the-century structure in the then popular English Half-Timbered Style. Designed by the Bangor architect, Wilfred E. Mansur, the Lodge was built as the cemetery's administrative office as well as for a resting place for visitors.
2. Mt. Hope - 19th century. This view of the southern slope of Mt. Hope shows the first section of the cemetery to be developed under Bryant's plan. Graves and Marble Monuments date from the late 1830's into the mid-19th century.
3. Gen. Samuel Veazie Tomb - c.1840. Gen. Samuel Veazie erected this elaborate family tomb shortly after Mt. Hope's opening. The Veazie Tomb is one of only two below ground tombs in the cemetery. It is marked by a handsome granite Greek Revival monument ornamented with wreaths and capped by an urn. The grounds of the tomb are surrounded by a fence of stately granite posts and an intricate cast iron gate and railings. A native of Portland, Maine, Gen. Veazie (1787-1868) became the wealthiest man in Eastern Maine during the mid-19th century. He controlled a railroad, a bank, and fifty-two saw mills on the Penobscot River. The Town of Veazie near Bangor is named for him.
4. Fred E. Bradford Stone - 1861. The marble gravestone of Fred E. Bradford is located on the western slope of Mt. Hope. The Bradford stone is an excellent example of the rich Victorian carved symbolism found on markers throughout the older sections of the cemetery. Bradford died at the age of 23, and his parents erected a stone which expressed their grief at his early death. Above the inscription is a carved scene of Death breaking the column of life. Behind her stands Father Time with his sythe and hour glass. The broken column was a popular Victorian symbol for death at a young age. The motif of death is further carried out by the down-turned flaming torch which appears on either side of the inscription.
5. Western Slope of Mt. Hope - 19th century. This view shows a grouping of more modest Victorian marble gravestones. The view also presents the park-like atmosphere which is achieved through numerous trees and a pond at the right.

(See Continuance Sheet)

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6. Family Plot - Northern Slope of Mt. Hope - Mid - 19th century. The mid-19th century witnessed a great increase in the use of cast iron for both decorative and structural purposes. This highly decorative cast iron fence is one of many which surround mid-19th century family plots at Mt. Hope. The fence is a combination of Baroque and Rustic elements together with the popular Victorian death motif of the weeping willow. Baroque design is seen in the major fence posts and in the cresting on the railings. The Rustic cast iron elements are the tree branches in the railings and the cast iron logs at the entrance, which support a leaf covered arched vine that meets in a wreath. Ovals containing weeping willows with lambs beneath them are found in cast iron panels which are part of the fence railings.

7. Laurel Avenue Street Sign - Mid-19th century. In addition to Mt. Hope's many cast iron fences, the cemetery has several surviving cast iron street signs and chairs for visitors. A typical mid-19th century sign is the one for Laurel Avenue, located on the northern slope. It was manufactured by Jones and Company of Boston.

8. Northern Slope of Mt. Hope - 19th century. Like number five, this view shows grouping of more modest Victorian marble gravestones, with the exception of the obelisk in the foreground. The park-like atmosphere is felt with the rich growth of trees and another pond.

9. Jonathan Eddy Monument, Eastern Slope of Mt. Hope - c.1865. This impressive marble monument marks the grave of Jonathan Eddy (1811-1865), a prominent Bangor citizen whose grandfather was a Revolutionary War colonel and an early settler of the area. The Eddy Monument is one of Mt. Hope's most elaborate Victorian landmarks, featuring Grecian wreaths and anthemions as well as a large, highly stylized Corinthian column topped by a draped urn.

10. Rufus Dwinel Monument, Eastern Slope of Mt. Hope - c.1869. The grave of the Bangor lumber baron Rufus Dwinel is marked by what is probably the most handsomely designed of Mt. Hope's Victorian monuments. A beautifully carved sandstone sarcophagus is supported by four polished pink granite columns, which rest on a granite base. The capitals of the columns and the cornice of the sarcophagus are ornamented with carved oak leaves. The owner of timberlands and saw mills, Dwinel (1804-1869) served as Bangor's second mayor and was long known as the city's most colorful gentleman bachelor.

11. Hannibal Hamlin Monument, Eastern Slope of Mt. Hope - c.1891. The grave of Abraham Lincoln's first Vice President is marked by this rectangular granite monument of restrained design. Before assuming national office, Hamlin (1809-1891) served as a Senator and Governor of Maine.

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7. Description

12. The Grand Army Lot - late 19th century. In 1863, during the midst of the Civil War, a lot was set aside in which to bury the fallen soldiers of Bangor. The ground was consecrated in 1864, and granite obelisk was erected upon it as a war memorial. Some years after the Civil War, this lot became full, and another was assigned to the Hamlin and Beal Veterans Posts to be known as the Grand Army Lot. A number of Civil War veterans now rest here. As Paine's History of Mt. Hope Cemetery noted in 1907, the Grand Army Lot "is now very elaborately finished and decorated in a suitable manner, worthy of the cause to which it is dedicated for the burial of those who fought for their country in the war of the rebellion, an imitation fort and several cannons and other appropriate ornaments being used to decorate the premises."

13. Cast Iron Urn, Grand Army Lot - late 19th century. Probably the finest example of ornamental cast iron in Mt. Hope Cemetery is this splendid late 19th century urn found on the Grand Army lot. Fine detail is especially apparent on the base with its graceful herons and on the two handles, which are each shaped in the form of a heron's head.

14. Waiting Room - c.1905. This small circular granite building is the surviving one of two such structures which were built at entrances to the cemetery. Erected in the early years of the 20th century, the waiting room is ornamented with an intricate cast iron balustrade surrounding it below the cornice. Paine's 1907 History of Mt. Hope Cemetery explains the purpose of the waiting room in the following passage:

But what is peculiarly noticeable and worthy of praise is the recent erection of a very useful and appropriate structure at each of the two entrances from the public highway for the convenience of visitors and others, while awaiting conveyance from the premises or otherwise, including also their use for funeral exercises.



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7. Description District Delineation

This beautiful example of a garden cemetery is bounded on the northeast by Mt. Hope Avenue, on the southeast by State Street and on the west by the western boundary of the cemetery except that a small quadrangle lies to the north of Mt. Hope Avenue bounded as follows: beginning at the intersection of Mt. Hope Avenue and the western boundary line of the cemetery, this line continues straight across the avenue for a distance of .27 miles, thence at a right angle easterly .11 miles and again at a right angle southerly back to Mt. Hope Avenue.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1834**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The rural cemetery movement in the United States began in 1831, with Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Heretofore, urban cemeteries had been in the midst of the towns and cities and were often crowded and virtually grassless. With increasing urbanization, City dwellers began to be concerned about the need for natural beauty. A romantic landscape was sought as a counterbalance to the disturbing aspects of the cityscape.

At Mt. Auburn, a large tract of land was converted into a romantic park with ponds, bowers, grottos and great variety in planting. It was consciously designed for the living as well as the dead.

The City of Bangor was not long in following suit. Many people were dissatisfied with the old small crowded cemeteries and in 1834, the Bangor Horticultural Society was formed to purchase half of Joseph Treat's 100 acre lot No. 27 on the outskirts of the city. To design a layout following the styles of Mt. Auburn, Charles G. Bryant, a noted local architect, was retained. Bryant during his career left probably a stronger mark on Bangor's architectural tone than any other man. His plan for Mt. Hope divided the land into two areas, one for burials and the other for horticultural purposes.

The Horticultural Society, not having lived up to its responsibilities, was superseded in September 1834 by the Mt. Hope Cemetery Corporation which laid out the cemetery according to Bryant's plan. On July 21, 1836, at the consecration ceremonies, Hon. Edward Kent, Mayor of Bangor and later Governor of Maine, well expressed the philosophy which engendered the rural cemetery movement when he proclaimed "a spot situated like this, with the beauties of nature scattered on every hand, is calculated to give a chastened and holy calm to the mind and to lead the thought to study nature in her works and to God as her great author".

Mt. Hope Cemetery ranks among the earliest of American garden cemeteries, following Mt. Auburn by only three years and predating both Philadelphia's Laurel Hill of 1836 and Brooklyn's Greenwood of 1838. Its larger importance lies in its reflection of a new mood

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8. Significance

1.

abroad in America, a disenchantment with the already burgeoning urban centers and a desire to provide a romanticized rural atmosphere within reach of the city dweller. It was not long before the next step was taken in the laying out of the great city parks typified by Central Park in New York City.

